UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OU_172018

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

ENGLISH LITERATURE

1660-1800

A Bibliography of Modern Studies

ENGLISH LITERATURE

1660-1800

A Bibliography of Modern Studies

COMPILED FOR

Philological Quarterly

By Ronald S. Crane, Louis I. Bredvold,
Richmond P. Bond, Arthur Friedman,
and Louis A. Landa

Volume II · 1939-1950

PRINCETON
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS
1952

LONDON: GEOFFREY CUMBERLEGE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CONTENTS

1939—Studies published in 1938	579
1940—Studies published in 1939	645
1941—Studies published in 1940	711
1942—Studies published in 1941	765
1943—Studies published in 1942	815
1944—Studies published in 1943	879
1945—Studies published in 1944	923
1946—Studies published in 1945	969
1947—Studies published in 1946	1015
1948—Studies published in 1947	1065
1949—Studies published in 1948	1101
1950—Studies published in 1949	1155
Errata	1227
Index to the Subdivisions of the Annual Issues	1228
Index to Volumes I and II	1229

1939

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1800: A CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

By RICHMOND P. BOND
The University of North Carolina

This bibliography attempts to list the more significant books, articles, and reviews published during 1938, together with some bearing earlier dates that were omitted from previous bibliographies in this series.[1] I am indebted to Professors Louis I. Bredvold, W. H. Irving, and Austin Warren for contributing the criticisms signed with their initials and to the staffs of the Yale University Library and the Library of the University of North Carolina for many courtesies. I am especially grateful to Dr. Allen T. Hazen of Yale University and Dr. H. T. Swedenberg, jr., of the University of California at Los Angeles for their generous and efficient aid in the collection and analysis of material.

A survey of the year's work shows that the attention of scholars and critics has been spread over a large number of individual authors. During 1938 books critical or biographical have appeared on Jane Austen, Blake, Fanny Burney, Burns, Cowper, Davenant, Defoe, Garrick, Gay, Newton, Paine, Pepys, Pope, Swift, Vanbrugh, and several minor figures, and a considerable amount of investigation has been given to Boswell, Burke, Dryden, Gibbon, Gray, Hobbes, Hume, Johnson, and Adam Smith. The bicentenary of Wesley's conversion has been the occasion for a spate of publications, some of which are more devout than learned. Among editions, the facsimile reprint of Defoe's *Review* is certainly the most important item.

Many and varied studies of a social and historical nature continue to sketch the scene of man's outer activity; and contributions to the history of art, to the story of sense and sensibility, continue to increase. Indeed, the researches major and minor on the directly literary life of the Restoration and eighteenth century and on the various complementary subjects of "background" have all grown so productive that a current bibliography becomes a thing of size. With the motive of facilitating reference the bibliographer this year presents the entries in eight groups instead of five. The sections on bibliographies and bibliographical aids, historical and social background, individual authors, and Continental background remain unchanged; the second of these must be rather large because the es-

[1]The year of a review is to be understood as 1938 unless otherwise specified. Reviews have been selected on several criteria—quality, length, number, and general accessibility.

The editor of this bibliography will be considerably aided if students of the period will notify him as to very obscure publications and will have copies of their studies sent to him.

sentially close interrelations of history, politics, social life, and economics too often defy useful subdivision. The few contributions on language are brought together. The publications on arts and crafts, frequently well illustrated, are also noted in a separate section. Books and articles on philosophy, science, and religion constitute another group. These divisions make possible a bloc of items on the more strictly literary activity. However, be it said that no scheme or system can in all likelihood obviate the frequent problems of classification which beset the editor of a bibliography, who must in such cases seek a "balance of probabilities" lest he lose the name of action.

CONTENTS

I.	Bibliographies and Bibliographical Studies	132
II.	Language	137
III.	Historical and Social Background	137
IV.	Philosophy, Science, and Religion	149
V.	Arts and Crafts	155
VI.	Literary History and Criticism	161
VII.	Individual Authors	165
VIII.	Continental Background	194

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR	*American historical review*
EA	*Études anglaises*
EHR	*English historical review*
ELH	*ELH, A journal of English literary history*
ES	*Englische Studien*
HLQ	*Huntington Library quarterly*
JEGP	*Journal of English and Germanic philology*
JMH	*Journal of modern history*
LM	*London mercury*
MLN	*Modern language notes*
MLR	*Modern language review*
MP	*Modern philology*
N&Q	*Notes and queries*
PMLA	*Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
PQ	*Philological quarterly*
RES	*Review of English studies*
RLC	*Revue de litérature comparée*
SP	*Studies in philology*
TBR	New York *Times book review*
TLS	London *Times literary supplement*

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

(Bibliographies of individual authors are listed in Section VII)

"Anglo-German bibliography for 1937." *JEGP*, XXXVII (1938), 267-84.

Annual bibliography of the history of British art. Vol. III, 1936. Courtauld Institute of Art, London University. Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. xxiii + 186.

Baugh, Albert C., with the assistance of Allan G. Chester and Alfred

B. Harbage. "American bibliography for 1937. English language and literature." *PMLA*, LII (1937), 1226-73.

Besterman, Theodore, ed. *The publishing firm of Cadell & Davies.* Selected correspondence and accounts, 1793-1836. London: Oxford University press, 1938. Pp. xxxv + 189.

Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 3, p. 576 (cf. corr. by author, Sept. 10, p. 584); by M. Sadleir in *Library*, XIX, 364-68; by A. Tillotson in *MLR*, XXXIV (1939), 93-94.

Bibliographie de la philosophie. Institut international de collaboration philosophique. Premier fascicule pour l'année 1938, II (1938), i. Paris: Librairie Philosophique J. Vrin. Pp. xii + 247.

Bond, Donald F. "Anglo-French and Franco-American studies: a current bibliography." *Romanic review*, XXIX (1938), 343-72.

Bond, Richmond P. "English literature, 1660-1800: a current bibliography." *PQ*, XVII (1938), 149-215.

Brooks, Harold F. "Contributors to Brome's Horace." *N&Q*, CLXXIV (1938), 200-01.

Brooks, Jerome E. *Tobacco.* Its history illustrated by the books, manuscripts and engravings in the library of George Arents, jr., together with an introductory essay, a glossary and bibliographic notes. Vol. II, 1615-1698. New York: Rosenbach, 1938. Pp. x + 564.

A magnificent work, profusely illustrated, on some three hundred works with details of plays and belles-lettres and many treatises on economics, agriculture, therapeutics, botany, etc. Cf. the catalogue (113 pp.) of the exhibition at the Library of Congress, April, 1938, of books, manuscripts, and drawings from the Arents collection.

Cadbury, Henry J. "From Margaret Fox's library." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, XXXIV (1937), 27-28.

Carty, James. "Writings on Irish history, 1936." *Irish historical studies*, I (1938), 68-80.

Dahl, Folke. "Short-title catalogue of English corantos and newsbooks 1620-1642." *Library*, XIX (1938), 44-98.

Important list for students of early journalism. § See also the article by Laurence Hanson on "English newsbooks, 1620-1641," *ibid.*, XVIII (1938), 355-84.

Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1937-1938. Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries. Edited by Donald B. Gilchrist. No. 5. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1938. Pp. xiv + 109.

Drury Lane calendar, 1747-1776. Compiled from the playbills and edited with an introduction by Dougald MacMillan. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. xxxiii + 364.

Rev. in *N&Q*, CLXXV, 107-08. § A chronological list of performances at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane for the period during which Garrick was one of the managers, based on the Kemble-Devonshire collection of playbills in the Huntington Library. Part II is an alphabetical list of the plays with names of the authors and adapters and with records of performances and casts. The introduction is a brief but well documented history of Drury Lane during Gar-

rick's managership. Such a large and competently edited body of information will be an important aid in the study of theatrical history.

Economics. The history & growth of economic science as portrayed in the literature of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Maggs Bros. catalogue 658. London: 1938. Pp. 99.

See pp. 27-82 for six hundred items of the 1660-1800 period.

"Fifty-fourth critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization." *Isis*, XXIX (1938), 480-601.

See especially pp. 492-500. The fifty-first, fifty-second, and fifty-third bibliographies in this series appeared *ibid.*, XXVIII (1938), 155-316, XXVIII (1938), 541-616; XXIX (1938), 204-300; see especially pp. 183-203, 551-60, 221-30.

Flower, Desmond, and Munby, A. N. L. *English poetical autographs.* London: Cassell, 1938. Pp. 25, with 46 facsimiles.

Reproduces MSS. of Pope, Prior, Gray, Cowper, and Burns, *inter alia.*

Fulton, John F., and Peters, Charlotte H. "An introduction to a bibliography of the educational and scientific works of Joseph Priestley." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXX (1938, for 1936), 150-67.

George, Mary Dorothy. *Catalogue of political and personal satires preserved in the department of prints and drawings in the British Museum.* Vol. VI, 1784-1792. London: Printed by order of the trustees, 1938. Pp. xxxviii + 1082.

Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 13, p. 527; by G. M. Young in *Nineteenth cen.*, CXXIV, 490-95.

Grubb, Isabel. "Irish Quaker records: some items of interest in the Dublin collection." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, XXXIV (1937), 29-31.

H. "Sir William Mulgrave, Bart." *N&Q*, CLXXIV (1938), 128-30.

Harbage, Alfred. "A census of Anglo-Latin plays." *PMLA*, LIII (1938), 624-29.

A few of the items are in the Restoration period.

Heal, Ambrose. "Hannah Glasse and her 'Art of Cookery.'" *N&Q*, CLXXIV (1938), 401-03. Cf. M. H. Dodds, pp. 461-62.

International bibliography of historical sciences. Tenth year, 1935. Edited for the International Committee of Historical Science. London: Oxford University press; New York: H. W. Wilson; Paris: Armand Colin; Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1938. Pp. xxxvii + 473.

Kirkpatrick, T. Percy C. "A note on the *Speculum Matricis* of James Wolveridge, M.D." *Irish journal of medical science*, Series VI, No. 152 (Aug., 1938), 577-78.

MacLeod, R. C. *The book of Dunvegan.* Vol. I, 1300-1700. Aberdeen: Third Spalding Club, 1938. Pp. xlviii + 275.

Documents from the Muniment Room at Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye.

Mann, J. de L. "Books and articles on the economic history of Great

Britain and Ireland." *Economic history review,* IX (1938), 99-103.

Morgan, Bayard Quincy. *A critical bibliography of German literature in English translation, 1481-1927.* Second edition, completely revised and greatly augmented. Stanford University: Stanford University press, 1938. Pp. xi + 773.

Murrie, Eleanore Boswell. "Notes on the printers and publishers of English song-books, 1651-1702." *Edinburgh Bibliographical Society transactions,* I, iii (1938), 243-76.
Not. in *TLS,* Jan. 21, 1939, p. 48.

"A note on the Bodleian." *Oxford magazine,* LVI (1938), 766.
A letter by Humfrey Wanley (1697) concerning operation of the library.

Noyes, Robert Gale. "Contemporary musical settings of the songs in Restoration dramatic operas." *Harvard studies and notes in philology and literature,* XX (1938), 99-121.

Osborn, James M. "William Oldys." Corr. in *TLS,* April 9, 1938, p. 256.

Partridge, R. C. Barrington. *The history of the legal deposit of books throughout the British Empire.* London: Library Association, 1938. Pp. xvii + 364.
Rev. by C. H. Atto in *Library,* XIX, 382-83; by T. Solberg in *Library quar.,* VIII, 528-36. § Chaps. i-iv on seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Pinto, V. de Sola. *The English Renaissance, 1510-1688* (Introductions to English literature, edited by Bonamy Dobrée. Vol. II). London: Cresset press, 1938. Pp. 381.
Rev. by S. Potter in *LM,* XXXVIII, 276-77.

Powell, L. F. "Pennant's Tours in Scotland." Corr. in *TLS,* May 21, 1938, p. 360.

Powell, L. F. "The Tours of Thomas Pennant." *Library,* XIX (1938), 131-54.

Pratt, Anne Stokely. "The books sent from England by Jeremiah Dummer to Yale College." *Papers in honor of Andrew Keogh.* New Haven: Privately printed, 1938. Pp. 7-44.
Cf. "The list of books sent by Dummer," prepared by Louise May Bryant and Mary Patterson, *ibid.,* pp. 423-92.

Pressly, I. P. "A York printer—Thomas Gent." *A York miscellany.* London: A. Brown, 1938. Pp. 178-88.

"Private libraries: IV—Lord Rothchild." *TLS,* Aug. 6, 1938, p. 524.

"Publications of the Irish Manuscripts Commission, 1930-7." *Irish historical studies.* I (1938), 64-67.

Quintus Horatius Flaccus. Editions in the United States and Canada as they appear in the Union catalog of the Library of Congress. Mills College, California: 1938. Pp. xviii + 240.
Rev. by P. Brooks in *TBR,* Jan. 9, 1939, pp. 14-15. § Supplements the list of editions of Horace not located in the United States published by Library of Congress in 1937.

Répertoire d'art et d'archéologie. Année 1936, tome 41. Publié sous la direction de Marcel Aubert. Par Mme. Lucien-Herr, M. H. Stein, et un groupe de collaborateurs. (Bibliothèque d'art et d'archéologie de l'Université de Paris) Paris: Albert Morancé, 1937. Pp. 336.

See especially pp. 217-37.

Roberts, John H., and Bushnell, Nelson S. *Outline guide to major English poems (1660-1890).* A series of outline guides. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1938. Pp. x + 182.

Considerable space is given to summaries; the bibliographies are too brief and repetitious to be of great value to advanced students.

Roberts, W. "English books in Holland, 1744." *TLS,* Jan. 29, 1938, p. 80.

"The sea and its story." Catalogue No. 630, Francis Edwards, Ltd. London: 1938. Pp. 81.

Contains a large number of seventeenth and eighteenth century maritime items. For the voyages of Capt. Cook see pp. 30-33.

Simms, Samuel. "A select bibliography of the United Irishmen, 1791-8." *Irish historical studies,* I (1938), 158-80.

Spooner, B. C. "Extracts from the Willis and Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian." *Devon and Cornwall notes and queries,* XX (1938), 119-22.

Surman, C. E. "A directory of Congregational biography." *Transactions of the Congregational Historical Society,* XIII, ii (1938), 69-77.

A project for the compilation of an historical directory.

Townsend, Rebecca Dulton, and Currier, Margaret. "A selection of Baskerville imprints in the Yale University library." *Papers in honor of Andrew Keogh.* New Haven: Privately printed, 1938. Pp. 285-97.

Walton, H. M. "The Oxfordshire County Record Office and its records." *Oxoniensia,* III (1938), 111-22.

Wardrop, James. "Mr. Whatman, papermaker." *Signature,* ix (1938), 1-18.

Wood, Frederick T. "Unrecorded eighteenth century plays." *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 383-84.

Work in progress, 1938, in the modern humanities. Edited by James M. Osborn. Modern Humanities Research Association. Bulletin No. 16A, May, 1938. Pp. xi + 133.

For seventeenth and eighteenth centuries see pp. 19-34. This new annual list of projects under way should prove to be of aid to advanced students and directors of research.

"Writings on Irish history, 1936." *Irish historical studies,* I (1938), 68-80.

Wroth, Lawrence C. *The colonial printer.* Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoensen press, 1938. Pp. xxiv + 368.

Revised and enlarged edition of a work important for students of the history of printing in England as well as America.

Wroth, Lawrence C., ed. *A history of the printed book.* (Dolphin, No. 3) New York: Limited Editions Club, 1938. Pp. xv + 507.

Rev. in *TLS* July 9, p. 472; by E. Adler in *TBR*, Oct. 30, p. 33. § The chapter on the seventeenth century is by Margaret B. Stillwell and that on the eighteenth by Wroth. Other chapters in this excellent symposium contain discussions of various phases of printing in the classical period.

The year's work in English studies. Vol. XVII, 1936. Edited for the English Association by Frederick S. Boas and Mary S. Serjeantson. Oxford: University press, 1938. Pp. 311.

Chap. x, on the Restoration, by F. E. Budd; chap. xi, on the eighteenth century, by Edith J. Morley.

The year's work in modern language studies. By a number of scholars. Edited for the Modern Humanities Research Association by L. W. Tancock and A. Gillies. Vol. VIII, year ending 30 June 1937. Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. vi + 280.

II. LANGUAGE

Abercrombie, D. "Two early 'transcriptions.'" *Le Maitre phonétique,* 3d ser., No. 59, 1937, pp. 34-36.

On brief attempts at phonetic transcription in 1703 and 1711.

Campbell, J. L. "The first printed Gaelic vocabulary." *Scots magazine,* XXVIII (1937), 51-57.

On *A Galick and English vocabulary* (1741) prepared by Alexander Macdonald for the S. P. C. K.

Fraser, Elspet. "Some sources of Postlethwayt's *Dictionary.*" *Economic history,* III (1938), 25-32.

Mathews, Mitford McLeod. "Notes and comments made by British travelers and observers upon American English, 1770-1850." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936,* 1938, pp. 341-44.

Matthews, William. *Cockney past and present.* A short history of the dialect of London. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1938. Pp. xv + 245.

Rev. by M. Schubiger in *Eng. studies,* XXI (1939), 39-41; by A. L. James in *MLR,* XXXIV (1939), 100-01; by J. Cournos in *TBR,* July 31, p. 5.

Matthews, William. "Eighteenth century conversation." *Manchester guardian weekly,* Jan. 14, 1938, XXXVIII, 36.

Matthews, William. "Variant spellings in the seventeenth century." *JEGP,* XXXVII (1938), 189-206.

Pressly, I. P. "Lindley Murray, the grammarian." *A York miscellany.* London: A. Brown, 1938. Pp. 247-56.

Read, Allen Walker. "British travellers on George Washington's English." *N&Q,* CLXXV (1938), 7.

Read, Allen Walker. "Suggestions for an academy in England in the latter half of the eighteenth century." *MP,* XXXVI (1938), 145-56.

III. HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Adams, James Truslow. *Building the British Empire.* To the end

of the first Empire. New York and London: Scribner's, 1938. Pp. xvi + 438.
Rev. by W. MacDonald in *TBR*, Sept. 11, p. 5. § See Chaps. xiv-xvii.

van Alphen, G. *De stemming van de Engelschen tegen de Hollanders in Engeland tijdens de regeering van den Koning-stadhouder Willem III, 1688-1702.* (Van Gorcum's histor. bibliotheek, XVIII) Assen: Van Gorcum, 1938. Pp. viii + 320.

Anderson, Bern. "The career of Captain George Vancouver." *United States Naval Institute proceedings*, LXIV (1938), 1304-11.

Andrews, Charles M. *The colonial period of American History.* Vol. IV. England's commercial and colonial policy. New Haven: Yale University press, 1938. Pp. xi + 477.
Rev. in *TLS*, Feb. 25, 1939, p. 124; by F. Brown in *TBR*, Nov. 6, p. 33.

"L'Angleterre de 1780 vue par des commerçants de Rouen." *Revue d'histoire moderne*, XIII (1938), 211-24.

Atkinson, C. T., ed. *A Royal Dragoon in the Spanish Succession War.* A contemporary narrative. (Society for Army Historical Research, special publication No. 5) London: Gale & Polden, 1938. Pp. 57.
A diary of the campaigns in Spain, 1703-13, by an unidentified soldier.

Atkinson, C. T. *The South Wales Borderers 24th Foot, 1689-1937.* Cambridge: Printed for the Regimental History Committee at the University press, 1937. Pp. xvii + 601.

The Barrington papers. Selected from the letters and papers of Admiral the Hon. Samuel Barrington and edited by D. Bonner-Smith. Vol. I. Publications of the Navy Records Society, Vol. LXXVII, 1937. Pp. 464.
Rev. in *Mariner's mirror*, XXIV, 251; in *TLS*, May 7, p. 310.

de Beer, E. S. "Chelsea Hospital, Charles II, Nell Gwyn, Sir Stephen Fox." *N&Q*, CLXXV (1938), 273-75.

de Beer, E. S. "Pontac and Pontack's." *N&Q*, CLXXV (1938), 74.

de Beer, Esmond S. "King Charles II's own fashion: an episode in Anglo-French relations 1666-1670." *Journal of the Warburg Institute*, II (1938), 105-15.

Beer, M. *Early British economics from the XIIIth to the middle of the XVIIIth century.* London: Allen & Unwin, 1938. Pp. 250.

Belloc, Hilaire. *Louis XIV.* New York, London: Harper, 1938. Pp. xii + 393.
Published in England as *Monarchy: a study of Louis XIV.*

Beloff, Max. *Public order and popular disturbances, 1660-1714.* (Oxford historical series) London: Oxford University press, 1938. Pp. viii + 168.
Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 27, p. 550.

Biddulph, Violet. *The three ladies Waldegrave (and their mother).* London: Peter Davies, 1938. Pp. 352.
Rev. in *TLS*, April 2, p. 231.

Bready, J. Wesley. *England: before and after Wesley.* The Evangelical revival and social reform. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1938. Pp. 463.

Brodlie, George. "Peter Williamson—adventurer and inventor." *Scots magazine,* XXX (1938), 128-34.

Bulloch, John Malcolm. "Soldiering and circuses." *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 3-7.

On Philip Astley (1742-1814), father of the English circus.

Calendar of state papers, colonial series, America and West Indies, 1730, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edited by Cecil Headlam. With an introduction by Arthur Percival Newton. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1937. Pp. li + 500. *Calendar . . . 1731,* 1938. Pp. xlviii + 466.

Calendar of state papers, domestic series, October 1, 1683—April 30, 1684, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edited by F. H. Blackburne Daniell and Francis Bickley. London: H. M. Stationery office, 1938. Pp. xx + 511. *Calendar . . . May 1, 1684—February 5, 1685,* 1938. Pp. xxi + 462.

Calendar of treasury books, 1 October 1700 to 31 December 1701, preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. XVI. Prepared by William A. Shaw. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1938. Pp. vii + 638.

Cameron, Annie I., and Polaczek, Helena. "Diploma of nobility of Thomas Cumming, 1727." *Juridical review,* L (1938), 51-74.

Campbell, Gordon. *Captain James Cook.* London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1936. Pp. 320.

Carver, P. L. "Wolfe to the Duke of Richmond: unpublished letters." *University of Toronto quarterly,* VIII (1938), 11-40.

Churchill, Winston S. *Marlborough: his life and times.* Vol. VI, 1708-1722. New York: Scribner's, 1938. Pp. 671.

Rev. in *TLS,* Sept. 3, p. 563; by P. W. Wilson in *TBR,* Oct. 23, p. 1. § Last volume in the notable work on the warrior duke.

Clark, Dorothy K. "Edward Backwell as a royal agent." *Economic history review,* IX (1938), 45-55.

Clark, G. N. *Guide to English commercial statistics, 1696-1782.* With a catalogue of materials by Barbara M. Franks. (Royal Historical Society guides and handbooks, No. 1) London: Royal Historical Society, 1938. Pp. xvi + 211.

Clark, Ruth. *Sir William Trumbull in Paris, 1685-1686.* Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. xi + 231.

Rev. in *N&Q,* CLXXV, 448-49.

Clarke, A. B. "Notes on the mayors of Nottingham, 1600-1775." *Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire,* XLI (1937), 35-75.

Cole, G. D. H. *Persons & periods: studies.* London: Macmillan, 1938. Pp. vii + 332.

Rev. by D. Thomson in *LM,* XXXVIII, 176-77. § Includes essays "Daniel De-

foe,'' ''Defoe's England,'' ''Town life in the eighteenth century,'' ''London—one-fifth of England,'' ''A study in legal repression (1789-1834),'' ''William Cobbett (1762-1835),'' all reprinted, usually in revised form. The essay ''Roads, rivers, and canals'' is new.

Cole, G. D. H., and Postgate, Raymond. *The common people, 1746-1938.* London: Methuen, 1938. Pp. x + 671.
Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 7, 1939, p. 3.

Complaint and reform in England, 1436-1714. Fifty writings of the time on politics, religion, society, economics, architecture, science, and education. Arranged with introductions by William Huse Dunham, jr., and Stanley Pargellis. New York: Oxford University press, 1938. Pp. xxxv + 925.
Not. in *TLS,* May 7, p. 322; rev. in *N&Q,* CLXXIV, 414; by C. H. Karraker in *JMH,* X, 417-18; by L. Eshleman in *TBR,* June 5, p. 12.

Conacher, H. M. ''Land tenure in Scotland in the seventeenth century.'' *Juridical review,* L (1938), 18-50.

Cook, Arthur R. *A manor through four centuries.* London: Oxford University press, 1938. Pp. xi + 194.
On the estate of Roydon, East Peckham, Kent, and its owners.

Court, W. H. B. *The rise of the Midland industries, 1600-1838.* London: Oxford University press, 1938. Pp. vi + 271.
Not. in *TLS,* Jan. 28, 1939, p. 63.

Crowther-Beynon, V. B. ''The gun-money of James II.'' *Journal of the British Archaeological Association,* third series, II (1937), 63-70.

Dampier, William. *A new voyage round the world.* With an introduction by Sir Albert Gray. London: Adam and Charles Black, 1937. Pp. xxxvii + 376.
Rev. by C. Robbins in *JMH,* X, 423-24. § Reprint of limited edition (1927).

Davies, A. Stanley. *The ballads of Montgomeryshire.* Life in the 18th century. Welshpool: Published by the author, 1938. Pp. viii + 57.
Rev. by H. I. Bell in *Library,* XIX, 385-87.

Davies, Godfrey, and Tinling, Marion. ''Correspondence of James Brydges and Robert Harley, created Earl of Oxford.'' *HLQ,* I (1938), 457-72.

Davies, J. D. Griffith. *A king in toils.* London: Lindsay Drummond, 1938. Pp. xiii + 375.
Rev. in *TLS,* June 25, p. 427. § Biographical study of George II.

Dawson, William Harbutt. *Cromwell's understudy.* The life and times of General John Lambert and the rise and fall of the Protectorate. London: William Hodge, 1938. Pp. 464.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 30, p. 503.

Day, Ella B. *Mr. Justice Day of Kerry, 1745-1841.* Exeter: William Pollard, 1938. Pp. xix + 311.
A rambling family memoir of an Irish judge.

Defries, Amelia. *Sheep and turnips.* Being the life and times of

Arthur Young, F.R.S., first Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. London: Methuen, 1938. Pp. xviii + 235.
Not. in *TLS*, Jan. 21, 1939, p. 46.

Donaldson, John E. *Caithness in the 18th century.* Edinburgh: Moray press, 1938. Pp. 199.
A study of social and economic conditions in Caithness, based largely on the family papers and letters of the Sinclairs of Mey.

D'Oyley, Elizabeth. *James, Duke of Monmouth.* London: Geoffrey Bles, 1938. Pp. xi + 357.
Rev. in *TLS*, June 18, p. 427.

Drögereit, Richard. "Das Testament König Georgs I. und die Frage der Personalunion zwischen England und Hannover." *Niedersächsisches Jahrbuch für Landesgeschichte*, XIV (1937), 94-199.

DuBois, Armand Budington. *The English business company after the Bubble Act, 1720-1800.* (Publications of the Foundation for Research in Legal History, Columbia University School of Law) New York: Commonwealth Fund, 1938. Pp. xxi + 522.

Duke, Winifred. *Prince Charles Edward and the Forty-five.* London: Robert Hale, 1938. Pp. 351.
Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 22, p. 678.

East, Gordon. "Land utilization in England at the end of the eighteenth century." *Geographical journal*, LXXXIX (1937), 156-72.

Eldershaw, M. Bernard. *Phillip of Australia.* An account of the settlement of Sydney Cove, 1788-92. London: Harrap, 1938. Pp. 367.
Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 29, p. 69.

Farjeon, Jefferson. *The compleat smuggler.* A book about smuggling in England, America and elsewhere past and present. Indianapolis, New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1938. Pp. 338.

Feiling, Keith Grahame. *The second Tory party, 1714-1832.* London: Macmillan, 1938. Pp. vii + 452.
Rev. in *TLS*, July 9, p. 459; by C. Hobhouse in *Fortnightly*, Sept., pp. 368-69.

Ffoulkes, Charles, and Hopkinson, E. C. *Sword, lance & bayonet.* A record of the arms of the British army & navy. Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. xvi + 143.

Fieldhouse, H. N. "Bolingbroke and the idea of non-party government." *History*, XXIII (1938), 41-56.

Firth, Sir Charles. *A commentary on Macaulay's History of England.* London: Macmillan, 1938. Pp. ix + 375.
Rev. by G. N. Clark in *EHR*, LIII 715-16. Cf. E. E. Kellett, "Macaulay's history," *London quarterly and Holborn review*, July, 1938, pp. 289-301.

Frischauer, Paul. *England's years of danger.* A new history of the World War 1792-1815 dramatised in documents. New York: Oxford University press, 1938. Pp. xvii + 342.
Rev. in *TLS*, March 12, p. 167; by P. W. Wilson in *TBR*, Sept. 11, p. 3.

Fussell, G. E. "Agriculture from the Restoration to Anne." *Economic history review*, IX (1938), 68-74.

Fussell, G. E. "Crop husbandry in the 18th century: Oxford, Bucks and Berks." *Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture,* XLV (1938), 563-69.

Other articles in this series by this leading authority are as follows: Somerset and Wiltshire, Nov., 1936; Herts and Middlesex, Jan., 1937; Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, April, 1937; Bedford, Cambridge, and Huntington, July, 1937; Lincoln and Rutland, Oct., 1937; Northampton and Leicester, March, 1938.

Fussell, G. E. "A parson on farming, 1764: the Rev. Walter Harte and his 'Essays on Husbandry.'" *Estate magazine,* XXXVII (1937), 758-60.

Fussell, G. E., and Goodman, Constance. "Traffic in farm produce in eighteenth-century England, except livestock and livestock products." *Agricultural history,* XII (1938), 355-68.

Gatliff, H. E., ed. *Stations, gentlemen!* Memoirs of James Gatliff. London: Faber, 1938.

Rev. by E. E. Kellett in *Spectator,* April 15, p. 683. § Gatliff was an officer in the late eighteenth century who left the army for the church.

Gerig, Hans. *Die Memoiren des Lord Hervey als historische Quelle.* Freiburg diss. Freiburg: Th. Kehrer, 1936. Pp. 111.

G[ibson], S[trickland]. "Stone's Hospital." *Bodleian quarterly record,* VIII (1937-38), 453-55.

Letters by James Harrington and Obadiah Walker. See also VIII, 133-35.

Goebel, Dorothy Burne. "British trade to the Spanish colonies, 1796-1823." *AHR,* XLIII (1938), 288-320.

Gooder, A. *The Parliamentary representation of the County of York, 1258-1832.* Vol. II. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. XCVI, 1938. Pp. xi + 203.

de Goutel, Baron Hennet. "Un ancêtre de George VI: George III et sa cour." *Revue hebdomadaire,* XLVIII, viii (1938), 270-97.

Grant, L. Gordon. "William Lithgow—the not incurious traveller." *Scots magazine,* XXX (1938), 51-56.

Grose, Clyde L. "Charles the Second of England." *AHR,* XLIII (1938), 533-41.

Hackness manuscripts and accounts. Edited by J. W. Walker. Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series, Vol. XCV, 1938. Pp. 109.

Letters and accounts of John Van den Bempde (1659-1726), owner of Hackness Hall, together with some other manuscripts.

Havighurst, Alfred Freeman. "The status of the judiciary in England, 1660-1685." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936,* 1938, pp. 196-200.

Hay, Malcolm V. *The enigma of James II.* London: Sands, 1938. Pp. xvi + 243.

Heyer, Georgette, *Royal escape.* London: Heinemann, 1938. Pp. 544.

An historical novel on the life of Charles II after Worcester.

Hodgkinson, Archer. "Clipped money and the window tax." *Trans-*

actions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, 1936, LI (1937), 75-85.

Hoon, Elizabeth Evelynola. *The organization of the English customs system, 1696-1786.* (American Historical Association) New York: D. Appleton-Century, 1938. Pp. ix + 322.
Rev. by E. P. Chase in *Amer. polit. science rev.,* August, pp. 781-82.

Hughes, W. R. "Captain May's passengers." *Blackwood's magazine,* CCXLIII (1938), 82-95.
An account of seven Quakers of Hertford who were sentenced to transportation under the first Conventicle Act of 1664.

Humphreys, R. A. "Richard Oswald's plan for an English and Russian attack on Spanish America, 1781-1782." *Hispanic American historical review,* XVIII (1938), 95-101.

Hunt, Harold C. "The life of William Tuke (1733-1822)." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society,* XXXIV (1937), 3-18.
A sketch of the career of the Quaker social reformer who "laid the foundation of the Lunacy Laws as they stand to-day."

Ingram, B. S., ed. *Three sea journals of Stuart times.* London: Constable, 1936. Pp. xxix + 244.
Journals kept by Dawtrey Cooper, 1628; Jeremy Koch, 1666 and later years; and Francis Rogers, 1703-04.

Japikse, N. *Correspondentie van Willem III en van Hans Willem Bentinck.* Tweede Gedeelte: Uit Engelsche en Nederlandsche Archieven en Bibliotheken. Deel III (Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën. Kleine Serie, 28) 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff, 1937. Pp. vii + 533.
Continuation of the correspondence published in 1928, 1932, 1935.

Johnston, Joseph. "Irish currency in the eighteenth century." *Hermathena,* LII (1938), 3-26.

Journal of the commissioners for trade and plantations from January 1768 to December 1775 preserved in the Public Record Office. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1937. Pp. viii + 499. *Journal . . . 1776-82,* 1938. Pp. x + 511.

Keir, D. L. *The constitutional history of modern Britain, 1485-1937.* London: Adam and Charles Black, 1938. Pp. viii + 568.
Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 28, 1939, p. 51.

Kurzweg, Rudolf. "J. Miltons 'Way to a free Commonwealth' (Studie zur Publizistik der englischen Restauration)." *Historische Vierteljahrschrift,* XXXI (1938), 438-68.

Lart, C. E. "Some letters from France." *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London,* XVI (1938), 50-76.

Law, Hugh A. "Charles Wogan, soldier and diplomatist." *Dublin review,* CII (1938), 127-37, 272-85.

Lee, Jonathan. *The fate of the Grosvenor.* A true account of the wreck of the East Indiaman, and of the fate of its survivors. New York: Covici, Friede, 1938. Pp. 348.
Rev. by P. Hutchison in *TBR,* Jan. 30, p. 2.

Lewis, W. S., and Williams, Ralph M., with the assistance of John

M. Webb and A. Stuart Daley. *Private charity in England, 1747-1757.* New Haven: Yale University press, 1938. Pp. xv + 132.

This volume of cooperative research includes short analyses and hundreds of passages from five leading journals arranged under eight heads (Impulses, Public Agents, Private Agents, Donations, Recipients, Occasions, Methods, Results) and many subheads.

Lokke, Carl Ludwig. "London merchant interest in the St. Dominique plantations of the émigrés, 1743-1798." *AHR,* XLIII (1938), 795-802.

Longfield, Ada K. "History of tapestry-making in Ireland in the 17th and 18th centuries." *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,* LXVIII (1938), 91-105.

Lydekker, John Wolfe. *The faithful Mohawks.* New York: Macmillan; Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. xii + 206.

Rev. in *TLS,* Aug. 13, p. 528; by D. W. Brogan in *Spectator,* June 10, pp. 1064-65; by H. S. Commager in *TBR,* Oct. 23, p. 24. § This is an account of the efforts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts among the Iroquois in the eighteenth century. The scene was America, but the muddled policy was dictated by a religio-imperialistic England. When the prayer-book followed the flag and the flag followed the beaver, the faith and the faithfulness of the Mohawks became important to a government in need of aid against the Jesuitical French and the rebellious Colonials. "King" Hendrick, Joseph Brant, and Sir William Johnson played famous roles, but the real heroes of the piece were the earnest, sensible missionaries of the S. P. G. Lydekker, Archivist to the Society, uses as central documents the reports sent to London by Thoroughgood Moore, William Andrews, Henry Barclay, John Ogilvie, John Stuart, and other missionaries; these letters are interesting in themselves and significant in the history of England's ecclesiastical colonizing.

MacDermot, Frank. "The Jackson episode in 1794." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXVII (1938), 77-92.

On the attempt of the Rev. William Jackson to collect information about a possible French invasion.

MacFarlane, R. O. "British Indian policy in Nova Scotia to 1760." *Canadian historical review,* XIX (1938), 154-67.

Mackaness, George. *Admiral Arthur Phillip, founder of New South Wales, 1738-1814.* Sydney: Angus & Robertson, 1937. Pp. xvi + 536.

Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 29, p. 69.

Mackaness, George. *Sir Joseph Banks, his relations with Australia.* Sydney: Angus & Robertson, 1936. Pp. ix + 146.

McLachlan, Jean. "The Seven Years' Peace, and the West Indian policy of Carvajal and Wall." *EHR,* LIII (1938), 457-77.

McLachlan, Jean O. "The uneasy neutrality: a study of Anglo-Spanish disputes over Spanish ships prized 1756-1759." *Cambridge historical review,* VI (1938), 55-77.

Manchée, W. H. "The Fouberts and their royal academy." *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London,* XVI (1938), 77-97.

Details concerning the famous riding academy.

Marriott, Sir John. *This realm of England.* Monarchy, aristocracy,

democracy. London and Glasgow: Blackie, 1938. Pp. xiv + 402.
Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 17, p. 590; by G. Winter in *Fortnightly*, Dec., pp. 757-58. § Constitutional history with emphasis on the Crown rather than Parliament.

Marshall, Dorothy. *The rise of George Canning.* London: Longmans, Green, 1938. Pp. xviii + 310.
Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 31, p. 823. § A discussion of his early political career, particularly from 1792 to 1806.

Matterson, Clarence Hovey. "English trade in the Levant, 1693-1753." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936*, 1938, pp. 206-10.

The diary of John Milward, Esq., Member of Parliament for Derbyshire September, 1666 to May, 1668. Edited with some notes and an introduction on his life by Caroline Robbins. Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. ci + 349.
Not. in *TLS*, Feb. 4, 1939, p. 78; rev. in *N&Q*, Nov. 5, pp. 340-41.

Morand, Paul. "Malthus ou du contingentement." *Revue de Paris*, XLV, i (1938), 17-35.

Mozley, Geraldine, ed. *Letters to Jane from Jamaica, 1788-1796.* London: Published for the Institute of Jamaica by the West India Committee, [1938]. Pp. 157.
Rev. in *N&Q*, CLXXV, 34-35; in *TLS*, July 23, p. 495.

Mullett, Charles F. *The British empire.* New York: Holt, 1938. Pp. x + 768.

Mullett, Charles F. "The Popish Plot as a ship's mutiny." *N&Q*, CLXXIV (1938), 218-23.

Muret, Pierre. *La prépondérance anglaise, 1715-1763.* (Peuples et civilisations, histoire générale, XI) Paris: Alcan, 1937. Pp. 652.
Rev. by M. Braubach in *Historisches Jahrbuch*, LVIII, 184-88.

Murray, D. L. *Commander of the mists.* London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1938. Pp. 477.
Historical romance on Bonnie Prince Charlie.

Murray, K. L. *Beloved Marian.* The social history of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hastings. London: Jarrolds, 1938. Pp. 290.
Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 29, p. 74.

Murray, Sir Oswyn A. R. "The admiralty." *Mariner's mirror*, XXIV (1938), 101-04, 204-25, 329-52.

Nolan, J. Bennett. *Benjamin Franklin in Scotland and Ireland 1759 and 1771.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania press, 1938. Pp. 229.
Rev. in *TBR*, Dec. 18, pp. 16-17.

Norsworthy, Laura Lucie. "The birth of a colony." *Cornhill magazine*, CLVIII (1938), 400-17.
On New South Wales.

Notestein, Wallace. *English folk.* A book of characters. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1938. Pp. xxvii + 328.
Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 12, p. 728; by K. Woods in *TBR*, Dec. 11, p. 3. § These

thirteen pleasant essays, arranged in reverse from the nineteenth century to the sixteenth and based largely on autobiographical material, provide sound social history of the English country. There are sketches of Roger Lowe (1643?-79), versatile, amorous, Nonconformist apprentice of Lancashire; Leonard Wheatcroft (1627-1706), poetical tailor and odd-jobman of Derbyshire; Alice Thornton (1626-1707), pious, capable gentlewoman of Yorkshire; Thomas Tyldesley (1657-1715), Jacobite gentleman of Lancashire; the now-famous Parson Woodforde (1740-1803) and his niece; Thomas Bewick (1753-1828), the wood-engraver; and Thomas Coke of Holkham (1754-1842), Whig agriculturist.

Die unterhaltsame Reise des Herrn Dr. Nugent durch Mecklenburg. Reisebriefe aus dem Jahre 1766. Bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Heinrich Stoll. Wismar: Hinstorff, [1936]. Pp. 194.

O'Conor, Norreys Jephson. *A servant of the crown.* In England and in North America, 1756-1761. Based upon the papers of John Appy, Secretary and Judge Advocate of His Majesty's Forces. (Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, publication No. 47) New York, London: D. Appleton-Century, 1938. Pp. x + 256.

Rev. in *TLS,* July 2, p. 443; by D. M. Stuart in *English,* II, 191.

O'Sullivan, William. *The economic history of Cork City from the earliest times to the Act of Union.* Dublin and Cork: Cork University press, 1937. Pp. 382.

Owen, J. H. *War at sea under Queen Anne, 1702-1708.* Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. xii + 316.

Rev. by C. T. Atkinson in *EHR,* LIII, 716-18.

P., D., and G., C. D. "One of the Devil's masterpieces, Titus Oates (1649-1705), a sometime Caian." *Caian,* XLVI (1938), 44-51.

Paget, Guy. *The history of the Althorp and Pytchley hunt, 1634-1920.* London: Collins, 1937. Pp. xx + 331.

An important contribution to the history of British sport.

Pares, Richard. *Colonial blockade and neutral rights, 1739-1763.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. vii + 323.

Pemberton, W. Baring. *Lord North.* London: Longmans, Green, 1938. Pp. xi + 445.

Rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 17, p. 795; by P. W. Wilson in *TBR,* Jan. 22, 1939, p. 5.

Perkins, Elliott. "The electoral structure of England in the time of Sir Robert Walpole." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936,* 1938, pp. 214-17.

Petrie, Sir Charles. "Travelling in bygone England." *Cornhill magazine,* CLVII (1938), 791-802.

Rawson, Geoffrey. *The strange case of Mary Bryant.* London: Robert Hale, 1938. Pp. 288.

Rev. in *TBR,* March 5, 1939, p. 24; by C. Hobhouse in *Spectator,* Feb. 25, p. 320. § A narrative of the case, imaginatively re-created.

Reid, Loren D. "Did Charles Fox prepare his speeches?" *Quarterly journal of speech,* XXIV (1938), 17-26.

Reith, Charles. *The police idea.* Its history and evolution in Eng-

land in the eighteenth century and after. London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University press, 1938. Pp. x + 261.
Rev. in *TLS*, Feb. 11, 1939, p. 93. § This book "deals with the last and most intensive phase of the struggle between authority and disorder in England, which began with the breakdown of parish organization in the face of a growing commercialism, and ended with the barely won victory of order after the establishment, at last, of a regular police force."

Roberts, Christopher. *The Middlesex canal, 1793-1860.* (Harvard economic studies, Vol. LXI) Cambridge: Harvard University press, 1938. Pp. xii + 252.
Rev. by D. W. Brogan in *Econ. hist. rev.*, IX, 93.

Roberts, W. "Other London Nesbitts." *N&Q*, CLXXV (1938), 20-22.

Roth, Cecil. "English history in Florentine archives." *Italian studies*, I (1937), 26-28.
Letters to a Florentine banker, 1726-28, by one A. P. Goddard.

Roughead, William. "An advocate of reform; or, sedition and Botany Bay." *Juridical review*, L (1938), 231-56.
On Thomas Muir (1765-98).

Sachse, William L., ed. *The diary of Roger Lowe of Aston-in-Makerfield, Lancashire, 1663-74.* New Haven: Yale University press, 1938. Pp. xi + 139.
Rev. in *TBR*, Jan. 8, 1939, p. 8. § The journal of a Puritan village shopkeeper.

Sainsbury, Ethel Bruce. *A calendar of the Court minutes, etc., of the East India company, 1677-1679.* With an introduction and notes by W. T. Ottewill. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. xxix + 375.
The eleventh volume in a series initiated in 1907.

Savory, D. L. "Les dernières années et le véritable lieu de sépulture de Jean Cavalier." *Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme français*, LXXXVII (1938), 41-44.

Schumpeter, Elizabeth Boody. "English prices and public finance, 1660-1822." *Review of economic statistics*, XX (1938), 21-37.

Schütt, Marie. "Die germanische Besiedlung Britanniens in der englischen Geschichtsschreibung besonders des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts." *Britannica*, XIII (1936), 7-52.

Scroggs, E. S. "Sir William Dugdale, 1605-86." *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, third series, II (1937), 1-16.

Sheean, Vincent. *A day of battle.* A novel. New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1938. Pp. viii + 304.
Rev. by Katherine Woods in *TBR*, July 24, p. 1. § A fictional account of the French-Jacobite victory at Fontenoy, May 11, 1745.

Shillinghaw, Arthur. "Scapegoat for reform: the strange history of the Reverend Thomas Fyshe Palmer." *Scots magazine*, XXIX (1938), 467-75.

Simms, Samuel. "Rev. James O'Coigley, United Irishman." *Down and Connor Historical Society's journal*, VIII (1937), 41-75.

Stevenson, Robert. *Darkness in the land.* London: Heinemann, 1938. Pp 255.
A fictional re-creation of the Plague Year.

Sykes, W. J. "Woodforde's diary." *Dalhousie review,* XVII (1938), 461-76.

Tayler, Alistair, and Tayler, Henrietta. *1745 and after.* London: Nelson, 1938. Pp. ix + 274 .
Rev. in *TLS,* June 25, p. 427 (cf. corr. by A. Terry, July 9, p. 466, by A. T. Sheppard, July 16, p. 479, and by H. L. L. Denny, July 30, p. 508); by D. M. Stuart in *English,* II, 190-91. § Chiefly the account by John William O'Sullivan.

Tayler, Henrietta, ed. *The Jacobite court at Rome in 1719* from original documents at Fettercairn House and at Windsor Castle. (Publications of the Scottish History Society, Vol. XXXI) Edinburgh: Constable, 1938. Pp. vii + 261.

Thomson, Mark A. *A constitutional history of England, 1642-1801.* London: Methuen, 1938. Pp. xi + 492.
Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 28, 1939, p. 51. § The fourth volume (but the first to appear) of a projected series of five volumes, by different authors, on constitutional development.

Thompson, J. M., ed. *English witnesses of the French Revolution.* Oxford: Blackwell, 1938. Pp. xii + 267.
Not. in *Contemp. rev.,* Aug., p. 255; in *TLS,* June 25, p. 438.

The Torrington diaries. Containing the tours through England and Wales of the Hon. John Byng (later fifth Viscount Torrington) between the years 1781 and 1794. Edited by C. Bruyn Andrews. Vol. IV. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1938. Pp. xi + 274.
Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 15, p. 41 (cf. corr. on the use of capitals, pp. 60, 76, 92, 108, 124). § The final volume of a notable set; contains general index.

Trevelyan, George Macaulay. *The English Revolution, 1688-1689.* London: Thornton Butterworth, 1938. Pp. 255.
Rev. in *TLS,* Oct. 15, p. 662; by D. Ogg in *LM,* XXXIX, 76-77.

Tunstall, Brian. *William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.* London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1938. Pp. 556.
Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 14, 1939, p. 24.

Turberville, A. S. *A history of Welbeck Abbey and its owners.* Vol. I: 1539-1755. London: Faber & Faber, 1938. Pp. xix + 432.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 2, p. 445. § Deals with Cavendish, Holles, and Harley families, and includes MSS. of Pope, Prior, and Swift.

Turner, A. Logan. *Story of a great hospital.* The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, 1729-1929. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1937. Pp. xv + 406.
Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 15, p. 42.

Walker, C. F. *Young gentlemen.* The story of midshipmen from the XVIIth century to the present day. London: Longmans, Green, 1938. Pp. xiii + 258.

Walker, E. M. "Letters of the Rev. George Plaxton, M.A., rector

of Barwick-in-Elmet." *Publications of the Thoresby Society,* XXXVII (1936), 30-104.

Nearly one hundred new letters by the interesting friend of Ralph Thoresby.

Walker, George. *Haste, post, haste!* Postmen and post-roads through the ages. London: Harrap, 1938. Pp. 275.

Rev. in *TBR,* Feb. 12, 1939, p. 19; in *TLS,* Sept. 17, p. 590. § A loosely written book on a subject interesting to students of correspondence and periodical publications.

Wertheim, Barbara. *The lost British policy.* Britain and Spain since 1700. London: United Editorial, 1938. Pp. xi + 127.

Whiteley, J. H. *Wesley's England.* A study of XVIIIth century social and cultural conditions. London: Epworth press, 1938. Pp. 380.

Rev. in *Quar. rev.,* CCLXXI, 179-80; by M. D. George in *History,* XXIII, 167-69.

Whiting, C. E. "The accounts of the churchwardens, constables, overseers of the poor and overseers of the highways of the parish of Hooton Pagnell, 1767-1820." *Yorkshire Archaelogical Society,* Record Series, Vol. XCVII, 1938. Pp. xiv + 141.

Whitney, Janet. "Glimpses of the eighteenth century." *Contemporary review,* August, 1938, pp. 212-17.

Whitton, F. E. "The roses of Minden." *Blackwood's magazine,* CCXLIII (1938), 776-92.

Describing the battle on the Plain of Minden in 1759, when British troops were helping to protect Hanover from the French.

Willan, T. S. *The English coasting trade, 1600-1750.* (Tout Memorial publication fund) Manchester: Manchester University press, 1938. Pp. 234.

Not. in *TLS,* Feb. 11. 1939, p. 94.

Williams, David. "The missions of David Williams and James Tilly Matthews to England (1793)." *EHR,* LIII (1938), 651-68.

IV. PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

Allen, J. W. *English political thought, 1603-1660.* Vol. I, 1603-1644. London: Methuen, 1938. Pp. x + 525.

Rev. by C. H. McIlwain in *Amer. polit. science rev.,* XXXII, 1175-77; by A. L. Rowse in *Spectator,* Feb. 11, pp. 234-36.

Anderson, Paul Russell. "Descartes' influence in seventeenth century England." *Travaux du IX^e^ Congrès international de philosophie.* (Actualités scientifiques et industrielles, No. 522) Paris: Hermann, 1937. III, 113-21.

Andrade, E. N. da C. "Science in the seventeenth century." *Nature,* July 2, 1938, supp., CXLII, 19-30.

Anson, P. F. *The Catholic church in modern Scotland.* London: Burns Oates & Washbourne, 1937. Pp. xi + 235.

Bayon, H. P. "William Harvey, physician and biologist: his precursors, opponents and successors. Parts I & II." *Annals of science,* III (1938), 59-118.

Bootsgezel, J. J. "William Blakey—a rival to Newcomen." *Transactions of the Newcomen Society, 1935-36,* XVI (1937), 97-110.

Brailsford, Mabel P. *Susanna Wesley, the mother of Methodism.* London: Epworth press, 1938. Pp. 144.
Not. in *TLS,* Aug. 20, p. 546.

Brenan, Rev. M. "Bishop Keeffe of Kildare and Leighlin, 1702-1787." *Irish ecclesiastical record,* L (1937), 113-26.

Chance, Burton. "Sketches of the life and interests of Sir Hans Sloane: naturalist, physician, collector and benefactor." *Annals of medical history,* X (1938), 390-404.

Clay, Reginald S., and Court, Thomas H. "English instrument making in the 18th century." *Transactions of the Newcomen Society, 1935-36,* XVI (1937), 45-54.

Cotton, C. "Meric Casaubon, canon of Canterbury, 1628-71." *Friends of Canterbury Cathedral,* eleventh annual report, 1938, pp. 51-57.

Crossley, E. W. "Visitations of the peculiar of Masham, 1741-1847." *Yorkshire archaeological journal,* XXXIV (1938), 48-68.

Dahl, Folke. "King Charles Gustavus of Sweden and the English astrologers William Lilly & John Gadbury." *Lychnos,* II (1937), 161-86.

Dalglish, Doris N. *People called Quakers.* London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University press, 1938. Pp. 169.
Rev. in *TLS,* Nov. 19, p. 736. § Essays on Thomas Story, John Woolman, "A digression on women and the eighteenth century," and Thomas Wilkinson.

Day, E. Hermitage. "The country clergy of the Restoration period." *Theology,* XXXV (1937), 354-60.

Dimsdale, C. D. "Sir William Herschel." *Discovery,* I (1938), 388-92.

Duncan, J. L. "The end and aim of law: (II) Legal theories in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; (III) The Revolution of 1688 and eighteenth-century theories of law." *Juridical review,* L (1938), 257-81, 404-38.

Eddington, Arthur J. "The quarterly meeting of Norfolk." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society,* XXXIII (1936), 35-49, XXXIV (1937), 48-58, XXXV (1938), 70-78.

Engel, Claire Eliane. "Protestant friends of the Abbé Prévost." *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London,* XVI (1938), 159-69.

Evans, E. W. Price. "Christmas Evans, 1766-1838." *Baptist quarterly,* IX (1938), 194-204.

Fuller, B. A. G. *A history of modern philosophy.* New York: Holt, 1938. Pp. vii + 659.

Giles, Edward L. "John Newton on education." *N&Q,* CLXXV (1938), 22-24.

Grubb, Isabel. "A conscientious objector in the eighteenth century." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society,* XXIV (1937), 32-34.

A record of the tribulations of James Hastie, a soldier who was imprisoned at Waterford, recorded in 1782 by one Mary Shackleton.

Haller, William. *The rise of Puritanism.* Or, the way to the New Jerusalem as set forth in pulpit and press from Thomas Cartwright to John Lilburne and John Milton, 1570-1643. New York: Columbia University press, 1938. Pp. viii + 464.

Rev. by D. A. Roberts in *TBR,* Feb. 19, 1939, p. 18. § A detailed study of the Puritan teachings and propaganda which will be useful to students of later religious history.

Hardy, Edwin Noah. *George Whitefield, the matchless soul winner.* New York: American Tract Society, 1938. Pp. 298.

Harris, Henry. "Manchester's Board of Health in 1796." *Isis,* XXVIII (1938), 26-37.

Harvey, William Fryer. "Guidance for young Quakers in the use of silence, 1657-1847." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society,* XXXV (1938), 3-22.

Holdsworth, Sir William. *A history of English law.* Vols. X-XII. London: Methuen, 1938. Pp. xxxviii + 763; xli + 658; xxxviii + 784.

Rev. in *TLS,* March 12, p. 166; by H. J. Laski in *Politica,* III, 373-75. § These three volumes constitute the first detailed legal history of the eighteenth century.

Holdsworth, Sir William. *Some makers of English law.* The Tagore lectures, 1937-38. Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. xi + 308.

Includes chapters on Hale and Nottingham; Holt and Mansfield; Hardwicke and Eldon; Leoline Jenkins, Stowell, and the Civilians; Blackstone, Bentham, and Austin.

Horton-Smith, L. G. H. *Francis Baily the astronomer, 1774-1814.* Newbury: Blacket Turner, 1938.

Huckel, Oliver. "Benjamin Franklin and George Whitefield—founding fathers." University of Pennsylvania *General magazine and historical chronicle,* XL (1938), 372-82.

Hudleston, C. R. "George Whitefield's ancestry." *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society,* LIX (1937), 221-42.

Hulbert-Powell, C. L. *John James Wettstein, 1693-1754.* An account of his life, work, and some of his contemporaries. London: S.P.C.K., [1938]. Pp. xii + 324.

A careful study of a man who was "a pioneer both as a textual critic and as a commentator on the New Testament."

Hull, William I. "Egbert van Heemskerk's 'Quaker Meeting.'" *Bulletin of the Friends' Historical Association,* XXVII (1938), 17-32. See also "Another Heemskerk's 'Quaker Meeting,'" pp. 57-58.

Inglis, Harry R. G. "An aristocratic geographer: the singular career of James Elphinstone." *Scots magazine,* XXX (1938), 135-41.

Jansen, Bernhard. "Zur Phänomenologie der Philosophie der Thomisten des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts." *Scholastik,* XIII (1938), 49-71.

Jones, M. G. *The charity school movement.* A study of eighteenth century Puritanism in action. Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. xiii + 446.
Rev. in *TLS,* Feb. 5, p. 86; by M. D. George in *History,* XXIII, 170.

Jordan, W. K. *The development of religious toleration in England,* from the Convention of the Long Parliament to the Restoration, 1640-1660. London: Allen & Unwin, 1938. Pp. 560.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 16, p. 476. § The third volume of this study.

Laird, John. "L'influence de Descartes sur la philosophie anglaise du XVII[e] siècle." *Revue philosophique,* CXXIII (1937), 226-56.

Larsson, B. Hjalmar. "Carolus Linnaeus, physician and botanist." *Annals of medical history,* X (1938), 197-214.

Lenth, Bert. "Bach and the English oculist." *Music & letters,* XIX (1938), 182-98.
On the Chevalier John Taylor and his operation on Bach.

Léon, Paul-L. "L'Évolution de l'idée de la souveraineté avant Rousseau." *Archives de philosophie du droit et de sociologie juridique,* VII (1937), 152-85.

Léon, Paul-L. "La notion de souveraineté dans la doctrine de Rousseau." *Archives de philosophie du droit et de sociologie juridique,* VIII (1938), 231-69.

Lewis, Frank R. "An Englishman visits Voltaire." Corr. in *TLS,* August 20, 1938, pp. 543-44.
From Thomas Pennant's unpublished "Tour on the Continent."

Lewis, Frank R. "Rodolph Valltravers and Thomas Pennant." *N&Q,* CLXXV (1938), 25-26.

Lincoln, Anthony. *Some political & social ideas of English Dissent, 1763-1800.* Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. 292.
Rev. in *TLS,* Feb. 5, p. 84; by H. Selsam in *Science and society,* II, 535-37. § Contains chapters on Richard Price and Joseph Priestley.

McColley, Grant. "The 'New Systeme of the Mathematicks.'" *Annals of science,* III (1938), 238.
On the early textbook (1681) by Sir Jonas Moore, Flamsteed, Halley, and others.

McColley, Grant. "The Ross-Wilkins controversy." *Annals of science,* III (1938), 153-89.

Mack, Edward C. *Public schools and British opinion, 1780-1860.* An examination of the relationship between contemporary ideas and the evolution of an English institution. London: Methuen, 1938. Pp. xvi + 432.

McKie, Douglas. "Some early work on combustion, respiration and calcination." *Ambix,* I (1938), 143-65.
Largely on Boyle, with some discussion of Hooke, Mayow, Newton, and Joseph Black.

Manchée, W. H. "The first and last chapters of the church of 'Les Grecs,' Charing Cross Road." *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London,* XVI (1938), 140-58.

Maxey, Chester C. *Political philosophies.* New York: Macmillan, 1938. Pp. xiii + 692.
Includes chapters on "Voices of freedom" (Milton and Locke), "Seventeenth century intellectuals," "The enlightenment," "Nature's child," "Revolution" (Burke and Paine).

May, G. Lacey. "The sporting parson of the eighteenth century." *Theology,* XXXV (1937), 24-29.

Merton, Robert K. "Science, technology and society in seventeenth century England." *Osiris,* IV (1938), 360-632.
Rev. by J. Needham in *Science and society,* II, 566-71.

Metzger, Hélène. *Attraction universelle et religion naturelle chez quelques commentateurs anglais de Newton.* (Actualités scientifiques et industrielles, Nos. 621-23: Philosophie et histoire de la pensée scientifique, IV-VI) Paris: Hermann, 1938. Pp. 222.

Middleton, R. D. *Dr. Routh.* London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University press, 1938. Pp. xvi + 278.
Rev. in *N&Q,* CLXXV, 178-79; in *TLS,* Sept. 17, p. 601.

Miller, Perry, and Johnson, Thomas H., eds. *The Puritans.* New York: American Book Co., 1938. Pp. xvi + 846.
This excellent edition is included in this bibliography for the value which a thorough study of New England Puritanism may have for students of seventeenth century England. After a long, thoughtful introduction Miller and Johnson present sizable selections from many Puritan authors under nine heads; the lengthy bibliographies are especially valuable.

Minder, Robert. "De quelques rapports entre la littérature et les mouvements religieux, à la fin du XVIII^{e} siècle (d'après l'œuvre de Karl-Philipp Moritz)." *Revue de l'enseignement des langues vivantes,* LV (1938), 97-106, 158-64.

Minet, Susan, ed. *Register of the church of Saint Jean Spitalfields, 1687-1827.* Publications of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. XXXIX, 1938. Pp. xxviii + 150.

Muir, Jack. "Adam Ferguson—a gay philosopher." *Scots magazine,* XXIX (1938), 217-23.

Mullett, Charles F. "Sir William Petty on the plague." *Isis,* XXVIII (1938), 18-25.

Mullett, Charles F. "Some essays on toleration in late eighteenth century England." *Church history,* VII (1938), 24-44.

Nuttall, Geoffrey F. "The Quakers and the Puritans." *Congregational quarterly,* XVI (1938), 315-20.

de Pauley, W. C. *The candle of the Lord: studies in the Cambridge Platonists.* (Church Historical Society, No. 28) London: S.P.C.K., 1937. Pp. vii + 248.

Includes chapters on Benjamin Whichcote, Ralph Cudworth, Henry More, Richard Cumberland, George Rust, Edward Stillingfleet.

Pilcher, R. B. "'Boyle's laboratory.'" *Ambix,* II (1938), 17-20.

Préclin, E. "Introduction à l'étude des rapports religieux entre la France et la Grande-Bretagne (1763-1848)." *Revue d'histoire moderne,* XIII (1938), 126-96.

Pressly, I. P. "Martin Lister." *A York miscellany.* London: A. Brown, 1938. Pp. 114-23.

"Private libraries: IX—Sir Maurice Holmes." *TLS,* Oct. 8, 1938, p. 652.

On a collection of material concerning Capt. Cook.

Radin, Max. "The doctrine of the separation of powers in seventeenth century controversies." *University of Pennsylvania law review,* LXXXVI (1938), 842-66.

Ransom, John E. "John Howard on quarantine." *Bulletin of the Institute of the history of medicine,* VI (1938), 111-16.

Sander, Dr. "Boyles Raumanschauung." *Philosophisches Jahrbuch der Görres-Gesellschaft,* LI (1938), 367-84, 414-34.

Scott, J. F. *The mathematical work of John Wallis (1616-1703).* London: Taylor and Francis, 1938. Pp. xi + 240.

Sheppard, Thomas. *William Wilberforce, emancipator of slaves, 1759-1833.* (Makers of history, No. 4) Exeter: A. Wheaton, 1937. Pp. 60.

Silvette, Herbert. "On insanity in seventeenth-century England." *Bulletin of the Institute of the history of medicine,* VI (1938), 22-33.

John Smeaton's diary of his journey to the Low Countries 1755, from the original MS. in the library of Trinity House, London. With an introduction by Arthur Titley, past president. Leamington Spa: Printed for the Newcomen Society by the Courier press, 1938. Pp. ix + 68.

Taylor, E. G. R. "The geographical ideas of Robert Hooke." *Geographical journal,* LXXXIX (1937), 525-34. See discussion, pp. 535-38.

Taylor, E. G. R. "Robert Hooke and the cartographical projects of the late seventeenth century (1666-1696)." *Geographical journal,* XC (1937), 529-40.

Thomas, John. "Josiah Wedgwood as a pioneer of steam power in the pottery industry." *Transactions of the Newcomen Society,* XVII (1938), 13-25.

In the same volume may be found several other studies of the early history of engineering, including an article by S. B. Donkin (pp. 51-71) on the Society of Civil Engineers, founded in 1771 through the efforts of John Smeaton.

Waller, R. D. "Lorenzo Magalotti in England, 1668-9." *Italian studies,* I (1937), 49-66.

Weir, J. L. "Presbyterian dissent: its fundamental causes." *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 293-96.

The writings of Gilbert White of Selborne. Selected and edited with an introduction by H. J. Massingham. 2 vols. London: Nonesuch press, 1938. Pp. xxx + 311; viii + 356.
Rev. in *TLS,* April 30, p. 291.

White, William. "A survey of the social implications of the history of medicine in Great Britain, 1742-1867," *Annals of medical history,* X (1938), 279-300.

Whitley, W. T. "The great raid of 1670 on certain London churches under the new Conventicle Act." *Baptist quarterly,* IX (1938), 247-51.

Whitrow, G. J. "Robert Hooke." *Philosophy of science,* V (1938), 493-502.

Wilson, J. Gordon. "The Gregorys and Andrew Duncan: a note on Edinburgh medical politics in the 18th century." *University of Edinburgh journal,* IX (1938), 160-63.

Wolf, A. *A history of science, technology, and philosophy in the eighteenth century.* London: Allen & Unwin, 1938. Pp. 814.
Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 28, 1939, p. 52. § Chapters on mathematics, mechanics, astronomy, astronomical instruments, marine instruments, physics (light, sound, heat, electricity, and magnetism), meteorology, meteorological instruments, chemistry, geology, geography, botany, zoology, medicine, technology (general, agriculture, textiles, building, transport, power plant and machinery, steam-engine, mining and metallurgy, industrial chemistry, making of lenses and specula, mechanical calculators, telegraphy, and miscellaneous), psychology, social sciences (national character, demography, economics), and philosophy. This work covers European achievement. It has 345 illustrations.

Woodhouse, A. S. P. "Puritanism and democracy." *Canadian journal of economics and political science,* IV (1938), 1-21.

Woodhouse, A. S. P., ed. *Puritanism and liberty.* Being the Army debates (1647-9) from the Clarke manuscripts with supplementary documents. London: Dent. 1938. Pp. 506.
Rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 31, p. 823; by E. G. Collieu in *LM,* XXXIX, 234-35; by E. Barker in *U. of Toronto quar.,* VIII (1939), 238-41.

Zwierlein, Frederick J. "Bellarmine, Jesuits, and Popery." *Thought,* XIII (1938), 258-68.
On Filmer's *Patriarcha,* Sidney's *Discourses concerning government,* and Locke's *Two treatises on government.*

V. ARTS AND CRAFTS

Alfassa, Paul. "Caricatures et mœurs anglaises (1750-1850)." *Revue de Paris,* XLV (1938), i, 931-38.

Baker, C. H. Collins. "*The Price Family* by Bartholomew Dandridge." *Burlington magazine,* LXXII (1938), 132-39.

Annals of Thomas Banks, sculptor, Royal Academician. With some letters from Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A., to Banks's daugh-

ter. Edited by C. F. Bell. Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. xviii + 230, with 43 plates.

Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 29, p. 73; by E. Maclagan in *Burlington mag.*, LXXII, 196-97. § Cf. corr. by C. Mary Anderson in *TLS*, Feb. 19, p. 124.

Baum, Richard M. "A Rowlandson chronology." *Art bulletin*, XX (1938), 237-50.

Blunt, Anthony. "The Royal Academy exhibition of seventeenth-century art. Part I." *Apollo*, XXVII (1938), 3-9.

Cf. special number of *Illustrated London news*, Jan. 1, 1938.

Borenius, Tancred. *English painting in the XVIIIth century*. London: John Gifford, 1938. Pp. 32, with 96 plates in photogravure and 8 color plates.

Butcher, Vernon. "Thomas Roseingrave." *Music & letters*, XIX (1938), 280-94.

On the composer and first organist at St. George's Church, London.

Butler, June Rainsford. *Floralia*. Garden paths and by-paths of the eighteenth century. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina press, 1938. Pp. xiii + 187.

Rev. in *TBR*, Dec. 4, p. 12.

Cescinsky, Herbert. *The old English master clockmakers and their clocks, 1670-1820*. New York and Toronto: Stokes, 1938. Pp. xii + 182, with 275 figures.

Chippendale, Thomas. *The gentleman and cabinet-maker's director*. Supplement: a gallery of Chippendale furniture and a sketch of Chippendale's life and works by Walter Rendell Storey. New York: Towse, 1938.

A reproduction of the 1762 edition, with some four hundred plates.

The furniture designs of Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton. Arranged by J. Munro Bell with an introduction and critical estimate by Arthur Hayden and an essay by Charles Messer Stow. New York: McBride, 1938.

"New light on Chippendale." *Antique collector*, IX (1938), 283-84.

Curtis, Henry. "Portraits by Gainsborough of the allied families of Burrough of Sudbury, Suffolk." *N&Q*, CLXXV (1938), 128-30.

Drummond, Andrew L. "The architectural interest of the English meeting house." *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, XLV (1938), 909-17. For corr. see p. 991.

Dunthorne, Gordon. *Flower and fruit prints of the 18th and early 19th centuries*. Their history, makers and uses, with a catalogue raisonné of the works in which they are found. Washington: Published by the author, 1938. Pp. xiv + 275.

Rev. by E. L. Tinker in *TBR*, Dec. 18, p. 20. § A beautiful book by a distinguished authority. Includes 82 illustrations, many of which are plates in color.

English costume from the fourteenth through the nineteenth century. Drawn by Iris Brooke. Described by Iris Brooke and James Laver. New York: Macmillan, 1937. Pp. 427.

Ensko, Stephen G. C., and Wenham, Edward. *English silver, 1675-1825.* New York: Robert Ensko, 1937. Pp. 109.

Esdaile, K. A. "Two busts of Charles I and William III." *Burlington magazine,* LXXII (1938), 164-71.

Fleming, Arnold, *Scottish and Jacobite glass.* Glasgow: Jackson, 1938. Pp. xv + 196, with 56 plates.
Not. in *TLS,* June 25, p. 437. § Contains much historical detail.

Gardner, Bellamy. "Sprimont as silversmith: a set of tea-caddies by the founder of the Chelsea porcelain factory." *Antique collector,* IX (1938), 206-09.

Goodhart-Rendel, H. S. "English architecture during the seventeenth century." *Seventeenth century studies presented to Sir Herbert Grierson.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. 311-21.

Honey, W. B. "The Wallace Elliot bequest of English pottery and porcelain at the Victoria and Albert Museum." *Apollo,* XXVII (1938), 307-12.

Jourdain, M. "English enamels in the Hon. Mrs. Ionides's collection." *Apollo,* XXVII (1938), 300-06.

Jourdain, M. "Seventeenth-century art at Burlington House; furniture and tapestry." *Apollo,* XXVII (1938), 67-74.

King, Cecil. "The 'Flaggmen': naval portraits by Sir Peter Lely." *Connoisseur,* CII (1938), 227-33.

Lanckoroński, Gräfin Maria und Graf Leo. "Gravelot in London." *Philobiblon,* X (1938), 97-113.

Langley, Hubert. *Doctor Arne.* Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. vii + 119.
Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 7, 1939, p. 13.

Lawrence, Lesley. "Stuart and Revett: their literary and architectural careers." *Journal of the Warburg Institute,* II (1938), 128-46.

Laver, James. "A great English mezzotinter, Valentine Green (1739-1813)." *Antique collector,* IX (1938), 260-62.

Leichtentritt, Hugo. *Music, history, and ideas.* Cambridge: Harvard University press, 1938. Pp. xxv + 292.
Chapters on "Seventeenth-century baroque," "Baroque and rationalistic traits in Bach and Handel," "Classical tendencies in the later eighteenth century," "The French Revolution and the Napoleonic age."

Marceau, Henri. "B. West, Esq. of Newman Str., London." *Parnassus,* X (1938), iv, 5-9.

May, Leonard Morgan. *A master of silhouette.* John Miers: portrait artist, 1757-1821. London: Secker, 1938. Pp. 108.

Mayoux, J. J. "Thomas Rowlandson." *EA,* II (1938), 1-15.

Milne, J. G. "The coin collections of Browne Willis." *Bodleian quarterly record,* VIII (1937-38), 449-52.

Moffett, T. H. "Truth underlined; or, from Hogarth to Low." *Manchester quarterly,* No. CCXXVI, April–June, 1938, pp. 81-95.

Mottram, R. H. *Old England.* Illustrated by English paintings of the 18th and early 19th centuries. New York: Studio Publications, 1937. Pp. viii + 205.

Parry, C. Hubert H. *The Oxford history of music.* Vol. III. The music of the seventeenth century. Second edition, with revisions and an introductory note by Edward J. Dent. London: Oxford University press, 1938. Pp. xi + 486.

Rev. in *TLS,* March 19, p. 184; by J. A. Westrup in *Music & letters,* XIX, 329-31; by E. Lockspeiser in *TBR,* Sept. 18, p. 10; by C. T. Harrison in *Va. quar. rev.,* XV (1939), 157-60.

Percival, MacIver. "Painted furniture of the 18th century: the graciousness of Adam and Angelica Kauffmann." *Antique collector,* IX (1938), 320-23.

Piper, John. "Henry Fuseli, R.A., 1741-1825." *Signature,* X (1938), 1-14.

Reitlinger, Henry. *From Hogarth to Keene.* London: Methuen, 1938. Pp. xi + 115.

Rev. in *TLS,* Oct. 29, p. 695.

Roberts, W. "Dr. Trusler on gardening." Corr. in *TLS,* March 19, 1938, p. 183.

Roberts, W. "Goupy the fan-painter." *N&Q,* CLXXV (1938), 59-60.

Roberts, W. "John Renton and other Hoxton nurserymen." *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society,* LXIII (1938), 422-28.

On the author of a comprehensive treatise on gardening (1728).

Roberts, W. "The necessity of a Royal Academy." Corr. in *TLS,* April 30, 1938, pp. 295-96. Cf. corr. by Roberts on John Nesbitt, May 21, p. 354.

Rümann, Arthur. "Thomas Bewick." *Philobiblon,* X (1938), 137-50.

Sawitzky, William. "The American work of Benjamin West." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography,* LXXII (1938), 433-62.

Scott, Hugh Arthur. "London concerts from 1700 to 1750." *Musical quarterly,* XXIV (1938), 194-209.

"Seventeenth-century art in Europe at Burlington House. I. The paintings. By Ellis K. Waterhouse. II. The drawings. By A. E. Popham. III. The furniture. By Oliver Brackett." *Burlington magazine,* LXXII (1938), 3-25.

Shaw, Harold Watkins. "Blow's use of ground bass." *Musical quarterly,* XXIV (1938), 31-38.

Shaw, Harold Watkins. "John Blow and Dr. Burney." *Monthly musical record,* LXVIII (1938), 104-07.

Shaw, Harold Watkins. "John Blow's anthems." *Music & letters,* XIX (1938), 429-42.

Shaw, Harold Watkins. "The secular music of John Blow." *Proceedings of the Musical Association, 1936-37,* pp. 1-16.

Sitwell, Sacheverell. "Palladian England." *Trio: dissertations on some aspects of national genius.* By Osbert, Edith and Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Macmillan, 1938. Pp. 191-217.

Sutherland-Graeme, A. "William Eden, master-pewterer." *Connoisseur,* CI (1938), 192-97.

Symonds, R. W. "The chair-maker." *Connoisseur,* CII (1938), 234-40.

Symonds, R. W. "The craft of the wood-carver from examples in the collection of Col. Sir Harold Wernher, K.C.V.O." *Connoisseur,* CII (1938), 122-29.

Symonds, R. W. "Three London craftsmen." *Connoisseur,* CI (1938), 183-91.

On William Vile, John Cobb, and William Hallett, cabinet-makers.

Tapp, William H. *Jefferyes Hamett O'Neale, 1734-1801, red anchor fable painter, and some contemporaries.* London: University of London press, 1938. Pp. xvi + 66.

O'Neale painted pottery with designs from Aesop's *Fables,* and used a red anchor as his mark.

Tapp, William H. "Joseph Willems, china modeller—D. 1766." *Connoisseur,* CI (1938), 176-82.

Tinker, Chauncey Brewster. *Painter and poet.* Studies in the literary relations of English painting. (The Charles Eliot Norton lectures for 1937-1938) Cambridge: Harvard University press, 1938. Pp. xiv + 195.

Tinker's urbane volume, with its some seventy admirable plates, adds itself to the increasing number of volumes concerned, more or less strictly, with the relation of literature to the visual arts—such monographs as Miss Manwaring's *Italian Landscape in Eighteenth Century England* (1925), Monk's *The Sublime* (1935), and Sprague Allen's *Tides in English Taste* (1937). Of these Norton Lectures it must be said that but intermittently do they heed their title. After an introductory chapter, the essays deal with Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Blake, Richard Wilson, Turner, and Constable. One of these was himself both painter and poet; but Tinker neither compares the results of Blake's genius in the two mediums nor discusses his illustrations to *Night Thoughts, The Grave,* Gray, Milton, Chaucer, and Dante; instead, he limits himself to an exposition of Blake's emblems, *The Gates of Paradise.* Turner and Constable were both readers of poetry: the former illustrated the work of Rogers, Scott, and Byron and liked to quote Milton and Thomson; the latter had a fond appreciation of Thomson's *Seasons,* of Cowper, and of Wordsworth. The "literary relations" of the other painters are largely adventitious: from the lecture on Hogarth, for example, we learn that Thomson, in his "Winter," eulogized Oglethorpe's committee which visited Fleet Prison, and that Hogarth (though not at instigation from Thomson) depicted the Warden's examination; that Hogarth illustrated *Hudibras,* "a kind of work at which he always excelled"; that Hogarth was "an independent commentator on the daily lives of men, like his friend Fielding"; and, finally, that Charles Lamb admired him. For Gainsborough, who was "less interested" in literature than some other artists, "literary relations" reduce themselves to the suggestion that the painter's picture

of an old white horse "might serve" as an illustration for Burns's poem on the "Auld Mare, Maggie" and that "The Woodman" "puts one in mind of the poetry of George Crabbe."

What Tinker endeavors to prove is difficult to discover. The thesis of the general first chapter appears to run as follows: All the eighteenth century painters had, for their livelihood, to do more or less faithful portraits; but they desired to escape from the representational style imposed upon them and to achieve the sublime; these self-imposed escapes took the form of "poetic" or "fancy" portraits and "histories"; and these poetic or historic paintings show the romantic tendencies of supposed classicists like Sir Joshua. This is all doubtful, for, as Reynolds' Fourth Discourse makes clear, the great neo-classical theorist regarded poetic and historical painting as a higher genre than ordinary portraiture, just as the epic and the tragedy are higher than lyric poetry. But Tinker's case is still further confused by his confessions that Reynolds' "fancy" portraits are not peculiar to him or the English school but go back to Van Dyck and Rubens (so that there is nothing signally "romantic" about their production) and that, so far from their being purely the painters' "aberrations," "demands were made upon Sir Joshua day by day" for such "fancy" portraits. A more plausible interpretation would urge that Reynolds, holding poetic portraiture to be higher than representational, preferred to do it and that a certain instructed public taste encouraged him in his preference.

The third chapter, devoted to Sir Joshua, resumes the discussion of his "romantic" tendencies, illustrating his interest in children (albeit not in their "noise, dirt, and selfishness"), in "noble savages," in unsophisticated folk, and once in Dante—and hence, the Middle Ages. This chapter treats romanticism—or romanticisma—in an unphilosophical and unhistorical fashion, as though Sir Joshua knew what "it" was: Tinker remarks, for example, that the painter's "interest in the romantic led him on one occasion to paint a picture with a mediaeval theme." Even the innocent depiction of Dido's death (classical enough, one might think) is set down as a betrayal of romantic taste. What one much needs at this point is definition; and one needs, too, some interpretation of Sir Joshua's practice in the light of his *Discourses* and Monk's admirable work on theories of the sublime. The whole chapter suffers from the absence of reference to critical theory, neo-classic and romantic.

Throughout the lectures, references to *The Seasons* occur, and one would welcome a systematic treatment of Thomson's influence on painters and connoisseurs; so, too, there are references to paintings inspired—or, at any rate eked out—by poems, and one would welcome a "reasoned catalogue" of such. But a catalogue would be pedestrian and "pedantic." On the other hand, a really critical treatment of the relations between poetry and painting—either in the eighteenth or any other century— would lead the author into aesthetics and perhaps even metaphysics, would induce a new *Laocoon*, and that would prove stuffy and abstruse. In consequence of these avoidances, however, the lectures remain too often at a belles-lettristic level of charming inconsequence. A.W.

W., R. "Grammatica: from Martianus Capella to Hogarth." *Journal of the Warburg Institute*, II (1938), 82-84.

Walkley, Gavin. "A recently found James Wyatt design." *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, XLV (1938), 970-74.

See also p. 1014.

Watts, W. W. "Royal Academy exhibition of seventeenth-century art: silver." *Apollo*, XXVII (1938), 75-80.

Williams, Hermann W. "An eighteenth-century gunsmith's pattern book by Robert Wilson." *Connoisseur*, CII (1938), 29-31.

Wind, Edgar. "The revolution of history painting." *Journal of the Warburg Institute*, II (1938), 116-27.

On the changes introduced by West, Copley, and others.

Wittkower, Rudolf. "Piranesi's *Parere su l'architettura.*" *Journal of the Warburg Institute,* II (1938), 147-58.
On Piranesi's historical importance in English and Continental architectural theory.

VI. LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Addison, Agnes. *Romanticism and the Gothic revival.* New York: Richard R. Smith, 1938. Pp. viii + 187.
Rev. by T. Merton in *TBR,* Jan. 29, 1939, p. 4.

Anderson, Duncan. *The Bible in seventeenth-century Scottish life and literature.* London: Allenson, 1936. Pp. 302.

Arthos, John. "Studies in the diction of neo-classic poetry." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1937,* 1938, pp. 264-67.

Atto, Clayton. "The Society for the Encouragement of Learning." *Library,* XIX (1938), 263-88.

Avery, Emmett L. "The defense and criticism of pantomimic entertainments in the early eighteenth century." *ELH,* V (1938), 127-45.

Baldensperger, Fernand. "L'entrée pathétique des tziganes dans les lettres occidentales." *RLC,* XVIII (1938), 587-603.

Bigg-Wither, E. T. "An unpublished letter of Guiseppe Baretti." *Italian studies,* I (1938), 132-36.
A letter of 1780 applying for appointment as a secret agent in Madrid.

Black, Frank Gees. "The English epistolary novel from 1740 to 1800." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936,* 1938, pp. 307-10.

Black, Matthew W., ed. *Elizabethan and seventeenth-century lyrics,* Chicago, Philadelphia, New York: Lippincott, 1938. Pp. xi + 624.

Black, Matthew W., and Shaaber, Matthias A. *Shakespeare's seventeenth-century editors, 1632-1685.* New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1937. Pp. xi + 420.
Not. by F. E. Budd in *MLR,* XXXIII, 460.

Bond, Donald F. "American scholarship in the field of eighteenth-century Anglo-French studies." *Romanic review,* XXIX (1938), 141-50.

Boys, Richard C. "Some Chaucer allusions 1705-1799." *PQ,* XVII (1938), 263-70.

Bradner, Leicester. "The authorship of *Spencer Redivivus.*" *RES,* XIV (1938), 323-26.

Brown, Wallace Cable. "Prose fiction and English interest in the Near East, 1775-1825." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 827-36.

Carlson, C. Lennart. "Edward Cave's club, and its project for a literary review." *PQ,* XVII (1938), 115-20.

Courtines, Léo Pierre. *Bayle's relations with England and the*

English. New York: Columbia University press, 1938. Pp. x + 253.

Rev. by D. F. Bond in *MP,* XXXVI (1939), 322-25. § A detailed work including studies of Bayle's knowledge of England and English thought, his relations with French refugees in England (such as Saint-Evremond, Abel Boyer, and Desmaizeaux), Bayle and English periodicals, his relations with British learned societies, his relations with Shaftesbury and other liberals. The long appendices give lists of English references in the *Œuvres diverses* and *Dictionnaire.* It is to be hoped that Courtines' accuracy cannot be measured by a note on p. 64, where in the space of two lines he calls the *Tatler* a daily and misdates the *Tatler* and the *Spectator.*

Crean, P. J. "Kitty Clive." *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 309-10.

Crean, P. J. "The stage licensing act of 1737." *MP,* XXXV (1938), 239-55.

"Devotional poetry: Donne to Wesley. The search for an unknown Eden." *TLS,* Dec. 24, 1938, p. 814.

Draper, John W. "The theory of the comic in eighteenth-century England." *JEGP,* XXXVII (1938), 207-23.

Empson, William. *English pastoral poetry.* New York: W. W. Norton, 1938. Pp. 298.

Rev. by P. Hutchison in *TBE,* May 29, p. 5. See article by J. C. Ransom, "Mr. Empson's muddles," in *Southern review,* IV (1938), 322-39. § Published in England as *Some versions of pastoral.* Includes essays on Marvell's *Garden,* Milton and Bentley, *The beggar's opera.*

Engel, C.-E. "Autour du voyage de l'abbé Prévost en Angleterre." *RLC,* XVIII (1938), 506-10.

Firth, Sir Charles. *Essays historical & literary.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. vii + 247.

Rev. in *TLS,* March 19, p. 184. § Reprints essays on Earl of Clarendon, Bunyan, Burnet, and the political significance of *Gulliver.*

Fisher, Henry C. "Realism and morality in English fiction before 1750." *University of Pittsburgh bulletin: abstracts of theses,* XIV (1938), 79-85.

Garrod, H. W. "Phalaris and Phalarism." *Seventeenth century studies presented to Sir Herbert Grierson.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. 360-71.

Gray, Philip H., jr. "Lenten casts and the nursery: evidence for the dating of certain Restoration plays." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 781-94.

Harding, Harold Friend. "English rhetorical theory, 1750-1800." *Abstracts of theses, Cornell University, 1937,* 1938, pp. 71-74.

Jackson, Alfred. "The stage and the authorities, 1700-1714 (as revealed in the newspapers)." *RES,* XIV (1938), 53-62.

Johnstone, Paul H. "Turnips and Romanticism." *Agricultural history,* XII (1938), 224-55.

A thoughtful and fully documented study of the close relation in England, France, and Germany between the agricultural revolution based on the traditional agrarian tenets and the "development of new literary movements, new philosophies, and new standards of taste and judgment."

Kent, Muriel. "A Lichfield group." *Cornhill magazine,* CLVIII (1938), 347-58.

On Dr. Johnson, Anna Seward, Richard Lovell Edgeworth, and Thomas Day.

Lamson, Roy, jr. "English broadside ballad tunes, 1500-1700." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936,* 1938, pp. 336-38.

Lamson, Roy, jr. "Henry Purcell's dramatic songs and the English broadside ballad." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 148-61.

Lefranc, Abel. "La question Shakespearienne au XVIII[e] siècle." *Revue bleue,* LXXVI (1938), 44-50.

On some little-known essays which departed from the orthodox interpretations.

Lichtenberg's visits to England as described in his letters and diaries. Translated and annotated by Margaret L. Mare and W. H. Quarrell. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. xxiv + 130.

Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 7, 1939, p. 5; by H. G. Atkins in *MLR,* XXXIV (1939), 117-18. § An excellent translation of the accounts of Georg Christoph Lichtenberg's visits in 1770 and 1794-95, when he attended the theatre, conversed with the royal family, and saw the sights.

McCabe, William H. "Notes on the St. Omers College theatre." *PQ,* XVII (1938), 225-39.

Mackail, J. W. *Studies in humanism.* London: Longmans, Green, 1938. Pp. ix + 271.

Rev. in *TLS,* April 30, p. 291. § Includes essays on *Pilgrim's Progress,* Henry Birkhead, Bentley's Milton, and Allan Ramsay, all reprinted except the first.

McKillop, Alan D. " 'The Hero; or, the Adventures of a Night.' " *MLN,* LIII (1938), 414-15.

Mau, Hedwig. "Das 'junge Mädchen.' Ein Beitrag zu dem Thema: Die Frau in der Komödie der Restauration." *Britannica,* XIII (1936), 67-89.

May, M. G. "Chinoiserie." *English,* II (1938), 96-105.

Meinecke, Friedrich. "Klassizismus, Romantizismus und historisches Denken im 18. Jahrhundert." *Authority and the individual.* (Harvard Tercentenary publications) Cambridge: Harvard University press, 1937. Pp. 281-98.

Morrill, Allen Conrad. "Restoration leisure: the background of English drama, prose and poetry between 1660 and 1688." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1937,* 1938, pp. 276-82.

Noyes, Robert Gale. "Conventions of song in Restoration tragedy." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 162-88.

Oliver, Anna M. "Chaucer allusions in XVIII-century minor poetry." *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 97-98.

Osborn, James Marshall. "Thomas Birch and the *General Dictionary* (1734-41)." *MP,* XXXVI (1938), 25-46.

Parsons, A. E. "The English heroic play." *MLR,* XXXIII (1938), 1-14.

Praz, Mario. *Studi e svaghi inglesi.* (Biblioteca italiana, IV) Firenze: G. C. Sansoni, 1937. Pp. viii + 347.

Not. in *TLS,* Dec. 25, 1937, p. 979; rev. by D.G.v.d.V. in *Eng. studies,* XX, 287-88. § Collection of reprinted articles, including essays on Browne, Defoe, Beckford, and Blake.

Rueff, A. M. "The life and letters of Mr. Thomas Bowdler." *Life and letters to-day,* XVIII (1938), 26-35.

Schlötke, Charlotte. "Entwicklungsstufen des humoristisch-satyrischen Romans in England und Frankreich: Rabelais—Swift —Sterne." *Geist der Zeit,* XVI (1938), 166-75.

Sewall, Richard B. "Rousseau's second Discourse in England from 1755 to 1762." *PQ,* XVII (1938), 97-114.

Shapiro, Leo. "Lucretian 'domestic melancholy' and the tradition of Vergilian 'frustration.'" *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 1088-93.

Shelley, Philip Allison. "William Hickes, native of Oxford." *Harvard studies and notes in philology and literature,* XX (1938), 81-98.

On the career of the author of books of jests and drollery, with a bibliography of his publications in prose and verse.

Shorey, Paul. *Platonism ancient and modern.* (Sather classical lectures, Vol. XIV) Berkeley: University of California press, 1938. Pp. 259.

The long chapter on "Platonism and English literature" contains discussions of Burton, Cudworth, Locke, Pope, Berkeley, Mandeville, Tucker, Burke, and others.

Slagle, Kenneth Chester. *The English country squire as depicted in English prose fiction from 1740 to 1800.* University of Pennsylvania diss. Philadelphia: 1938. Pp. ix + 149.

Sloane, William. "Some notes on character-writing." *MLN,* LIII (1938), 113-16.

Stockwell, La Tourette. *Dublin theatres and theatre customs (1637-1820).* Kingston, Tennessee: Kingston press, 1938. Pp. xvii + 406.

Stuart, Dorothy Margaret. "Some unpublished letters of John, Lord Hervey, and Dr. Conyers Middleton." *English,* II (1938), 7-18.

Summers, Montague. *The Gothic quest.* A history of the Gothic novel. London: Fortune press, [1938]. Pp. 443.

Rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 24, p. 817 (cf. reply, Dec. 31, p. 828).

Summers, Montague. "Santon Barsisa." *N&Q,* CLXXV (1938), 174-75.

On the story of the hermit Barsisa in *Guardian,* No. 148.

Swedenberg, H. T., jr. "Fable, action, unity, and supernatural machinery in English epic theory, 1650-1800." *ES,* LXXIII (1938), 39-48.

Swedenberg, H. T., jr. "Rules and English critics of the epic." *SP,* XXXV (1938), 566-87.

Sypher, Feltus Wylie. "The anti-slavery movement to 1800 in English literature, exclusive of the periodical." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1937,* 1938, pp. 287-90.

Tompkins, J. M. S. *The polite marriage.* Also The didactic lyre, the Bristol milkwoman, the Scotch parents, Clio in motley, and Mary Hays, philosophess. Eighteenth-century essays. Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. vii + 209.

Rev. in *TLS,* Aug. 6, p. 515; by E. A. Baker in *RES,* xv (1939), 107-08. § These six essays, allusive, analytical, and unpretentious, resurrect half-forgotten books and people: Richard and Elizabeth Griffith, authors of *A series of genuine letters between Henry and Frances,* 6 vols., 1757-60; Dr. Hugh Downman, who produced his six-part pediatric poem *Infancy* in 1774-88; Ann Yearsley, the Lactilla of Bristol; a strange novel of love, *The Scotch parents,* probably by John Carter, 1773; James White, the burlesque romancer; and Mary Hays, feminist and Godwinite. An entertaining and judicious volume.

Van Lennep, William. "'Richard the Third.'" Corr. in *TLS,* April 30, June 18, 1938, pp. 296, 418.

Wells, Mitchell. "Spectacular scenic effects of the eighteenth-century pantomime." *PQ,* xvii (1938), 67-81.

Wendland, Irmgard. *Der Einfluss der Politik auf das 'London Magazine' und seine Hauptbeiträger.* Emsdetten: Lechte, 1937. Pp. 132.

West, Dorothy Irene. *Italian opera in England (1660-1740), and some of its relationships to English literature.* University of Illinois diss. abstract. 1938. Pp. 24.

White, Irving Hamilton. "Studies in English dramatic criticism, 1750-1800." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936,* 1938, pp. 356-59.

Wilcox, John. *The relation of Molière to Restoration comedy.* New York: Columbia University press, 1938. Pp. ix + 240.

Willey, Basil. "The turn of the century." *Seventeenth century studies presented to Sir Herbert Grierson.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. 372-93.

An essay on the uses of the idea of "Nature" at the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth.

Williams, Robert D. "Antiquarian interest in Elizabethan drama before Lamb." *PMLA,* liii (1938), 434-44.

Wright, Richardson. *Revels in Jamaica, 1682-1838.* Plays and players of a century, tumblers and conjurors, musical refugees and solitary showmen, dinners, balls and cockfights, darky mummers and other memories of high times and merry hearts. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1937. Pp. xiii + 378.

VII. INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

Joseph Addison

Bradner, Leicester. "The composition and publication of Addison's Latin poems." *MP,* xxxv (1938), 359-67.

Bradner, Leicester. "An earlier text of Addison's ode to Dr. Hannes." *MLN,* LIII (1938), 279-80.

Cardwell, Guy A., jr. "The influence of Addison on Charleston periodicals, 1795-1860." *SP,* XXXV (1938), 456-70.

Graham, Walter. "Addison's purchase of Bilton Hall." *N&Q,* CLXXV (1938), 272-73.

Shawcross, I. "Addison as a social reformer." *Contemporary review,* May, 1938, pp. 585-91.

Jane Austen

Jenkins, Elizabeth. *Jane Austen.* A biography. London: Victor Gollancz, 1938. Pp. 351.
Rev. in *TLS,* Sept. 24, p. 609; by R. Lewin in *LM,* XXXIX, 239.

Ragg, Laura M. "What Jane Austen read." *English,* II (1938), 167-74.

Tweedy, Katherine. "Jane Austen's novel and the novel of Henry James." *Vassar journal of undergraduate studies,* XI (1938), 74-82.

Wilson, Mona. *Jane Austen and some contemporaries.* With an introduction by G. M. Young. London: Cresset press, 1938. Pp. xvi + 304.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 9, p. 466; by D. M. Stuart in *English,* II, 178-80.

Aphra Behn

Graham, C. B. "An echo of Jonson in Aphra Behn's *Sir Patient Fancy.*" *MLN,* LIII (1938), 278-79.

George Berkeley

Belgion, Montgomery. "Malebranche." Corr. in *TLS,* Sept. 3, 1938, pp. 569-70.

del Boca, S. *L'Unità del pensiero di Giorgio Berkeley.* Firenze: Sansoni, 1937. Pp. viii + 116.

Brunet, Olivier. "Le sentiment esthétique chez Berkeley." *Deuxième Congrés International d'Esthétique et de Science de l'Art.* Paris: 1937. II, 29-32.

Johnston, Joseph. "The monetary theories of Berkeley." *Economic history,* III (1938), 21-24.

Leroux, Emmanuel. "Note concernant l'influence de Malebranche sur Berkeley." *Revue de métaphysique et de morale,* XLV (1938), 437-48.

Mitchell, W. Fraser. "Bishop Berkeley's family: an eighteenth-century High Church conversation piece." *Theology,* XXXVI (1938), 288-98.
On the philosopher's daughter-in-law, Eliza Berkeley, and her book called *Poems by the late George-Monck Berkeley* (1797).

The principles of human knowledge. The text of the first edition (1710) with the variants in the second (1734) and in an auto-

graph manuscript. Edited by T. E. Jessop. London: A. Brown, 1937. Pp. xix + 148.

Sir William Blackstone

Eller, Catherine Spicer. *The William Blackstone collection in the Yale Law Library.* A bibliographical catalogue. (Yale Law Library publications, No. 6) 1938. Pp. xvii + 113.

Lockmiller, David A. *Sir William Blackstone.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina press, 1938. Pp. xviii + 308.

Rev. by J. P. Pollard in *TBR,* Feb. 26, 1939, p. 4. § A better volume than Warden's, but not attractively written.

Warden, Lewis C. *The life of Blackstone.* Charlottesville, Virginia: Michie, 1938. Pp. xiv + 451.

A shoddy book bibliographically, mechanically, and stylistically.

William Blake

B., A. "Blake's *Glad Day.*" *Journal of the Warburg Institute,* II (1938), 65-68.

Baker, C. H. Collins. *Catalogue of William Blake's drawings and paintings in the Huntington Library.* (Huntington Library publications) San Marino: 1938. Pp. viii + 42, with 24 plates.

Blunt, Anthony. "Blake's *Ancient of Days.*" *Journal of the Warburg Institute,* II (1938), 53-63.

Brown, Allan R. "Unrecorded engravings of Blake." *Colophon,* III (1938), 457-58.

Jameson, Grace. "Irish poets of today and Blake." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 575-92.

Jamot, Paul. "Turner et Blake." *Études,* CCXXXIV (1938), 592-603.

Lelj, C. *William Blake.* Milan: P. Vera, 1938. Pp. 19.

McDonald, Robert. "William Blake's Canterbury Pilgrims." *Print collector's quarterly,* XXV (1938), 185-99.

Percival, Milton O. *William Blake's circle of destiny.* New York: Columbia University press, 1938. Pp. viii + 334.

Rev. in *TLS,* Aug. 27, p. 557; by D. Saurat in *MLN,* LIV, 68-69; by H. Davis in *MP,* XXXVI, 89-91; by B. E. C. Davis in *RES,* XIV, 476-77; by Emily S. Hamblen in *TBR,* Nov. 27, p. 4. § This interpretation of Blake's myth in his prophetic writings, drawings, and paintings defines the poet's use of a logical, consistent system and of the long, abundant tradition of mystical thought. An important volume.

Schorer, Mark. "Swedenborg and Blake." *MP,* XXXVI (1938), 157-78.

James Boswell

Boys, R. C. "Boswell on spelling." *MLN,* LIII (1938), 600.

Chapman, R. W. "The Hill-Powell Boswell." Corr. in *TLS,* Dec. 31, 1938, p. 827.

Gray, W. Forbes. "New light on James Boswell." *Juridical review,* L (1938), 142-64.

Haraszti, Zoltán. "The Life of Johnson." *More books,* XIII (1938), 99-112.

Hazen, A. T. "Boswell's cancels in the 'Tour to the Hebrides.'" *Bibliographical notes and queries,* II, xi (1938), 7.

The life of Samuel Johnson LL.D. With marginal comments and markings from two copies annotated by Hester Lynch Thrale Piozzi. Prepared for publication with an introduction by Edward G. Fletcher. 3 vols. London: Limited Editions Club, 1938. Pp. lviii + 466, 486, 473.

Powell, L. F. "Boswell's original journal of his tour to the Hebrides and the printed version." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association,* XXIII (1938), 58-69.

Ramsay, James. "Boswell's first criminal case: John Reid—sheep-stealer." *Juridical review,* L (1938), 315-21.

Walcutt, Charles Child. "Captain Marryat and Boswell's 'Life of Johnson.'" *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 27-28.

Warnock, Robert. "Boswell and Bishop Trail." *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 44-45.

Wecter, Dixon. "Four unpublished letters from Boswell to Burke." *MP,* XXXVI (1938), 47-58.

Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery

Mills, L. J. "The friendship theme in Orrery's plays." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 795-806.

Charlotte Brooke

Alspach, Russell K. "Charlotte Brooke: a forerunner of the Celtic Renaissance." University of Pennsylvania *General magazine and historical chronicle,* XL (1938), 178-83.

Sir Thomas Browne

de Beer, E. S. "The correspondence between Sir Thomas Browne and John Evelyn." *Library,* XIX (1938), 103-06.

Finch, J. S. "A newly discovered *Urn Burial.*" *Library,* XIX (1938), 347-53.

Harper, George McLean. "The family correspondence of Sir Thomas Browne." *Literary appreciations.* Indianapolis, New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1937. Pp. 46-69.

Keynes, Geoffrey. "Browne's 'Letter to a Friend.'" Corr. in *TLS,* Nov. 19, 1938, p. 748.

Parker, Edward L. "The cursus in Sir Thomas Browne." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 1037-53.

Duke of Buckingham

Pressly, I. P. "George Villiers, 2nd Duke of Buckingham." *A York miscellany.* London: A. Brown, 1938. Pp. 96-104.

John Bunyan

Catalogue of the John Bunyan library. (Frank Mott Harrison collection) Bedford: Borough of Bedford Public Library, 1938. Pp. 42.

The Pilgrim's Progress. Bedford: Sidney Press, [1938]. Pp. 304.
The Bedford Edition, edited by Frank Mott Harrison, to commemorate the 250th anniversary of Bunyan's death.

Edmund Burke

(See also *Boswell, Burney, Crabbe, Goldsmith,* and *Adam Smith*)

Bryant, Donald Cross. "Burke's relations with writers and artists." *Abstracts of theses, Cornell University, 1937,* 1938, pp. 63-66.

Copeland, Thomas W. "Burke's *Vindication of Natural Society.*" *Library,* XVIII (1938), 461-62.

Krieger, Heinz. "Die Bedeutung des Organischen im englischen Volks- und Staatsbegriff (Burke, Freeman, Seeley, Froude)." *Die Neueren Sprachen,* XLVI (1938), 1-16.
An attempt to show from English political theory that England should be able to understand present German desires. Quotations from Hitler compared with some from Burke.

Somerset, H. V. F. "Edmund Burke, England, and the Papacy." *Dublin review,* CII (1938), 138-48.
Contains long unpublished letter by Burke (Dec. 14, 1791) illustrating his hatred of the French Revolution and his sympathy for the Catholic cause.

Wecter, Dixon. "Burke's prospective duel." *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 186-87, 296-97.

Wecter, Dixon. "The missing years in Edmund Burke's biography." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 1102-25.

Wecter, Dixon. "Two notes on the biography of Edmund Burke." *N&Q,* CLXXV (1938), 417-18.

Wecter, Dixon. "An unpublished letter of George Washington." *South Carolina historical and genealogical magazine,* XXXIX (1938), 151-56.
Letter to Burke's friend, Richard Champion, from private papers of Burke at Wentworth Woodhouse, Yorkshire.

Fanny Burney

Clifford, James L. "Fanny Burney meets Edmund Burke." Corr. in *TLS,* July 23, 1938, p. 493.

Gates, William Bryan. "An unpublished Burney letter." *ELH,* V (1938), 302-04.

Tourtellot, Arthur Bernon. *Be loved no more.* The life and en-

vironment of Fanny Burney. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1938. Pp. 381.

Rev. in *TLS*, March 5, p. 153 (cf. reply, April 2, p. 236); by L. Kronenberger in *TBR*, May 1, p. 9.

Robert Burns

Bolton, Dorothea. "A letter of Robert Burns." *Papers in honor of Andrew Keogh.* New Haven: Privately printed, 1938. Pp. 299-305.

Burns chronicle and club directory. Vol. XIII. Kilmarnock: Burns Federation, 1938.

This three-shilling annual, too little known to American scholars, contains news of interest to students of Burns and valuable notes and documents. The present issue includes an article on "The Earl of Glencairn and Burns: the poet's thanks to his patron," the fourth part of the correspondence (1789-1811) between John Syme and Alexander Cunningham, two contributions on Burns's house at Dumfries, and the concluding part of the article by J. C. Ewing, "Burns's tour of Galloway in 1793 and the fable of the composition of 'Scots wha hae.'"

Robert Burns's commonplace book, 1783-1785. Reproduced in facsimile from the poet's manuscript in the possession of Sir Alfred Joseph Law, M.P. With transcript, introduction and notes by James Cameron Ewing and Davidson Cook. Glasgow: Gowans and Gray, 1938. Pp. xiv + 43, with 43 facsimiles.

Cook, Davidson. "The fame of Burns: evidence of the auction room." *TLS*, April 30, 1938, Scottish section, p. xi.

Ewing, J. C. "The Eglintons' patronage of Burns." *Scots magazine*, XXVIII (1938), 298-301.

Fitzhugh, Robert T. "Burns at Ellisland." *MLN*, LIII (1938), 525-27.

Henderson, Keith. *Burns—by himself.* The poet-ploughman's life in his own words—pieced together from his diaries, letters & poems—with comments by his brothers & his sister & a few other contemporaries arbitrarily arranged to form a continuous story with 68 illustrations. London: Methuen, 1938. Pp. x + 259.

Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 24, p. 609.

Howarth, R. G. "A song of Herrick's altered by Burns." *N&Q*, CLXXV (1938), 153.

Lindsey, John, *pseud.* [John St. Clair Muriel] *Immortal memory: the real Robert Burns.* New York: Liveright, 1938. Pp. xv + 412.

Published in London as *The ranting dog: the life of Robert Burns.*

Thomas Chatterton

Mabbott, T. O. "Notes on Chatterton: an uncollected poem." *N&Q*, CLXXIV (1938), 45-46.

Mabbott, T. O. "Notes on Chatterton: a poem attributed to him." *N&Q*, CLXXIV (1938), 133.

Meyerstein, E. H. W. "Chatterton & Kilburn Priory." Corr. in *TLS,* July 30, 1938, p. 507.

Earl of Chesterfield

O'Conor, Charles. "George Faulkner and Lord Chesterfield." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXV (1936), 292-304.

Colley Cibber

Avery, Emmett L. "Cibber, *King John,* and the students of the law." *MLN,* LIII (1938), 272-75.

Michael Clancy

Kirkpatrick, T. Percy C. "Michael Clancy, M.D. (Blind actor and playwright." *Irish Journal of medical science,* Series VI, No. 154 (Oct., 1938), 645-63.

A study of the career of Michael Clancy (died 1776), actor, dramatist, versifier, translator, schoolmaster, and writer of "Memoirs." He was favorably known to (or patronized by) Montesquieu, Swift, and Chesterfield.

William Congreve

Lynch, Kathleen M. "Congreve's Irish friend, Joseph Keally." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 1076-87.

Pool, E. Millicent. "A possible source of 'The Way of the World.' " *MLR,* XXXIII (1938), 258-60.

Charles Cotton

Evans, Willa McClung. "Henry Lawes and Charles Cotton." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 724-29.

Turner, Ernest M. "Cotton's poems." Corr. in *TLS,* Jan. 22, 1938, p. 60. Cf. corr. by John Beresford, Jan. 29, p. 76.

Abraham Cowley

Eliot, T. S. "A note on two odes of Cowley." *Seventeenth century studies presented to Sir Herbert Grierson.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. 235-42.

William Cowper

Hartley, Lodwick C. *William Cowper, humanitarian.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina press, 1938. Pp. ix + 277.

Rev. in *TLS,* Sept. 3, p. 565; by J. S. Southron in *TBR,* Dec. 25, p. 6. § Cowper's achievements as laureate of the humanitarian movement is an excellent subject, here handled with soundness and enthusiasm. After an introductory chapter, in which Hartley adopts a working definition of humanitarianism, the poet's contributions are grouped under seven general heads: philanthropy, abolition of slavery, missions, India and legal reform, pacifism, education, and humane treatment of animals. Hartley sensibly analyzes the inequalities and inconsistencies of Cowper's positions (except perhaps his strident misunderstanding of Chesterfield) and differentiates between his Evangelicalism and humanitarianism, his patriotism and Gallophobia, his theory and practice. Hartley's procedure is to sketch the background of each topic, the abuses requiring reform and the pre-Cowperian efforts, and to present Cowper's fre-

quently militant attitudes by means of liberal paraphrase and quotation, in the main from his correspondence, the 1782 volume, and the *Task*. The poet emerges an important figure in the history of liberalism.

Lindsay, Jack. "The Evangelical Magazine." Corr. in *TLS*, Nov. 12, 1938, p. 725.

Mabbott, T. O. "Keats and Cowper: a reminiscence?" *N&Q*, CLXXV (1938), 170.

George Crabbe

D., R. "Crabbe: a note." *Townsman*, I, ii (1938), 22-24.

Davenport, William H. "An uncollected poem by George Crabbe." *N&Q*, CLXXV (1938), 471.

Lang. Varley. "Crabbe and *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*." *MLN*, LIII (1938), 369-70.

Lang. Varley. "Crabbe and the eighteenth century." *ELH*, V (1938), 305-33.

Wecter, Dixon. "Four letters from George Crabbe to Edmund Burke." *RES*, XIV (1938), 298-309.

Richard Cumberland

Rosenfeld, Sybil. "Princess of Parma." Corr. in *TLS*, April 26, 1938, p. 264.

Sir William Davenant

Nethercot, Arthur H. *Sir William D'avenant, poet laureate and playwright-manager*. Chicago: University of Chicago press, 1938. Pp. vii + 488.

Rev. by P. Hutchison in *TBR*, Jan. 15, 1939, p. 4 (cf. corr. by C. W. Barrell, March 5, 1939, p. 33). § A detailed and closely documented biography, made readable by Nethercot's sprightly style, sense of human values, and mastery of detail.

Daniel Defoe

Defoe's Review. Reproduced from the original editions, with an introduction and bibliographical notes by Arthur Wellesley Secord. 22 vols. New York: Published for the Facsimile Text Society by Columbia University press, 1938. Cf. corr. by Secord in *TLS*, June 11, 1938, p. 408; by H. Bergholz, June 18, p. 424; by Secord, July 30, p. 508.

The reprinting of Defoe's large and highly important periodical has long been a cooperative project cherished by students of early eighteenth century literary history, journalism, politics, and economics. That the project was pushed to completion is due very largely to the enthusiasm of Frank A. Patterson. These volumes reproduce the clearest copies available in the libraries lending their files, and A. W. Secord has with his characteristic judgment and industry provided an admirable introduction and bibliographical notes. Because no set exists of the entire *Review* this facsimile edition (complete but for one non-extant leaf) should stimulate considerable research on Defoe and on many fruitful topics of Queen Anne life and letters. *Occasio datur.*

Luithlen, Gerda. *Der Realismus des "Robinson Crusoe."* Köln

diss. Druck: Heinrich Pöppinghaus o. H.-G., Bochum-Langendreer, 1938. Pp. 93.

M., R. B. "Ralegh and Defoe." *Devon and Cornwall notes and queries,* XX (1938), 137.

Mégroz, R. L. "Alexander Selkirk." Corr. in *TLS,* July 16, 1938, p. 480.

Moore, John Robert. "The character of Daniel Defoe." *RES,* XIV (1938), 68-71.

Moore, John Robert. "Defoe, Thoresby, and 'The Storm.'" *N&Q,* CLXXV (1938), 223.

Mundy, P. D. "The ancestry of Daniel Defoe." *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 112-14.

Cf. A. V. Ellison, CLXXIV, 266; Mundy, CLXXV, 44; R.S.B., CLXXV, 86.

Singer, Helmut. *Daniel Defoe. A Tour through England and Wales. Eine kulturgeschichtl. Studie.* Munich diss. 1938. Pp. xii + 230.

John Dennis

Tupper, Fred S. "Notes on the life of John Dennis." *ELH,* V (1938), 211-17.

Charles Dibdin

Bennett, William. "Charles Dibdin on theorists." *Monthly musical record,* LXVIII (1938), 205-06.

Dibdin, Edward Reinbault. "Charles Dibdin as a writer." *Music & letters,* XIX (1938), 149-70.

John Donne the younger

Beese, Margaret A. "John Donne the younger: addenda and corrections to his biography." *MLR,* XXXIII (1938), 356-59.

John Dryden

Bottkol, Joseph McGrath James. "Dryden's translations from classical verse." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1937,* 1938, pp. 267-68.

Brower, Reuben Arthur. "John Dryden's use and criticism of Virgil." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936,* 1938, pp. 310-12.

Clark, William S. "'Some notes on Dryden.'" *RES,* XIV (1938), 330-32.

Kevin, Rev. Neil. "The argument from poetry." *Irish ecclesiastical record,* L (1937), 237-46.

On Dryden's conversion.

Legouis, Pierre. "Corneille and Dryden as dramatic critics." *Seventeenth century studies presented to Sir Herbert Grierson.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. 269-91.

Legouis, Pierre. "A Journal from Parnassus." *EA*, II (1938), 151-55.

Maillet, Albert. "Dryden et Voltaire." *RLC*, XVIII (1938), 272-86.

Shewring, W. "Dryden and the Primer of 1706." *Downside review*, LVI (1938), 303-10.

Ward, Charles E. "The publication and profits of Dryden's *Virgil*." *PMLA*, LIII (1938), 807-12.

Ward, Charles E. "An unpublished Dryden letter." *TLS*, Oct. 29, 1938, p. 700.

John Dyer

Kohlsaat, Käthe. "Die vorromantischen Züge in den Dichtungen von John Dyer." *Britannica*, XIII (1936), 91-100.

Elizabeth Elstob

B., J. "The first home student." *Oxford magazine*, LVII (1938), 212-13.

John Evelyn

(See also *Sir Thomas Browne*)

de Beer, E. S. "The correspondence between John Evelyn and Lord Clifford." *N&Q*, CLXXIV (1938), 130-31.

de Beer, E. S. "Evelyn and Colonel Herbert Morley in 1659 and 1660." *Sussex archaeological collections*, LXXVIII (1937), 177-83.

Budd, F. E. "A translation attributed to Evelyn: *The Manner of Ordering Fruit-Trees* (1660)." *RES*, XIV (1938), 285-97.

London revived. Consideration for its rebuilding in 1666. Edited by E. S. de Beer. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. 61.
Not. in *TLS*, Dec. 24, p. 819.

Nethercot, Arthur H. "John Evelyn and Colonel Herbert Morley in 1659-60." *HLQ*, I (1938), 439-46.
Title corrected (II, 102) to "New marginalia by John Evelyn on Morley, Monck, and the Restoration."

Henry Fielding

Avery, Emmett L. "Fielding's *Universal Gallant*." *Research studies of the State College of Washington*, VI (1938), 46.

Brown, Jack Richard. "Four plays by Henry Fielding." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations, Northwestern University*, V (1937), 5-9.

Haage, Richard. "Charakterzeichnung und Komposition in Fieldings *Tom Jones* in ihrer Beziehung zum Drama." *Britannica*, XIII (1936), 119-70.

McKillop, Alan D. "An iconographic poem on *Tom Jones*." *PQ*, XVII (1938), 403-06.

Studt, Annelise. "Fieldings Charakterromane." *Britannica*, XIII (1936), 101-18.

David Garrick

David Garrick. London: Ifan Kyrle Fletcher, [1938?]. Pp. 16.
Bookseller's catalogue devoted to Garrickana and commemorating the 160th anniversary of Garrick's death.

Stein, Elizabeth P. *David Garrick, dramatist.* (Revolving Fund series, VII) New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1938. Pp. xx + 315.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 2, p. 450; by D. MacMillan in *MLN,* LIV (1939), 210-13; by W. M. Cozens in *MLR,* XXXIII, 624-25. § A disappointing book.

Whibley, Leonard. "Garrick's verses to Gray." Corr. in *TLS,* Feb. 12, 1938, p. 112.

Sir Samuel Garth

Boyce, Benjamin. *"The Dispensary,* Sir Richard Blackmore, and the captain of the wits." *RES,* XIV (1938), 453-58.

Cornog, William H. "Sir Samuel Garth, a court physician of the 18th century." *Isis,* XXIX (1938), 29-42.

John Gay

Gaye, Phoebe Fenwick. *John Gay: his place in the eighteenth century.* London: Collins, 1938. Pp. 496.
Rev. in *TLS,* Sept. 17, p. 601.
Miss Gaye's book contains so many inaccuracies that one hesitates to accept any facts and theories from it that go beyond conventional criticism no matter how provocative. She makes Addison the darling of the government in 1713, *The Wife of Bath* a play in rhymed couplets, the Duke of Marlborough out of favor in 1714, Gay *one* year older than Pope, Mrs. Aphra Ben(*sic*) and Nahum Tate working dramatists in 1724, Gay's fortune at death £600 instead of £6000. Gay's poem *Panthea* becomes *Penthesilea.* Swift visits England in 1715 or 1716, one cannot tell which from the text, and is entertained by Pope in Mawson's Buildings, Chiswick. The difference between the handwriting of Pope and Gay is practically undetectable. The Princess Caroline is "the nearest approach to a lady, barring Mrs. Howard, that the Court contained" in 1717. Pope moved from Chiswick to Twickenham in 1720. *The Prison Breaker,* an anonymous farce printed in 1725, is classed among the imitations of *The Beggar's Opera,* apparently because Miss Gaye's eye, roving for pretty titles, caught this one in Schultz's list and did not stop to see what that gentleman had to say about it. Burlington House is the name given to the Queensberry residence in Burlington Gardens. Swift visits Walpole to explain an awkward story that involved Gay, and a few pages farther we learn that the same visit was to promote Swift's professional advancement. *Three Hours after Marriage* was an "instantaneous flop," while *The Captives* "died gently," whereas both plays ran for seven consecutive nights, rather longer than the average in those days. *An Elegiac Epistle to a Friend, written by Mr. Gay when he laboured under a Dejection of Spirits* is quoted at length and criticised as Gay's, when it is probably not his at all but the work of one of the numerous imitators of Gray. Gay, says the author, was the first to put into words the beautiful sentiment "Over the hills and far away"; that line, which Miss Gaye finds so very poetic, was the name of the air for Gay's sixteenth song in *The Beggar's Opera* and had been a pill to purge melancholy for many a long year.

The book is not documented, and, if I may copy apologetically one of Miss Gaye's tricks of style, the allusions in it often prove most illusory. *The Memoirs of Charles Macklin* by William Cooke, for example, is called the "Memoirs of Cooke the actor" and treated as if it were seriously dependable

as a source. *The Cambridge History of English Literature* appears as "The Cambridge University Press edition of English literature."

Miss Gaye suffers from an overdose of nostalgia for England's green and pleasant land as she imagines it to have been in the eighteenth century, and yet she has scant courtesy for many of the English men of that time. "What unpleasant vice *was* unknown in the days of the early Georges?" she asks apropos of blackmail. The literary circle Gay moved in was most vile, especially Pope and Swift. They were unable to write save in "the metrical couplets laid down by Boileau." Pope has a "soured outlook on life" and is besides "a prince of plagiarists." *The Modest Proposal* is the "most nauseating of all Swift's pamphlets." *The Dunciad* is the vile scrawlings of "little Sawny Pope on the lavatory wall that Jacky Theobald and Colley Cibber are —— and —— and every other unprintable thing."

Gay, himself is represented as lazy and irresponsible, an imbecile in "South Sea" honestly believing in the mines of wealth in the Indies, incapable of looking after his own affairs or anybody else's. As a matter of fact, Gay was somewhat of a playboy, though the bibliography of his works is sizable, and he was more active intellectually and physically than most of the books suggest. He was not, certainly, a fool about money matters. Queensberry got his help in straightening out some tangle in the management of his estate; Swift left money in Gay's hands for investment; Gay's work as Commissioner of the State Lotteries seems to have been carefully done; Gay arranged the financial settlement between Lady Suffolk and her husband; and he died worth £6000, a very respectable fortune in those days at least.

Moreover, one resents the almost constant note of depreciation in Miss Gaye's remarks about Gay's poems and plays. The only aspect of his writing that she praises is the songs. *The Shepherd's Week* gets nothing but anecdotal notice, while the framework of burlesque in *Trivia* is apparently misunderstood. Farce does not appeal to Miss Gaye, or she would see more virtue than vice in *Three Hours after Marriage*.

The liveliness of Miss Gaye's style, her re-creation of scenes and conversations will appeal to some readers. She has imagination. But her persistent refusal to be pedestrian leads inevitably to distortion, and one cannot commend the slang, the puns, and the ever-recurring occult resemblances in things apparently unlike. W.H.I.

Kern, Jean B. "A note on *The Beggar's Opera*." *PQ*, XVII (1938), 411-13.

Edward Gibbon

Armstrong, T. Percy. "Gibbon and St. George." *N&Q*, CLXXV (1938), 209-10.

Hill, Marjorie C. "A note on the Sheffield edition of Gibbon's *Autobiography*." *RES*, XIV (1938), 440-46.

Keynes, Geoffrey. "The library of Edward Gibbon." *Library*, XIX (1938), 155.

Summary of a paper read before the Bibliographical Society which will be printed in full as an introduction to a catalogue of Gibbon's books.

"A portrait of Gibbon." *Oxford magazine*, LVI (1938), 500-01.

Powell, L. F. "Friedrich von Matthison on Gibbon." *German studies presented to Professor H. G. Fiedler*. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. 345-51.

Thomas, John. "Edward Gibbon and his circle portrayed by Wedgwood medallions and busts." *Apollo*, XXVII (1938), 248-53.

Thompson, James Westfall. "Edward Gibbon, 1737-1794." *Pacific historical review,* VII (1938), 93-119.

Joseph Glanvill

Mullett, Charles F. "A letter by Joseph Glanvill on the future state." *HLQ,* I (1938), 447-56.

Oliver Goldsmith

(See also *Arthur Murphy*)

Friedman, Arthur. "Goldsmith and the Marquis d'Argens." *MLN,* LIII (1938), 173-76.

Friedman, Arthur. "The immediate occasion of Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World,* Letter XXXVIII." *PQ,* XVII (1938), 82-84.

Reynolds, W. Vaughan. "Goldsmith's critical outlook." *RES,* XIV (1938), 155-72.

Seitz, R. W. "Some of Goldsmith's second thoughts on English history." *MP,* XXXV (1938), 279-88.

Wecter, Dixon. "Goldsmith and the Burkes." Corr. in *TLS,* Feb. 12, 1938, p. 108.

James Grainger

Alleman, G. S. "Mice and the muse." Corr. in *TLS,* August 13, 1938, p. 531.

Thomas Gray

(See also *David Garrick*)

Broughton, Leslie Nathan, ed. *Sara Coleridge and Henry Reed.* Reed's *Memoir of Sara Coleridge*; her letters to Reed, including her comment on his *Memoir of Gray*; her marginalia in Henry Crabb Robinson's copy of Wordsworth's *Memoirs.* (Cornell Studies in English, XXVII) Ithaca: Cornell University press, 1937. Pp. xvi + 117.

Carter, John. "Gray: Odes. 1757." *Bibliographical notes and queries,* II (1938), x, 2-3; xi, 2-3.

Churchill, R. C. "Gray and Matthew Arnold." *Criterion,* XVII (1938), 426-31.

Eastman, James Alfred. "Thomas Gray—in and out of the library." *Bulletin of the New York Public Library,* XLII (1938), 743-49.

Elegy written in a country church-yard. New Haven: Press of Timothy Dwight College, 1938.
With an appreciation of the *Elegy* by Raymond W. Short.

Fukuhara, Rintaro. "Thomas Gray, gentleman." *Studies in English Literature* by the English Literary Society of Japan, XVIII (1938), 544-54.

Jones, W. Powell. "Thomas Gray's library." *MP,* XXXV (1938), 257-78.

Martineau, H. "Th. Gray, Baudelaire et P.-J. Toulet." *Yggdrasill,* Feb. 25, 1938.

Rothkrug, Michael. "An apparently unrecorded appearance of Gray's *Elegy,* 1751: an appendix to Stokes. *Papers in honor of Andrew Keogh.* New Haven: Privately printed, 1938. Pp. 343-53.

Whibley, Leonard. "Gray: Odes. 1757." *Bibliographical notes and queries,* II (1938), x, 3-4.

Whibley, Leonard. "Notes on two manuscripts of Thomas Gray." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association,* XXIII (1938), 52-57.

George Savile, Marquis of Halifax

Glessner, John Jacob, 2d. "Studies in the writings of the first Marquis of Halifax." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936,* 1938, pp. 323-26.

William Hamilton

Bushnell, Nelson S. "The Jacobitism of Hamilton of Bangour." *SP,* XXXV (1938), 131-46.

Thomas Hobbes

(See also *Thomas Shadwell*)

von Brockdorff, Baron Cay. *Zum Gedächtnis des 350. Geburtstages von Hobbes.* (Veröffentlichungen der Hobbes-Gesellschaft, IX) Kiel: Lipsius und Tischer, 1938. Pp. 36.

See Nos. VI-VIII (1937) of this series for other articles on Hobbes by the same author.

Friedrich, Carl J. "Thomas Hobbes: myth builder of the modern world." *Journal of social philosophy,* III (1938), 251-57.

Schelsky, Helmut. "Die Totalität des Staates bei Hobbes." *Archiv für Rechts- und Socialphilosophie,* XXXI (1938), 176-93.

Schmitt, Carl. "Der Staat als Mechanismus bei Hobbes und Descartes." *Archiv für Rechts- und Socialphilosophie,* XXX (1937), 622-32.

Taylor, A. E. "An apology for Mr. Hobbes." *Seventeenth century studies presented to Sir Herbert Grierson.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. 129-47.

Taylor, A. E. "The ethical doctrine of Hobbes." *Philosophy,* XIII (1938), 406-24.

David Hume

An abstract of a treatise of human nature, 1740. A pamphlet hitherto unknown. Reprinted with an introduction by J. M. Keynes and P. Sraffa. Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. xxii + 32.

Not. in *TLS,* May 28, p. 375; rev. by R. S. Crane in *Jour. of pol. econ.,* XLVI, 884-86; by N. K. Smith in *Mind,* XLVII, 520-22.

Brown, Stuart Gerry. "Observations on Hume's theory of taste." *English studies,* XX (1938), 193-98.

Candeloro, G. "Il pensiero politico di David Hume." *Giornale critico della filosofia italiana,* XVIII (1937), 335-55, 408-24.

Gui, Luigi. "Lo scetticismo e la sua soluzione scettica nel pensiero di Davide Hume." *Rivista di filosofia neo-scolastica,* XXX (1938), 14-43.

Jessop, T. E. *A bibliography of David Hume and of Scottish philosophy from Francis Hutcheson to Lord Balfour.* London: A. Brown, 1938. Pp. xiv + 201.

Leroy, André. "Les procédés du bon sens et la méthode de la science de l'homme pour David Hume." *Travaux du IX^e^ Congrès international de philosophie.* (Actualités scientifiques et industrielles, No. 534) Paris: Hermann, 1937. v, 154-60.

Maclagan, W. G. "Letters of David Hume." Corr. in *TLS,* Oct. 1, 1938, p. 627.

Mossner, Ernest C. "Hume's *Dialogues concerning natural religion*: an answer to Dr. Laing." *Philosophy,* XIII (1938), 84-86.

Roddier, Henri. "La querelle Rousseau-Hume." *RLC,* XVIII (1938), 452-77.

William Ireland

Mair, John. *The fourth forger.* William Ireland and the Shakespeare papers. London: Cobden-Sanderson, 1938. Pp. xv + 244.

Rev. in *TLS,* Aug. 6, p. 515.

Samuel Johnson

(See also *James Boswell*)

Badano, Alfonso. "Un romanzo inglese d'ambiente Abissino tradotto dal Baretti." *Vita e pensiero,* XXIX (1938), 194-98.

Baker, H. Arthur. "Dr. Johnson and spiritual diaries." *Contemporary review,* August, 1938, pp. 183-89.

Brown, Stuart Gerry. "Dr. Johnson and the religious problem." *English studies,* XX (1938), 1-17, 67.

Chapman, R. W. "Johnson's letters to Percy." Corr. in *TLS,* Jan. 22, 1938, p. 60.

Hart, C. W. "Dr. Johnson's 1745 Shakespeare proposals." *MLN,* LIII (1938), 367-68.

Hazen, A. T. "The *Beauties of Johnson.*" *MP,* XXXV (1938), 289-95.

Hazen, A. T. "Johnson's Shakespeare: a study in cancellation." *TLS,* Dec. 24, 1938, p. 820.

"Letter to Miss Margaret Owen of Penhros; written from Bolt Court, 8 March 1781." *Western mail and South Wales news,* Aug. 1, 1938, p. 9. Cf. *Times,* Sept. 20.

Lewis, Frank R. "New facts about Dr. Johnson." Corr. in *TLS,* June 25, 1938, p. 433.

Metzdorf, Robert F. "Notes on Johnson's *Plan of a Dictionary.*" *Library,* XIX (1938), 198-201, 363.

Osborn, James M. "Lord Hailes and Dr. Johnson: 'The Lives of the Poets.'" *TLS,* April 16, 1938, p. 262. Cf. corr. by Osborn, April 23, p. 280.

Powell, L. F. "Dr. Johnson and a friend." *Times,* Nov. 25, 1938, p .15.

A sermon preached by the Rev. Henry Hervey Aston in 1745 and now definitely assigned to Johnson.

Powell, L. F. "Johnson's D. C. L. diploma." *Bodleian quarterly record,* VIII (1937-38), 458.

Prayers composed by Doctor Samuel Johnson. New York: Covici Friede, at the Golden Eagle press, 1937. Pp. 15.

Reade, Aleyn Lyell. "'Johnsonian gleanings.' Some unsolved problems." *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 403-04.

Reade, Aleyn Lyell. "Parson Ford." Corr. in *TLS,* Aug. 6, 1938, p. 519.

Rubinstein, H. F. *Johnson was no gentleman.* London: Victor Gollancz, 1938. Pp. 33.

A comedy based on a meeting that might have taken place in the anteroom of Lord Chesterfield's library.

Wecter, Dixon. "A letter from Dr. Johnson." Corr. in *TLS,* July 2, 1938, p. 449.

Williams, Harold. "Dr. Johnson's favourite pursuits." *Nineteenth century,* CXXIII (1938), 616-629.

Wright, Reginald W. M. "A Johnsonian find." *Bath and Wilts chronicle and herald,* Dec. 21, 1937, p. 6.

An essay on vanity attributed to Johnson in *Boddely's Bath journal,* Dec. 20, 1762.

Nathaniel Lee

Hasan, M. "The life and works of Nathaniel Lee." *Abstracts of dissertations, Doctor of Philosophy, University of Oxford, 1937,* X (1938), 54-56.

Matthew Gregory Lewis

Koziol, Herbert. "E. T. A. Hoffmanns 'Die Elixire des Teufels' und M. G. Lewis' 'The Monk.'" *Germanisch-Romanische Monatschrift,* XXVI (1938), 167-70.

Robert Lloyd

Halsband, I. R. "The poet of the *North Briton.*" *PQ,* XVII (1938), 389-95.

John Locke

Aaron, R. I. "The limits of Locke's rationalism." *Seventeenth*

century studies presented to Sir Herbert Grierson. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. 292-310.

Carter, John. "Locke: *Human Understanding* (1690)." *Bibliographical notes and queries,* II, x (1938), 2.

McColley, Grant. "John Wilkins—a precursor of Locke." *Philosophical review,* XLVII (1938), 642-43.

Moehlman, Conrad Henry. "The Baptists revise John Locke." *Journal of religion,* XVIII (1938), 174-82.

Treatise of civil government and a letter concerning toleration. Edited by Charles L. Sherman. (Appleton-Century philosophy source-books) New York: Appleton-Century, 1937. Pp. xii + 282.

The second of the *Two treatises* and Popple's version of the first letter *Concerning toleration.*

James Macpherson

Büscher, Elis. *Ossian in der Sprache des 18. Jahrhunderts.* Königsberg diss. Köslin: Hendess, 1937.

Walsh, W. E. "Macpherson's Ossian." *Queen's quarterly,* XLV (1938) 366-76.

Andrew Marvell

French, J. Milton. "Notes on two Puritan poets, Marvell and Wither." *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 273-74.

King, A. H. "Some notes on Andrew Marvell's *Garden.*" *English studies,* XX (1938), 118-21.

Tupper, Fred S. "Mary Palmer, alias Mrs. Andrew Marvell." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 367-92.

Ward, Charles E. "Andrew Marvell's widow." Corr. in *TLS,* May 14, 1938, p. 336.

William Julius Mickle

Taylor, Sister M. Eustace. *William Julius Mickle (1734-1788).* A critical study. Catholic University of America diss. Washington: 1937. Pp. xi + 242.

West, S. George. "W. J. Mickle's translation of 'Os Lusiadas.'" *RLC,* XVIII (1938), 184-95.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu

Pilon, Edmond. "Lady Mary Wortley Montaguë." *Revue bleue,* LXXVI (1938), 256-58.

Edward Moore

Collins, Ralph L. "Moore's *The Foundling*—an intermediary." *PQ,* XVII (1938), 139-43.

John Moore

Ray, S. N. "John Moore (1729-1802). A forgotten favourite of the 18th century." *Calcutta review,* LXIX (1938), 135-38.

Arthur Murphy

Emery, John P. "An unpublished letter from Arthur Murphy to Oliver Goldsmith concerning *She Stoops to Conquer.*" *PQ,* XVII (1938), 88-90.

Emery, John Pike. "The life and works of Arthur Murphy." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936,* 1938, pp. 316-18.

Sir Isaac Newton

Cherry, T. M. *Newton's Principia in 1687 and 1937.* Melbourne: Melbourne University press, 1937. Pp. 28.

Eisler, Robert. "Newton and a legend." Corr. in *TLS,* April 16, 1938, p. 264.

Fueter, Eduard. "Isaak Newton und die schweizerischen Naturforscher seiner Zeit. Zum 250. Erscheinungsjahr der 'Philosophiae naturalis principia mathematica' (1687-1937)." *Beiblatt zur Vierteljahrsschrift der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zürich,* LXXXII (1937), xxviii, 1-32.

Langer, Rudolph E. "Isaac Newton." *Scripta mathematica,* IV (1936), 241-55.

McColley, Grant. "A facet from the life of Newton." *Isis,* XXVIII (1938), 94-95.

Mouy, Paul. "Malebranch et Newton." *Revue de métaphysique et de morale,* XLV (1938), 411-35.

Nordström, Johan. "An unknown letter from Newton in Swedish possession." *Lychnos,* I (1936), 225-29.

A Latin letter to Otto Mencke, editor of *Acta Eruditorum,* written at Cambridge, Nov. 22, 1693.

Oseen, C. W. "Newton and our time." *Lychnos,* I (1936), 217-24.

Pelseneer, Jean. "Newtons äpple." *Lychnos,* III (1938), 366-71.

Slichter, C. S. "The *Principia* and the modern age." *American mathematical monthly,* XLIV (1937), 433-44.

Sullivan, J. W. N. *Isaac Newton, 1642-1727.* With a memoir of the author by Charles Singer. London: Macmillan, 1938. Pp. xx + 275.

Rev. in *TLS,* April 2, p. 233; by J. Samachson in *Phil. of science,* V, 359-60; by W. Kaempffert in *TBR,* May 29, p. 3; by C. K. Davenport in *Va. quar. rev.,* XIV, 630-34; by M. Nicolson in *Yale rev.,* XXVIII, 190-93.

The author of this work, who died in 1937 a few days after the manuscript of it was completed, was well known as an unusually talented popularizer of scientific ideas, and as an acute critic of the materialistic philosophy which often grounds itself on science. In this biography of Newton, however, he has little to say about the philosophy of science. He gives in a brief and readable volume a lucid account of Newton's scientific career and a portrait of the

man. The prefatory note states that "the conception of Newton here worked out was first published by me in the Isaac Newton bi-centenary article which appeared in the *Times Literary Supplement* in 1927." In essentials it is also the conception presented by Professor Louis T. More in his full-length biography of Newton published in 1934. It is evident that Sullivan had studied More's work carefully. Those who have time to read only a brief book on Newton may trust themselves to Sullivan's; but for a fully-documented and critical treatment, it will be necessary to consult the work by More. L.I.B.

Thomas Paine

Berthold, S. M. *Thomas Paine, America's first liberal.* Boston: Meador, 1938. Pp. 264.

Böhringer, Rudolph. *Die Propaganda Thomas Paines während des Amerikanischen Unabhängigkeitskampfes.* (Neue Deutsche Forschungen Abteilung Amerikanische Literature- und Kulturgeschichte. Bd. 6) Berlin: Junker und Dünnhaupt, 1938. Pp. 105.

Dorfman, Joseph. "The economic philosophy of Thomas Paine." *Political science quarterly,* LIII (1938), 372-86.

Falk, Robert P. "Thomas Paine: deist or Quaker?" *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography,* LXII (1938), 52-63.

Smith, Frank. *Thomas Paine, liberator.* New York: Frederick A. Stokes, 1938. Pp. 338.
Rev. by H. Brickell in *TBR,* Oct. 2, p. 19.

Samuel Pepys

Baldridge, Captain Harry A. "Ship models—the collections of Rogers, Sergison, and Pepys." *United States Naval Institute proceedings,* LXIV (1938), 1553-66.

Bonner-Smith, D. "Samuel Pepys and York Buildings." *Mariner's mirror,* XXIV (1938), 226-36.

Bryant, Arthur. *Samuel Pepys, the saviour of the navy.* Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. x + 452.
Rev. in *TLS,* Nov. 12, p. 726; by C. Janus in *TBR,* Feb. 12, 1939, p. 4.
§ Third volume of the definitive biography; covers 1683-89.

Langton, C. " 'Pepys of Jersey.' " *Société Jersiaise: bulletin annuel,* 1936, pp. 63-66.

Smith, Neil G. "Mr. Pepys goes to church." *University of Toronto quarterly,* VII (1938), 547-51.

Thomas Percy

(See also *Samuel Johnson*)

Tuttle, Donald Revel. "*Christabel* sources in Percy's *Reliques* and the Gothic romance." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 445-74.

Ambrose Philips

Bryan, Adolphus Jerome. "The life and works of Ambrose Philips." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936,* 1938, pp. 313-16.

Bueno, Lillian de la Torre. "Ambrose Philips." Corr. in *TLS*, Dec. 17, 1938, p. 802. Cf. corr. by M. G. Segar, Dec. 31, p. 828.

Reade, Aleyn Lyell. "The date of Ambrose Philips's death." Corr. in *TLS*, Feb. 12, 1938, p. 108.

Alexander Pope

(See also *Joseph Spence*)

Griffith, R. H. "The Dunciad duodecimo." *Colophon*, III (1938), 569-86.

On priority of the duodecimo, with excellent remarks on printing practices.

Jensen, Harro de Wet. "Die menschliche und dichterische Entwicklung Alexander Popes." *Anglia*, LXII (1938), 373-409.

Mizener, Arthur. "Pope on the Duke of Buckingham." *MLN*, LIII (1938), 368-69.

"Pope. The Dunciad. 1728." *Bibliographical notes and queries*, II (1938), x, 11.

Ransom, Harry. "Riddle of the world: a note on Pope and Pascal." *Sewanee review*, XLVI (1938), 306-11 .

Root, Robert Kilburn. *The poetical career of Alexander Pope.* Princeton: Princeton University press, 1938. Pp. xi + 248.

Not. in *TLS*, Feb. 4, 1939, p. 78; rev. by S. A. Coblentz in *TBR*, Dec. 11, p. 28. § Presenting a synthesis of current knowledge and theories about Pope rather than a wealth of new facts, these essays are addressed primarily to laymen and students requiring fortification in the Augustan faith. Dean Root, who is among "Those born to judge, as well as those to write," subordinates biographic and bibliographic detail in order to interpret Pope's career as an artist with words. Critics may disagree on a suggestion here and an emphasis there (*e.g.*, the relatively small attention to the Horatian imitations), and various chapters may be supplemented by other discussions (*e.g.*, the sensible chapter on the heroic couplet by Tillotson's new book). The style is urbane; and the volume can be recommended especially to belated Romantics and naive naturalists, to all who echo the sentiment that Mr. Pope was no poet.

Steward, S. M. "Pope and Tennyson: a possible parallel." *N&Q*, CLXXV (1938), 133-34.

Tillotson, Geoffrey. *On the poetry of Pope.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. vi + 179.

Rev. by S. L. Bethell in *Criterion*, XVII, 779-82; by V. de Sola Pinto in *English*, II, 46-48; by G. Sherburn in *MLN*, LIV (1939), 69-70; by Joan Bennett in *MLR*, XXXIII, 588-89; by S. A. Coblentz in *TBR*, May 8, p. 21.

This "essay" well exemplifies a union of criticism and scholarship characteristic of the younger English dons. In contrast with the work of our Americans, the scholarship is far more closely directed to the illumination of the poetic text; the criticism is at once more minutely expository and more narrowly "literary," like R. P. Blackmur's studies of contemporary poets. I shall first define the kinds of interest to which Tillotson does not attend, and then offer a few examples of what he is about. There is little concern with biographical interpretation, none at all with judgment of Pope's character. The poetry is treated in a social and moral vacuum, as though its relationships were entirely stylistic; and there is no discussion of Pope's "ideas" (*i.e.*, the prose-content of his poetry). Nor, within the strict limits of literary criticism, is there any estimate of particular poems or any appraisal of Pope's achievement as a whole in collation with that of other poets; in this respect, the book suffers by comparison with the pages on Pope in the *Revaluations* of F. R.

Leavis, a critic to whom Tillotson appears indebted. Lastly, no attempt is made at a genetic study of Pope's style—differentiating, say, the diction of the *Pastorals* from that of the *Homer*, and the latter in turn from that of the conversational vocabulary of the *Moral Essays*, or his "romantic" manner in *Eloisa* from his mock-epic in *The Rape*.

Much of the book considers "sources"; but these are never ideological, and the interest is not in proving who borrowed how much from whom but in defining the nature of the loan and the process of its expenditure. Thus the important study of Pope's diction, especially in the *Homer*, takes the form not of "parallel passages" but of suggested genealogies, followed by reconstructions of what echoes, and what alterations in the repetition, would be occasioned an eighteenth century reader by such ancestral words as *anxious, trembling, sad,* such phrases as *fleecy care.* Tillotson comes to the safe enough conclusion that it was "probably not Sylvester, but his imitator Sandys, who did most to fix the vocabulary of 'progressive' English poetry for more than a century"; but more characteristic than such attribution is his analysis of a linguistic device used by Sylvester and Sandys and passed down to Pope: the use, in their literal Latin sense, of words which, though originally derived from Latin, had developed a different meaning in English.

Apart from the study of diction (pp. 63-84), the freshest and most useful section deals with "stratification" (pp. 141-59): as a matter of fact, the two belong together, for by "stratification" Tillotson intends not patina or overlay, but sense of layer over layer which artefacts acquire by virtue of the poet's memory and the reader's. T. S. Eliot's "Tradition and the Individual Talent" (though not cited by Tillotson) is the modern guide to "stratification"; his *Waste Land* practises the art by incorporating into the poem lines, often significantly altered, from earlier poems. The pleasure of eighteenth century "imitations" (Pope's of Horace, Johnson's of Juvenal) consisted in simultaneously recollecting the past, perceiving the present, and feeling their alikeness striated by their difference. Between Pope and Pound or Eliot, the difference in method is that the latter composes an eclectic pastiche, the former reorchestrates an ancient melody; the modern poet has the disadvantage of living in an age which provides no restricted repertory of classics to which confident allusion can be made.

Tillotson follows Richards' brilliant disciple, William Empson, in finding ambiguity a characteristic of poetic (as distinct from prose) style. He does not attempt to defend or define its virtue but he proclaims ambiguities—of diction, syntax, and imitation—"fundamental in Pope's method": for the best illustration, cf. his discussion of a line, "And Alma Mater lie *dissolved in* port," in which the chief phrase is traced back to Ovid, Sandys, Dryden, Ozell, and then shown operating, with a strong change of contrast, in the *Dunciad.* Curiously, he does not allude to Pope's use, in the *Rape,* of verbs which change their flavor with each of the two objects which they govern: "or lose her heart or necklace at a ball"; "or stain her honor or her new brocade."

Tillotson seems unaware of the difficulties attending a theory of poetic meaning, the problem so ably discussed by Teeter in his "Scholarship and the Art of Criticism" (*ELH,* v, 173 ff.), but assumes that the "meaning" of a poem is the poet's in the act of composition and, secondarily, that of readers contemporary with the poem; accordingly, he rebukes Empson's "occasionally defective historical sense," as creating ambiguities which did not exist for Pope and missing others which did exist for him. But he is not himself always mindful that what, by scholarship, he is seeking to restore is the literary memory which Pope may be presumed to have had when he wrote a poem, the resonances which a word or phrase would have had for him and which the reader, in order to secure the full richness of his aesthetic experience, must recover. Thus it is safe to suppose that Pope remembered his Ovid and Virgil, his Sandys and Dryden; but Tillotson, prior to quoting "browner horror," must tell us something which Pope undoubtedly did not know—that "brown" was a word which Dante had applied to the air of evening. Of course the historical reconstruction of the author's meaning—though more tenable than the

opposite theory, that a poem has as many meanings as readers—leads to staggering counsels of perfection. Tillotson's studies are necessarily but notes and prolegomena, for "each word in the poetic diction must be examined [for its ancestry] separately"; and, even should his vast labor be, by cooperating specialists, accomplished, still "it must be remembered that the exact linguistic effects of two or three hundred years ago are now impossible to synthesize," and, since "poetry" is inherent in "linguistic effects," there is an inevitable large leakage in our comprehension of Pope's poetry.

The book is uneven in interest and authority. Without conspicuously new perspective Tillotson traverses much familiar ground. He has neglected two important and relevant American studies—Miss Wallerstein's "Development of the Rhetoric and Metre of the Heroic Couplet" and Williamson's "The Rhetorical Pattern of Neo-classical Wit." He has not defined clearly his assumptions concerning the nature of poetry and the nature of criticism. But he deserves credit for having made the first sustained effort to apply to Pope's poetry the methods of recent criticism; and by his novel quotations and his novel concentrations he offers stimulus to every teacher and professional student of Pope. A.W.

Winslow, Ann. "Re-evaluation of Pope's treatment of nature." *University of Wyoming publications,* IV (1938), ii, 21-43.

Matthew Prior

Wright, H. Bunker. "Biographical allusions in Prior's 'The Mice, a Tale.'" *MLN,* LIII (1938), 498-501.

Wright, H. Bunker. "Matthew Prior's Cloe and Lisetta." *MP,* XXXVI (1938), 9-23.

Wright, Harold Bunker. "Matthew Prior: a supplement to his biography." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations, Northwestern University,* V (1937), 34-38.

Sir Joshua Reynolds

W., E. "'Borrowed attitudes' in Reynolds and Hogarth." *Journal of the Warburg Institute,* II (1938), 182-85.

Wind, Edgar. "Charity: the case history of a pattern." *Journal of the Warburg Institute,* I (1938), 322-30.

Samuel Richardson

Hornbeak, Katherine. "Richardson's *Familiar Letters* and the domestic conduct books." *Smith College studies in modern languages,* XIX, ii (1938), 1-50.

Purdie, E. "Some adventures of 'Pamela' on the Continental stage." *German studies presented to Professor H. G. Fiedler.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. 352-84.

Joseph Ritson

Bronson, Bertrand H. *Joseph Ritson: scholar-at-arms.* 2 vols. Berkeley: University of California press, 1938. Pp. xvii + 819.

Earl of Rochester

Brooks, Harold F. "The date of Rochester's 'Timon.'" *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 384-85.

Gray, Philip. "Rochester's *Poems on Several Occasions*: new light on the dated and undated editions, 1680." *Library,* XIX (1938), 185-97.

Nicholas Rowe

Summers, Montague. "The first illustrated Shakespeare." *Connoisseur,* CII (1938), 305-09.
Illustrated essay on the engravings in Rowe's editions (1709, 1714).

Richard Savage

Sutherland, James R. "Richard Savage." Corr. in *TLS,* Jan. 1, 1938, p. 12.

Thomas Shadwell

H., N. B. J. "Thomas Shadwell: a biography." *Caian,* XLVI (1938), 93-99.

Stroup, Thomas B. "Shadwell's use of Hobbes." *SP,* XXXV (1938), 405-32.

Earl of Shaftesbury

von Lempicki, Siegmund. "Shaftesbury und der Irrationalismus. Ein Beitrag zur Stilgeschichte der neueren Philosophie." *Studia philosophica,* II (1937), 19-110.

Leroy, André. "Le 'Virtuoso' de Shaftesbury." *Deuxième Congrès International d'Esthétique et de Science de l'Art.* Paris: 1937. II, 26-28.

W., E. "Shaftesbury as a patron of art." *Journal of the Warburg Institute,* II (1938), 185-88.

William Shenstone

Addington, Marion H. "The School Mistress." Corr. in *TLS,* April 16, 1938, p. 268.

Frances Sheridan

Chew, Samuel Peaco, jr. "The life and works of Frances Sheridan." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1937,* 1938, pp. 268-71.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan

"The School for Scandal: a manuscript." Catalogue No. 19. London: George Bates, [1938]. Pp. 24.
A discussion of the text of the play and of a new manuscript believed to be nearest the original spoken version.

Christopher Smart

Ainsworth, E. G., jr. "An unrecorded work by Christopher Smart." Corr. in *TLS,* Oct. 15, 1938, p. 661.

Havens, Raymond D. "The structure of Smart's *Song to David.*" *RES,* XIV (1938), 178-82.

Stead, W. Force. "A Christopher Smart manuscript: anticipations of 'A Song to David.'" *TLS,* March 5, 1938, p. 152.

Stead, W. Force. "Christopher Smart's cat." *Criterion,* XVII (1938), 679-85.
Presents passages from unpublished manuscript by Kit Smart.

Stead, W. Force. "Christopher Smart's metrical psalms." Corr. in *TLS,* Oct. 22, 1938, p. 677.

Adam Smith

Bladen, V. W., "Adam Smith on value." *Essays in political economy in honour of E. J. Urwick.* Toronto: University of Toronto press, 1938. Pp. 27-43.

Bordaz, Robert. "La conception de la reute chez Adam Smith." *Revue d'histoire économique et sociale,* XXIV (1938), 101-08.

Fay, C. R. "Adam Smith as student and professor." *Canadian journal of economics and political science,* IV (1938), 101-10.
Review-article on W. R. Scott's book (1937).

Jones, Reginald F. "A conjecture about Adam Smith." *Dalhousie review,* XVIII (1938), 309-14.

Keynes, J. M. "Adam Smith as student and professor." *Economic history,* III (1938), 33-46.
Review-article on W. R. Scott's book (1937).

Scott, W. R. *Adam Smith: an oration* (Glasgow University publications, XLVIII) Glasgow: Jackson, 1938.

Scott, W. R. "A manuscript criticism of 'The Wealth of Nations' in 1776 by Hugh Blair." *Economic history,* III (1938), 47-53.

Wecter, Dixon. "Adam Smith and Burke." *N&Q,* CLXXIV (1938), 310-11.

Edmund Smith

Geffen, Elizabeth M. "The parentage of Edmund ('Rag') Smith." *RES,* XIV (1938), 72-78.

Tobias Smollett

Joliat, Eugène. "Millin's use of Smollett's *Travels.*" *RLC,* XVIII (1938), 510-14.

Kahrl, George Morrow. "Travel and the prose-fiction of Tobias Smollett, M.D." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936,* 1938, pp. 330-33.

Purcell, J. M. "Smollett on oats as food for Scots." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 629.

Joseph Spence

Wright, Austin. "Joseph Spence as defender of Pope's reputation." *MP,* XXXVI (1938), 139-44.

Sir Richard Steele

Blanchard, Rae. "Richard Steele." Corr. in *TLS*, Nov. 19, 1938, p. 748.

Laurence Sterne

Pressly, I. P. "Laurence Sterne." *A York miscellany.* London: A. Brown, 1938. Pp. 188-209.
See also the essay on Dr. John Burton, pp. 141-57.

Urbahn, Therese. "Die Geste in Sternes *Tristram Shandy.*" *Britannica,* XII (1936), 171-87.

Jonathan Swift

Baughan, Denver Ewing. "Swift's source of the Houyhnhnms reconsidered." *ELH,* V (1938), 207-10.
Argument in favor of Sidney's praise of horses and inclination "to have wished my selfe a horse" as an "equusgeneous" source for the Houyhnhnms!

Davis, Herbert. "Recent studies of Swift: a survey." *University of Toronto quarterly,* VII (1938), 273-88.

Frantz, R. W. "Gulliver's 'Cousin Sympson.'" *HLQ,* I (1938), 329-34.

Gibbs, Lewis. *Vanessa & the dean.* The ironic history of Esther Vanhomrigh and Jonathan Swift. London: Dent, 1938. Pp. viii + 271.
Rev. in *TLS,* Sept. 24, p. 609.

Gulliver's Travels. Edited with notes & commentary by Arthur E. Case. New York: Nelson, 1938. Pp. xiii + 374.

Irazusta, Julio. "Swift, escritor." *Nosotros,* III (1938), 346-47.
A sample from a study in preparation.

Jourdan, G. V. "The religion of Dean Swift." *Church quarterly review,* CXXVI (1938), 269-86.

Krappe, Edith Smith. "A *lapsus calami* of Jonathan Swift." *MLN,* LIII (1938), 116-17.

O'Conor, Charles. "George Faulkner and Jonathan Swift." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXIV (1935), 473-86.

Pechel, Rudolf. "Der Feind der Yahoos." *Deutsche Rundschau,* CCLVI (1938), 36-40.

The poems of Jonathan Swift. Edited by Harold Williams. 3 vols. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1937. Pp. lxii, vii, vii + 1242. Cf. *PQ,* XVII, 206.
Rev. by E. Pons in *EA,* II, 404-07; by R. Quintana in *MLN,* LIV (1939), 59-61; by H. Davis in *MP,* XXXV, 335-38; by F. A. Pottle in *Yale rev.,* XXVII, 427-29.

"Private libraries: V—Mr. Harold Williams." *TLS,* August 27, 1938, p. 560.

Rothschild, Lord. "The publication of the first Drapier Letter." *Library,* XIX (1938), 107-15.

Sherburn, George. "Methods in books about Swift." *SP,* XXXV (1938), 635-56.

Analytical and suggestive, this brilliant review-article should be read carefully by all students of Swift and of his age.

Smith, Grace P. "Rabelais and the figure of man as inverted tree." *PQ,* XVII (1938), 218-19.

Thompson, Paul Vern. "The canon of Swift." *RES,* XIV (1938), 182-89.

Thompson, Paul Vern. "The canon of Swift, 1674-1714." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations, Northwestern University,* V (1937), 29-33.

Thompson, Paul Vern. "Swift and the Wagstaffe papers." *N&Q,* CLXXV (1938), 79.

Trench, W. F., and Garrett, K. B. "John Macky's Memoirs with Swift's notes." *TLS,* August 13, 20, 1938, pp. 536, 548.

Trench, W. F., and Garrett, K. B. "On Swift's marginalia in copies of Macky's *Memoirs.*" *Library,* XIX (1938), 354-62.

Williams, Harold. "Swift: Miscellanies in Prose and Verse. Second edition. 1713." *Bibliographical notes and queries,* II (1938), xi, 10.

James Thomson

Drennon, Herbert. "James Thomson and John Norris." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 1094-1101.

Murakami, Shiko. "Duality in James Thomson, a study on *The Seasons.*" *Studies in English literature* by the English Literary Society of Japan, XVIII (1938), 20-36.

Rebora, P. "James Thomson e la poesia di Leopardi in Inghilterra." *Bolletino degli studi inglesi in Italia,* July, 1937.

Wells, John Edwin. "James Thomson's poem 'On the Death of His Mother.'" *MLR,* XXXIII (1938), 46-50.

Wells, John Edwin. "Thomson's 'Castle of Indolence': an alternative stanza." *N&Q,* CLXXV (1938), 420-21.

Wells, John Edwin. "Thomson's 'Seasons,' 1744—an unnoticed edition." *ES,* LXXII (1938), 221-26.

Sir John Vanbrugh

Whistler, Laurence. *Sir John Vanbrugh, architect & dramatist, 1664-1726.* London: Cobden-Sanderson, 1938. Pp. 327.

Rev. in *TLS,* July 16, 1938, p. 478; by E. D. O'Brien in *Fortnightly,* Sept., pp. 372-73.

Gentlemen and scholars may read this book with pleasure and with confidence. There is more of architecture than of drama in it, but that is as it should be. Whistler's bibliography contains only the more obvious sources, but the text itself gives the impression of thoughtful reading over a much wider range. The author has achieved control of his materials and, an artist himself, re-creates for us Vanbrugh's restlessly active life, his friends and enemies, the times which produced him and to which he gave a certain char-

acter. Vanbrugh had the misfortune to fall between more than one irritatingly parallel set of stools, and it is about time that someone rescued his reputation from the inevitable sneers in which facile judgment is always ready to indulge over such a spectacle. Whistler effects this rescue admirably. He shows us Vanbrugh developing the baroque of Wren into unheard of and frequently appropriate grandeurs, while occasionally allowing the grace of the Palladian school to emerge, and even showing himself delicately sensitive to the charm of the medieval in some of his restorations, never once allowing his great structures to lie dead on the heavily-weighted ground, as that ever-quoted mocking epitaph insists. In gardening also Vanbrugh sought to fuse the formal with the informal, and that fusion Whistler quite rightly thinks the true end to be striven for in that art. In drama once again Vanbrugh brought his admirable gifts for structure, for dialogue that is live speech, for irresponsible levity to the service of a form of comedy that was going out of fashion. He had no heart for the new; the best he could manage by way of adjustment was to put Sir John Brute into women's clothes, that Sir John Brute who had so nobly besworn the watch from behind the shelter of his clericals. After all, perhaps this change of costume was good enough as a comment on that new style of drama which Vanbrugh disliked.

In minor matters, like the exaggerated importance attached to Collier's pamphlet, or the treatment of Sarah Churchill's character, we may find Whistler's verdicts outmoded, but for balanced treatment of a career rather more full than usual of human inconsistencies this first full-length biography of Vanbrugh will command respect. The book is well produced and illustrated with many highly interesting photographs of Vanbrugh's buildings. W.H.I.

Horace Walpole

Anecdotes of painting in England; [1760-1795] with some account of the principal artists; and incidental notes on other arts; collected by Horace Walpole; and now digested and published from his original MSS. by Frederick W. Hilles and Philip B. Daghlian. Volume the fifth and last. New Haven: Yale University press, 1937. Pp. xv + 262.

Rev. in *TLS*, Feb. 26, p. 138; by H. Williams in *MLR*, XXXIII, 591-92.

The Duchess of Portland's Museum. By Horace Walpole. With an introduction by W. S. Lewis. (Miscellaneous antiquities, No. 11) New York: Grolier Club, 1936. Pp. viii + 11.

Knowles, J. A. "Horace Walpole and his collection of stained glass at Strawberry Hill." *Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters,* VII (1937-38), 45-49, 100-01, 131-33.

Letters to and from Madame du Deffand and Julie de Lespinasse. Edited by Warren Hunting Smith. (Miscellaneous antiquities, No. 14) New Haven: Yale University press, 1938. Pp. xxii + 97.

A well printed and edited sheaf of thirty-one letters, mostly unpublished, from W. S. Lewis's collection, to be used in conjunction with the forthcoming edition of Walpole's correspondence with Mme. du Deffand.

Lewis, W. S. *Bentley's designs for Walpole's fugitive pieces.* (Miscellaneous antiquities, No. 12) Farmington, Conn.: Privately printed, 1936. Pp. 22.

Memoranda Walpoliana. With an introduction by W. S. Lewis. (Miscellaneous antiquities, No. 13) Farmington: Conn.: Privately printed, 1937. Pp. ix + 18.

Sherburn, George. "Walpole's marginalia in *Additions to Pope.*" *HLQ,* I (1938), 473-87.

The Yale edition of Horace Walpole's correspondence. Edited by W. S. Lewis. Horace Walpole's correspondence with the Rev. William Cole. Edited by W. S. Lewis and A. Dayle Wallace. 2 vols. New Haven: Yale University press, 1937. Pp. lxii + 388, 464. Cf. *PQ,* XVII, 209.

Rev. by D. M. Clark in *AHR,* XLIII, 851-53; by P. Yvon in *EA,* II, 161-64; by R. K. Root in *MLN,* LIII, 629-30; by H. Williams in *MLR,* XXXIII, 284-86; by A. B. Shepperson in *Va. quar. rev.,* XIV, 607-09; by C. G. Osgood in *Yale rev.,* XXVII, 625-28.

Thomas Warton

Miller, Frances Schouler. "The historic sense of Thomas Warton, junior." *ELH,* V (1938), 71-92.

Isaac Watts

Manning, B. L. "The hymns of Dr. Isaac Watts." *Congregational quarterly,* XVI (1938), 430-49.

Pratt, Anne Stokely. *Isaac Watts and his gifts of books to Yale College.* (Yale University Library miscellanies, II) New Haven: Yale University Library, 1938. Pp. vi + 116.

John and Charles Wesley

Bett, Henry. "Some Latinisms in the Wesley's hymns." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* July, 1938, pp. 308-19.

Carter, Henry. *The Methodist.* A survey of the Christian 'Way' in two centuries. London: Epworth Press, 1937. Pp. 126.

An enlarged edition of a book first published in 1914.

Chorley, E. Clowes. "John Wesley: a review." *Historical magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* VII (1938), 178-98.

Review-article on works by Harrison, Lee, and Piette.

Church, Leslie F. *Knight of the burning heart.* The story of John Wesley. London: Epworth press, 1938. Pp. 185.

"The conversion of John Wesley: a date in English history." *TLS,* May 21, 1938, p. 348.

"The 'conversion' of John Wesley: the significance of May 24, 1738." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* April, 1938, pp. 168-224.

A symposium of sixteen short essays.

Daw, A. R. "John Wesley in Scotland: the bicentenary of Methodism." *Scots magazine,* XXIX (1938), 127-32.

Frost, Stanley B. *Die Autoritätslehre in den Werken John Wesleys.* (Aus der Welt christlicher Frömmigkeit, Ht. 13.) München: Reinhardt, 1938. Pp. viii + 112.

Gorce, Agnès de la. "Wesley, réformateur de l'Angleterre." *Revue des deux mondes,* XLIV (1938), 639-57.

Manning, Bernard L. "The recall to religion in the hymns of Charles Wesley." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* October, 1938, pp. 475-91.

Nottingham, Elizabeth Kristine. *The making of an evangelist.* A study of John Wesley's early years. Columbia University diss. 1938. Pp. v + 177.

Nuelsen, John L. *John Wesley und das deutsche Kirchenlied.* (Beiträge zur Geschichte des Methodismus, Ht. 4) Bremen: Anker, 1938. Pp. 222.

Pressly, I. P. "John Wesley." *A York miscellany.* London: A Brown, 1938. Pp. 213-19.

Pyke, Richard. *John Wesley came this way.* London: Epworth press, 1938. Pp. 160.

Rattenbury, J. Ernest. *The conversion of the Wesleys.* A critical study. London: Epworth press, 1938. Pp. 243.
Not. in *TLS,* March 5, p. 159.

Schmidt, Martin. *John Wesleys Bekehrung.* Zürich diss. Bremen: Buchdruckerei des Traktathauses, 1937. Pp. 108.

Smith, Neil G. "The literary taste of John Wesley." *Queen's quarterly,* XLV (1938), 353-58.

Turrell, W. J. *John Wesley, physician & electrotherapist.* Oxford: Blackwell, 1938. Pp. 24.

Westin, G. "Johan Henrik Lidén och John Wesley." *Kyrkohistorisk Årsskrift,* XXXVII (1937), 266-71.

Sir Christopher Wren

Butler, R. M. "Wren in Dublin." *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects,* XLV (1938), 408.
The Royal Hospital in Dublin was designed by Sir William Robinson, not by Wren.

The fifteenth volume of the Wren Society. Photographic supplement of St. Paul's Cathedral and Part III of the building accounts from October 1st, 1695, to June 24th, 1713. Also the Chapter House accounts, 1712-14, and outline of Cathedral accounts, 1714-25. Oxford: Printed for the Wren Society at the University press, 1938. Pp. xlviii + 232, 104.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 30, 1938, p. 504.

William Wycherley

Williams, Edwin E. "Furetière and Wycherley: 'Le Roman Bourgeois' in Restoration comedy." *MLN,* LIII (1938), 98-104.

Edward Young

Laux, Käthe. *Das Pseudoklassizistische und Romantische in E. Youngs "Night Thoughts."* Munich diss. Speyer: Pilger, 1938. Pp. 129.

Swedenberg, H. T., jr. "Letters of Edward Young to Mrs. Judith Reynolds." *HLQ,* II (1938), 89-100.

VIII. CONTINENTAL BACKGROUND

Artz, Frederick-B. "L'éducation technique en France au xviii[e] siècle (1700-1789)." *Revue d'histoire moderne,* XIII (1938), 361-407.

Barnason, Charles Frederick. "The revival of Old Norse literature, 1600-1750." *Harvard University summaries of theses, 1936,* 1938, pp. 362-65.

Dahl, Folke. "New contributions to the history of the earliest Dutch and French newspapers." *Lychnos,* III (1938), 53-94.

Frehn, P. *Der Einfluss der englischen Literatur auf Deutschlands Musiker und Musik.* Düsseldorf: Nolte, 1937.

Grantham, A. E. *Rococo.* The life and times of Prince Henry of Prussia, 1726-1802. London: John Lane, 1938. Pp. xiii + 255.

Rev. in *TBE,* Feb. 26, 1939, p. 26.

Guiet, René. "La tragédie française au XVIIIème siècle et le théâtre de Métastase." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 813-26.

Hamilton, Arthur. "The journals of the eighteenth century in Spain." *Hispania,* XXI (1938), 161-72.

Immerwahr, Raymond. "J. E. Schlegel and Ludvig Holberg as creators and theorists of comedy." *Germanic review,* XIII (1938), 175-89.

Jansen, Bernhard. "Die Pflege der Philosophie im Jesuitenorden während des 17./18. Jahrhunderts." *Philosophisches Jahrbuch der Görres-Gesellschaft,* LI (1938), 172-215, 344-66, 435-56.

Kany, Charles E. *The beginnings of the epistolary novel in France, Italy, and Spain.* (University of California publications in modern philology, Vol. XXI, No. 1) Berkeley: University of California press, 1937. Pp. x + 158.

Rev. by R. F. Brown in *Bull. of Span. studies,* XV, 116-17. § Chap. v is on the seventeenth century.

Koller, Armin Hajman. *The Abbé du Bos—his advocacy of the theory of climate.* A precursor of Johann Gottfried Herder. Champaign, Illinois: Garrard press, 1937. Pp. v + 128.

Rev. by E. Huntington in *Jour. of soc. phil.,* IV, 73-77.

Laski, H. J. "The English Constitution and French public opinion, 1789-1794." *Politica,* III (1938), 27-42.

Lough, J. "Helvétius and d'Holbach." *MLR,* XXXIII (1938), 360-84.

Maverick, L. A. "Chinese influence upon the physiocrats." *Economic history,* III (1938), 54-67.

Michéa, R. "Le 'plaisir des tombeaux' au XVIII[e] siècle." *RLC,* XVIII (1938), 287-311.

Michéa, R. "Les variations de la raison au XVII[e] siècle: essai sur la valeur du langage employé en histoire littéraire." *Revue philosophique,* LXIII (1938), 183-201.

Ogden, Henry V. S. "The antithesis of nature and art, and Rousseau's rejection of the theory of natural rights." *American political science review,* XXXII (1938), 643-54.

Préclin, E. "L'influence du Jansénisme français a l'étranger." *Revue historique,* CLXXXII (1938), 24-71.

The confessions of J. J. Rousseau in an anonymous English version first published in two parts in 1783 & 1790, now revised and completed by A. S. B. Glover and with an introduction by Havelock Ellis. London: Nonesuch press, 1938. 2 vols. Pp. xxvi + 415, vii + 389.

Sagnac, Philippe. "Les grands courants d'idées et de sentiments en France vers 1789." *Revue d'histoire politique et constitutionnelle,* II (1938), 317-41.

Stewart, William McC. "Descartes and poetry." *Romanic review,* XXIX (1938), 212-42.

Torrey, Norman L. *The spirit of Voltaire.* New York: Columbia University press, 1938. Pp. xiii + 314.
Rev. by J. O'Brien in *TBR,* Feb. 5, 1939, p. 19.

Wade, Ira O. *The clandestine organization and diffusion of philosophic ideas in France from 1700 to 1750.* Princeton: Princeton University press, 1938. Pp. ix + 329.
Rev. by G. B. in *Jour. of phil.,* XXXV, 488; by J. Lough in *MLR,* XXXIV (1939), 105-06.

1940

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1800: A CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

By RICHMOND P. BOND
The University of North Carolina

With the assistance of

ALLEN T. HAZEN
Yale University

This bibliography attempts to list the more significant books, articles, and reviews published during 1939, together with some bearing earlier dates that were omitted from previous bibliographies in this series.[1] I am indebted to Professor Louis I. Bredvold for contributing the criticism signed with his initials and to the staffs of the Yale University Library and the Library of the University of North Carolina for numerous courtesies.

A survey of the year's work shows that Jane Austen, Burke, Burns, Defoe, Dryden, Hume, Johnson, Pope, Shenstone, Swift,[2] Walpole, and Wesley have received considerable attention; biographical or critical books have also appeared on Tom Brown, Chesterfield, Cibber, Cobbett, Gilpin, Lyttelton and Prior. Several excellent bibliographies have been issued, including Macdonald's work on Dryden and the annotated lists of references on British history by Grose and by Morgan. Important editions of Swift's prose and Pope's poetry have been initiated; among the other editions are six further volumes of Walpole's correspondence, two collections of Shenstone's letters, and one volume of Dennis' critical essays. Though many journals and some books have been delayed as a result of the conditions in a large portion of the publishing world, there has so far been little or no decrease in the quality and quantity of contributions on the literary or "background" subjects of the classical period.

---

[1]The year of a review is to be understood as 1939 unless otherwise specified. The editor of this bibliography will be considerably aided if students of the period will notify him as to very obscure publications and will have copies of their studies sent to him.

[2]Three signs of the times in the reputation of the Dean are (1) the diverting novel by Alan Griffiths, *Authors in Paradise,* in which a Cockney medium wins glory by publishing as his own work *The Return of Gulliver,* a manuscript dictated to him by the shade of Swift; (2) the cartoon motion picture in technicolor advertised as "Paramount's lyrical, laughable, lovable epic of Lilliput Land"; and (3) the first voyage of *Gulliver* "put back into basic English" by C. Hughes Hartmann.

CONTENTS

I. Bibliographies and Bibliographical Studies 152
II. Language 157
III. Historical and Social Background 158
IV. Philosophy, Science, and Religion 172
V. Arts and Crafts 178
VI. Literary History and Criticism 183
VII. Individual Authors 188
VIII. Continental Background 214

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR	*American historical review*
EA	*Études anglaises*
EHR	*English historical review*
ELH	*ELH, A journal of English literary history*
ES	*Englische Studien*
HLQ	*Huntington Library quarterly*
JEGP	*Journal of English and Germanic philology*
JMH	*Journal of modern history*
MLN	*Modern language notes*
MLR	*Modern language review*
MP	*Modern philology*
N&Q	*Notes and queries*
PMLA	*Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
PQ	*Philological quarterly*
RES	*Review of English studies*
RLC	*Revue de littérature comparée*
SP	*Studies in philology*
TBR	New York *Times book review*
TLS	London *Times literary supplement*

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

(Bibliographies of individual authors are listed in Section VII)

Adams, Joseph Quincy. "Hill's list of early plays in manuscript." *Library,* XX (1939), 71-99.

"Analytical bibliography of the history of engineering and applied science." *Transactions of the Newcomen Society,* XVIII (1939), 281-94.

"Anglo-German bibliography for 1938." *JEGP,* XXXVIII (1939), 258-77.

Annual bibliography of English language & literature. Edited for the Modern Humanities Research Association by Mary S. Serjeantson, assisted by Leslie N. Broughton. Vol. XVIII, 1937. Cambridge: University press, 1939. Pp. xi + 311.

Annual bibliography of the history of British art. Vol. IV, 1937. Courtauld Institute of Art, London University. Cambridge: University press, 1939. Pp. xxiii + 164.

Anthoensen, Fred. *The art of cutting, casting, and preparing of letter for printing.* Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoensen press, 1939. Pp. v + 8.

Reprinted from *Universal magazine* for 1750, with a note on typefounding by Anthoensen.

Anthoensen, Fred. *John Bell type, its loss and rediscovery.* Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoensen press, 1939. Pp. 27.
Reprinted from the *New England printer,* November, 1935.

Atto, Clayton Howard. "The Society for the Encouragement of Learning and its place in the history of publishing." Summary of thesis. *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research,* XVII (1939), 41-42.

Bartlett, Henrietta C., and Pollard, Alfred W. *A census of Shakespeare's plays in quarto, 1594-1709.* Revised and extended by Henrietta C. Bartlett. New Haven: Yale University press, 1939. Pp. v + 165.
Rev. by G. E. Dawson in *MLN,* LV (1940), 226-27.

Baskerville, John. *Specimens of printing types* in facsimile, with a bibliographical note by Paul Alcorn. (Keepsake No. 31) Meriden: Columbiad Club, 1939. Pp. 3 + 2 facsimiles.

Baugh, Albert C., with the assistance of Allan G. Chester and Alfred B. Harbage. "American bibliography for 1938: English language and literature." *PMLA,* LIII (1938), 1224-66.
See pp. 1244-56 for seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Baumgartner, Leona, with introduction by Arnold M. Muirhead. "John Howard (1726-1790), hospital and prison reformer: a bibliography." *Bulletin of the history of medicine,* VI (1939), 486-534, 595-626.
Not. in *TLS,* Aug. 26, p. 508; rev. by E. L. Tinker in *TBE,* Oct. 29, p. 26.

Bennett, William. *John Baskerville, the Birmingham printer, his press, relations, and friends.* Vol. II. Birmingham: School of Printing, 1939. Pp. 146.

Besterman, Theodore. *A world bibliography of bibliographies.* Vol. I, A-L. London: Printed for the author, 1939. Pp. xxiv + 587.
Rev. in *TLS,* Nov. 18, p. 676; cf. reply, Nov. 25, p. 685.

Bibliographie de la philosophie. Institut international de collaboration philosophique. Second fascicule pour l'année 1938. II (1939), ii. Paris: Librarie Philosophique J. Vrin. Pp. ix + 341.

Blakey, Dorothy. *The Minerva press, 1790-1820.* London: Bibliographical Society, 1939 (for 1935). Pp. 339.
Rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 23, p. 748. § The chronological list covers the years 1773-1820. An important study of the distribution of popular fiction.

Block, Andrew. *The English novel, 1740-1850.* A catalogue including prose romances, short stories, and translations of foreign fiction. London: Grafton, 1939. Pp. xi + 367.
Rev. in *TLS,* March 25, p. 180, with notes on some of the numerous errors and omissions.

Bond, Donald F., McDermott, John F., and Tucker, Joseph E. "Anglo-French and Franco-American studies: a current bibliography." *Romanic review,* XXX (1939), 151-86.

Bond, Richmond P. "English literature, 1660-1800: a current bibliography." *PQ*, XVIII (1939), 131-95.

Carty, James. "Writings on Irish history, 1937." *Irish historical studies*, I (1939), 273-89.

Cashmore, H. M. "Worcestershire MSS. at Birmingham Reference Library." *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society* for 1938, XV (1939), 78-81.

Coleman, E. D. "The Jew in English drama. An annotated bibliography." *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, XLII (1938), 827-50, 919-32, XLIII (1939), 45-52, 374-78, 443-58.

Cooke, B. Campbell. "List of transcripts of Surrey parish registers, showing those that have been printed, or copied in manuscript or typescript." *Surrey archaeological collections*, XLVI (1938), 114-24.

Cowley, J. D. *Bibliographical description and cataloguing*. London: Grafton, 1939. Pp. xi + 256.

A guide to methods of transcribing title-pages, collating, and cataloguing which should prove useful to students working with rare eighteenth-century texts

Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1938-1939. No. 6. Edited by Donald B. Gilchrist. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1939. Pp. xiv + 113.

Ebisch, Walther, and Schücking, Levin Ludwig. "Bibliographie zur Geschichte des literarischen Geschmacks in England." *Anglia*, LXIII (1939), 1-64.

Elmes, Rosalind M. *Catalogue of engraved Irish portraits* mainly in the Joly collection and of original drawings. (National Library of Ireland) Dublin: Stationery Office, [1938]. Pp. 279.

Emmison, F. G. "Essex Record Office accessions." *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, XXII (1939), 361-63.

"Fifty-seventh critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization." *Isis*, XXXI (1939), 121-298.

See especially pp. 168-84. The fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth bibliographies in this series appeared *ibid.*, XXX (1939), 138-218, 314-420; see especially pp. 147-55, 340-50.

Garrett, C. H., and Toynbee, M. R. "Tudor and Stuart MSS. at Turin: English relations with Savoy." *TLS*, September 16, 1939, p. 544.

Grose, Clyde Leclare. *A select bibliography of British history, 1660-1760*. Chicago: University of Chicago press, 1939. Pp. XXV + 507.

A well-selected list of references grouped under five major heads and hundreds of sub-heads. The introductory division (general bibliography, reference works, periodicals) is brief. The second and longest division covers the whole of the 1660-1760 period, with fifteen sections on general history, travel and description, constitutional, diplomatic, military, naval, economic, social, religious, cultural, and local history, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Colonial.

Parts iii-v are devoted to the special eras 1660-88, 1689-1714, 1715-60, and include references to selected events, periods, and biographical subjects. The 3801 regular entries are only a fraction of the works cited: Grose gives numerous additional items in the very helpful comments which supplement most of the entries. Such a huge bibliography, with its copious index, must be long and frequently tested before its complete value should be estimated, but it is safe to say now that the abundance of organized information here presented from a single point of view can certainly ease the steps of all students of whatever kind of history from the second Charles through the same George.

International bibliography of historical sciences. Eleventh year, 1936. Edited for the International Committee of Historical Science. Paris: Armand Colin; Berlin: Walter de Gruyter; Rome: Prof. P. Maglione; Madrid: Hernando; London: Oxford University press; New York: H. W. Wilson, 1938. Pp. xxxix + 451.

Jaggard, William. "Newspaper notices." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 376.

Lehmann-Haupt, Hellmut, in collaboration with Ruth Shepard Granniss and Lawrence C. Wroth. *The book in America.* A history of the making, the selling, and the collecting of books in the United States. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1939. Pp. xiii + 453.

Rev. by E. N. Jenks in *TBR,* Aug. 27, p. 2. § Contains material on the colonial period pertinent to students of English printing.

Lemaitre, Henri. "A propos d'une bibliographie économique du xviii[e] siècle." *Revue d'histoire économique et sociale,* XXV (1939), 85-90.

MacMillan, Dougald. *Catalogue of the Larpent plays in the Huntington Library.* (Huntington Library lists, No. 4) San Marino, California: 1939. Pp. xv + 442.

Not. in *TLS,* July 1, p. 395. § A useful annotated list of 2,399 plays and identified prologues (1737-1824) and 103 unidentified items, with indices of authors and titles.

MacPike, Eugene Fairfield. *Dr. Edmond Halley (1656-1742).* A bibliographical guide to his life and work arranged chronologically, preceded by a list of sources, including references to the history of the Halley family. London: Taylor and Francis, 1939. Pp. 54.

Not. in *N&Q,* CLXXVII, 92.

Milne, Alexander Taylor. *Writings on British history 1935.* A bibliography of books and articles on the history of Great Britain from about 450 A.D. to 1914, published during the year 1935, with an appendix containing a select list of publications in 1935 on British history since 1914. London: Cape, 1939. Pp. 427.

See pp. 187-266 for seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Morgan, William Thomas, and Morgan, Chloe Siner. *A bibliography of British history (1700-1715) with special reference to the reign of Queen Anne.* Vol. III. Bloomington, Indiana: 1939. Pp. viii + 705.

This the third volume in the detailed bibliography of the Queen Anne period presents lists of source materials published in 1717 and later (1,276 entries); correspondence, autobiographies, diaries, and journals (a much needed gathering of 552 items); periodicals, including newspapers and annuals (344); plays and other dramatic works (540); and secondary materials (2,166). There is some small comment in the first, second, and fifth sections; the periodical section gives extensive comments and quotations, and brings together a mass of pertinent data in a field of increasing popularity; in the drama section several tables supplement the annotated list of plays arranged by dramatists. That mistakes and inconsistencies should find their way into such a tremendous body of information is less a cause for wonder than that such a list, at times a register, could be compiled single- or double-handed. The last volume will include a bibliography of unpublished manuscripts and an index to the whole work.

Norris, Dorothy May. *A history of cataloguing and cataloguing methods, 1100-1850.* With an introductory survey of ancient times. London: Grafton, 1939. Pp. ix + 246.

O., J. B. "Shrewsbury School MSS." *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society,* XLIX (1938), 188.

List of recent accessions, including two volumes of Shropshire wills proved at Lichfield, 1770-80, and other eighteenth-century records.

Osborne, Lucy Eugenia. *A short-title list, the Chapin Library, Williams College.* Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoensen press, 1939. Pp. viii + 595.

One section (pp. 129-228) is devoted to books printed 1641-1800.

Peckham, Howard H. "Military papers in the Clements Library." *Journal of the American Military History Foundation,* II (1938), 126-30.

Catalogue of the Shelburne and other papers covering Anglo-American relations from 1745 to 1785.

Plant, Marjorie. *The English book trade.* An economic history of the making and sale of books. London: Allen & Unwin, 1939. Pp. 500.

Rev. in *TLS,* July 22, p. 444; by M. Sadleir in *Spectator,* June 16, pp. 1044-45. § A valuable study containing a large amount of information.

Povey, K. "The sources for a bibliography of Irish history, 1500-1700." *Irish historical studies,* I (1939), 393-403.

Primrose, J. B. "A London printer's visit to India in the seventeenth century." *Library,* XX (1939), 100-04.

"Private libraries—xxii. Professor A. Wolf." *TLS,* September 30, 1939, p. 568.

On a remarkable collection of books pertaining to Spinoza.

Purnell, C. J. "The XVIII-century London Library." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 349-50.

Roberts, W. "Verses in Dodsley's 'Museum.'" *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 365.

Spargo, John Webster. *A bibliographical manual* for students of the language and literature of England and the United States. A short title list. Chicago: Packard, 1939. Pp. xii + [96].

Spencer, Theodore, and Van Doren, Mark. *Studies in metaphysical*

poetry. Two essays and a bibliography. New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. 88.

Spinney, G. H. "Cheap Repository Tracts: Hazard and Marshall edition." *Library,* XX (1939), 295-340.

Tobin, James E. *Eighteenth century English literature and its cultural background.* A bibliography. New York: Fordham University press, 1939. Pp. vii + 190.

Tobin gives some eight thousand items, two-thirds of them under individual authors (without attempting full lists of the first editions of the authors) and one-third under ten general heads of cultural and critical background—historical background; social thought; memoirs, diaries, anecdotes; criticism; poetry; prose; journalism; drama; extra-national relations; further bibliographical aids. There are of course errors and omissions, but this collection will be a real aid to all teachers and students who have felt the need of a separate bibliography of the eighteenth century.

[Watson, James] *A contemplation upon the mystery of man's regeneration, in allusion to the mystery of printing.* With an introduction and a glossary of archaic terms in the poem by Lawrence C. Wroth. (Keepsake No. 9, Christmas book for 1939) Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoensen press, 1939. Pp. 22.

Reprinted from Watson's *History of printing,* 1713.

Weitenkampf, Frank. *The illustrated book.* Cambridge: Harvard University press, 1938. Pp. xiii + 314.

See chapters ii-iv for woodcuts and line engravings on copper during classical period.

Winterich, John T. *23 books & the stories behind them.* Berkeley: Book Arts Club of the University of California, 1938. Pp. 236.

Among the twenty-three are Gray's *Elegy, Pride and prejudice, Gulliver's travels,* and *The decline and fall.* Reprinted by Lippincott in cheaper edition, 1939.

Work in progress, 1939, in the modern humanities. Edited by James M. Osborn and Robert G. Sawyer. Modern Humanities Research Association. Bulletin No. 17A, May, 1939. Pp. xiv + 337.

For seventeenth and eighteenth centuries see pp. 44-74.

The year's work in English studies. Vol. XVIII, 1937. Edited for the English Association by Frederick S. Boas and Mary S. Serjeantson. London: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. 290.

The chapter on the Restoration is by F. E. Budd, that on the eighteenth century by Edith J. Morley.

The year's work in modern language studies. By a number of scholars. Edited for the Modern Humanities Research Association by L. W. Tancock and A. Gillies. Volume IX: year ending 30 June 1938. Cambridge: University press, 1939. Pp. vi + 188.

II. LANGUAGE

Bennett, J. A. W. "The history of Old English and Old Norse studies in England from the time of Francis Junius till the end

of the eighteenth century." *Abstracts of dissertations, University of Oxford, 1938,* XI (1939), 110-15.

Cahill, Edward. "The Irish language and tradition (1540-1691)." *Irish ecclesiastical record,* LIV (1939), 123-42.

Kerékgyártó, Elemér. "English in Hungary: a seventeenth-century grammar." *Hungarian quarterly,* V (1939), 695-700.

Anglicum spicilegium, by George Csipkés, 1664, the first book published in Hungary for instruction in a modern language. The same book is discussed more fully in *Studies in English philology,* (Budapest), III, 1938.

Knorrek, Marianne. *Der Einfluss des Rationalismus auf die engl. Sprache.* Beitr. zur Entwicklgsgesch. d. engl. Syntax im 17. und 18 Jahrh. Berlin diss. 1938. Pp. xiii + 128.

Landrum, Grace Warren. "The first colonial grammar in English." *William and Mary College quarterly historical magazine,* XIX (1939), 272-85.

On Hugh Jones's *Accidence to the English tongue* (1724) and other early grammars.

Leidig, Paul. *Französische Lehnwörter u. Lehnbedeutungen im Englischen d. 18 Jh.* Ein Speigelbild franz. Kultureinwerkg. Kiel: 1938. Pp. 18.

Monro, Margaret T. "Travels in a dictionary. The Scottish language according to Jamieson." *Scots magazine,* XXXI (1939), 425-30.

Mullett, Charles F. "On Englishing the law of England." *Missouri law review,* IV (1939), 178-83.

Noyes, Gertrude E. "Some interrelations of English dictionaries of the seventeenth century." *PMLA,* LIV (1939), 990-1006.

Schmidt, Wolfgang. "Cant." *Die neueren Sprachen,* XLVII (1939), 68-72.

Sheldon, Esther Keck. "Standards of English pronunciation according to the grammarians and orthoepists of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations, University of Wisconsin, 1937-1938,* 1938, III, 304-05.

Stallmann, Heinz. *Malapropism in englischen Drama von den Anfängen bis 1800.* Berlin diss. 1938. Pp. 113.

Starnes, D. T. "*The London Vocabulary* and its antecedents." *University of Texas studies in English,* 1939, pp. 114-38.

On a popular, illustrated Latin wordbook for schoolboys (1700?) and the tradition behind it.

Tuve, Rosemond. "Ancients, moderns, and Saxons." *ELH,* VI (1939), 165-90.

III. HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Alexander, J. J. "The Exeter council of 1662." *Devon & Cornwall notes & queries,* XX (1939), 307-09.

Arkell, R. L. *Caroline of Ansbach.* George the Second's queen. London: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. xiv + 338.
Rev. in *TLS,* June 24, p. 369; by C. Hobhouse in *Spectator,* Aug. 18, p. 265; by L. W. Eshleman in *TBR,* Aug. 6, p. 6.

Arkell, Ruby L. "Des Hauses Oesterreich Werben um Caroline von Ansbach, spätere Gemahlin George II." Übersetz von Richard Drögerheit. *Niedersächsisches Jahrbuch für Landesgeschichte,* XV (1938), 114-41.

Armitage, Doris Mary. *The Taylors of Ongar.* Portrait of an English family of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Drawn from family records by the great-niece of Ann and Jane Taylor. Cambridge: Heffer, 1939. Pp. xviii + 252.

Ashley, Maurice. *Marlborough.* (Great lives, No. 81) London: Duckworth, 1939. Pp. 144.
Rev. in *TLS,* May 13, p. 282.

Ashton, T. S. *An eighteenth-century industrialist.* Peter Stubs of Warrenton, 1756-1806. (Publications of the University of Manchester, No. CCLXVI, Economic history series, No. XIII) Manchester: Manchester University press, 1939. Pp. x + 156.
Not. in *TLS,* Nov. 4, p. 647; by W. Bowden in *Jour. mod. hist.,* XI, 588.

Barnard, E. A. B. "A Broadway toll-book, 1779." *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society* for 1938, XV (1939), 69-77.
The MS. is now in the public library at Cheltenham.

Barnes, Donald Grove. *George III and William Pitt, 1783-1806.* A new interpretation based upon a study of their unpublished correspondence. Stanford: University press, 1939. Pp. xiii + 512.
Rev. by W. W. Woodring in *JMH,* XI, 539-41.

Bayne-Powell, Rosamond. *The English child in the eighteenth century.* London: Murray, 1939. Pp. xi + 322.
Not. in *TBR,* Sept. 17, p. 11; rev. in *TLS,* June 24, p. 374.

de Beer, E. S. "The London hospitals in the seventeenth century." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 362-63.

Belloc, Hilaire. *Charles II.* The last rally. New York, London: Harper, 1939. Pp. vii + 280.
Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 27, 1940, p. 50; by P. W. Wilson in *TBR,* Nov. 12, p. 9.

Bennett, Charles H. "A tract by Lord Camelford." Corr. in *TLS,* August 19, 1939, p. 491.
On *A dialogue on the actual state of Parliament,* 1783.

Berkeley, Mrs. "The old toll-gates of Worcestershire." *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society* for 1938, XV (1939), 55-66.

Berry, Sir James, and Lee, Stephen G. *A Cromwellian major general.* The career of Colonel James Berry. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1938. Pp. viii + 325.
Rev. by E. S. de Beer in *History,* XXIV, 266-68.

Beveridge, Sir William. *Prices and wages in England from the twelfth to the nineteenth century.* Vol. I. Price tables: mercantile era. (Publications of the international scientific committee on price history.) London: Longmans, Green, 1939. Pp. lx + 756.
Rev. in *TLS,* June 17, p. 358.

Bingham, Hiram. *Elihu Yale, the American nabob of Queen Square.* New York: Dodd, Mead, 1939. Pp. xiii + 362.
Rev. by P. Hutchison in *TBR,* Dec. 10, p. 4. § Cf. Bingham's article, "Elihu Yale, governor, collector and benefactor," *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society,* XLVII (1937), 93-144.

Bligh, William. *A book of the "Bounty."* Edited by George Mackaness. (Everyman's library) London: Dent, 1938. Pp. xv + 326.

Bligh, William. *The log of the Bounty.* With an introduction and notes by Owen Rutter. 2 vols. London: Golden Cockerel press, [1937]. Pp. 435, 260.

Bouch, C. M. Lowther. "Calendar of the original deeds at Tullie House." *Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society,* XXXVIII (1938), 245-66, XXXIX (1939), 136-51.

Bouch, C. M. Lowther. "The descendants of William Lowther of the Rose. I. The Lowthers of Rose Causey." *Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society,* XXXIX (1939), 109-35.

Bourne, Ruth. *Queen Anne's navy in the West Indies* (Yale historical publications, Miscellany XXXIII) New Haven: Yale University press, 1939. Pp. viii + 334.
A study of naval operations during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Bray, F. E. "Extracts from the diary of William Bray, the Surrey historian, 1756-1800." *Surrey archaeological collections,* XLVI (1938), 26-58.
Reprinted from a copy printed privately in 1876.

Brown, Jean Robertson. "Free speech in the House of Commons under the Stuarts." *Vassar journal of undergraduate studies,* XII (1939), 170-82.

Brown, Louise Fargo. "Ideas of representation from Elizabeth to Charles II." *JMH,* XI (1939), 23-40.

Browne, A. L. "King James the Second's proposed repeal of the penal laws and test act in 1688: his questions to the magistrates of Cumberland, with their answers thereto." *Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society,* XXXVIII (1938), 180-94.
Transcribed from Rawlinson MS. A 139* in the Bodleian.

County of Buckingham. *Calendar to the sessions records.* Vol. III. 1705-1712 and Appendix, 1647. Edited by William Le Hardy and Geoffrey Ll. Reckitt. Aylesbury: Guy R. Crouch, 1939. Pp. xxvii + 427.

Burn, W. L. "The Scottish policy of John, sixth Earl of Mar, 1707-1715." *HLQ*, II (1939), 439-48.

Cahen, Léon. "Une nouvelle interprétation du traité franco-anglais de 1786-1787." *Revue historique*, CLXXXV (1939), 256-85.

Cahill, Edward. "The assault on the Irish national tradition (1540-1691). *Irish ecclesiastical record*, LIII (1939), 384-407.

Cahill, Edward. "The penal times (1691-1800)." *Irish ecclesiastical record*, LIV (1939), 482-501.

Calendar of state papers, colonial series, America and West Indies, 1732, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edited by Cecil Headlam and Arthur Percival Newton. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1939. Pp. l + 362. *Calendar . . . 1733*, 1939. Pp. lii + 348.

Calendar of treasury books, January 1704 to March 1705, preserved in the Public Record Office. Vol. XIX. Prepared by William A. Shaw. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1938. Pp. ccxlviii + 744.

Carré, Albert. *L'influence des Huguenots français en Irlande aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles.* Paris: Les presses universitaires, 1937. Pp. viii + 159.

Chaturvedi, Ram Nihore. "The press before the Mutiny (1780-1857)." *Journal of Indian history*, XVII (1938), 360-79.

Cherry, George Loy. "William III and the Jacobites." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations, Northwestern University*, VI (1938), 61-66.

Christern, Hermann. *Deutscher Ständestaat und englischer Parliamentarismus am Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts.* München: C. H. Beck, 1939. Pp. viii + 244.
Not. in *TLS*, June 3, p. iv.

Clarke, A. Bernard. "Notes on the mayor of Nottingham, 1660-1775." *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* for 1938, XLII (1939), 105-20.
Continued from the *Transactions* for 1937, p. 75.

Cole, Charles Woolsey. *Colbert and a century of French mercantilism.* 2 vols. New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. xii + 532, 675.

Cozens-Hardy, Basil, and Kent, Ernest A. *The mayors of Norwich 1403 to 1835*, being biographical notes on the mayors of the old Corporation. Norwich: Jarrold and Sons, 1938. Pp. 188.

Creswell, Commander J. "British shipping at the end of the eighteenth century." *Mariner's mirror*, XXV (1939), 197-207.

Crossman, R. H. S. *Government and the governed.* A history of political ideas and political practice. London: Christophers, 1939. Pp. x + 306.

Dampier, William. *A voyage to New Holland.* Edited, with intro-

duction, notes, and illustrative documents, by James A. Williamson. London: Argonaut press, 1939. Pp. lxxv + 266.
Rev. in *TLS,* Oct. 7, p. 572. § This volume completes the Argonaut Press edition of Dampier begun in 1927.

Dangerfield, M. E., and others. "Chichester workhouse." *Sussex archaeological collections,* LXXIX (1938), 131-67.
A study compiled from the records of the workhouse, 1753-1816.

Das, Harihar. "Sir William Norris's impressions of the Deccan in the eighteenth century." *Asiatic review,* XXXV (1939), 343-53.

Davies, A. Mervyn. *Clive of Plassey.* A biography. New York: Scribner's, 1939. Pp. x + 522.
Rev. by P. W. Wilson in *TBR,* Sept. 24, p. 5.

Davies, C. Collin. *Warren Hastings and Oudh.* London: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. xv + 271.
An account of Hastings' foreign policy based on MSS. in the India Office and the British Museum.

Davies, Godfrey. "The treatment of constitutional history in Macaulay's *History of England.*" *HLQ,* II (1939), 179-204.

Davies, J. D. Griffith. *Revolt and reaction.* A study of European history from 1789-1878. London: Lindsay Drummond, 1939. Pp. 283.

Davies, Sir Leonard Twiston, and Edwards, Averyl. *Welsh life in the eighteenth century.* London: Country Life, 1939. Pp. xii + 243.
Not. in *Spectator,* Jan. 26, 1940, p. 120; rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 16, p. 732.

Dickinson, J. C. "A naval diary of the Seven Years' War from Flookburgh." *Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society,* XXXVIII (1938), 238-44.
Unpublished diary by one Thomas Court, from a transcript made in 1855 by Thomas Field.

Drummond, J. C., and Wilbraham, Anne. *The Englishman's food.* A history of five centuries of English diet. London: Cape, 1939. Pp. 574.
Rev. in *TLS,* May 27, p. 309; by V. H. Mottram in *Spectator,* May 26, p. 908.

Eldon, Carl William. *England's subsidy policy towards the Continent during the Seven Years' War.* University of Pennsylvania diss. Philadelphia: 1938. Pp. vi + 178.
Not. by S. H. Nulle in *Amer. hist. rev.,* XLV, 210.

Elliott, Charles Winslow. "The men that fought at Minden." *Journal of the American Military Institute,* III (1939), 80-103.
Review and analysis of the Westphalian campaign of 1759.

Ewen, C. L'Estrange. *The earliest postal stamps introducing some recent discoveries.* Paignton: Printed for the author, 1939. Pp. 7.
Not. in *TLS,* Aug. 19, p. 495. § On the rectangular, hand-struck stamp used 1663-67 for unpaid postage on inward foreign correspondence.

Fergusson, James. "'Worthy Nairne.'" *Cornhill magazine,* CLIX (1939), 101-15.
On Sir William Nairne, Scottish judge and friend of Boswell and Johnson.

Firminger, Walter K. "A letter from Calcutta, 1770." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 363-64.

Fitzpatrick, Brian. *British imperialism and Australia, 1783-1833.* An economic history of Australasia. London: Allen & Unwin, 1939. Pp. 396.
Rev. in *TLS,* Sept. 2, p. 510.

Fletcher, J. M. J. "Humphrey Henchman, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury, 1660-1663." *Wiltshire archaeological & natural history magazine,* XLVIII (1938), 301-12.

Fletcher, Jas. M. J. "A Dorset Lord Mayor of London." *Notes & queries for Somerset and Dorset,* XXIII (1939), 58-59.
On Sir William Lewen, Lord Mayor in 1718.

France, R. Sharpe. "A history of plague in Lancashire." *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* for the year 1938, XC (1939), 1-175.

Fuller, Ronald. *Hell-fire Francis.* London: Chatto & Windus, 1939. Pp. 284.
Rev. in *TLS,* May 6, p. 259. § Records and conjectures about Sir Francis Dashwood and the members of the Hell-Fire Club.

Fussell, G. E. "*Campania Foelix,* 1700. A curiosity of farming literature." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 237-39.

Gál, Stephen. "Early travellers from upper Hungary in England." *Danubian review,* VII (1939), v, 1-10.

Garratt, G. T. *Gibraltar and the Mediterranean.* London: Cape, 1939. Pp. 351.
Rev. by H. W. Baldwin in *TBR,* Aug. 13, p. 3.

Gaselee, Stephen. "British diplomatic relations with the Holy See." *Dublin review,* CCIV (1939), 1-19.
Particulars in the career of Cardinal Charles Erskine (1739-1811), Papal Envoy to the Court of George III.

George, Mrs. Eric. "Fox's martyrs; the general election of 1784." *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society,* XXI (1939), 133-68.

Gipson, Lawrence Henry. *Zones of international friction.* North America, south of the Great Lakes region, 1748-1754. *The British Empire before the American Revolution.* Vol. IV. New York: Knopf, 1939. Pp. xlii + 312 + xliv.

Goddard, E. H. "Wiltshire broadsheets." *Wiltshire archaeological & natural history magazine,* XLVIII (1939), 428-29.
Summary of an article by B. H. Cunnington in the *Wiltshire gazette,* Dec. 24, 1936.

Greaves, R. W. *The corporation of Leicester, 1689-1836.* New York: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. 174.
Not. by R. H. George in *AHR,* XLV (1940), 459. § An analysis of economic and political problems at Leicester.

Greene, Graham. "A hoax on Mr. Hulton." *Spectator,* August 25, 1939, p. 296.

A MS. book contains letters and occasional passages of dialogue which tell the story of a hoax on Hulton, a printseller of Pall Mall in 1744.

Guthrie, Dorothy A., and Grose, Clyde L. "Forty years of Jacobite bibliography." *JMH,* XI (1939), 49-60.

Gwynn, Stephen. *Henry Grattan and his times.* London: Harrap, 1939. Pp. viii + 402.

Rev. in *TLS,* Apr. 22, p. 236; by W. T. Wells in *Fortnightly,* CXLV, 600-01.

Harper, Lawrence A. *The English navigation laws.* A seventeenth-century experiment in social engineering. New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. xiv + 503.

Harris, Stanley A. "Henry Berry (1720-1812): Liverpool's second dock engineer." *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire,* LXXXIX (1938), 91-116, XC (1939), 197-98.

Harte, W. J. "Some data for assessing the population of Exeter at the end of the seventeenth century." *Devon & Cornwall notes & queries,* XX (1939), 210-14.

Cf. comments by W. G. Hoskins, *ibid.,* pp. 242-47.

Heal, Ambrose. "London shop-signs. Other than those given by Larwood & Hotten." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 3-6, 20-25, 38-41, 58-60, 77-80, 93-95, 113-16, 131-36, 147-52, 166-69, 186-89, 202-05, 222-25, 239-42, 254-57, 273-75, 293-95, 312-15, 327-30, 344-48, 362-65, 380-83.

Heelas, Arthur T. "Fresh light on the history of Wokingham in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." *Berkshire archaeological journal,* XLIII (1939), 46-56.

Includes extracts from a Minute Book of the Common Council, 1630-1748.

"Thomas Hollis of Corscombe." *Notes & queries for Somerset and Dorset,* XXIII (1939), 64-65.

Extracts from the Rev. W. E. Plater's MS. life of one of Harvard's early benefactors. Additional notes by C. Wanklyn on pp. 87-91.

Hope, T. M. "The vice-admiralty of Essex during the Dutch wars of Charles II." *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society,* XXII (1939), 299-308.

Horn, D. B. "The Board of Trade and consular reports, 1696-1782." *EHR,* LIV (1939), 476-80.

Hoskins, W. G. "A history of the Humberstone family." *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society,* XX (1938-39), 242-87.

Wills and inventories of a family of farmers in Leicestershire.

Hudson, Derek. "Dick Turpin: fact and legend." *Cornhill magazine,* CLX (1939), 505-17.

Hughes, Helen Sard. "Mr. Cowslade's memoirs." *Yale review,* XXVIII (1939), 861-64.

Exchange of letters between Lady Elizabeth Seymour and her mother, and a

passage quoted from the MS. memoirs of Cowslade, a middle-class boy in the household of the Earl of Hertford.

Humphreys, A. L. "Dick Turpin in the west." *N&Q*, CLXXVI (1939), 335.
Cf. G. Catalani, *ibid.*, pp. 335-36.

Imann, Georges. "Caroline de Brunswick, Reine d'Angleterre (1768-1821)." *Revue de Paris*, XLV (1938), 301-33, 584-611, 873-911.

James, G. F. "Josiah Burchett (1666?-1746): some additional notes." *N&Q*, CLXXVI (1939), 56-58.

James, G. F. "Some further aspects of Admiralty administration." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XVII (1939), 13-27.

Janon. "A captive in Barbary: the Reverend Adam Elliot." *Caian*, XLVII (1939), 89-102.
Amplification of the brief notice in the *DNB*.

Johnston, Joseph. "Commercial restriction and monetary deflation in 18th century Ireland." *Hermathena*, No. LIII, 1939, pp. 79-87.

Jones, Clement. *Pioneer shipowners*. Vol. II. Liverpool: Birchall and Sons, [1938]. Pp. xx + 206.

Jones, E. Alfred. "The Order of the Thistle." *Connoisseur*, CIV (1939), 269-74.

Jones, P. E. *The worshipful company of poulters of the city of London*. A short history. London: Milford, 1939. Pp. 252.

Kelsall, R. Keith. "Statute wages during a Yorkshire epidemic, 1679-81." *Yorkshire archaeological journal*, XXXIV (1939), 310-16.

Kincaid, Dennis. *British social life in India, 1608-1937*. London: Routledge, 1938. Pp. vii + 312.

Knox, Ronald A. *Let dons delight*. Being variations on a theme in an Oxford common-room. New York: Sheed & Ward, 1939. Pp. vii + 280.
Rev. by R. Lewin in *Spectator*, April 7, pp. 602-03. § Imaginary conversations at half-century intervals from 1588 to 1938.

Lart, Charles E. *The pedigrees and papers of James Terry*, Athlone Herald at the court of James II in France (1690-1725). Exeter: William Pollard, 1938. Pp. xxx + 223.

Lees, R. M. "Parliament and the proposal for a Council of Trade, 1695-6." *EHR*, LIV (1939), 38-66.

Leslie, Shane. *Mrs. Fitzherbert*. A life chiefly from unpublished sources. London: Burns Oates, 1939. Pp. xxi + 394.
Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 7, p. 576; by C. Hobhouse in *Spectator*, Oct. 27, p. 592; by F. Winwar in *TBR*, Feb. 11, 1940, p. 5.

Lindsey, John, *pseud.* [John St. Clair Muriel] *The lovely Quaker.* London: Rich & Cowan, 1939. Pp. x + 322.
Rev. in *TLS,* Apr. 22, p. 227; by C. Hobhouse in *Spectator,* May 19, p. 870. § On the love story of George III and Hannah Lightfoot.

Lippincott, Horace Mather. "The restoration of Penn's manor." University of Pennsylvania *General magazine and historical chronicle,* XLI (1939), 387-410.

Lloyd, Sir John E. *A history of Carmarthenshire.* From the Act of Union (1536) to 1900. Vol. II. Cardiff: For the Carmarthenshire Society, 1939. Pp. xv + 548.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 8, p. 409. § See Chap. iii, "Nonconformity and Methodism," and Chap. iv, "Literature and literary associations." The first volume appeared in 1935.

Longden, Henry Isham. *Northamptonshire and Rutland clergy from 1500.* Vol. IV. Northampton: Archer & Goodman, 1939. Pp. 265.
Biographical records from Dacres to Eyres.

Lovett, Sir H. Verney. "Warren Hastings and Madras." *Asiatic review,* XXXIII (1937), 442-48.

Lumb, G. Denison. "Extracts from the *Leeds Intelligencer* and the *Leeds Mercury,* 1769-1776." *Publications of the Thoresby Society* for 1937, XXXVIII (1938), 1-218.
Lumb has previously published extracts for 1721-1769 in Vols. XXII, XXIV, XXVI, XXVIII, and XXXIII.

MacDermot, Frank. "A postscript on Tone." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXVIII (1939), 639-50.

MacDermot, Frank. *Theobald Wolfe Tone, a biographical study.* London: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. xv + 342.
Rev. in *TLS,* May 27, p. 307.

McDowell, R. B. "The Irish government and the provincial press." *Hermathena,* No. LIII, 1939, pp. 138-47.

MacGregor, Alasdair Alpin. "Who shot the Red Fox?" *Cornhill magazine,* CLX (1939), 817-41.
On Nov. 8, 1752, James Stewart of Acharn was hanged as accessory in the murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure, commonly spoken of in the Highlands as the Red Fox. The article does not answer the question in its title.

MacInnes, C. M. *A gateway of empire.* Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1939. Pp. 456.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 8, p. 409. § A study of the maritime and naval importance of the port of Bristol.

Mackay, Janet. *Little madam.* A biography of Henrietta Maria. London: Bell, 1939. Pp. xi + 380.
Rev. in *TLS,* Oct. 28, p. 619.

MacLeod, R. C., ed. *The Book of Dunvegan.* Being documents from the muniment room of the MacLeods of MacLeod at Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye. Vol. II, 1700-1920. Aberdeen: Third Spalding Club, 1939. Pp. xxxvi + 179.

MacLysaght, Edward. *Irish life in the seventeenth century: after Cromwell.* London: Longmans, 1939. Pp. vii + 463.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 1, p. 391; by C. Maxwell in *Hermathena,* LIII, 218-19; by C. V. Wedgwood in *Spectator,* May 12, p. 814.

MacManus, M. J. *Irish cavalcade, 1550-1850.* London: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. xix + 320.
Not. in *TLS,* Apr. 22, p. 236; rev. by S. O'Faoláin in *Spectator,* April 28, p. 720. § Scattered selections from the periodicals and from miscellaneous sources, including Swift, Berkeley, Goldsmith, and Arthur Young.

McSwiney, P. "Eighteenth century Kinsale." *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society,* XLIII (1938), 75-95.
A study of the naval and mercantile importance of Kinsale.

Manchée, W. H. "Huguenot soldiers and their conditions of service in the English army." *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London,* XVI (1939), 248-65.

Register of St. Mary's Church, Manchester. Transcribed by Miss C. A. Hewitt and Miss G. Hewitt. Preston: Lancashire Parish Register Society, 1939. Pp. viii + 469.
Includes baptisms (from 1756) and burials (from 1754).

Mayne, Ethel Colburn. *A Regency chapter.* Lady Bessborough and her friendships. London: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. xiii + 328.

Michael, Wolfgang. *England under George I: the quadruple alliance.* Translated and adapted from the German by Annemarie MacGregor and George E. MacGregor. (Studies in modern history, edited by L. B. Namier) London: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. vi + 347.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 29, p. 450.

Mottram, R. H. *Traders' dream.* The romance of the East India Company. New York, London: Appleton-Century, 1939. Pp. xii + 322.
Rev. in *TLS,* Oct. 14, p. 589; by J. Cournos in *TBR,* Oct. 15, p. 9.

Namier, L. B. "Charles Garth and his connexions." *EHR,* LIV (1939), 443-70.

Namier, L. B. "Charles Garth, agent for South Carolina." *EHR,* LIV (1939), 632-52.

Namier, L. B. *In the margin of history.* London: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. viii + 304.
Includes nine short reprinted essays and reviews "Under the Georges."

Noakes, Robert. "Cardinal Erskine's mission, 1793-1801." *Dublin review,* CCIV (1939), 338-53.

Peele, Michael. "Shrewsbury drapers' apprentices." *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society,* L (1939), 1-29.
An alphabetical list, compiled from the Register Book.

Letters of John Pinney, 1679-1699. Edited, with an introduction by Geoffrey F. Nuttall. London: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. xxii + 136.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 15, p. 425. § This is the first of a projected series of

volumes to be published from the Pinney Papers, which consist of letters, account-books, and receipts covering the family's business and personal affairs from the time of the Rev. John Pinney. The present volume contains the letters of Pinney himself (who succeeded Thomas Fuller as Vicar of Broadwindsor in Dorset, and was ejected from his living at the Restoration) and selected portions of letters from some of his sons and daughters—Azariah, who made good in the West Indies, Nathaniel, "who stayed at home, married an heiress, and carried on business at Bristol and Bettiscombe," and Hester, "who sold lace on the Royal Exchange and died a rich woman."

Powell, Dorothy L., and Jenkinson, Hilary. *Surrey Quarter Sessions records, 1663-1666.* Surrey Record Society, No. XXXIX, 1938. Pp. xi + 387.

Pressey, W. J. "Visitations held in the Archdeaconry of Essex in 1686." *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society,* XXII (1939), 316-29.

Pritcherd, Earl H., ed. "The instructions of the East India Company to Lord Macartney on his embassy to China and his reports to the Company, 1792-4." *Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* for 1938, pp. 201-30, 375-96, 493-509.

Proebst, Hermann. *William Pitt.* Begründer der britischen Macht. Berlin: Bong, [1938]. Pp. 367.

Quarrell, W. H. "The Rev. Joseph Greene." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 182-86.

From MSS. of a versatile, sporting parson of Warwickshire.

Quinlan, Maurice J. "Anti-Jacobin propaganda in England, 1792-1794." *Journalism quarterly,* XVI (1939), 9-15.

Radice, S. "Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his court." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 330-31.

Radice, Sheila. "Bolingbroke in France." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 309-10.

Raistrick, A., and Allen, E. "The South Yorkshire ironmasters (1690-1750)." *Economic history review,* IX (1939), 168-85.

Raistrick, Arthur. *Two centuries of industrial welfare.* The London (Quaker) Lead Company, 1692-1905, the social policy and work of the "Governor and Company for smelting down lead with pit coal and sea coal," mainly in Alston Moor and the Pennines. London: Friends' Historical Society, 1938. Pp. 152.

Ransome, Mary. "The press in the general election of 1710." *Cambridge historical journal,* VI (1939), 209-21.

Ransome, Mary E. "The general election of 1710." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research,* XVII (1939), 95-97.

Reading, Douglas K. *The Anglo-Russian commercial treaty of 1734.* (Yale historical publications, Miscellany XXXII) New Haven: Yale University press, 1938. Pp. ix + 337.

Reimeringer, Armand M. *L'Opinion anglaise sur les institutions*

françaises au XVIII^e siècle. Paris: Maurice Lavergne, 1938. Pp. 183.

Extracts from the writings of English travellers, extending from Defoe to Arthur Young, examined to show the attitudes toward political and social conditions in France.

Robinson, A. Bruce, and Hudleston, C. Roy. "Two vanished Fishponds houses." *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* for 1938, LX (1939), 238-59.

Roughead, William. *Murder and more murder.* New York: Sheridan House, 1939. Pp. xiv + 305.

Rev. by K. Woods in *TBE,* Sept. 17, p. 6. § Seven reprinted essays on famous crimes, including the deeds done by Sawney Beane, the "monster of Ballantrae" (with a possible attribution to Defoe), Katherine Nairn (1765), and Deacon Brodie (1788).

The diary of Dudley Ryder, 1715-1716. Transcribed from shorthand and edited by William Matthews. London: Methuen, 1939. Pp. xi + 407.

Rev. in *National rev.,* CXIII, 396-97; in *TLS,* May 20, p. 299; by C. V. Wedgwood in *Spectator,* June 30, p. 1139. § A selection from the shorthand diary of the Nonconformist young man of law who became Attorney General and Chief Justice and missed the peerage by a few days. For a year and a half we follow the ambitious Ryder in his reception of news about the Fifteen and the fates of the rebels, through his wide and pretty taste in books and his hearing of many sermons, through his physical aches and his pangs for the Mistresses Loyd and Marshall, in his worries about family and bad breath and the ill company he is to the ladies, and through the diurnalia of a prosperous Hackney set. Besides the reports of coffee-house converse on current events, public figures, Mr. Berkeley's notions, and life in general we have the frank record of an earnest, alert, unspectacular, but interesting personality. The introduction and notes by Matthews are well done in this welcome addition to the diary literature of the first days of the first George. Ryder will not displace Pepys, to be sure, but he may find a place on the night shelf of the inquisitive lay reader.

The private papers of John, Earl of Sandwich, first Lord of the Admiralty, 1771-1782. Vol. IV, 1781-1782. Edited by G. R. Barnes and J. H. Owen. (Publications of the Navy Records Society, Vol. LXXVIII) London: Printed for the Navy Records Society, 1938. Pp. xi + 446.

Rev. in *TLS,* April 8, p. 204.

Savelle, Max. "Diplomatic preliminaries of the Seven Years' War in America." *Canadian historical review,* XX (1939), 17-36.

Schlatter, Richard B. "A letter from Robert Thoroton to Archbishop Sheldon." *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* for 1938, XLII (1939), 63-69.

Written Aug. 19, 1665; deals with enclosure movement.

Scudi, Abbie Turner. *The Sacheverell affair.* (Columbia University studies in history, economics and public law, No. 456) New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. 170.

A straightforward account of the fiery Doctor and his contribution to the famous politico-ecclesiastical fracas of 1709-10. Scudi uses the contemporary pamphlets and official records as basic materials, with little recourse to newspapers and caricatures. The inaccuracy of various quotations (e.g., from

Defoe and Boyer) is hardly reassuring, but the long bibliography constitutes a useful list.

Shaw, Bernard. *In good King Charles's golden days.* A history lesson. London: Constable, 1939. Pp. 120.
Rev. in *TLS,* Nov. 18, p. 672.

Shaw, J. J. S. "The commission of sick and wounded and prisoners, 1664-1667." *Mariner's mirror,* XXV (1939), 306-27.
John Evelyn was one of the first commissioners.

Shelley, Roland J. A. "The division of the English fleet in 1666." *Mariner's mirror,* XXV (1939), 178-96.

Smith, Sir Hubert Llewellyn. *The history of East London from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century.* London: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. xxxii + 308.

Spengler, Joseph J. "Moheau: prophet of depopulation." *Journal of political economy,* XLVII (1939), 648-77.
A precursor of Smith and Malthus, Moheau presented a cultural, instead of biological, theory of population growth.

Srinivasachari, C. S. "The historical material in the private diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai (1736-1761)." *Journal of Indian history,* XVII (1938), 60-82, 229-45, 335-59.
Concluding extracts from the diary of an Indian merchant at Pondicherry who was an acute observer of Anglo-French rivalry in India; earlier parts have been published annually in the same journal since 1927.

Papers relating to Charlotte Stuart, Duchess of Albany, regarding the "George" and her claim as heiress to the dowry of Mary of Modena. Transcribed and collated by Francis John Angus Skeet. Arundel: Mitchell, 1939. Pp. ii + 14.

Stuart, Dorothy Margaret. *The daughters of George III.* London: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. xi + 415.
Rev. in *TLS,* Oct. 14, p. 596; by G. Cookson in *English,* II, 390-91; by C. Hobhouse in *Spectator,* Oct. 13, pp. 519-20.

The Stuart papers at Windsor. Being selections from hitherto unprinted royal archives, with introduction and notes, by Alistair & Henrietta Tayler. London: Murray, 1939. Pp. ix + 290.
Rev. in *TLS,* Feb. 25, p. 114; by L. G. W. L. in *EHR,* LIV, 537-38.

Sutherland, James. *Background for Queen Anne.* London: Methuen, 1939. Pp. xi + 228.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 8, p. 399. § Contains studies of Richard Burridge, evil adventurer and blasphemer; John Lacy and his ecstatic Modern Prophets; the trial of John Matthews, the young printer; and the splendid funeral of the Duke of Marlborough. Based on contemporary newspapers and pamphlets, these four essays on non-literary subjects present "background" in pleasant form. As inter-chapters Sutherland quotes "current intelligence" from journals of the day.

Tayler, Alistair and Henrietta. *John Graham of Claverhouse.* London: Duckworth, 1939. Pp. 302.
Rev. in *TLS,* May 27, p. 307; by J. A. Smith in *Spectator,* Sept. 1, p. 334.

Taylor, S. "The Lamplugh family of Cumberland, II." *Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society,* XXXIX (1939), 71-108.

Thomson, David. "The conception of political party in England in the period 1740-83." *Abstract of dissertations, University of Cambridge, 1937-1938,* 1939, pp. 95-96.

Tisdale, E. E. P. *The wanton Queen.* The story of Britain's strangest queen. London: Stanley Paul, 1939. Pp. 296.

The author's treatment of Caroline, wife of the Regent, is indicated by the title.

Turberville, A. S. *A history of Welbeck Abbey and its owners.* Vol. II, 1755-1879. London: Faber and Faber, 1939. Pp. xix + 480.

Rev. in *TLS,* May 20, p. 299; by E. Hughes in *History,* XXIV, 149-51; by C. Hobhouse in *Spectator,* July 7, p. 26. § Vol. I, 1539-1755, was published in 1938.

Turberville, A. S. "Three recent works on English constitutional history." *History,* XXIV (1939), 16-31.

Tusmore papers. Edited by L. G. Wickham Legg. (Oxfordshire record series, Vol. XX) Oxford: Issued for the Society, 1939. Pp. xi + 110.

A collection of thirty-six miscellaneous papers, including many from the eighteenth century, from the archives of the Fermors, a Romanist family of Oxfordshire. Items of special interest are a broadsheet of Titus Oates, political verse of the time of Queen Anne, a letter by Horace Walpole, letters from Mr. and Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Tyndale, O. M. "*Manchester Vindicated* and the later non-jurors." *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society* for 1938, LIII (1939), 119-30.

A brief discussion of the book and of the political and religious controversies that produced it in 1749.

Villiers, Marjorie. *The grand Whiggery.* London: Murray, 1939. Pp. xv + 405.

Rev. in *TLS,* Sept. 30, p. 562; by C. Hobhouse in *Spectator,* Sept. 29, p. 444. § A chronicle of the Devonshire House set, 1775-1828.

Walters, H. B. "Some Worcester Cathedral dignitaries of the 14th-18th century: from notes by William Cole." *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society* for 1938, XV (1939), 45-54.

Walters, H. B. "Worcestershire churches and families in the eighteenth century: from notes by William Cole." *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society* for 1937, XIV (1938), 69-81.

Earlier extracts from Cole's MSS. were printed in Vols. XII and XIII of the *Transactions.*

Ward, F. Madeline. *Supplement to Collinson's "History of Somerset":* Richard Locke, 18th century antiquary, surveyor, and agriculturist. Extracts from Locke's *Survey,* with a short biography. Taunton: Barnicotts, 1939. Pp. 175.

Wardle, Arthur C. "Sir Thomas Johnson: his impecuniosity and death." *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* for the year 1938, XC (1939), 181-95.

Johnson was one of the founders of Liverpool's maritime greatness, was sometime Collector of the Customs in Virginia, died 1728.

Wermel, Michael T. *The evolution of the classical wage theory.* New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. xii + 190.

Whiting, C. E. "Sir Patience Ward of Tanshelf, Lord Mayor of London." *Yorkshire archaeological journal,* XXXIV (1939), 245-72.

Lord Mayor in 1680-81.

Wilkin, Major W. H. "Five Honiton worthies." *Report & transactions of Devonshire Association,* LXX (1938), 441-50.

Brief memoirs of Gen. William Guard (1773-1830); William Harris, D.D. (1720-1770), the historian patronized by Thomas Hollis; Ozias Humphry (1742-1810), painter; William Salter (1804-1875), painter; and Capt. George Glagdon Westcott, R.N. (1753-1798), who was killed at the Battle of the Nile.

Williams, Basil. *The Whig supremacy, 1714-1760.* (Oxford history of England) Oxford: Clarendon press, 1939. Pp. xviii + 464.

Rev. in *Contemp. rev.,* CLVI, 245-47; in *TLS,* Sept. 9, p. 529; by L. B. Namier in *Spectator,* Aug. 18, p. 261.

Williams, Clare. "The curious-minded passenger to England." *German life and letters,* III (1939), 270-84.

A survey of German guides for travellers in England, including J. B. Küchelbecker's *Der nach England reisende curieuse Passagier,* 1726.

Materials toward a history of witchcraft. Collected by Henry Charles Lea. Arranged and edited by Arthur C. Howland. With an introduction by George Lincoln Burr. 3 vols. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania press, 1939. Pp. xliv + 1548.

See especially Part Three, E, VI-VII, for England and Scotland, and Part Four, "The decline of witchcraft."

Woodiwiss, John C., and Thomson, Christine Campbell. *Murder and sudden death.* London: Quality press, 1939. Pp. 248.

Not. in *TLS,* Aug. 19, p. 494. § Contains mediocre accounts of the killing of Tom o' Ten Thousand Thynne (1682), the stabbing of Harley (1711), and the murder of Martha Ray by the Rev. James Hackman (1779).

IV. PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

Beatty, Edward Corbyn Obert. *William Penn as social philosopher.* New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. xiii + 338.

Not. by E. M. Kirkpatrick in *Amer. polit. sc. rev.,* XXXIII, 1135-36; rev. by D. A. Roberts in *TBR,* March 10, 1940, p. 5.

Beckwith, Frank. "Dan Taylor (1738-1816) and Yorkshire Baptist life." *Baptist quarterly,* IX (1939), 297-306.

Beckwith, Frank. "John Moore and 'The dying experience of Alice Rawson,' Heaton, 1697." *Baptist quarterly,* IX (1939), 372-78.

Beckwith, Frank. "Leeds Baptists of the eighteenth century." *Baptist quarterly,* IX (1939), 488-95.

Bolton, Glorney. *The dome of devotion.* London: Peter Davies, [1939]. Pp. xvi + 289.

Rambling discussion of clergymen who have been associated with St. Paul's, including Atterbury, Hoadly, Berkeley, Butler, Newton, and Sacheverell.

Bradshaw, D. B. "William Lunell, of Dublin." *Proceedings of the Wesley Historical Society,* XXII (1939), 73-76.

Bramley, J. "St. Peter's Church, Nottingham." *Transactions of the Thoroton Society* for 1938, XLII (1939), 28-62.

Brasch, Frederick E. "Sir William Herschel, 1738-1822." *Popular astronomy,* XLVII (1939), 79-85.

Brockbank, Elisabeth. "The story of Quakerism in the Lancaster district." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society,* XXXVI (1939), 3-20.

Brunschvicg, Léon. "Malebranche: commemoration du troisième centenaire de sa naissance." *Bulletin de la Société française de philosophie,* XXXVIII (1938), 77-116.

Burr, Nelson R. "The Welsh Episcopalians of colonial Pennsylvania and Delaware." *Historical magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* VIII (1939), 101-22.

Great Catholics. Edited by Father Claude Williamson. London: Nicholson and Watson, 1938. Pp. 571.

Rev. by M. H. Shepherd, jr. in *Jour. of religion,* XIX, 239-41. § Forty-four sketches by different authors. Includes Blessed William Howard, Dryden, St. Margaret Mary, Fénelon, John Baptist Sidotti, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Julie Billiart.

Cadbury, Henry J. "First publishers of truth in London." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society,* XXXVI (1939), 52-58.

An account by Gilbert Latey, published by his nephew in 1707.

Catlin, George. *The story of the political philosophers.* New York, London: McGraw-Hill, 1939. Pp. xvii + 802.

Davies, D. J. Llewelyn. "The influence of Huber's *De conflictu legum* (1689) on English private international law." *British year book of international law,* XVIII (1937), 49-78.

Dickinson, H. W. "The history of vitriol making in England." *Transactions of the Newcomen Society,* XVIII (1939), 43-60.

Includes brief biographies of pioneers like Joshua Ward (1685-1761), the quack doctor, and John Roebuck (1718-1794), James Watt's first partner.

Dickinson, H. W. *A short history of the steam engine.* Cambridge: University press, 1939. Pp. xvi + 255.

Rev. by J. W. Oliver in *Penn. mag. of hist. and biog.,* LXIII, 359-60.

Downie, R. Angus. "William Murdoch." *Blackwood's magazine,* CCXLV (1939), 266-75.

On an inventor for whose ingenuity others have received most of the credit.

The English philosophers from Bacon to Mill. Edited, with an introduction, by Edwin A. Burtt. New York: Modern Library, 1939. Pp. xxiv + 1041.

Contains, besides works by Bacon, Bentham, and the two Mills, Hobbes's *Leviathan* (with omissions), Locke's essays on human understanding (with omissions) and on civil government, Berkeley's *Treatise concerning the principles of human knowledge,* Hume's *Enquiry concerning human understanding* and *Dialogues concerning natural religion,* and Gay's dissertation on virtue.

Fletcher, F. T. H. *Montesquieu and English politics (1750-1800).* London: Edward Arnold, 1939. Pp. 286.

von Gierke, Otto. *The development of political theory.* Translated by Bernard Freyd. New York: Norton, 1939. Pp. 364.
The German edition was published in 1880.

Gloël, Elisabeth. *Die Frau bei den Quäkern des 17. Jh. in England.* Halle diss. 1939. Pp. 83.

Goldman, Irvin. "Deviation toward ideas of natural ethics in the thought of William Penn." *PQ,* XVIII (1939), 337-52.

Grabo, Carl. "Science and the Romantic movement." *Annals of science,* IV (1939), 191-205.

Gummer, Selwyn. "Trosnant Academy." *Baptist quarterly,* IX (1939), 417-23.

Gunther, R. T. "Dr William Thomson, F.R.S., a forgotten English mineralogist, 1761-c.1806." *Nature,* CXLIII (1939), 667-68.

Haden, Russell L. "The origin of the microscope." *Annals of medical history,* I (1939), 30-44.

Hardman, Sister Anne. *Two English Carmelites.* Mother Mary Xaveria Burton (1688-1714) and Mother Mary Margaret Wake (1617-1678). London: Burns Oates & Washbourne, 1939. Pp. xi + 176.

Hayes, Richard. "An unpublished eighteenth century Franco-Irish manuscript." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXVIII (1939), 475-84.
On a long autobiographical MS. by Father John Kavanagh covering period 1749-84.

Hedge, Herbert W. *The history of Fermor's school, Fairford, 1738-1938.* Gloucester: Bellows, 1938.
Not. in *TLS,* Aug. 13, 1938, p. 534.

Higham, Florence. *Faith of our fathers.* The men and movements of the seventeenth century. London: Student Christian Movement press, 1939. Pp. 198.

Holt, Raymond V. *The Unitarian contribution to social progress in England.* London: Allen & Unwin, 1938. Pp. 364.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 2, 1938, p. 444.

Humphreys, A. L. "Blakeway's MSS.: Godolphin Edwards." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 412-14.

Jones, M. G. "Lady Elizabeth Hastings, April 19, 1682—December 21, 1739." *Church quarterly review,* CXXIX (1939), 71-90.

Jones, Richard F. "Puritanism, science, and Christ Church." *Isis,* XXXI (1939), 65-67.

Judges, A. V. "The idea of a mercantile state." *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society,* XXI (1939), 41-69.

Kelly, Emerson Crosby. "Selections from the writings of Thomas Sydenham." *Medical classics,* IV (1939), 287-397.

Kendall, Guy. *Robert Raikes.* A critical study. London: Nicholson and Watson, 1939.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 22, p. 432.

Kingdon, Eric V. "Gleanings of old records of Mary Tavy parish." *Report & transactions of the Devonshire Association,* LXXI (1939), 301-09.
Details of eighteenth-century life in a country parish.

Kissack, R. "Two hundred years of Methodist field-preaching." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* April, 1939, pp. 145-52.

Klingberg, Frank J. "The noble savage as seen by the missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in colonial New York 1702-1750." *Historical magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* VIII (1939), 128-65.

Klingberg, Frank J. "The S.P.G. program for negroes in colonial New York." *Historical magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* VIII (1939), 306-71.

Klingberg, Frank J. "Sir William Johnson and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (1749-1774)." *Historical magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* VIII (1939), 4-37.

Latourette, Kenneth Scott. *Three centuries of advance.* A.D. 1500-A.D. 1800. *A history of the expansion of Christianity.* Vol. III. New York, London: Harper, 1939. Pp. ix + 503.
Rev. by P. W. Wilson in *TBR,* Jan. 14, 1940, p. 11.

Linnaeus, Carolus. *Systema naturae.* A photographic facsimile of the first volume of the tenth edition (1758): *Regnum animale.* London: British Museum, 1939. Pp. 824.

Luce, A. A. "Malebranche et le Trinity College de Dublin." *Revue philosophique de la France et l'étranger,* CXXV (1938), 275-309.

McCullagh, T. "The first Methodist society: the date and place of its origin." *Proceedings of the Wesley Historical Society,* XXII (1939), 77-83.

McLachlan, H. "An almost forgotten pioneer in New Testament criticism." *Hibbert journal,* XXXVII (1939), 617-25.
On Daniel Mace, died 1753.

McLaughlin, P. J. "Richard Kirwan: 1733-1812." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXVIII (1939), 461-74, 593-605.
On the "Nestor of English chemistry."

MacPike, E. F. "Halley family." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 143.
Cf. reply by F. H. M. Hugo, *ibid.,* pp. 213-14.

MacPike, E. F. "The two missing portraits of Edmond Halley." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 174, 303-04.

MacPike, E. F. "Dr. Richard Mead (1673-1754)." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 193-94, 483.
Cf. replies *ibid.,* by J. D. Rolleston, pp. 230, 320, E. A. Russ, p. 250, W. Robert, p. 301.

Marriott, Sir John A. R. *Commonwealth or anarchy?* A survey of projects of peace from the sixteenth to the twentieth century. New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. 227.
A reissue, with a few corrections and additions, of a volume published in 1937.

Mayer, J. P., in co-operation with R. H. S. Crossman, P. Kecskemeti, E. Kohn-Bramstedt, C. J. S. Sprigge. *Political thought: the European tradition.* New York: Viking, 1939. Pp. xxviii + 485.

Mead, Kate Campbell Hurd. *A history of women in medicine from the earliest times to the beginning of the nineteenth century.* Haddam, Conn.: Haddam press, 1938. Pp. xvi + 569.

Merton, Robert K. "Science and the economy of seventeenth century England." *Science and society,* III (1939), 3-27.

Millar, Moorhouse F. X. "The American and the French Revolutions." *Thought,* XIV (1939), 435-50.

Mullett, Charles F. "Physician vs. apothecary, 1669-1671: an episode in an age-long controversy." *Scientific monthly,* XLIX (1939), 558-65.
Discusses Christopher Merrett, Edward Maynwaring, Jonathan Goddard, George Acton, Henry Stubbe, George Thomson, John Lamport.

Mullett, Charles F. "Some seventeenth-century manuscript sermon memoranda." *HLQ,* II (1939), 305-08.

Navis Aeria of B. Zamagna. Translation by Mary B. McElwain with an introduction by Marjorie Hope Nicolson. (Smith College classical studies, No. 12) Northampton, Mass.: 1939. Pp. viii + 123.
The "first epic poem of modern times dealing with the theme of human flight" (1768) by Bernardo Zamagna of Ragusa.

Nicolson, Marjorie. "English almanacs and the 'new astronomy.'" *Annals of science,* IV (1939), 1-33.

O'Conor, Charles. "George Faulkner and the Irish Catholics, part III." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXVIII (1939), 485-500.
Parts I-II were published in Sept., 1935, and June, 1936.

Olmsted, J. M. D. "A student's notes on John Hunter's course of lectures of 1775." *Bulletin of the history of medicine,* VII (1939), 996-1003.

O'Rahilly, Alfred. "Father John Austin, S.J. (1717-1784)." *Irish monthly,* LXVII (1939), 181-96.
Chiefly from unpublished letters, 1737-43.

Pope, Hugh. "A Dublin priest translates the Latin New Testament into English." *Irish ecclesiastical record,* LIV (1939), 235-43.
By Cornelius Nary (1719).

Porteus, Thomas Cruddas. "Roger Haydock of Coppull—a brief biography and ten original letters." *Transactions of the Lan-*

cashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society for 1937, LII (1938), 1-66.

He was born in 1643, became a Quaker preacher in 1669, and died in 1719. The letters extend from 1674 to 1695.

Ptoukha, Michel. "John Graunt, fondateur de la démographie (1620-1674)." (Actualités scientifiques et industrielles, No. 711) *Congrès international de la population,* II (1938), 61-74.

Ramsay, A. A. W. "Mr. Mitchell and the Archbishop." *Cornhill magazine,* CLX (1939), 762-73.

Concerning the trial and the eventual hanging of one James Mitchell, who in 1668 shot at James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrews.

Ramsay, James. "Eighteenth-century advocates and their study of legal and general literature." *Juridical review,* LI (1939), 23-27.

Reidy, Donal A. "A pastoral instruction in the Irish language." *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society,* XLIV (1939), 21-27.

By the Bishop of Kerry in 1794.

Robinson, H. W. "Hooke's pocket-watch." *Annals of science,* IV (1939), 322-23.

Rolleston, Sir Humphry. "The early history of the teaching of (I) morbid anatomy in London, (II) morbid anatomy and pathology in Great Britain." *Annals of medical history,* I (1939), 203-38.

Saint-Denis, Henri. "La revolution rationaliste au dix-huitième siècle." *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa,* VIII (1938), 470-74.

Scott-Moncrieff, Ann. "The consistent failure. 'Balloon' Tytler—the legend and the truth." *Scots magazine,* XXXI (1939), 294-98.

de Selincourt, Ernest. "The interplay of literature and science during the last three centuries." *Hibbert journal,* XXXVII (1939), 225-45.

Sellars, Roy Wood. "A statement of critical realism." *Revue internationale de philosophie,* No. 3, 1939, pp. 472-98.

Relates Hume, Berkeley, and others to twentieth-century philosophy.

Silvette, Herbert. "On quacks and quackery in seventeenth-century England." *Annals of medical history,* I (1939), 239-51.

Snell, Beatrice Saxon. "The making of Thomas Ellwood." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society,* XXXVI (1939), 21-49.

Stimson, Dorothy. "Amateurs of science in 17th century England." *Isis,* XXXI (1939), 32-47.

Stubbs, George. *The anatomy of the horse.* With a modern paraphrase by J. C. McCunn, assisted by C. W. Ottaway. London: G. Heywood Hill, 1938. Pp. 34 + 47, with plates.

Not. in *TLS,* Jan. 21, pp. 46-47, rev. by G. Grigson in *Spectator,* Feb. 24. p. 309. § Reprinted from edition of 1766. With emphasis on the scientist rather than the artist.

Thomas, John. "Josiah Wedgwood and his portraits of 18th century men of science." *Nature,* CXLIII (1939), 395-400.

Thomson, R. W. "John Newton and his Baptist friends." *Baptist quarterly,* IX (1939), 368-71.

Turnbull, H. W. "James Gregory (1638-75)." *Observatory,* LXI (1938), 268-74.

Wade, E. C. S. "Holdsworth's history of English law." *Law quarterly review,* LV (1939), 250-57.

Wall, Thomas. "Seventeenth-century Irish theologians in exile." *Irish ecclesiastical record,* LIII (1939), 501-15.

Watson, C. Ernest. "George Whitefield and Gloucestershire Congregationalism: dates." *Transactions of the Congregational Historical Society,* XIII (1939), 171.

Wigfield, W. M. "Recusancy and nonconformity in Bedfordshire, illustrated by select documents between 1622 and 1842." *Publications of the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society,* XX (1938), 145-229.

Wilkin, W. H. "The vicars of Stockland, 1560-1918." *Report & transactions of the Devonshire Association,* LXXI (1939), 267-78.
Records and biographical material.

Winter, H. J. J. "Scientific notes from the early minutes of the Peterborough Society, 1730-1745." *Isis,* XXXI (1939), 51-59.

Wright, Esther Clark. "The early Smeatonians." *Transactions of the Newcomen Society,* XVIII (1939), 101-10.
Biographical details of the charter members (1771) of the Smeatonian Society.

V. ARTS AND CRAFTS

Allen, Derek. "Thomas Simon's sketch-book." *Walpole Society,* XXVII (1939), 13-53.

Altick, Richard D. "Humorous Hogarth: his literary associations." *Sewanee review,* XLVII (1939), 255-67.

Baxandall, D. Kighley. "Early silver from the collection of Lord Harlech." *Connoisseur,* CIV (1939), 223-26.

Bell, C. F. "A postscript concerning Dr. Thomas Monro, James Moore, F.S.A., and John Henderson and some of the artists who worked for them." *Walpole Society,* XXVII (1939), 97-103.
Supplementary to articles in Vols. II, V, XXIII.

Bell, Walter George. *A short history of the worshipful company of tylers and bricklayers of the city of London.* London: H. G. Montgomery, 1938. Pp. viii + 82.

Bigg-Wither, E. H. "An eighteenth century lampooner: Carlo Francesco Badini." *Italian studies,* II (1939), 153-70.
His major quarrels were with Baretti, about Italian opera, etc.

Bromley, H. A. "Henry Bromley, 1750-1827." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 276-77.
Cf. replies, *ibid.,* by Arthur J. Hawkes, pp. 336-37, 391.

Buckley, Wilfred. *The art of glass.* London: Allen & Unwin, 1939. Pp. 86 + 181 plates.
A catalogue is added (pp. 237-86) of the Buckley collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Caricatures et moeurs anglaises, 1750-1850. Paris: Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 1938. Pp. xi + 112.
A catalogue of the exhibition held under the auspices of Association Franco-Britannique: Art et Tourisme. Preface by Randall Davies.

Chamot, Mary. *Painting in England from Hogarth to Whistler.* London: Country Life, 1939. Pp. 146.
Includes 12 plates in color and 60 in black and white, brief bibliography, and biographies of principal painters.

Chippendale, Thomas. *The gentleman and cabinet-maker's director.* The third edition (1762). (Scopas series, No. 2) London: John Tiranti, 1939.
Has two hundred plates.

Cotchett, Lucretia Eddy. *The evolution of furniture.* London: Batsford, 1939. Pp. x + 118, with 94 plates.
Chap. iv deals with the 1535-1714 period in England, Chap. vi with the eighteenth-century English cabinet-makers.

Cumming, V. J. "Old Scottish silver." *Apollo,* XXVIII (1938), 10-12.

Cunnington, B. H. "Clock and watch makers of Wiltshire of the 17th and 18th centuries." *Wiltshire archaeological & natural history magazine,* XLVIII (1938), 313-17.

Curran, C. P. "Cesare Ripa and the Dublin stoccodores." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXVIII (1939), 237-48.

Curran, C. P. "Michael Stapleton: Dublin stuccodore." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXVIII (1939), 439-49.

Digby, G. F. Wingfield. "Damasks and velvets at Hampton Court." *Connoisseur,* CIII (1939), 248-53.

Eden, F. Sydney. "Inn bills of the XVIIIth century." *Apollo,* XXVIII (1938), 129-33.

Fairweather, F. H. "Colne Priory, Essex, and the burials of the Earls of Oxford." *Archaeologia,* LXXXVII (1938), 275-95.
Knowledge of the post-Dissolution history comes from D. King's drawings (1653), later owned by Horace Walpole and now in the British Museum, and from John Weaver's list, plus the eighteenth-century commentators (Gough, William Cole, etc.)

Fell, H. Granville. "Earlier Scottish paintings at Burlington House." *Connoisseur,* CIII (1939), 63-69.

Fidler, Francis. "History and romance of Lancashire and Cheshire ceramic art." *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society* for 1937, LII (1938), 67-80.

Fiedler, Herma. "German musicians in England and their influence to the end of the eighteenth century." *German life and letters,* IV (1939), 1-15.

Furst, Herbert. "In praise of Bath." *Apollo,* XXIX (1939), 133-35.

Gardner, Bellamy. "Old Chelsea plates decorated with Sir Hans Sloane's plants." *Apollo,* XXX (1939), 182-86.

Gardner, Bellamy. "Rare souvenirs of King George III & Queen Charlotte." *Connoisseur,* CIV (1939), 19-21.

Hard, Frederick. "Ideas from Bacon and Wotton in William Sanderson's *Graphice.*" *SP,* XXXVI (1939), 227-34.

Hart, Innes. "Rude forefathers." *Architectural review,* LXXXVI (1939), 185-88.
On the primitive sculpture of seventeenth and eighteenth century tombstones.

Hayes, Gerald. *King's music.* An anthology. London: Oxford University press, 1937. Pp. 88.
Includes selections from Purcell and Handel.

Hayward, Arthur L. "Michael Bryan." *TLS,* August 26, 1939, p. 508.

Henderson, A. M. "Old English keyboard music (Byrd to Arne)." *Proceedings of the Musical Association, 1937-1938,* pp. 85-92.

Hough, John. "The historical significance of the counter-tenor." *Proceedings of the Musical Association, 1937-1938,* pp. 1-20.

Hughes, C. E. "Furniture of Queen Charlotte's day. The B.A.D.A. exhibition in the Luton Museum." *Apollo,* XXIX (1939), 293-95.

Hughes, C. E. "Osterley Park and Robert Adam." *Apollo,* XXX (1939), 5-11.

Hughes, T. Cann. "Notes on some Westmorland clockmakers. III. Winster." *Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society,* XXXIX (1939), 171-89.
Concerning the three Jonas Barbers.

Jones, E. Alfred. "'Adam' silver." *Apollo,* XXIX (1939), 55-59.

Jourdain, M. "A Yorkshire exhibition at Temple Newsam." *Apollo,* XXVIII (1938), 13-17.

"Drawings by William Kent for the Houses of Parliament, 1939." *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects,* XLVI (1939), 229-31, 418.

King, Cecil. "The evolution of British naval uniform." *Connoisseur,* CIII (1939), 191-97.

Langley, Hubert. *Doctor Arne.* Cambridge: University press, 1938. Pp. 119.
Rev. by J. M. A. Ridley in *Spectator,* March 24, p. 500.

Lees-Milne, J. "Palladio's Vicenza." *Architectural review,* LXXXV (1939), 55-60.
His influence in England is studied by examples in Vicenza.

Lewis, Frank R. "Benjamin Franklin and the Society of Arts." *Pennsylvania history,* VI (1939), 14-19.

Lloyd, L. C. "Paper-making in Shropshire, 1656-1912: some

records of a byegone industry." *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society,* XLIX (1938), 121-87.

Longfield, Ada K. "Irish tapestries in the Bank of Ireland." *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,* LXIX (1939), 117-18.

Supplementary notes to her article published LXVIII (1938), 91-105.

McGuire, Edward A. "Pastel portrait painting in Ireland in the XVIII century." *Connoisseur,* CIII (1939), 10-15.

Maison, K. E. "Scottish art at the Royal Academy." *Apollo,* XXIX (1939), 3-8.

M[asters], J. E. *Old English wines and cordials.* Rules and receipts for making all sorts of English wines and all the choicest cordials for the closet. Bristol: High House press, 1938. Pp. 32.

Selections from *The whole duty of a woman,* 1737.

Morton, H. E., and Hudleston, C. Roy. "Bristol gold and silversmiths and clock and watchmakers." *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* for 1938, LX (1939), 198-227.

Alphabetical list, containing records from the sixteenth century to the present.

Naish, George P. B. "Seventeenth-century ship models in the Queen's House at Greenwich." *Apollo,* XXVIII (1938), 229-33, XXIX (1939), 227-31.

Neumeyer, Alfred. "The early historical paintings of Benjamin West." *Burlington magazine,* LXXIII (1938), 162-65.

Newton, Richard. "The English cult of Domenico Scarlatti." *Music & letters,* XX (1939), 138-56.

Oman, C. C. "Scottish silver at the Royal Academy." *Connoisseur,* CIII (1939), 70-75.

Pevsner, Nikolaus. "English and German art, and their interrelations." *German life and letters,* II (1938), 251-59.

Quennell, Marjorie. *London craftsman.* A guide to museums having relics of old trades. (London-in-your-pocket series) Westminster: London Transport, 1939. Pp. 66.

Reader, Francis W. "Stencilled wall-paintings, Northleach, Gloucestershire." *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* for 1938, LX (1939), 228-37.

Roberts, Henry D. *A history of the Royal Pavilion Brighton,* with an account of its original furniture and decoration. London: Country Life, 1939. Pp. xvii + 224.

Robinson, Percy. "Handel up to 1720: a new chronology." *Music & letters,* XX (1939), 55-63.

Rowse, A. L. "John Opie and Harmony Cot." *Listener,* June 1, 1939, pp. 1166-68.

Sharp, Arthur D. "Westminster Abbey." *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects,* XLVI (1939), 706-10.

An account of architectural changes made in the eighteenth century.

Smith, Janet Adam. "Scottish painting and Scottish character." *London mercury,* XXIX (1939), 319-23.

Smith, William C. "The earliest versions of Handel's 'Water Music.'" *Musical quarterly,* XXV (1939), 60-75.

Steegmann, John. "William Williams of Norwich." *Burlington magazine,* LXXV (1939), 22-27.

Storey, Walter Rendell. *Period influences in interior decoration.* New York: Harper, 1937. Pp. xiv + 211.

Stroud, D. N. "Hogarth's trip to Rochester." *Apollo,* XXIX (1939), 117-20.

Summerson, John. "The great landowner's contribution to architecture." *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects,* XLVI (1939), 433-54.

On speculative estate development in eighteenth-century London.

Symonds, R. W. "A historic Tompion clock." *Connoisseur,* CIII (1939), 270-74.

On the gift of Charles II to Lady Castlemaine.

Symonds, R. W. "Tables of the XVIIIth century in the collection of Mr. Frederick Pope." *Apollo,* XXX (1939), 111-15.

Symonds, R. W. "Walnut and mahogany chairs of the XVIIIth century in the collection of Mr. Frederick Pope." *Apollo,* XXX (1939), 48-52.

Tarkington, Booth. *Some old portraits.* A book about art and human beings. New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1939. Pp. xx + 249.

Rev. by L. M. Field in *TBR,* Dec. 17, p. 4. § Describes various portraits of the period with informal character sketches of the painters and their subjects. Illustrations in color and in black and white.

Thomson, Gladys Scott. "The rebuilding of Woburn Abbey in the eighteenth century." *Journal of the British Archaeological Association,* III (1938), 151-70.

Vertue note books. Vol. v. *The twenty-sixth volume of the Walpole Society, 1937-1938.* Oxford: Walpole Society, 1938. Pp. xv + 169.

Continuation from Vol. XXIV. The present volume reprints the commonplace book for the years 1741-1752, and some miscellaneous notes.

Wolf, Johannes. "Early English musical theorists from 1200 to the death of Henry Purcell." *Musical quarterly,* XXV (1939), 420-29.

Woodall, Mary. *Gainsborough's landscape drawings.* London: Faber and Faber, 1939. Pp. xv + 155, with 121 plates.

Wyler, Seymour B. *The book of old silver.* English—American—foreign. With all available hallmarks including Sheffield plate marks. New York: Crown Publishers, 1937. Pp. x + 447.

Young, Art. *Thomas Rowlandson.* New York: Willey Book Co., 1938. Pp. 54.

Zigrosser, Carl. *Six centuries of fine prints.* New York: Covici, Friede, 1937. Pp. 406.
See Chaps. iv-v for seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

VI. LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Ball, Robert Hamilton. *The amazing career of Sir Giles Overreach.* Being the life and adventures of a nefarious scoundrel who for three centuries pursued his sinister designs in almost all the theatres of the British Isles and America. The whole comprising a history of the stage. Princeton: Princeton University press, 1939. Pp. ix + 467.
Rev. by P. Hutchison in *TBR,* Apr. 9, p. 27. § On the stage history of *A new way to pay old debts.*

Bennett, J. A. W. "The beginnings of Norse studies in England." *Saga-book of the Viking Society for Northern Research,* XII, i (1937), 35-42.

Bennett, J. A. W. "Oxford in 1699." *Oxoniensia,* IV (1939), 147-52.
Three letters to Thomas Tanner, written probably by William Adams of Christ Church, who died in 1714. They are filled with college gossip and with references to Addison, Garth, Yalden, Creech, Edmund Smith, Charles Boyle, and John Wallis the mathematician, among others.

Bond, Richmond P. "Some early English newspapers and periodicals at Yale." *Yale University Library gazette,* XII (1939), 69-75.
Cf. P. Brooks in *TBR,* Feb. 5, p. 26.

British dramatists from Dryden to Sheridan. Edited by George H. Nettleton and Arthur E. Case. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1939. Pp. vii + 957.
Not. in *TLS,* July 29, p. 459. § Twenty-four plays are arranged by type in three periods—Restoration, early eighteenth century, later eighteenth century. Footnotes give critical annotations and textual variants; an appendix contains detailed bibliographical and textual data. The Crewe MS. of *The school for scandal* is the basic text for that play, and the editors have included Collier's *Short view* and Goldsmith's essay on comedy.

Brown, Ivor, and Fearon, George. *Amazing monument.* A short history of the Shakespeare industry. London: Heinemann, 1939. Pp. xii + 332.
Rev. in *TLS,* April 1, p. 185; by K. Woods in *TBR,* Jan. 7, p. 4. § Chaps. ii-iv deal with the Bardolatry of the classical period, especially the 1769 Jubilee.

Bryson, Gladys. "Some eighteenth-century conceptions of society." *Sociological review,* XXXI (1939), 401-21.
Social doctrines of Hume, Smith, Hutcheson, Ferguson, Reid, Stewart, Lord Kames, and Lord Monboddo.

Cahill, Edward. "Irish poetry and traditional literature (1540-1690). *Irish ecclesiastical record,* LIV (1939), 337-54.

Carlson, C. Lennart. *The first magazine.* A history of the *Gentleman's magazine* with an account of Dr. Johnson's editorial activity and of the notice given America in the magazine.

(Brown University studies, Vol. IV) Providence: Brown University, 1938. Pp. ix + 281.

Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 9, p. 724; by W. Graham in *JEGP*, XXXVIII, 637-39; by E. N. Jenks in *TBR*, Aug. 13, p. 2. § Carlson first gives a sketch of the career of Edward Cave with some new facts, and then closely analyzes the first years of the journal (from its beginning in 1731 to Cave's death in 1754), its varied contents, its relation to Parliamentary reporting and Johnson's early activities in London, and its use of American material. An appendix lists the contributors to the poetry section. The claim of the *Gentleman's* to being "the first magazine" is a matter of definition; Carlson argues that Motteux's *Gentleman's journal* four decades earlier and other literary miscellanies were not the true forerunners of Cave's publication, which rather derived from such historical monthlies as Buckley's *Monthly register*, Boyer's *Political state*, and the *Monthly chronicle*. Whatever may be the verdict of students of the type, Carlson's comments on many rare journals are valuable in themselves. The book contains various errors in details, but its large amount of pertinent information and the importance of the subject make it a significant contribution in a field of increasing importance.

Charles, B. G. "Peggy Owen and her Streatham friends." *Cornhill magazine*, CLX (1939), 334-51.

Cockroft, Grace Amelia. *The public life of George Chalmers.* (Studies in history, economics and public law) New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. 233.

Coldicutt, Dorothy. "Was Coleridge the author of the 'Enquirer' series in the *Monthly magazine*, 1796-9?" *RES*, XV (1939), 45-60.

Douglas, David C. "The development of English medieval scholarship between 1660 and 1730." *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, XXI (1939), 21-39.

Douglas, David C. *English scholars.* London: Cape, 1939. Pp. 381.

Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 11, p. 654; cf. corr. by Curt A. Zimansky, Dec. 23, p. 743. § A careful study of medieval scholars from 1660 to 1730 with consideration of Dugdale, the Saxonists, Hickes, Wanley, Robert Brady, Henry Wharton, the students of the Chronicles, Hearne, Rymer, Thomas Madox, and many others.

Eighteenth century poetry & prose. Edited by Louis I. Bredvold, Alan D. McKillop, and Lois Whitney. (Nelson's English series) New York: Nelson, 1939. Pp. xxvii + 1154.

Selections from poets and prosemen (Butler to Blake) with biographical sketches, notes, and bibliography. The introduction by McKillop is especially good.

Engel, Claire Eliane. *Figures & aventures du XVIII^e siècle.* Voyages et découvertes de l'Abbé Prévost. (Études de littérature, d'art, et d'histoire, 5) Paris: Editions "Je sers," 1939. Pp. 272.

Rev. by A. L. Sells in *MLR*, XXXIV, 612-14. § Includes a survey of the English scene as Prévost knew it.

Fairchild, Hoxie Neale. *Religious trends in English poetry.* Vol. I: 1700-1740. Protestantism and the cult of sentiment. New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. xiii + 612.

Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 20, 1940, p. 30; by A. S. P. Woodhouse in *Univ. of Toronto quar.*, VIII, 463-66. § This is the first in a projected series of five volumes on

religious thought and feeling in English poetry from the eighteenth century to the twentieth. The present work is divided into two parts. The first, on the years from 1700 to 1720, contains chapters on Indifference, Negation, Scepticism; Poets of controversy; Divine poets; Middle-classicists; The beginnings of sentimentalism. The chapters in the second part, from 1720 to 1740, are: Neither Christian nor very sentimental; Divine poets; Non-sentimental Christians; Sentimentalism—mild cases; Sentimentalism—severer cases; Pope and Thomson; Protestantism and sentimentalism. In establishing a working definition Fairchild proposes to include "any idea or sentiment which a poet seems to regard as religious" as well as "poetic responses to philosophical and scientific trends which have significant religious implications." There are appendices of primary and secondary sources, indices of names and topics.

Ferguson, James H. "Inkpots and Gallipots, or, some men who have dipped into both." University of Pennsylvania *General magazine and historical chronicle,* XLII (1939), 84-99.

A brief summary of medical men who have made their mark in literature.

Flower, Desmond. *The pursuit of poetry.* A book of letters about poetry written by English poets, 1550-1930. London: Cassell, 1939. p. xv + 310.

Rev. in *TLS,* Aug. 26, p. 502. § Includes twenty-one letters written 1660-1800.

Gilbert, Katherine Everett, and Kuhn, Helmut. *A history of esthetics.* New York: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. xx + 582.

See Chaps. vii-xi.

Giles, Edward L. "Shipwrecks and desert islands." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 218-20.

Gosch, Marcella. " 'Translators' of Kotzebue in England." *Monatshefte für deutschen Unterricht,* XXXI (1939), 175-83.

On Thompson's *Stranger,* Mrs. Inchbald's *Lovers' vows,* and Sheridan's *Pizarro* (by way of Anne Plumptre's translation).

Graham, C. B. "Jonson allusions in Restoration comedy." *RES,* XV (1939), 200-04.

Harris, Brice. "Some seventeenth-century Chaucer allusions." *PQ,* XVIII (1939), 395-405.

Hughes, Helen Sard. "A Romantic correspondence of the year 1729." *MP,* XXXVII (1939), 187-200.

Letters from Grace Cole to Lady Hertford in "Percy family letters and papers" (Alnwick MSS.).

Hughes, Leo. *English farce in the Restoration.* University of Illinois diss. abstract. Urbana: 1938.

Humphreys, A. R. "A classical education and eighteenth-century poetry." *Scrutiny,* VIII (1939), 193-207.

Imrie, D. S. M. "The story of 'The Scots Magazine.' " *Scots magazine,* XXX (1939), 269-74, 341-54, 445-52, XXXI (1939), 51-58, 141-50, 218-26.

Irish street ballads. Collected and annotated by Colm O Lochlainn. London: Constable, 1939. Pp. xvi + 235.

Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 6, 1940, p. 8.

Jolliffe, Harold Richard. *The critical methods and influence of*

Bentley's Horace. University of Chicago diss. Chicago: University of Chicago Libraries, 1939. Pp. iii + 152.

Jones, Francis. "Carmarthen election song, 1796." *Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club,* XXIX (1938), 27-28.

Joshi, K. L. "Some conditions of the production of periodical literature about the year 1720." *Journal of the University of Bombay,* VIII, ii, (1939), 11-28.

Kinne, Willard Austin. *Revivals and importations of French comedies in England, 1749-1800.* New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. xv + 310.

The songs of John MacCodrum, bard to Sir James MacDonald of Sleat. Edited by William Matheson. (Scottish Gaelic Texts Society, Vol. II) Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1938. Pp. lii + 382.

Rev. in *TLS,* Apr. 22, p. 228. § Gaelic texts and translations.

McGuire, Lorna Frances. "The relation of English poetry to English painting in the Romantic period." *Radcliffe College, summaries of theses, 1935-1938,* 1938, pp. 36-40.

McPeek, James A. S. *Catullus in strange and distant Britain.* (Harvard studies in comparative literature, Vol. xv) Cambridge: Harvard University press, 1939. Pp. xvii + 411.

Traces influence of the *Carmina* through the age of Pope.

Mann, Elizabeth L. "The problem of originality in English literary criticism, 1750-1800." *PQ,* XVIII (1939), 97-118.

Maxse, Mary. "Ghosts in the library." *National review,* CXI (1938), 803-17, CXII (1939), 525-32.

Informal browsing along the library shelves at Petworth, to see what books were owned and read there in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Middleton, R. D. "Dr. Routh." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 61.

Modder, Montagu Frank. *The Jew in the literature of England.* To the end of the 19th century. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1939-5700. Pp. xvi + 435.

For classical period see Chaps. iii-iv, there is a long bibliography.

Nethercot, Arthur N. *The road to Tryermaine.* A study of the history, background, and purposes of Coleridge's "Christabel." Chicago: University of Chicago press, 1939. Pp. ix + 230.

"The oldest newspapers." *Newspaper world,* Nos. 2149-2181, March 18-October 28, 1939.

A series of twenty-three anonymous short articles on provincial newspapers published continuously since the eighteenth century.

"John Nichols and his descendants." Corr. in *TLS,* December 9, 1939, p. 724.

The pastoral elegy. An anthology. Edited with introduction, commentary, and notes by Thomas Perrin Harrison, jr. English

translations by Harry Joshua Leon. Austin: University of Texas, 1939. Pp. xi + 312.

Not. in *TLS*, Oct. 7, p. 583. § Selections from twenty-two poets, Theocritus to Arnold. Includes Pope's "Winter," Ambrose Philips' third pastoral, and Gay's "Friday."

Patrick, J. Max. "Puritanism and poetry: Samuel Gott." *University of Toronto quarterly*, VIII (1939), 211-26.

R., V. "De Quincey: some objections and corrections." *N&Q*, CLXXVII (1939), 42-45.

On De Quincey's knowledge of authors of the eighteenth century.

Randolph, Mary Claire. "The neo-classic theory of formal verse satire in England." *University of North Carolina record, Research in progress, 1938-1939*, 1939, pp. 74-76.

Ransom, Harry. "The rewards of authorship in the eighteenth century." *University of Texas studies in English*, 1938, pp. 47-66.

Reid, Margaret J. C. *The Arthurian legend.* Comparison of treatment in modern and mediæval literature. A study in the literary value of myth and legend. Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd, [1938]. Pp. viii + 277.

Chap. iii includes discussions of Dryden, Blackmore, Percy, Thomas Warton.

Roberts, W. "'The triumph of agriculture: a poem.'" *N&Q*, CLXXVII (1939), 386.

Rosenfeld, Sybil. *Strolling players & drama in the provinces, 1660-1765.* Cambridge: University press, 1939. Pp. viii + 333.

Rev. in *N&Q*, CLXXVII, 125-26; in *TLS*, Aug. 12, p. 475.

Roth, Cecil. *Anglo-Jewish letters (1158-1917).* London: Soncino press, 1938. Pp. xix + 333.

Includes letters from Savage, Thomson, Dr. Armstrong, R. Dodsley, Sir Thomas Robinson, Sir John Fielding, George III, and Lord George Gordon, among others.

Seligo, Irene. *Zwischen Traum und Tat: englische Profile.* Frankfurt: Societäts-Verlag, 1938. Pp. 462.

Includes essays on Pepys, Dr. Johnson, Capt. Cook, Blake, and Gilbert White, among others.

Sewall, Richard B. "Rousseau's second *Discourse* in England and Scotland from 1762 to 1772." *PQ*, XVIII (1939), 225-42.

Stunz, Arthur N. "'Romantic.'" Corr. in *TLS*, April 8, 1939, p. 204.

Note on the use of the adjective in 1650.

Sypher, Wylie. "The West-Indian as a 'character' in the eighteenth century." *SP*, XXXVI (1939), 503-20.

Thompson, Elbert N. S. "The octosyllabic couplet." *PQ*, XVIII (1939), 257-68.

Thorpe, Clarence DeWitt. "Some notices of 'empathy' before Lipps." *Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters*, XXIII (1938), 525-33.

Van Lennep, William. "Two Restoration comedies." Corr. in *TLS*, January 28, 1939, pp. 57-58.
On *The revenge* (1680) and Mrs. Behn's *The false Count* (1682).

Wardle, Arthur C. "Liverpool's first theatre royal." *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* for the year 1938, XC (1939), 207-09.
A footnote to Broadbent's *Annals of the Liverpool stage*, 1908.

Wasserman, Earl R. "Henry Headley and the Elizabethan revival." *SP*, XXXVI (1939), 491-502.

Wells, Henry W. "The seven against London: a study in the satirical tradition of Augustan poetry." *Sewanee review*, XLVII (1939), 514-23.
These couplets present the satiric credos of Prior, Gay, Pope, Swift, Young, Cowper, and Blake as they speak in Limbo.

Whitney, Edward Allen. "Humanitarianism and Romanticism." *HLQ*, II (1939), 159-78.

Williams, Edwin E. "Dr. James Drake and the Restoration theory of comedy." *RES*, XV (1939), 180-91.

Wilson, Willard. "The life of the British actor in the eighteenth century." *Abstracts of dissertations, University of Southern California*, 1939, pp. 16-20.

VII. INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

Joseph Addison

Hubbell, Jay B. "Some uncollected poems by Joseph Addison." *MP*, XXVI (1939), 277-81.

R., A. H. "Grinning-matches." *N&Q*, CLXXVI (1939), 226.
On the subject of *Spectator* No. 173. Cf. replies by W.H.J., *ibid.*, p. 267, by Ethelbert Horne, p. 303, by J. W. Fawcett, p. 413.

Saer, H. A. "Notes on the use of themes taken from the 'Spectator' in eighteenth-century French plays." *Modern languages*, XXI (1939), 5-16, 55-61.

Sutherland, James. "The last years of Joseph Addison." *Background for Queen Anne*. London: Methuen, 1939. Pp. 127-44.
A well-written essay giving no new facts about Addison and easily debatable in its interpretations. See also (pp. 147-78) the excellent sketch of Charlotte Addison, based on first-hand material.

Mark Akenside

ten Hoor, G. J. "Akenside's *The Pleasures of Imagination* in Germany." *JEGP*, XXXVIII (1939), 96-106.

Jane Austen

Anson, Harold. "The church in nineteenth-century fiction: I. Jane Austen." *Listener*, April 20, 1939, pp. 841-42.

"Jane Austen, poet." Corr. in *TLS*, June 17, 1939, p. 364.
Cf. corr. by Edith E. Wilde, *ibid.*, June 24, Aug. 5, 1939, pp. 373, 468.

Austen-Leigh, Emma. *Jane Austen and Bath.* London: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne, 1939. Pp. x + 54.
Not. in *TLS,* Apr. 29, p. 254.

Baugh, Albert C. "Bigger or better." University of Pennsylvania *General magazine and historical chronicle,* XLI (1939), 428-33.

Boll, Ernest. "'Emma' as Jane Austen's satire on herself." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 64-65.
Cf. reply by S.E.Y., *ibid.,* p. 123.

Chapman, R. W. "A Jane Austen title." Corr. in *TLS,* October 28, 1939, p. 625.

Chapman, R. W. "Jane Austen's letters." Corr. in *TLS,* January 28, June 3, 1939, pp. 57, 328.

Lascelles, Mary. *Jane Austen and her art.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1939. Pp. vii + 225.
Not. in *TBR,* Oct. 29, p. 10; rev. in *TLS,* June 17, p. 356; by E.G.S. in *Contemp. rev.,* CLVI, 508-09; by Mary Maxse in *National rev.,* CXIII, 388-90; by J.M.S. Tompkins in *RES,* XVI (1940), 101-04; by E. Sackville West in *Spectator,* Oct. 27, p. 594.

Ragg, Laura M. *Jane Austen in Bath.* London: Alexander Moring, [1939]. Pp. 83.
Not. in *TLS,* Apr. 29, p. 254.

John Banks

The unhappy favourite or the earl of Essex. Edited with an introduction and notes by Thomas Marshall Howe Blair. New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. xii + 143.
Not. in *TLS,* Nov. 25, p. 691; rev. in *N&Q,* CLXXVII, 467-68; by A. H. Nethercot in *MLN,* LV (1940), 221-22. § Facsimile reprint of 1682 quarto of the first English play on the Essex-Elizabeth theme and an important item in the development of she-tragedy. Blair provides an introduction (on the life and work of Banks, the stage history and source of the play, and the tradition of the ring episode), notes on the text, an appendix on the derivative Essex plays by Ralph and Brooke and Henry Jones, bibliography, and index.

Richard Baxter

Haden, W. H. "Richard Baxter: the man and his work." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* April, 1939, pp. 232-37.

Martin, T. H. "Richard Baxter and 'The Reformed Pastor.'" *Baptist quarterly,* IX (1939), 350-61.

William Beckford

Carter, John. "Two Beckford collections." *Colophon,* i (1939), 67-74.

Aphra Behn

Mathews, Ernest G. "Montfleury's *Ecole des Jaloux* and Aphra Behn's *The False Count.*" *MLN,* LIV (1939), 438-39.

George Berkeley

(See also *David Hume*)

Jessop, T. E. "Malebranche and Berkeley." *Revue internationale de philosophie,* No. 1, 1938, pp. 121-42.

Johnston, Joseph. "Berkeley and the abortive bank project of 1720-21." *Hermathena,* No. LIV, 1939, pp. 110-19.

Wisdom, J. O. "The *Analyst* controversy: Berkeley's influence on the development of mathematics." *Hermathena,* No. LIV, 1939, pp. 3-29.

William Blake

Alper, Benedict S. "The mysticism of William Blake: a psychological re-examination," *Poet lore,* XLIV (1938), 344-50.

William Blake, 1757-1827. A descriptive catalogue of an exhibition of the works of William Blake selected from collections in the United States. Philadelphia: Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1939. Pp. xix + 175.

Well-illustrated catalogue of 283 items with good discussions and notes.

Brenner, Anita. "Blake: the modern before the moderns." New York *Times magazine,* February 12, 1939, pp. 12-13.

Gill, Frederick C. "Blake—the poet of shattered mankind." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* April, 1939, pp. 185-99.

Messiaen, Pierre. "William Blake (1751-1827)." *Revue de l'enseignement des langues vivantes,* LVI (1939), 145-59.

Newberry, John S. "William Blake's original line-engravings in the Philadelphia exhibition." *Print collector's quarterly,* XXVI (1939), 67-81.

Partington, Wilfrid. "Some marginalia." *TLS,* January 28, 1939, p. 64.

On some MS. notes concerning Blake and Shelley.

Seymour, Charles, jr. "Blake's esthetic and his century." *Parnassus,* XI (1939), ii, 10-13.

Viscount Bolingbroke

Cable, Mabel Hessler. "*The Idea of a Patriot King* in the propaganda of the Opposition to Walpole, 1735-1739." *PQ,* XVIII (1939), 119-30.

James Boswell

Morley, Edith J. "Boswell in the light of recent discoveries." *Quarterly review,* CCLXXII (1939), 77-93.

N., S. "Boswell to Reynolds, 1775." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 390.

Cf. replies by Stephen Gaselee and Senex, *ibid.,* p. 427.

Togawa, Shukotsu. "Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson* as the theme of biographical study." *Studies in English literature* by the English Literary Society of Japan, XIX (1939), 1-11.

In Japanese, with a brief English summary on p. 620.

Tom Brown

Boyce, Benjamin. *Tom Brown of facetious memory.* Grub street in the age of Dryden. (Harvard studies in English, Vol. XXI) Cambridge: Harvard University press, 1939. Pp. ix + 215.

Rev. in *TLS,* June 3, p. 323; by C. L. Day in *MLN,* LV (1940), 234-35; by H. Macdonald in *RES,* XV, 482-83. § "Tom Brown is, of course, small beer," and never does this critical biographer forget his opening sentence. Boyce sets his learned, lazy, witty, bawdy subject in his proper place in literary history; he adroitly interweaves the stories of the man and of the writer, clears up certain details, and provides a good bibliography of his author's difficult canon. Moreover, Boyce writes with charm and spirit. The only defect of the book is the inadequate index. If Tom Brown could now send a letter from the dead to the living he would doubtless approve such a careful reconstruction of his career and a perpetuation of his facetious memory.

Sir Thomas Browne

Carter, John. "Sir Thomas Browne's autograph corrections." *Library,* XIX (1939), 492-93.

Finch, Jeremiah S. "Sir Thomas Browne and the strolling players in Norwich." *RES,* XV (1939), 468-70.

Religio medici. Edited with a new introduction by Geoffrey Keynes. Eugene: University of Oregon. Printed for the members of The Limited Editions Club by John Henry Nash. 1939. Pp. xix + 114.

Woolf, Henry Bosley. "Sir Thomas Browne and Bede." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 243.

John Bunyan

(See also *John Wesley*)

Crump, W. B. "Great-heart's map." Corr. in *TLS,* February 4, 1939, p. 73.

Wright, Luella M. "John Bunyan and Steven Crisp." *Journal of religion,* XIX (1939), 95-109.

Edmund Burke

(See also *David Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Horace Walpole*)

Barker, Ernest. "Edmund Burke et la révolution française." *Revue philosophique,* CXXVIII (1939), 129-60.

Bryant, Donald Cross. *Edmund Burke and his literary friends.* (Washington University studies, language and literature, No. 9) St. Louis: 1939. Pp. xii + 323.

Treats Burke's association "with the more than a hundred writers, scholars, and men and women of letters who were for longer or shorter periods his friends and acquaintances."

Copeland, Thomas W. "Burke and Dodsley's *Annual Register.*" *PMLA,* LIV (1939), 223-45.

Garin, Eugenis. *Introduzione alla dottrina politica di Burke.* (Quaderni di critica, XII) Firenze: Nuova Italia, [1938]. Pp. 37.

Magnus, Philip. *Edmund Burke.* A life. London: Murray, 1939. Pp. xiii + 367.

Rev. in *National rev.*, CXIII, 260-61; in *TLS*, July 1, p. 383; by R. H. Murray in *Contemp. rev.*, Aug., pp. 244-45; by F. S. Marvin in *English*, II, 389-90; by F. J. C. Hearnshaw in *History*, XXIV, 271-72.

Magnus, Philip. "Finances of Edmund Burke: unpublished documents." *TLS*, May 6, 1939, p. 272.

Robert, Brother J. "Toleration for Catholics: the mind of Burke." *Thought*, XIV (1939), 633-43.

Somerset, H. V. F. "Burke's workmanship." *English*, II (1939), 234-40.

Somerset, H. V. F. "Edmund Burke outside politics." *Dublin review*, CCIV (1939), 140-46.

Wecter, Dixon. *Edmund Burke and his kinsmen.* A study of the statesman's financial integrity and private relationships. (University of Colorado studies, Series B, Studies in the Humanities, Vol. I, No. 1) Boulder: 1939. Pp. 113.

Rev. in *TLS*, July 8, p. 412. § A detailed investigation, based largely on manuscript material, of Edmund Burke's finances and of the ventures of his less scrupulous kinsmen Richard and William, in India and the West Indies. Despite the evidence concerning Burke's "naïve and nebulous ideas about money, his gullibility respecting human nature, and his zeal to oblige kinsmen and friends whenever the political power was vouchsafed to him," Wecter concludes that Burke's integrity should not be seriously questioned.

Fanny Burney

Goudge, Elizabeth. "Fanny Burney. A play in four acts." *Three plays.* London: Duckworth, 1939. Pp. 221-318.

Robert Burns

Burns chronicle and club directory. Vol. XIV. Kilmarnock: Burns Federation, 1939.

This annual, the organ of the Federation, prints notes and articles of interest to students of Burns. The present issue contains the first part of "The reception of Burns in German literature" by Hans Hecht; "Burns's lodgings in Edinburgh" by John McVie; and several contributions by J. C. Ewing—the text of five letters by Burns, "Burns's verses to Miss Ferrier," "Burns's literary correspondents, 1786-1796," "The Eglintons' patronage of Burns, 1786-1787," and the fifth part of the correspondence between John Syme and Alexander Cunningham (1789-1811).

Delattre, Floris. "Auguste Angellier et le génie poétique de Robert Burns." *EA*, III (1939), 1-19.

Ewing, J. C. "An American edition of Burns." Corr. in *TLS*, September 30, 1939, p. 563.

Ferguson, DeLancey. *Pride and passion: Robert Burns, 1759-1796.* New York: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. xix + 321.

Rev. in *TLS*, July 22, p. 440; by R. T. Fitzhugh in *MLN*, LV (1940), 229-30; by D. C. Macgregor in *RES*, XV, 363-66; by P. M. Jack in *TBR*, May 28, p. 3; by R. C. Bald in *Yale rev.*, XXVIII, 855-59. § This is not an orthodox biography but rather a series of closely related essays on seven major matters in the life

of Burns—Scotland, Education, Men, Women, Livelihood, Song, and the Scot. The topical instead of the chronological method necessitates some slight duplication, but Ferguson's success in making the poet live amply justifies the procedure. The editor of the excellent edition of Burns's letters, Ferguson is not a subscriber to Burns legends: his sensitive, sensible attitude toward Burns produces a just appreciation of the man and the artist. Written in a graceful, sprightly style this book, without notes or bibliography, will instruct and beguile the literary layman as well as the student who has already read a biography of the Scots Bard.

Fitzhugh, Robert T. "An American edition of Burns." Corr. in *TLS*, August 26, 1939, p. 508.

Parker, W. M. "Burns, Scott, and Turgenev. A remarkable linkage." *N&Q*, CLXXVI (1939), 291-92.

Thomas Chatterton

(See also *Horace Walpole*)

Mabbott, T. O. "Chatterton and Milton: a question of forgery." *N&Q*, CLXXVII (1939), 314.

Meyerstein, E. H. W. "Chatterton and the angel." Corr. in *TLS*, January 21, 1939, p. 42.

Meyerstein, E. H. W. "Chatterton's 'Bristowe Tragedie.'" Corr. in *TLS*, August 5, 1939, p. 467.

Sypher, Wylie. "Chatterton's *African Eclogues* and the deluge." *PMLA*, LIV (1939), 246-60.

Earl of Chesterfield

Connely, Willard. "Chesterfield's son & grandsons." *TLS*, November 11, 1939, p. 660.

Connely, Willard. *The true Chesterfield.* Manners—women—education. London: Cassell, 1939. Pp. xvii + 509.

Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 16, p. 730; by B. Dobrée in *Spectator*, Jan. 12, 1940, pp. 53-54.

Nelson, Rowland Whiteway. "The reputation of Lord Chesterfield in Great Britain and America, 1730-1936." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations, Northwestern University*, VI (1938), 9-13.

Colley Cibber

Avery, Emmett L. "*The Craftsman* of July 2, 1737, and Colley Cibber." *Research studies of the State College of Washington*, VII (1939), 91-103.

Barker, Richard Hindry. *Mr. Cibber of Drury Lane.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 143) New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. 278.

Rev. by F. Winwar in *TBR*, Dec. 24, p. 7. § As the title suggests, this is less of a personal than a professional biography, drawn from Cibber's own *Apology*, records of the Court of Chancery, MSS. in the British Museum, contemporary periodicals, prefaces, poems, and catchpenny tracts, as well as material concerning the fantastic daughter Charlotte and the preposterous son Theophilus. Barker documents Cibber's profitable but unpopular career, and gives detailed accounts of his feuds with his most outspoken enemies—Dennis, Mist, and, of

course, Pope and Fielding. The lengthy Cibber bibliography bears out at least part of what he himself said: that his muse and his spouse were equally prolific.

William Cobbett

Clark, Mary Elizabeth. *Peter Porcupine in America.* The career of William Cobbett, 1792-1800. University of Pennsylvania diss. Philadelphia: 1939. Pp. v + 193.

Muirhead, Arnold M. "An introduction to a bibliography of William Cobbett." *Library,* xx (1939), 1-40.

"Private libraries—xix. Mr. Arnold Muirhead." Corr. in *TLS,* July 15, 1939, p. 428.

William Collins

Carver, P. L. "Collins and Alexander Carlyle." *RES,* xv (1939), 35-44.

Carver, P. L. "Notes on the life of William Collins." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 128-32, 146-50, 167-71, 182-85, 201-04, 220-23, 240-43, 258-61, 272-74.

A concordance of the poetical works of William Collins. Compiled by Bradford A. Booth and Claude E. Jones. Berkeley: University of California press, 1939. Pp. vi + 126.

Wasserman, Earl R. "A doubtful poem in the Collins canon." *MLN,* LIV (1939), 361-62.

William Congreve

Hodges, John C. "Fresh manuscript sources for a life of William Congreve." *PMLA,* LIV (1939), 432-38.

Isaacs, J. "Congreve's library." *Library,* XX (1939), 41-42.

Jaggard, William. "'The Way of the World': stage history." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 122.

Abraham Cowley

Vincent, Howard P. "Three unpublished letters of Abraham Cowley." *MLN,* LIV (1939), 454-58.

William Cowper

Gilbert, Dorothy Lloyd, and Pope, Russell. "The Cowper translation of Mme. Guyon's poems." *PMLA,* LIV (1939), 1077-98.

Hartley, Lodwick. "'The Stricken Deer' and his contemporary reputation." *SP,* XXXVI (1939), 637-50.

Povey, K. "Two letters from Cowper to Greatheed." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 24.

Povey, Kenneth. "The banishment of Lady Austen." *RES,* XV (1939), 392-400.

Sir William Davenant

Dowlin, Cornell March. "The first edition of *Gondibert*: quarto or octavo?" *Library,* XX (1939), 167-79.

Nethercot, Arthur H. "D'avenant's life." Corr. in *TBR,* April 30, 1939, p. 27.

Cf. corr. *ibid.,* by Charles Wisner Barrell, March 5, p. 33, and by Erma R. Gebhardt, Apr. 2, p. 27.

Daniel Defoe

B., C. W. "The genesis of Robinson Crusoe." Corr. in *TLS,* May 13, 1939, p. 282.

Campbell, Mary Elizabeth. *Defoe's first poem.* Bloomington, Indiana: Principia press, 1938. Pp. ix + 222.

Rev. by D. N. Raymond in *AHR,* XLV (1940), 459-60. § This detailed examination of *A new discovery of an old intreague* (1691) deals with the complicated background of an episode in City politics (the Petition of 117 members of the Council) and of the Jacobite plot of Lord Preston, the early satiric ability of Defoe, and his Williamite principles. The poem and Petitionary documents are reprinted, but the book has neither bibliography nor a much-needed index.

Mégroz, R. L. *The real Robinson Crusoe.* Being the life and strange surprising adventures of Alexander Selkirk of Largo, Fife, mariner. London: Cresset press, [1939]. Pp. 244.

Rev. in *TLS,* May 6, p. 259.

Moore, John Robert. *Defoe in the pillory and other studies.* (Indiana University publications, Humanistic series, No. 1) Bloomington: 1939. Pp. xi + 249.

In the title essay Moore produces evidence to show that the "final cause of Defoe's humiliation was the personal resentment of his judges at the Old Bailey on July 7, 1703." Seven other studies, embodying considerable research, treat of moot subjects in Defoe's work, the longest dealing with the authorship of the *General history of the pirates.* An unusual feature of Moore's method is the synopsis before each chapter. An appendix reprints a rare pamphlet previously not attributed to Defoe.

Moore, John Robert. "Defoe's use of personal experience in *Colonel Jack.*" *MLN,* LIV (1939), 362-63.

Mühlhaupt, Friedrich. *Das kaufmänn. und puritan. Element in den Abenteuerromanen Daniel Defoes.* Freiburg diss. 1939. Pp. 68.

Snodgrass, A. E. "The source of Defoe." *Cornhill magazine,* CLIX (1939), 541-49.

On Defoe's debt to Dampier and Selkirk.

John Dennis

The critical works of John Dennis. Edited by Edward Niles Hooker. Vol. I, 1692-1711. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins press, 1939. Pp. xi + 537.

Rev. by V. de S. Pinto in *English,* II, 388-89; by M. T. Herrick in *JEGP,* XXXIX (1940), 147-50. § Too long has John Dennis been damned at second hand; he could err, but he read and wrote widely, and was one of the major critics in a period with critical theories which now command unprejudiced and comprehensive study. Thus a complete, accurate edition of his critical writings has been a desideratum. Hooker in this volume edits nineteen works, the last being the *Reflections* on the *Essay on criticism,* and supplies full notes. The second volume will include an essay on Dennis as a critic.

H., N. B. J. "John Dennis." *Caian,* XLVII (1939), 58-67.

Thomas Dermody

Mabbott, Thomas Ollive. "Thomas Dermody (1775-1802): another letter." *N&Q*, CLXXVII (1939), 261-62.

John Dryden

(See also *Earl of Rochester*)

Ball, Alice Dulany. "An emendation of Dryden's *Conquest of Granada*, Part One." *ELH*, VI (1939), 217-18.

Bronowski, J. "John Dryden." *The poet's defence.* Cambridge: University press, 1939. Pp. 89-125.

Brower, Reuben Arthur. "Dryden's poetic diction and Virgil." *PQ*, XVIII (1939), 211-17.

Cunningham, Hugh T. "Sons of Belial." Corr. in *TLS*, June 10, 1939, p. 342.

Dick, Hugh G. "The Dryden almanac story: a further analogue." *PQ*, XVIII (1939), 222-24.

Fox, Adam. "Dryden: the poet at work." *Oxford magazine*, LVII (1939), 644-45.

Gordon, R. K. "Dryden and the 'Waverley novels.'" *MLR*, XXXIV (1939), 201-06.

Hammett, E. A. "A note for the *NED.*" *MLN*, LIV (1939), 449.

Huntley, Frank Livingstone. "Dryden, Rochester, and the eighth satire of Juvenal." *PQ*, XVIII (1939), 269-84.

Lewis, C. S. "Shelley, Dryden, and Mr. Eliot." *Rehabilitations and other essays.* London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. 3-34.

Macdonald, Hugh. *John Dryden: a bibliography of early editions and of Drydeniana.* Oxford: Clarendon press, 1939. Pp. x + 358.

Rev. in *TLS*, June 10, p. 348; by P. Brooks in *TBR*, Feb. 11, 1940, p. 25.

Students of Dryden have at last the security and assistance in their work of a full-length bibliography. They will be deeply grateful to Macdonald, who has devoted his leisure for six years to the exacting labor of its compilation. He acknowledges his indebtedness to two veteran workers on this subject; he had at his disposal the bibliographical notes of the late George Thorn-Drury, and he had access to the fine Dryden collection of P. J. Dobell, whose important contributions to Dryden bibliography are well known. But he has uniformly depended on his own findings, adding notes, however, on those descriptions by others which he has been unable to verify himself. It may reasonably be assumed that no important bibliographical problem in Dryden has escaped his attention.

Perhaps the most interesting single item is his description of the first issue of the first edition of *Absalom and Achitophel*, in which he has always found an inserted leaf exactly at the point where the twelve extra lines on Shaftesbury (ll. 180-191) would have come had they been in the original manuscript. Macdonald suggests that the changes in the text at this point during the printing may lend some confirmation to the conjecture of G. R. Noyes in his Cambridge edition (1909), that these twelve lines were not an afterthought, but were omitted from the earliest printed text. Macdonald provides a good deal of helpful material for the future editors of Dryden by noting the existence

of textual changes, sometimes successively as an issue was going through the press, sometimes from one issue or edition to another. He has recorded a number of editions reported by other scholars, some of which will require the attention of future editors, such as the copy of *The Medall* described by Noyes, with two couplets transposed. But some reported editions may turn out to mere ghosts, as the 1694 edition of *Tyrannick Love* reported by Montague Summers (see p. 105, note 2): there were in fact two title pages for only one edition, dated 1694 and 1695; a copy in the British Museum (839. k. 29.) conveniently has both title pages attached to it.

The volume is more than a bibliography; it might well be called a reference guide to the study of Dryden. The notes abound with references to scholarly books and articles on Dryden and his age and with information about Dryden's contemporaries and their publications. The volume is a work for the scholar rather than the bibliophile, and it forms an indispensable supplement to the biographies of Dryden by Malone and Scott. L. I. B.

Schweitzer, Jerome W. "Dryden's use of Scudéry's *Almahide*." *MLN*, LIV (1939), 190-92.

Ward, Charles E. "Dryden's 'Spanish Friar' and a provincial touring company." *N&Q*, CLXXVI (1939), 96-97.

Thomas D'Urfey

Ustick, W. Lee. "Tom D'Urfey and the graveyard." *MP*, XXXVI (1939), 303-06.

John Dyer

Parker, Edward. "John Dyer." Corr. in *TLS*, July 22, 1939, p. 437.

John Evelyn

The life of Mrs. Godolphin. Edited by Harriet Sampson. London: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. xxxiii + 282.
Not. in *TLS*, Dec. 9, p. 723. Thoroughly edited from the Rosenbach MS.

Henry Fielding

(See also *Aaron Hill*)

Alain. "En lisant Fielding." *La nouvelle revue française*, LII (1939), 484-91.

Avery, Emmett L. "Fielding's last season with the Haymarket theatre." *MP*, XXXVI (1939), 283-92.

Iyengar, K. R. Srinivasa. "Fielding's Tom Jones." *Journal of the University of Bombay*, VIII, ii (1939), 29-44.

V., E. H. "A curious double parallel between Milton and Fielding." *N&Q*, CLXXVI (1939), 260.

George Fox

Annual catalogue of George Fox's papers, compiled in 1694-1697. Edited (with omissions and additions) by Henry J. Cadbury. Philadelphia: Friends Book Store; London: Friends Book Centre, 1939. Pp. vii + 219.
Covers years 1643-1691.

"A. R. Barclay MSS." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society,* XXXV (1938), 87-100.
Continued from previous volumes. Chiefly letters to Fox. This journal contains various short articles of interest to students of the history of the Friends.

David Garrick

Angus, William. "An appraisal of David Garrick: based mainly upon contemporary sources." *Quarterly journal of speech,* XXV (1939), 30-42.

C., T. C. "Garrick's 'Christmas Tale.'" *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 477.

Fischer, Walther. "Ein unbekannter Brief David Garricks an Samuel Richardson." *Anglia,* LXIII (1939), 436-44.

The journal of David Garrick describing his visit to France and Italy in 1763. Now first printed from the original manuscript in the Folger Shakespeare Library and edited with an introduction & notes by George Winchester Stone, jr. (Revolving fund series, X) New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1939. Pp. xv + 73.

Stone, George Winchester, jr. "Garrick, and an unknown operatic version of *Love's Labour's Lost.*" *RES,* XV (1939), 323-28.

Stone, George Winchester, jr. "*A Midsummer Night's Dream* in the hands of Garrick and Colman." *PMLA,* LIV (1939), 467-82.

Wecter, Dixon. "David Garrick and the Burkes." *PQ,* XVIII (1939), 367-80.

John Gay

(See also *Nicholas Rowe*)

Murakami, Shiko. "On John Gay's *Fables.*" *Studies in English literature* by the English Literary Society of Japan, XIX (1939), 494-503.

Edward Gibbon

Machin, I. W. J. "Gibbon's debt to contemporary scholarship." *RES,* XV (1939), 84-88.

Saunders, J. J. "Gibbon and *The Decline and Fall.*" *History,* XXIII (1939), 346-55.

Toynbee, Arnold J. "Edward Gibbon's choice of linguistic vehicle." *A study of history.* (Royal Institute of International Affairs) London: Milford, 1939. v, 643-45.

Charles Gildon

Wells, Staring B. "An eighteenth-century attribution." *JEGP,* XXXVIII (1939), 233-46.
Argues against Gildon's authorship of *A comparison between the two stages* (1702).

William Gilpin

Templeman, William D. *The life and work of William Gilpin (1724-1804), master of the picturesque and vicar of Boldre.* (Illinois studies in language and literature, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 3-4) Urbana: University of Illinois press, 1939. Pp. 336.

Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 6, 1940, p. 8. § A detailed study of an interesting figure, with treatment of Gilpin's life and his literary career as biographer, critic of prints, and moralist. Three chapters deal with the "picturesque," its usage, its theory, and Gilpin's important relation thereto. The book has an excellent bibliography.

Oliver Goldsmith

Chên Shou-yi. "Oliver Goldsmith and his *Chinese Letters.*" *T'ien Hsia monthly,* VIII (1939), 34-52.

Emphasizes the sources of his Chinese knowledge and the influence of Voltaire.

Cope, Thomas D. "The Stargazers' Stone." *Pennsylvania history,* VI (1939), 205-20.

Ignoto. "Goldsmith repeating himself at length." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 424.

Walcutt, Charles Child. "Franklin and Goldsmith on sheep's tails." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 438-39.

Thomas Gray

Briggs, E. R. "Gray's *Elegy*: a French source?" *RLC,* XIX (1939), 451-71.

Rhedecynian. "Imitations of Gray's 'Elegy.'" *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 98.

Cf. notes by William Jaggard, Lawrence Thompson, John Walker McCain, jr., Edgar Syers, and Frederic Connett White, pp. 141-42, 214, 228, 254-55, 282-83.

Swedenberg, H. T., jr. "Thomas Gray's 'Journal for 1754 from the first of March.'" *HLQ,* III (1939), 77-102.

Watson, H. D. "Punctuation of Gray's Elegy." Corr. in *TLS,* February 11, 1939, p. 89.

Cf. reply by George G. Loane, *ibid.,* Feb. 18, p. 105.

Ralph Griffiths

Knapp, Lewis M. "Ralph Griffiths, author and publisher, 1746-1750." *Library,* XX (1939), 197-213.

Sir John Hawkins

Simmons, Walter Lee, jr. "Sir John Hawkins, Knight." *Abstracts of dissertations, Ohio State University, 1938-39,* No. 29, pp. 123-30.

Aaron Hill

Brown, Jack Richard. "From Aaron Hill to Henry Fielding?" *PQ,* XVIII (1939), 85-88.

Thomas Hobbes

Balz, Albert G. A. "The indefensibility of dictatorship—and the doctrine of Hobbes." *Journal of philosophy,* XXXVI (1939), 141-55.

von Brockdorff, Baron Cay. *Hobbes als polyhistor.* (Veröffentlichungen der Hobbes-Gesellschaft, X) Kiel: Lipsius & Tischer, 1939. Pp. 39.

Petrosova, M. "Hobbes o religii." *Pod znaminem marksisma,* No. vi, 1938, pp. 133-45.

There are other articles in this issue on Hobbes's doctrines of materialism, society, and the state and law, pp. 79-91, 92-118, 119-32.

Schmitt, Carl. *Der Leviathan in der Staatslehre des Thomas Hobbes.* Sinn und Fehlschlag eines politischen Symbols. Hamburg: Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt, 1938. Pp. 132.

Whitman, Ernest Avard. "A study in the originality of Hobbes' political theories." *University of Washington abstracts of theses,* III (1938), 331-35.

David Hume

Aldrich, Virgil C. "Two hundred years after Hume's *Treatise.*" *Journal of philosophy,* XXXVI (1939), 600-05.

Aristotelian Society. *Hume and present day problems.* The symposia read at Edinburgh, July 7th-10th, 1939. (Society's Supplementary Volume XVIII) London: Harrison, 1939. Pp. xxxiv + 228.

Includes Prof. N. Kemp Smith's inaugural address, *David Hume, 1739-1939,* and a symposium on the present-day relevance of Hume's *Dialogues concerning natural religion.*

Beaulavon, Georges. "Les derniers moments de David Hume d'après les papiers intimes de Boswell." *Revue de métaphysique et de morale,* XLVI (1939), 471-76.

Beaulavon, Georges. "Un opuscule retrouvé de David Hume." *Revue de métaphysique et de morale,* XLVI (1939), 375-97.

Review and translation of *An abstract of a Treatise of Human Nature,* 1740, reprinted by the Cambridge University press in 1938.

Berger, Gaston. "Husserl et Hume." *Revue internationale de philosophie,* No. 2, 1939, pp. 342-53.

Church, R. W. "Malebranche and Hume." *Revue internationale de philosophie,* No. 1, 1938, pp. 143-61.

Dal Verme, M. E. "Di alcuni rapporti fra Malebranche e Hume." *Revista di filosofia neo-scolastica,* supplemento speciale al volume XXX, Malebranche. 1938. Pp. 303-11.

Doering, J. Frederick. "David Hume on oratory." *Quarterly journal of speech,* XXV (1939), 409-16.

Heinemann, F. H. "Letters of Hume." Corr. in *TLS,* January 28, 1939, p. 58.

Kaila, Eino. "David Humen Kolme Kausaaliprobleemaa." *Ajatus,* IX (1938), 188-209.

Karity, Anders. *Till tolkningen av Berkeley och Hume.* Uppsala: Lundequistska Bokhandeln, 1938. Pp. 88.

Klibansky, Raymond. "Letters of Hume." Corr. in *TLS,* January 21, 1939, p. 41.

Kruse, Fr. Vinding. *Hume's philosophy in his principal work "A Treatise of Human Nature" and in his essays.* Translated by P. T. Federspiel. London: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. 67.

Laird, J. "Hume's account of sensitive belief." *Mind,* XLVIII (1939), 427-45.

Maidment, H. J. "In defence of Hume on miracles." *Philosophy,* XIV (1939), 422-33.

Richard Hurd

Smith,. Audley L. "Richard Hurd's *Letters on Chivalry and Romance.*" *ELH,* VI (1939), 58-81.

Francis Hutcheson

Sypher, Wylie. "Hutcheson and the 'classical' theory of slavery." *Journal of negro history,* XXIV (1939), 263-80.

Samuel Johnson

(See also *James Boswell, Arthur Murphy*)

Botting, Roland B. "Johnson, Smart, and the *Universal Visiter.*" *MP,* XXXVI (1939), 293-300.

Bradford, C. B. "The Edinburgh 'Ramblers.'" *MLR,* XXXIV (1939), 241-44.

Bradford, C. B. "Johnson's revision of the *Rambler.*" *RES,* XV (1939), 302-14.

Brown, Stuart Gerry. "Dr. Johnson, poetry, and imagination." *Neophilologus,* XXIII (1938), 203-07.

C., T. C. "Johnson: pedantry about words." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 437-38.

Cf. Hippoclides, *ibid.,* CLXXVII (1939), 50.

Chapman, R. W. "Dr. Johnson's letters: notes on Boswell's text." *TLS,* February 23, March 4, 1939, pp. 128, 140.

Chapman, R. W. "A Johnson letter." Corr. in *TLS,* July 29, 1939, p. 460.

Chapman, R. W. "Johnson's letters to Taylor." *RES,* XV (1939), 81-84.

Chapman, R. W., with the collaboration of Allen T. Hazen. "Johnsonian bibliography: a supplement to Courtney." *Oxford Bibliographical Society proceedings & papers,* V, iii, for 1938 (1939), 119-66.

Clifford, James L. "Dr. Johnson's Mr. Thrale." Corr. in *TLS,* December 30, 1939, p. 755.

Ettinger, Amos Aschbach. "A note on Dr. Johnson's letter No. 34 to the Rev. Dr. Taylor." *RES,* xv (1939), 80-81.

Gardner, Bellamy. "Souvenirs of Doctor Samuel Johnson." *Connoisseur,* cm (1939), 203-06.

Hazen, A. T. "Johnson's Life of Frederic Ruysch." *Bulletin of the history of medicine,* vii (1939), 324-34.
Reprints Johnson's translation of Fontenelle for Dr. Robert James's *Medicinal dictionary.*

Lang, Daniel Robert: "Dr. Samuel Johnson in America. A study of his reputation: 1750-1812." University of Illinois diss. abstract. Urbana: 1939. Pp. 19.

Lewis, Frank R. "The book Dr. Johnson did not write." Corr. in *TLS,* January 28, 1939, p. 57.

Lewis, Frank R. "Dr. Samuel Madden, Dr. Johnson and Benjamin Franklin." *Irish book lover,* xxvi (1939), 98-102.

McAdam, E. L., jr. "Dr. Johnson's law lectures for Chambers: an addition to the canon." *RES,* xv (1939), 385-91.

Phillips, Lawrence. "Johnson's penance at Uttoxeter." *N&Q,* clxxvi (1939), 84-85.

Philoscotus. "Johnson and Scott: a Greek inscription." *N&Q,* clxxvii (1939), 96.

Pratt, Willis Winslow. "Leigh Hunt and *The Rambler.*" *University of Texas Studies in English,* 1938, pp. 67-84.

Reade, Aleyn Lyell. *Johnsonian gleanings, Part IX: a further miscellany.* London: Printed for the author, 1939. Pp. v + 282.
Rev. in *TLS,* June 10, p. 348.

Sato, Kiyoshi. "Samuel Johnson on Milton and Shakespeare." *Studies in English literature* by the English Literary Society of Japan, xix (1939), 339-50.
In Japanese.

Sinn, Ephraim E. "Johnson, juriconsult." *Case and comment,* xliv (1939), iii, 5-10.
Condensed from *Bulletin of the New Haven Bar Association,* May, 1934.

Thompson, D'Arcy W. "Johnson's letters." Corr. in *TLS,* March 18, 1939, p. 163.

Watkins, W. B. C. "Vive la bagatelle." *Perilous balance.* The tragic genius of Swift, Johnson, & Sterne. Princeton: Princeton University press, 1939. Pp. 25-48.
See also "The castle of indolence" (pp. 49-70) and "Dangerous prevalence of the imagination" (pp. 71-98).

Wecter, Dixon. "A Johnson problem." Corr. in *TLS,* January 21, 1939, pp. 41-42.

George Keate

Dapp, Kathryn Gilbert. *George Keate, Esq., eighteenth century English gentleman.* University of Pennsylvania diss. Philadelphia: 1939. Pp. 184.

William Kenrick

McCusker, Honor. "Doctor Kenrick of Grub street." *More books,* XIV (1939), 3-10.

William Law

Selected mystical writings of William Law. Edited with notes and twenty-four studies in the mystical theology of William Law and Jacob Boehme by Stephen Hobhouse. London: C. W. Daniel, 1938. Pp. xvi + 395.

Rev. by D.P.H. in *Contemp rev.,* CLV, 632-34; by W. R. Inge in *Philosophy,* XIV, 371-72.

Charlotte Lennox

Troxell, Mrs. Janet Camp. "'The History of Sir George Warrington.'" Corr. in *TLS,* September 2, 1939, p. 520.

George Lillo

Lossack, Gerhard. *George Lillo und seine Bedeutung für die Geschichte des englischen Dramas.* Göttingen diss. 1939. Pp. 86.

John Locke

Tinivella, Giovanni. *Bacone e Locke, dottrina et critica.* Milan: Bocca, 1939. Pp. 225.

Tinivella, Giovanni. "La dottrina di Locke e i suoi sviluppi." *Giornale critico della filosofia italiana,* XIX (1938), iv-v, 295-340.

Tinivella, Giovanni. *Giovanni Locke e i pensieri sull' educazione.* Milan: La Prora, 1938.

Baron Lyttelton

Davis, Rose Mary. *The good Lord Lyttelton.* A study in eighteenth century politics and culture. Columbia University diss. Bethlehem, Pa.: Times Publishing Co., 1939. Pp. ix + 442.

David Mallet

Boys, Richard. "David Malloch and *The Edinburgh Miscellany.*" *MLN,* LIV (1939), 468-69.

McKillop, Alan D. "The authorship of 'A Poem to the Memory of Mr. Congreve.'" *MLN,* LIV (1939), 599.

Edmund Malone

Smith, David Nichol. "Edmond Malone." *HLQ,* III (1939), 23-36.

Bernard Mandeville

Anderson, Paul Bunyan. "Bernard Mandeville on gin." *PMLA,* LIV (1939), 775-84.

Andrew Marvell

Putt, S. Gorley. "Mosaiques of the air: a note on Andrew Marvell." *English,* II (1939), 366-75.

Arthur Murphy

Bradford, Curtis B. "Arthur Murphy's meeting with Johnson." *PQ,* XVIII (1939), 318-20.

Emery, John P. "Murphy's criticisms in the London *Chronicle.*" *PMLA,* LIV (1939), 1099-1104.

Sir Isaac Newton

Bonno, G. "Deux lettres inédites de Fontenelle à Newton." *MLN,* LIV (1939), 188-90.

Clark, Robert E. D. "Newton's God and ours." *Hibbert journal,* XXXVII (1939), 425-34.

Fraser, John Falconer. "The forgotten classic." *Review and expositor,* XXXVI (1939), 446-55.

On Newton's *Observations on the prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse.*

Pelseneer, Jean. "Lettres inédites de Newton." *Osiris,* VII (1939), 323-55.

Thomas Paine

Falk, Robert P. "Thomas Paine and the attitude of the Quakers to the American Revolution." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography,* LXIII (1939), 302-10.

Six new letters of Thomas Paine. Being pieces on the five per cent duty addressed to the citizens of Rhode Island here first reprinted from *The Providence gazette and country journal* of 1782 and 1783. With an introduction and notes by Harry H. Clark. Madison: University of Wisconsin press, 1939. Pp. xxxii + 63.

Not. in *TLS,* Aug. 12, p. 483; rev. by F. Smith in *Amer. lit.,* XI, 306-07. § These letters and Clark's judicious discussion make clear Paine's efforts for a coercive central government and his early conservative sympathies.

Samuel Pepys

Dale, Donald. "Hewer and the prize goods." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 344.

Dale, Donald. "Mr. Pepys and gardens. (From the papers of the late Edwin Chappell." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 56-57.

Dale, Donald. "Pepys and his barge. Prepared from the manuscript of the late Edwin Chappell." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 244-45, 338.

Cf. Arthur Bryant, *ibid.,* p. 299.

Dale, Donald. "Pepys and the Sound." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 435-36.

Dale, Donald, from the late Edwin Chappell's notes. "Likenesses of Elizabeth Pepys." *Apollo,* XXX (1939), 190-92.

Fleming, Mary. "The education of Mrs. Pepys," *Thought,* XIV (1939), 263-73.

Ambrose Philips

Fogle, S. F. "Notes on Ambrose Philips." *MLN,* LIV (1939), 354-59.

Alexander Pope

Aldridge, Alfred Owen. "Milton's and Pope's conception of God and man." *Bibliotheca sacra,* XCVI (1939), 444-58.

Brie, Friedrich. "Popes Brutus." *Anglia,* LXIII (1939), 144-85.

Dobrée, Bonamy. "Pope's Horace." Corr. in *TLS,* August 12, 1939, p. 479.

Hartley, Lodwick. "Ambiguity about Mr. Pope." *College English,* I (1939), 254-61.

Imitations of Horace. With An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot and The Epilogue to the Satires. Edited by John Butt. *The Poems of Alexander Pope.* Vol. IV. London: Methuen, 1939. Pp. liv + 406.

Rev. in *N&Q,* CLXXVII, 124-25; in *TLS,* July 29, p. 452; by H. Williams in *RES,* XVI (1940), 95-99. § An excellent edition of Pope's verse will be an appropriate product of the generation which has recaptured the power of a too long misunderstood poet: the labors of Griffith, Root, Sherburn, Tillotson, Warren, and others are to be succeeded by a critical six-volume edition, which will displace the Elwin-Courthope. John Butt has here done his work as special editor in a way which justifies his position as general editor. The typography and punctuation of these seventeen poems are from the earliest versions, with the text from Warburton. Horace himself occupies the *verso* page; the textual and critical footnotes are plentiful. Manuscript readings are not given, but the rarely-printed "Sober advice from Horace" and an unpublished earlier version of "The second satire of Dr. John Donne" are included. The Biographical Appendix is both a convenient device and a repository for the results of considerable research. With the completion of this edition at its present standard Pope's poetry (excluding the Homer) will have such proper editorial garb that future students may more easily come to an intelligent appreciation.

Knight, G. Wilson. "The vital flame: an essay on Pope." *The burning oracle.* Studies in the poetry of action. London: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. 131-96.

Mack, Maynard. "A couplet in the 'Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.'" Corr. in *TLS,* September 2, 1939, p. 515.

Mack, Maynard. "The first printing of the letters of Pope and Swift." *Library,* XIX (1939), 465-85.

Niess, Robert J. "A little-known Spanish translation of Pope's *Essay on Man.*" *Hispanic review,* VII (1939), 167-69.

Olson, Elder. "Rhetoric and the appreciation of Pope." *MP,* XXXVII (1939), 13-35.

Olybrius. "Pope's sonnet on the plague." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 314.

Quennell, Peter. "Pope: an Augustan portrait." *Cornhill magazine,* CLIX (1939), 289-311.

This essay, with revisions and additions, appears as Chap. iv in Quennell's *Caroline of England* (1940).

Reade, Aleyn Lyell. "Pope's 'Mr. Russel' of 1739." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 418-21.

Vincent, Howard P. "Some *Dunciad* litigation." *PQ,* XVIII (1939), 285-89.

Wright, Austin. "The beginning of Pope's friendship with Spence." *MLN,* LIV (1939), 359-61.

Matthew Prior

Eves, Charles Kenneth. *Matthew Prior, poet and diplomatist.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 144) New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. 436.

Rev. by P. Hutchison in *TBR,* Jan. 14, 1940, p. 10. § Without attempting a total criticism of the poet, Eves has drawn upon his extensive knowledge of the complex political background to explain Prior's high place as diplomat. A readable biography.

Wright, H. Bunker. "The birthplace of Matthew Prior." Corr. in *TLS,* April 29, 1939, p. 250.

Wright, H. Bunker. "Matthew Prior's 'Welbeloved and dear Cossen.'" *RES,* XV (1939), 318-23.

Sir Joshua Reynolds

(See also *James Boswell*)

Chance, Burton. "Sir Joshua Reynolds and his blindness and death." *Annals of medical history,* I (1939), 487-506.

Trowbridge, Hoyt. "Platonism and Sir Joshua Reynolds." *English studies,* XXI (1939), 1-7.

Wecter, Dixon. "Sir Joshua Reynolds and the Burkes." *PQ,* XVIII (1939), 301-05.

Samuel Richardson

(See also *David Garrick*)

Taupin, René. "Richardson, Diderot et l'art de conter." *French review,* XII (1939), 181-94.

White, William. "Richardson: idealist or realist?" *MLR,* XXXIV (1939), 240-41.

Joseph Ritson

Bronson, Bertrand H. *Joseph Ritson, scholar-at-arms.* 2 vols. Berkeley: University of California press, 1938. Pp. xvii + 819. Cf. *PQ,* XVIII, 186.

Rev. in *TLS,* Nov. 4, p. 648; by C. Rinaker in *JEGP,* XXXVIII, 620-23. § This work has a double character: it is a full-dress biography of Ritson and as such restores faith in that genre, and it is a large chapter in the history of English scholarship at the close of the eighteenth century. Ritson the cred-

ulous vegetarian, the anti-Christian Jacobite-Jacobin, biographer to King Arthur and Robin Hood, conveyancer and author of legal tracts, preserver of nursery rhymes and fairy lore, Bailiff of the Savoy, Ritson the tiny, acrid hermit is well worth the pains which Bronson has taken. And Ritson the black-letter learned scholar, the pioneering annotator who so often knew too much for his opponents, illustrates the state of scholarship in his age. In his controversies with and *Remarks* or *Observations* on Warton, Percy, Johnson, Steevens, Malone, and others (to which the second half of this work is given) Ritson employed his mass of information on early romances and plays, popular poetry, and history; and he put in practice ideals of scholarship far beyond those of his fellows, some of whom used his brain and abused the man. Bronson, having gathered greatly, quotes and analyzes extensively, and thus is able to provide an excellent interpretation of Ritson both as individual with many and varied connections and as the worthy warrior in the logomachies of an editing generation. Except for the too long and heavy chapter on the Savoy, Bronson's interest, good sense, and humor do not waver through two volumes, nor is he dull in descending to a footnote. The lengthy bibliography of Ritson is a contribution in itself, but the index might have been larger. After more figures small and large receive such careful, urbane treatment the proper synthesis of eighteenth century letters can be attempted.

Earl of Rochester

(See also *John Dryden*)

Murdock, Kenneth B. "'A very profane wit': John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, 1647-1680." *The sun at noon.* Three biographical sketches. New York: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. 269-306.

Pinto, V. de S., and Dale, Donald. "The 1680 'Antwerp' edition of Rochester's poems." *Library,* xx (1939), 105-06.

Wilson, J. Harold. "Rochester, Dryden, and the Rose-Street affair." *RES,* xv (1939), 294-301.

Wilson, J. Harold. "Two poems ascribed to Rochester." *MLN,* LIV (1939), 458-60.

Earl of Roscommon

Niemeyer, Carl. "A Roscommon canon." *SP,* XXXVI (1939), 622-36.

Nicholas Rowe

Wright, G. W. "Nicholas Rowe." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 51-52.
On removal of memorials of Rowe and Gay from Poets' Corner.

Anna Seward

Monk, Samuel H. "Anna Seward and the Romantic poets: a study in taste." *Wordsworth and Coleridge.* Studies in honor of George McLean Harper. Edited by Earl Leslie Griggs. Princeton: Princeton University press, 1939. Pp. 118-34.

William Shenstone

The letters of William Shenstone. Arranged and edited with introduction, notes and index by Marjorie Williams. Oxford: Blackwell, 1939. Pp. xxvii + 700.
Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 21, p. 40; by E. H. W. Meyerstein in *London mercury,* XXXIX, 560; by D. Mallam in *MLR,* XXXIV, 599-600.

Letters of William Shenstone. Edited with an introduction by Duncan Mallam. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota press, 1939. Pp. [xxxvi] + 475.

Not. in *TLS,* March 11, p. 154; rev. by W. Graham in *JEGP,* XXXVIII, 639-40; by M. Williams in *MLR,* XXXIV, 440-41; by J. Fisher in *MP,* XXXVII, 106-07; by P. Hutchison in *TBR,* Feb. 26, p. 20.

A good edition of Shenstone's letters has been a real desideratum, but two synchronous editions were not necessary. These volumes by Mallam and by Williams (the latter having been announced in prominent places at least three times in the last seven years) will inevitably be compared. Mallam's book is easier to handle; Shenstone's sketches in the letters have been redrawn for Mallam, whereas for Williams they have been reproduced from the originals. The majority of the three hundred letters in these two editions come from the same manuscript and printed sources; Mallam has a handful not gleaned by Williams, who has ranged farther and collected some thirty notes and letters, chiefly to J. S. Hylton, not printed by Mallam. The textual accuracy of both editors has been questioned by Tillotson (in his review, *RES,* XV, 483-86.) Williams, moreover, reprints Shenstone's "billets" in an appendix. As to the notes, neither editor has done an excellent piece of work, though here again the Williams edition seems on the whole better. The close student of the gentleman-poet-gardener must use both editions, especially for the annotations. And he (the student) will wonder how it all happened.

Frances Sheridan

Chew, S. P., jr. "Prévost's *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la vertu.*" *MLN,* LIV (1939), 592-97.

On Prévost's translation of *Memoirs of Miss Sidney Bidulph.*

Chew, Samuel P., jr. "*The Dupe*: a study of the 'low.'" *PQ,* XVIII (1939), 196-203.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan

Foss, Kenelm. *Here lies Richard Brinsley Sheridan.* London: Richard press, 1939. Pp. vii + 390.

Rev. in *TLS,* July 1, p. 392.

Christopher Smart

(See also *Samuel Johnson*)

Botting, Roland B. "Christopher Smart in London." *Research studies of the State College of Washington,* VII (1939), 3-54.

Rejoice in the Lamb. A song from Bedlam. Edited with an introduction and notes by William Force Stead. London: Cape, 1939. Pp. 303.

Rev. in *TLS,* Feb. 25, p. 122; by E. Scott-Montagu in *Nineteenth cen.,* CXXV, 707-10; by E. Blunden in *Spectator,* Feb. 24, p. 312. § Publication of a MS. that furnishes additional proof of Smart's madness and his strange genius.

Wilson, Mona. "My poor friend Smart." *English,* II (1939), 299-304.

Tobias Smollett

Bélanger, Jean. "Note sur 'Roderick Random' et l'expédition de Carthagène." *EA,* III (1939), 250-51.

Joliat, Eugène. "Smollett, editor of Voltaire." *MLN,* LIV (1939), 429-36.

Price, Lawrence M. "Smollett, Jünger, and Stephanie der Jüngere." *Monatshefte für deutschen Unterricht,* XXX (1938), 157-62.

Joseph Spence

(See also *Alexander Pope*)

Wittern, Hans. *Joseph Spences ästhet. Gedanken und ihre Einordnung in die engl. Asthetik des 18. Jhdts.* Göttingen diss. 1938. Pp. 85.

Sir Richard Steele

Blanchard, Rae. "A letter of Sir Richard Steele." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 45.

Hibernicus. "The orrery." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 277-78.
On the instrument discussed in *Spectator* No. 552, *Guardian* No. 1, and *Englishman* No. 11.

Laurence Sterne

Seligo, Irene. "Der muntere Yorick." *Frankfurter Zeitung,* November 27, 1938, p. 6.
On Sterne's 225th birthday.

Watkins, W. B. C. "Yorick revisited." *Perilous balance.* The tragic genius of Swift, Johnson, & Sterne. Princeton: Princeton University press, 1939. Pp. 99-156.

Jonathan Swift

(See also *Alexander Pope*)

Bickerstaff papers and pamphlets on the Church. The prose works of Jonathan Swift. Edited by Herbert Davis. Vol. II. Oxford: Blackwell, 1939. Pp. xl + 299.
This the second volume in the new edition of Swift's prose contains some of the most earnest and most facetious of his minor works: six pamphlets concerning religion and the Church, four Partridge papers, and three essays from Steele's *Tatler* and Harrison's *Tatler.* The appendices contain "The presentment of the grand jury for the county of Middlesex," six Bickerstaff papers not by Swift, and a dozen essays from the *Tatler, Spectator,* and Harrison's journal which have been attributed to Swift or have hints furnished by him. Davis in his introduction sets the scene for these publications, and he provides textual notes and an index. The illustrations are well selected and executed.

Brawner, J. P. "Swift and the Harley-St. John ministry." *West Virginia University bulletin: Philological studies,* III (1939), 46-59.

Cooke, Alice Lovelace. "Some evidences of Hawthorne's indebtedness to Swift." *University of Texas studies in English,* 1938, pp. 140-62.

Cornu, Donald. "Swift, Motte and the copyright struggle: two unnoticed documents." *MLN,* LIV (1939), 114-24.

Frantz, R. W. "Note" [on Baughan's article in *ELH,* V, 207-10]. *ELH,* VI (1939), 82.

Gibbs, Lewis. *Vanessa and the Dean.* The ironic history of Esther

Vanhomrigh and Jonathan Swift. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1939. Pp. viii + 271.
Rev. in *TBR*, Oct. 22, p. 3. § A fictional re-creation.

Jackson, Robert Wyse. *Jonathan Swift, dean and pastor.* London: S.P.C.K., 1939. Pp. viii + 185.
Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 26, p. 500; by J. M. Connell in *Hibbert jour.*, XXXVIII, 157-60; by J. Hayward in *Spectator*, Sept. 1, p. 333.

Knight, G. Wilson. "Swift and the symbolism of irony." *The burning oracle.* Studies in the poetry of action. London: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. 114-30.

Matthews, Albert. "'The Iroquois Virtuosi.'" *N&Q*, CLXXVI (1939), 410-11.

Petitjean, A. M. *Présentation de Swift.* Paris: Gallimard, 1939. Pp. 247.

Sutherland, James. "Dr. Swift in London." *Background for Queen Anne.* London: Methuen, 1939. Pp. 78-123.

A tale of a tub. With other early works, 1696-1707. *The prose works of Jonathan Swift.* Edited by Herbert Davis. Vol. I. Oxford: Blackwell, 1939. Pp. xxxvi + 311.
Rev. in *TLS*, March 18, p. 164; by P. Meissner in *ES*, LXXIII, 401-03; by H. Williams in *RES*, XV, 356-58. § The major editorial aims of this new edition are "to provide a text of the works giving, not the earliest form either of the written manuscript or first printed edition, but the final corrected and revised versions which appeared during Swift's lifetime"; "to arrange the prose works as far as possible in the order in which they were written"; and to exclude certain writings definitely not by Swift and to print in appendices various doubtful pieces. The first of fourteen proposed volumes includes, besides the *Tale* and *Battel*, six early works (with facsimile title-pages) and the 1720 *Additions* to the *Tale*. Davis in his introduction reviews the history of these publications with emphasis on the circumstances of the *Tale*. Bibliographical and textual notes and an index complete the volume. The value of the edition will be textual, not critical; for the two famous works here reprinted the able notes by Guthkelch and Smith must suffice. The format is pleasing, and a rapid progress through the press of the remaining volumes of this Shakespeare Head edition can give proper form to the words of a man who should be living at this hour.

Watkins, W. B. C. "Absent thee from felicity." *Perilous balance.* The tragic genius of Swift, Johnson, & Sterne. Princeton: Princeton University press, 1939. Pp. 1-24.
This essay appears also in the *Southern review*, V (1939), 346-65. The second essay in the volume deals with Swift and Johnson, "Vive la bagatelle," pp. 25-48.

Williams, Harold, and Rothschild. *"The Grand Question Debated."* *RES*, XV (1939), 328-30.

Wilson, T. G. "Swift's deafness: and his last illness." *Irish journal of medical science*, Sixth series, No. 162, June, 1939, pp. 241-56.
A study of Swift's medical history to prove that he suffered from Ménière's disease.

Nahum Tate

W., A. H. "The Turkish Letters of Busbecq." *N&Q*, CLXXVI (1939), 389.

Tate translated this work, 1694. Cf. reply by Demetrius Caclamanos, *ibid.*, pp. 443-44.

James Thomson

Davenport, William H. "An uncollected poem by James Thomson (1700-1748)." *N&Q*, CLXXVII (1939), 279.

Horace Walpole

Gatty, Hugh. "Notes by Horace Walpole, fourth Earl of Orford, on the exhibitions of the Society of Artists and the Free Society of Artists, 1760-1791." *Walpole Society*, XXVII (1939), 55-88.

The impentrable secret probably invented by Horace Walpole. An explanation of the secret. With a note on the original by W. S. Lewis. (Miscellaneous antiquities, No. 15) Farmington, Conn.: Privately printed, 1939. Pp. 15, with 10 cards.

A series of aphorisms arranged on cards to form a diverting game.

[Knowles, J. A.] "Catalogue of the sale of Horace Walpole's collection of stained glass." *Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters*, VII (1939), 192.

Conclusion of the transcript, from the original catalogue (1842), begun by Knowles in 1937; cf. *PQ*, XVIII, 191.

Lewis, W. S. "Problems in Horace Walpole's correspondence with George Montagu." *N&Q*, CLXXVII (1939), 155, 173-74, 192-93, 208-09, 226, 247, 263-64, 280, 296, 315, 331-32, 350, 367-68, 386, 404, 423-24, 441-42, 459, 463, 480.

Cf. replies, *ibid.*, pp. 197, 249, 285-86, 302, 337, 356-57, 373, 390-91, 427, 445, 463.

Parkinson, Richard H. "Walpole and the *Biographia Dramatica*." *RES*, XV (1939), 204-06.

Horace Walpole's correspondence with Madame du Deffand and Wiart. Edited by W. S. Lewis and Warren Hunting Smith. 6 vols. *The Yale edition of Horace Walpole's correspondence.* Edited by W. S. Lewis. Vols. III-VIII. New Haven: Yale University press, 1939. Pp. lxxxviii + 407, 497, 439, 502, 461, 561.

Rev. by L. Bacon in *Sat. rev. lit.*, Dec. 23, pp. 3-4. § The second installment in the great project to print and gloss the complete correspondence of the Compleat Correspondent. These six beautifully printed volumes contain about fifteen hundred entries, one-third of which indicate missing items. The major portion of Walpole's words in this epistolary tourney is not recoverable; only one hundred of his letters, in part or in whole, to Madame du Deffand have survived. New letters are not a feature of this set, but the excellent notes, the illustrations, the arrangement of the items, the detailed index (342 pages), and the well-written introduction maintain the high standard set by Lewis in the two volumes of the Walpole-Cole correspondence. Also, the numerous appendices of illustrative material, and especially the long unpublished Paris Journals of Walpole, and the unpublished Journal (1779-80) of Madame du Deffand are documents of importance. The next publication will be one volume containing the Walpole-Gray-West-Ashton correspondence.

Wasserman, Earl R. "The Walpole-Chatterton controversy." *MLN,* LIV (1939), 460-62.

Wecter, Dixon. "Horace Walpole and Edmund Burke." *MLN,* LIV (1939), 124-26.

Woolf, Virginia. "Two antiquaries: Walpole and Cole." *Yale review,* XXVIII (1939), 530-39.

Izaak Walton

Coon, Arthur M. "Izaak Walton, *prochein amy.*" *MLN,* LIV (1939), 589-92.

Coon, Arthur M. "Izaak Walton's birthday." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 424.

Coon, Arthur M. "Izaak Walton's occupation and residence." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 110-12.

Coon, Arthur M. "Izaak Walton's second marriage." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 299.

Goodspeed, Charles Eliot. "Bethune and *The Compleat Angler.*" *Angling in America.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1939. Pp. 171-85.

On the first American edition, 1847.

Jaggard, William. "Izaak Walton's occupation." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 122.

Thomas Warton

Vincent, Howard P. "Warton's last words on the Rowley papers." *MLR,* XXXIV (1939), 572-75.

John and Charles Wesley

Alnwick, Arthur B. "Wesley and ourselves." *Baptist quarterly,* IX (1939), 475-83.

Boyling, Percy J. "Wesley's oracle." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* April, 1939, pp. 218-21.

Crook, William. *The ancestry of the Wesleys* with special reference to their connexion with Ireland. London: Epworth press, 1938. Pp. 84.

De la Gorce, Agnès. "Le réformateur Wesley et la monarchie anglaise." *Revue universelle,* LXXVIII (1939), 449-60.

Funston, John Wesley. *The Wesleys in picture and story.* An illustrated history of the life and times of John and Charles Wesley. Oak Park, Illinois: Published for the author, 1939. Pp. 137.

Harrison, Frank Mott. "Two Johns: Bunyan (1628-1688)—Wesley (1703-1791)." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* July, 1939, 347-54.

Henderson, G. D. "A Scottish teacher of the Wesleys." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* October, 1939, pp. 471-82.

On Henry Scougall, author of *The life of God in the soul of man* (1677).

Hunter, Frederick. "The origins of Wesley's Covenant Service." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* January, 1939, pp. 78-87.

McConnell, Francis J. *John Wesley.* New York: Abingdon press, 1939. Pp. 355.
Rev. in *TLS,* Nov. 4, p. 636.

McNeill, John T. "Luther at Aldersgate." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* April, 1939, pp. 200-17.

Pennington, Edgar Legare. "John Wesley's Georgia ministry." *Church history,* VIII (1939), 231-54.

Proceedings of the Wesley Historical Society. Vol. XXII. Burnley: Printed for the Society, 1939.
This small quarterly contains notes on Wesley and early Methodist activities and figures, e.g., John Tregortha (pp. 15-20), Victory Purdy (pp. 31-38), John Bray (pp. 49-51).

Schmidt, Martin. "Die Bedeutung Luthers für John Wesleys Bekehrung." *Luther-Jahrbuch,* XX (1938), 125-59.

Scott, Percy. *John Wesleys Lehre von der Heiligung,* verglichen mit einem lutherisch-pietistischen Beispiel. (Studien zur Geschichte des neueren Protestantismus, XVII) Berlin: Töpelmann, 1939. Pp. xii + 97.

Shepherd, T. B. "The children's verse of Dr. Watts and Charles Wesley." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* April, 1939, pp. 173-84.

John Wilkes

Nobbe, George. *The North Briton: a study in political propaganda.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 140) New York: Columbia University press, 1939. Pp. ix + 274.
A careful book on the "masterpiece of mischief" by Wilkes and Churchill which has taken very prominent place in the history of liberty. With many passages from the *North Briton* and from his close knowledge of the contemporary topics, Nobbe analyzes the subjects of the journal, the methods, the intricate political background, and the connections with the *Briton* and other periodicals and such leading figures as Bedford, Bute, Fox, Grenville, Halifax, Hardwicke, George Kearsley, Arthur Murphy, Newcastle, Pitt, Smollett, and Temple.

Sir Christopher Wren

de Beer, E. S. "Whitehall Palace: Inigo Jones and Wren." *N&Q,* CLXXVII (1939), 471-73.

Musser, Ruth, and Krantz, John C., jr. "The friendship of Robert Boyle and Christopher Wren." *Bulletin of the history of medicine,* VII (1939), 970-74.

Reddaway, T. F. "Sir Christopher Wren and the re-building of London." *N&Q,* CLXXVI (1939), 92-93.

The sixteenth volume of the Wren Society 1939. Drawings and models of the construction of St. Paul's Cathedral. Measured

drawings of the old choir by F. C. Penrose. Thomas Malton's drawings 1797-1800. Part I. The contract book. Part II. The minute book. Part III. The 'Frauds and Abuses' controversy, and Part IV. Building accounts 1668-1675. Oxford: For the Wren Society, 1939. Pp. xii + 216, with 22 plates.

Edward Young

Mutschmann, H. *The origin and meaning of Young's Night Thoughts.* (Acta et Commentationes Universitatis Tartuensis, B. XLIII. 5) Tartu: 1939. Pp. 22.

Not. in *TLS,* Aug. 12, p. 482. § Argues that a serious illness (as reported by the Swiss Tscharner) was the occasion of the poem, and that Philander represented the poet's ideal self, Lorenzo his real self.

Pettit, Henry. "Young's 'Night-Thoughts.'" Corr. in *TLS,* October 14, 1939, p. 593.

VIII. CONTINENTAL BACKGROUND

Baroni, Victor. "La Bible chez les controversistes catholiques du xvii[e] siècle en France." *Revue d'histoire et de philosophie religieuses,* XIX (1939), 97-129.

Brien, Manson Milner. "The development of critical editing by Abbé Lenglet du Fresnoy." *Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters,* XXIII (1938), 507-16.

Cabeen, David Clark. "The *esprit* of the *Esprit des Lois.*" *PMLA,* LIV (1939), 439-53.

Carré, J.-R. *Consistance de Voltaire le philosophe.* Paris: Boivin, 1938. Pp. 107.

Clark, A. F. B. *Jean Racine.* (Harvard studies in comparative literature, Vol. XVI) Cambridge: Harvard University press, 1939. Pp. xi + 354.

Rev. by K. Woods in *TBR,* Jan. 21, 1940, p. 4. § Cf. the tercentenary essay and editorial in *TLS,* Dec. 23, pp. 742, 743.

Jones, S. Paul. *A list of French prose fiction from 1700 to 1750.* With a brief introduction. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1939. Pp. xxxii + 150.

Kahn, Ludwig W. *Social ideals in German literature, 1770-1830.* New York: Columbia University press, 1938. Pp. 108.

Krakeur, Lester Gilbert. "Diderot's esthetic theory." *Romanic review,* XXX (1939), 244-59.

Merian-Genast, Ernst. "Das Problem der Form in der französischen und deutschen Klassik." *Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschrift,* XXVII (1939), 100-20.

Mowat, R. B. *Jean-Jacques Rousseau.* Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1938. Pp. 368.

Ogden, Henry V. S. "The rejection of the antithesis of nature and art in Germany, 1780-1805." *JEGP,* XXXVIII (1939), 597-616.

Padover, Saul K. *The life and death of Louis XVI.* New York: Appleton-Century, 1939. Pp. xiv+ 373.
Rev. by H. Gorman in *TBR*, May 7, p. 5.

Palmer, Robert R. "The French Jesuits in the age of enlightenment: a statistical study of the *Journal de Trévoux.*" *American historical review*, XLV (1939), 44-58.

Qualia, Charles B. "The campaign to substitute French neo-classical tragedy for the *comedia*, 1737-1800." *PMLA*, LIV (1939), 184-211.

Qualia, Charles B. "Racine's tragic art in Spain in the eighteenth century." *PMLA*, LIV (1939), 1059-76.

"Racine et l'estranger." *RLC*, XIX (1939), 523-667.
The whole issue is given to twelve articles on this theme.

"Numéro spécial en l'honneur du trois centième anniversaire de la naissance de Racine." *La Muse française*, XVIII (1939), vii, 289-448.

Robertson, J. G. *Lessing's dramatic theory.* Being an introduction to & commentary on his *Hamburgische Dramaturgie.* Cambridge: University press, 1939. Pp. x + 544.
Rev. by L. M. Price in *Germanic rev.*, XIV, 291-95.

Rommel, Otto. "Rationalistische Dämonie (Die Geister-Romane des ausgehenden 18. Jahrhunderts)." *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Geistesgeschichte*, XVII (1939), 183-220.

Thomas, R. Hinton. *The classical ideal in German literature, 1755-1805.* An introduction and an anthology. Cambridge: Bowes & Bowes, 1939. Pp. xii + 126.

1941

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1800: A CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

By RICHMOND P. BOND
The University of North Carolina

With the assistance of

ALLEN T. HAZEN
Yale University

This bibliography attempts to list the more significant books, articles, and reviews published during 1940, together with some bearing earlier dates that were omitted from previous bibliographies in this series.[1] I am indebted to Katherine K. Weed and Professor Dougald MacMillan for contributing the criticisms signed with their initials, to the staffs of the Yale University Library and the Library of the University of North Carolina for many courtesies, and to Marjorie N. Bond and Dr. W. K. Wimsatt, jr., for aid in the collection and analysis of material.

During the year volumes biographical, critical, or editorial have appeared on Blake, Burke, Bishop Butler, Dryden, Gay, Gibbon, Hobbes, Johnson, Pope, Sheridan, Sterne, Swift, Temple, Walpole, and Wesley; and considerable attention has been given to Berkeley, Defoe, Hume, Pepys, and Adam Smith. The appearance of the *Cambridge Bibliography* is an event of extraordinary importance. The year 1940 has seen little or no decline in the quality of publications; a decrease in quantity is due in part to the inaccessibility or stoppage of contributions from a former portion of the civilized world. It is also true that many critics and scholars have exchanged productivity for a martial activity, not without hope that free criticism and true scholarship may endure. Meanwhile the "peace" of the Augustans may serve as anodyne or stimulant, as parry or thrust, for those who wait.

[1]The year of a review is to be understood as 1940 unless otherwise specified.

CONTENTS

I. Bibliographies and Bibliographical Studies 132
II. Language 135
III. Historical and Social Background 135
IV. Philosophy, Science, and Religion 147
V. Arts and Crafts 152
VI. Literary History and Criticism 156
VII. Individual Authors 162
VIII. Continental Background 182

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR	*American historical review*
EHR	*English historical review*
ELH	*ELH, A journal of English literary history*
HLQ	*Huntington Library quarterly*
JEGP	*Journal of English and Germanic philology*
JMH	*Journal of modern history*
MLN	*Modern language notes*
MLQ	*Modern language quarterly*
MLR	*Modern language review*
MP	*Modern philology*
N&Q	*Notes and queries*
PMLA	*Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
PQ	*Philological quarterly*
RES	*Review of English studies*
RLC	*Revue de littérature comparée*
SP	*Studies in philology*
TBR	New York *Times book review*
TLS	London *Times literary supplement*

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

(Bibliographies of individual authors are listed in Section VII)

"Anglo-German bibliography for 1939." *JEGP*, XXXIX (1940), 546-67.

Annual bibliography of English language and literature. Edited for the Modern Humanities Research Association by Angus Macdonald, assisted by Leslie N. Broughton. Vol. XIX, 1938. Cambridge: University Press, 1940. Pp. xi + 284.

Barley, M. W., ed. *Parochial documents of the Archdeaconry of the East Riding.* An inventory. (Yorkshire Archaeological Society: Record series, XCIX) Beverley: Printed for the Society, 1939. Pp. xxii + 168.

"Baskerville's rivals." Corr. in *TLS*, January 27, 1940, p. 52.

Baugh, Albert C., with the assistance of Allan G. Chester and Alfred B. Harbage. "American bibliography for 1939: English language and literature." *PMLA*, LIV (1939), 1211-62.
See pp. 1236-51 for seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Bond, Donald F. Review of Tobin's *Eighteenth century English*

literature and its cultural background: a bibliography, 1939. *Library quarterly,* X (1940), 446-50.
Numerous additions.

Bond, Donald F., McDermott, John F., and Tucker, Joseph E. "Anglo-French and Franco-American studies: a current bibliography." *Romanic review,* XXXI (1940), 114-46.

Bond, Richmond P., with the assistance of Allen T. Hazen. "English literature, 1660-1800: a current bibliography." *PQ,* XIX (1940), 151-215.

Boys, Richard C. "A finding-list of English poetical miscellanies 1700-48 in selected American libraries." *ELH,* VII (1940), 144-62.

The Cambridge bibliography of English literature. Edited by F. W. Bateson. Vol. II, 1660-1800. New York: Macmillan; Cambridge: University press, 1941. Pp. xviii + 1003.
Rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 21, 28, pp. 648, 660. § The English edition of this comprehensive bibliography was issued in 1940, the culmination of cooperative labors over a period of years. The thousands of references in the 1660-1800 volume are arranged under seven major heads with hundreds of subheads: Introduction, including general and background studies: Poetry; Drama; Prose Fiction; Miscellaneous Prose; History, Philosophy, Science and Other Forms of Learning; Scottish Literature. The fourth volume of the set is the index. Despite inevitable errors, omissions, and inconsistencies this truly monumental work will long remain the most valuable single aid in the scholar's library. *Per angusta ad augusta.*

Carty, James. "Writings on Irish history 1938, with addenda 1936 and 1937." *Irish historical studies,* II (1940), 54-79.

A catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland & Ireland and of English books printed abroad, 1640-1700. Part I, A-L. No. 696. London: Maggs Bros., 1940. Pp. 118.

Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1939-1940. No. 7. Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries. Edited by Edward A. Henry. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1940. Pp. xiv + 126.

English novels and romances, 1612-1837. Catalogue No. 323. London: Pickering and Chatto, [1940]. Pp. 68.

Fitzwilliam Museum. *Catalogue of an exhibition of printing.* Cambridge: University press, 1940. Pp. xi + 136.
A brilliant summary of famous books in various fields. Most interesting for the eighteenth century are the books described on pp. 48-71, but other sections contain many books of the period.

Gove, Philip B. "No. I of *Owen's Weekly Chronicle.*" *Library,* XXI (1940), 95.

Gove, Philip Babcock. "Early numbers of *The Morning Chronicle* and *Owen's Weekly Chronicle.*" *Library,* XX (1940), 412-24.

Grose, Clyde L. "Studies of 1931-40 on British history, 1660-1760." *JMH,* XII (1940), 515-34.

Harbage, Alfred. *Annals of English drama, 975-1700.* An analytical

record of all plays, extant or lost, chronologically arranged and indexed by authors, titles, dramatic companies, etc. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania press, 1940. Pp. 264.

International bibliography of historical sciences, twelfth year, for 1937. London: Oxford University press; New York: H. W. Wilson, 1939. Pp. xxx + 499.

Lievsay, John Leon. "Notes on *The art of conversation* (1738)." *Italica,* XVII (1940), 58-63.

McAdam, E. L., jr. "Pearch's *Collection of Poems.*" *Bodleian Library record,* I (1940), 153-55.

Major, Kathleen. "The Lincoln diocesan records." *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society,* XXII (1940), 39-66.

Mann, J. de L. "Books and articles on the economic history of Great Britain and Ireland." *Economic history review,* X (1940), 82-87.

Maxse, Mary. "Traditional wisdom." *National review,* CXV (1940), 234-37.
Notes on *A compleat collection of English proverbs* (1768).

Metzdorf, Robert F. *Catalogue of the autograph collection of the University of Rochester.* Rochester: University of Rochester Library, 1940. Pp. 176.
Includes letters of Burke, Fanny Burney, Garrick, Mrs. Garrick, Gray, Johnson, Earl of Oxford, Earl of Rochester, Anna Seward, Sterne.

Milne, Alexander Taylor. *Writings on British history, 1936.* (Royal Historical Society) London: Cape, 1940. Pp. 389.

Paine, Clarence S. "The comedy of manners (1660-1700): a reference guide to the comedy of the Restoration." *Bulletin of bibliography,* XVII (1940), 25-27, 51-53.

"Private libraries—xxvii. The Marquess of Cholmondeley." *TLS,* November 23, 1940, p. 596.

Reade, Aleyn Lyell. "Michael Johnson and Lord Derby's library." Corr. in *TLS,* July 27, 1940, p. 363.

Smith, W. C. *Catalogue of printed music published before 1801 now in the British Museum.* Second supplement. London: British Museum, 1940. Pp. 85.

Warner, James H. "Addenda to the bibliography of eighteenth-century English editions of J.-J. Rousseau." *PQ,* XIX (1940), 237-43.

Work in progress, 1940, in the modern humanities. A supplement to the 1939 issue. Edited by James M. Osborn and David R. Kerr. Modern Humanities Research Association. Bulletin No. 18A, May, 1940. Pp. xi + 143.

The year's work in English studies. Vol. XIX, 1938. Edited for the

English Association by Frederick S. Boas. London: Oxford University press, 1940. Pp. 275.

The chapter on the Restoration is by F. E. Budd, that on the eighteenth century by Edith J. Morley.

The year's work in modern language studies. By a number of scholars. Edited for the Modern Humanities Research Association by L. W. Tancock and A. Gillies. Vol. x: year ending 30 June, 1939. Cambridge: University press, 1940. Pp. vi + 142.

II. LANGUAGE

Bøholm, N. *English speech from an historical point of view.* Copenhagen: Nyt Nordisk Forlag; London: Allen & Unwin, 1939. Pp. 389.

Dunlap, A. R. "'Vicious' pronunciation in eighteenth-century English." *American speech,* XV (1940), 364-67.

Emsley, Bert. "Progress in pronouncing dictionaries." *American speech,* XV (1940), 55-59.

Knorrek, Marianne. *Der Einfluss des Rationalismus auf die englische Sprache.* Beiträge zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der englischen Syntax im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert. Breslau: Priebatschs Buchhandlung, 1938. Pp. xiii + 128.

III. HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Adams, James Truslow. *Empire on the seven seas.* The British Empire, 1784-1939. New York: Scribner's, 1940. Pp. xi + 391.

Rev. by P. W. Wilson in *TBR,* April 28, p. 1.

Alcock, R. C., and Holland, F. C. *The postmarks of Great Britain and Ireland.* Being a survey of British postmarks from 1660 to 1940. Cheltenham: R. C. Alcock, 1940. Pp. 579.

Not. in *TLS,* May 25, p. 259.

Alec-Smith, Rupert. "Georgian Hull." *Publications of the Georgian Society for East Yorkshire,* I, i (1938), 18-23.

The journals of Sir Thomas Allin, 1660-1678. Vol. I, 1660-1666. Edited by R. C. Anderson. (Publications of the Navy Records Society, Vol. LXXIX) London: Navy Records Society, 1939. Pp. xiii + 311.

Not. in *TLS,* April 20, p. 198; by C.T.A. in *EHR,* LV, 501-02. § From MSS. now in the Bodleian.

Anderson, R. C. "The three John Hubbards." *Mariner's mirror,* XXVI (1940), 407-08.

An attempt to explain confusing entries in Pepys's List of Commission-Officers.

Anderson, R. C., [and others]. "The Lord High Admiral's flag." *Mariner's mirror,* XXVI (1940), 101-02.

On a print (*circa* 1720) of the *Britannia.*

Aspinall-Oglander, Cecil. *Admiral's wife.* Being the life and let-

ters of the Hon. Mrs. Edward Boscawen from 1719 to 1761. London: Longmans, 1940. Pp. xvii + 298.
Rev. in *TLS*, March 2, p. 107; by A. L. Rowse in *Spectator*, March 15, pp. 374-76.

Ball, Upendra Nath. "The story of the Black Hole tragedy re-examined." *Calcutta review*, LXXVI (1940), 137-52.

Balleine, G. R. "Some old Fiott papers." *Société Jersiaise: Bulletin annuel*, XIII (1939), 407-12.

Bankes, Joyce H. M. "Records of mining in Winstanley and Orrell, near Wigan, from the 16th century to the 19th century." *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, LIV (for 1939), 31-64.

Barley, M. W. "East Yorkshire manorial by-laws." *Yorkshire archaeological journal*, XXXV (1940), 35-60.
Illustrations of the working of the open field system in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

de Beer, E. S. "Pontac and Pontack's." *N&Q*, CLXXIX (1940), 421.

Benham, Sir Gurney. "Strange story of a Polish Jew: his adventure in Essex." *Essex review*, XLIX (1940), 65-70.
On the trial, for robbery, of one Henry Simons.

Bennett, J. H. E., and Dewhurst, J. C. *Quarter sessions records.* With other records of the justices of the peace for the County Palatine of Chester, 1559-1760. Vol. I. (Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, XCIV) Chester: For the Society, 1940. Pp. xiv + 255.

Lady Bessborough and her family circle. Edited by the Earl of Bessborough with A. Aspinall. London: Murray, 1940.
Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 16, p. 575.

Blundell, Margaret. "William Blundell, junior." *Dublin review*, CCVI (1940), 367-78.
Concerning the life and letters of a Catholic in England in the seventeenth century.

Bonnard, G. "The invasion of Switzerland and English public opinion (January to April 1798): the background to S. T. Coleridge's *France: an ode.*" *English studies*, XXII (1940), 1-26.

Boyd, Julian P. "Joseph Galloway's plans of union for the British empire, 1774-1788." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXIV (1940), 492-544.

Browne, A. L. "Worcestershire and King James II's proposed repeal of the penal laws and test act in 1688." *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society*, XVI (1940), 35-41.

Buck, Clara, and Davies, Godfrey. "Letters on Godolphin's dismissal in 1710." *HLQ*, III (1940), 225-42.

Buffinton, Arthur H. "The Canada expedition of 1746: its relation to British politics." *AHR*, XLV (1940), 552-80.

Burke, Marie Louise. *Kamehameha, king of the Hawaiian Islands.* The story of his life and of Captain Cook's visits to the Islands, 1778-1779. San Francisco: Colt press, 1939. Pp. 86.

C., J. W. "Willand Manor rents." *Devon and Cornwall notes and queries,* XXI (1940), 182-84.
A schedule for 1760, the original of which is in the Exeter city library.

Cambridge history of the British Empire. General editors: J. Holland Rose, A. P. Newton, E. A. Benians. Vol. II: The growth of the new empire, 1783-1870. Cambridge: University press, 1940. Pp. xii + 1068.

Campling, Arthur. *East Anglian pedigrees.* (Publications of the Harleian Society, Vol. XCI for 1939) London: Printed for the Society, 1939. Pp. vi + 270.

Carrington, Hugh. *Life of Captain Cook.* London: Sidgwick & Jackson, 1939. Pp. ix + 324.
Rev. in *TLS,* Nov. 25, p. 681; by J. Shepherd in *AHR,* XLVI (1941), 395-96.

de Castro, J. Paul. "Gossip in London and Salisbury, 1748." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 344-47.

Cavendish, Lady Harriet. *Hary-O.* The letters of Lady Harriet Cavendish, 1796-1809. Edited by Sir George Leveson Gower and Iris Palmer. London: Murray, 1940. Pp. xiv + 345.
Rev. in *TLS,* June 29, p. 314; by B. Williams in *Contemp. rev.,* Sept., pp. 349 51; by A. L. Rowse in *Spectator,* July 5, p. 16.

Chapman, Guy. *Culture and survival.* London: Cape, 1940. Pp. 243.
The importance of population. The first seventy pages include studies of population changes in the eighteenth century.

Clapham, J. H. "Charles Louis, Elector Palatine, 1617-1680: an early experiment in liberalism." *Economica,* VII (1940), 381-96.

Clark, Thomas Blake. *Omai, first Polynesian ambassador to England.* The true story of his voyage there in 1774 with Captain Cook; of how he was feted by Fanny Burney, approved by Samuel Johnson, entertained by Mrs. Thrale & Lord Sandwich and painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. San Francisco: Colt press, 1940. Pp. 115.
Rev. by E. L. Tinker in *TBE,* Dec. 29, p. 5. § A pleasant essay, beautifully printed, on the career of the clever Omai, son of South Sea nature, who captivated London for two years, reinforced Rousseauism, returned to noble savagery, and was forgotten in his own land. Clark displays the famous visit in bold colors without mastering the finer shades of the social and intellectual background of the 'seventies.

[Cockburn, Mrs., owner] "Lady Chatham's letters." *Notes and queries for Somerset and Dorset,* XXIII (1940), 159-61.
Three letters, written in 1795-96, to the Rev. Dr. Michell of Huish, and one, written in 1792, from her son, the younger William Pitt.

Cotton, R. H. A. "English captives in Potsdam in the eighteenth century." *National review,* CXV (1940), 567-75.

Craven, Cicely M. "John Howard." Corr. in *Spectator,* January 19, 1940, p. 77.

Cule, J. E. "Finance and industry in the eighteenth century: the firm of Boulton and Watt." *Economic history,* IV (1940), 319-25.

Cunnington, G. Elisabeth. "The general election of 1705." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research,* XVII (1940), 145-47.

Curtis, C. D. "Monmouth rebellion. Ford, Lord Grey." *Notes and queries for Somerset and Dorset,* XXIII (1940), 131.

Dale, Donald. "The keys and doors of Newgate Prison." *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 420.

Dale, Donald. "The value of money in Pepys's time." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 227-28.

Daridan, Jean. *John Law, père de l'inflation.* Paris: Denoël, [1938]. Pp. 243.

Dasgupta, A. P. "The beginnings of British administration in Bengal." *Calcutta review,* LXXII (1939), 273-79.

Davies, Godfrey. "The political career of Sir Richard Temple (1634-1697) and Buckingham politics." *HLQ,* IV (1940), 47-83.

Davies, Godfrey, and Klotz, Edith L. "The Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 in the House of Lords." *HLQ,* III (1940), 469-70.

De, J. C. "An account of Sivaji's first raid on Surat, as given in the Dagh Register (1664)." *Calcutta review,* LXXIV (1940), 271-79.

The parliamentary diary of Sir Edward Dering, 1670-1673. Edited by Basil Duke Henning. (Yale historical publications, XVI) New Haven: Yale University press, 1940. Pp. xviii + 178.

Dorn, Walter L. *Competition for empire, 1740-1763.* (The rise of modern Europe, edited by William L. Langer) New York and London: Harper, 1940. Pp. xii + 426.
Rev. by C. P. Higby in *AHR,* XLVI, 127-29; by J. T. Adams in *TBR,* Feb. 1, p. 9.

English life in the eighteenth century. Selected and edited by G. A. Sambrook. (The scholar's library) London: Macmillan, 1940. Pp. xii + 304.

Etzrodt, H. *Schottlandreisen im XVIII. Jht. Wie d. Engländer d. Hochlande sah.* (Anglistische Studien, Fasc. I) Berlin: Ebering, 1939. Pp. 121.

F., J. "William Dampier." *Notes and queries for Somerset and Dorset,* XXIII (1940), 155-58.
A letter to Col. Helyar, written from Jamaica, Jan. 13, 1674.

Falk, Bernard. *The naughty Seymours: companions in folly and caprice.* London and Melbourne: Hutchinson, 1940. Pp. 278.

France, R. Sharpe. "Collections for the re-building of Northampton after the fire of 1675." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 20-25.

Franklin, Margaret. "Pembroke: the first fortification scheme, 1757-1764." *Mariner's mirror,* XXVI (1940), 293-301.
Plans for the defense of Milford Haven.

John Fryer of the Bounty. Notes on his career written by his daughter, Mary Ann. With an introduction and commentary by Owen Rutter. London: Golden Cockerel press, 1939. Pp. 53.
Rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 9, p. 722.

Furber, Holden. "The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, 1783-96." *Economic history review,* X (1940), 138-47.

George, Mrs. Eric. "Fox's martyrs; the general election of 1784." *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society,* XXI (1939), 133-68.

George, Robert H. "The charters granted to English Parliamentary corporations in 1688." *EHR,* LV (1940), 47-56.

Letters from George III to Lord Bute, 1756-1766. Edited with an introduction by Romney Sedgwick. (Studies in modern history, edited by L. B. Namier) London: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. lxviii + 277.
Rev. in *TLS,* Feb. 24, p. 98; by R. Pares in *EHR,* LV, 475-79; by B. Williams in *History,* XXV, 176-78; by B. Dobrée in *Spectator,* April 12, pp. 532-34.

Ghosal, Hari Ranjan. "Charter Act of 1793 and the outlines of British commercial policy in India during the next twenty years." *Calcutta review,* LXXIII (1939), 171-81.

Goodacre, Hugh. "Notes from a Kirkpatrick manuscript." *Norfolk and Norwich Archeological Society,* XXVII, ii (for 1939), 290-302.
On John Kirkpatrick (died 1728) and his brother Thomas.

Gowland, Tom S. "A Ripon guild book." *Yorkshire archaeological journal,* XXXV (1940), 68-78.
The book of the Company of Drapers, Dyers, Apothecaries, and Barber Chirurgeons, 1668, transcribed and edited.

Graveson, Samuel, ed. *Penny postage centenary.* London: Postal History Society, 1940. Pp. 144.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 27, p. 359. § Introductory chapters on the history of the postal service.

Grieve, Hilda. "House Exps. 1688." *Essex review,* XLIX (1940), 142-45.
The house expenses of the Mildmay family.

Habakkuk, H. J. "English landownership, 1680-1740." *Economic history review,* X (1940), 2-17.

Hampden, John. *An eighteenth-century journal.* Being a record of the years 1774-1776. London: Macmillan, 1940. Pp. xiv + 406.
Rev. in *TLS,* April 27, p. 208; by P. Magnus in *Spectator,* May 10, p. 663.

Harness, Wolf H. *Lord Clive, the conqueror of India.* Translated by Dorothy Harrison. London: Massie, 1939. Pp. 423.

Harrison, Michael. *Gambler's glory.* The story of John Law of Lauriston, sometime comptroller-general of the finances to His Catholic Majesty King Louis XV. London: Rich & Cowan, [1940]. Pp. 391.

Rev. in *TLS,* March 30, p. 156; by J. A. Smith in *Spectator,* April 26, p. 601. § Cf. corr. by N. B. Dearle in *TLS,* April 6, p. 171.

Hayes, Richard. "A neglected corner of Irish history." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXIX (1940), 572-82.

A bibliographical article of papers and materials relating to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to be found in the various state archives at Paris.

Hearnshaw, F. J. C. *Sea-power and empire.* London: Harrap, 1940. Pp. 292.

Includes chapters headed "The seventeenth century: the Dutch challenge" and "The eighteenth century: the French challenge."

Heffernan, Patrick. *The Heffernans and their times.* A study in Irish history. London: James Clarke, [1940]. Pp. xi + 200.

A chronicle of a family, interspersed with a good deal of political and religious history, and an account of William O'Heffernan (1715-1802), the Gaelic poet.

[Hobhouse, Henry]. "Dr. Claver Morris' accounts." *Notes and queries for Somerset and Dorset,* XXIII (1939), 40-42, XXIII (1940), 100-03, 134-40, 164-66, 182-85.

Continued from Vol. XXII. There are various domestic accounts, 1697-1723; Morris was a physician, musician, and landowner at Wells.

Hobson, M. G. "Oxford Council Acts: 1665-1701." *Oxford Historical Society,* II (1939), 1-372.

Holdsworth, Sir William. "Bentham's place in English legal history." *California law review,* XXVIII (1940), 568-86.

Hoskins, W. G. "The occupation of land in Devonshire, 1650-1800." *Devon & Cornwall notes & queries,* XXI (1940), 2-12.

Howay, F. W. "The journal of Captain James Colnett, 1789." *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada,* XXXIII, Sect. II (1939), 91-102.

Howay, F. W. "The journal of Captain James Colnett aboard the 'Argonaut' from April 26, 1789 to Nov. 3, 1791." *Publications of the Champlain Society,* XXVI (1940), 3-328.

Hughes, Edward. "North country life in the eighteenth century." *History,* XXV (1940), 113-31.

Hughes, Helen Sard. *The gentle Hertford: her life and letters.* (Wellesley College publication) New York: Macmillan, 1940. Pp. xiii + 506.

"Without wit or acrimony . . . in little scenes and trivial incidents" this correspondence of minor letter-writers reflects minor events of a major era. Envying always "la violette, qui se cache sous l'herbe," Lady Hertford found no pleasure in court life and public appearance, and her letters to family and friends are heavily weighted with her Lord's gout and the improvements to the *bergerie.* Only in Chapter VI, "Political Intrigue," composed of entries from her Journal written at the time of Sir Robert Walpole's downfall when the new ministry threatened to despoil her husband of some of his prerogatives, is there an echo of the confusion of George II's reign. My Lady's patronage

of contemporary poets may be inferred from occasional references to Shenstone or Thomson in her correspondence with Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, but no letters to the poets are included. In the communications with Mrs. Rowe and Isaac Watts, who alone represent the literary world among these letter-writers, the Countess is still concerned more with personalia than with literature. Interpretative editorial passages are few and brief, and notes serve chiefly to identify persons, places, or literary allusions. If the editor's purpose is fairly summarized as an effort to reveal "the commonplaces of a family life purer than any which Fielding or Richardson portrayed," she has made an adequate selection from the Gentle Hertford's correspondence. K.K.W.

Humphreys, A. L. "Stage coach and waggon lists, 1637-1840." *N&Q*, CLXXVIII (1940), 39-41, 57-60.

Cf. corr. *ibid.*, by F. William Cock, p. 104, by Ambrose Heel, pp. 168-69, by H. R. E. Rudkin, pp. 194-95, by A. H. T., p. 250.

Humphries, Walter Robeson. *William Ogilvie and the projected union of the colleges* [Marischal and King's], *1786-1787*. (Aberdeen University studies, No. 117) Aberdeen: University press, 1940. Pp. 44.

Hutchins, John H. *Jonas Hanway, 1712-1786*. London: S. P. C. K., 1940. Pp. xxii + 197.

Rev. in *TLS*, March 9, p. 120; by C. R. Fay in *Econ. jour.*, L, 303-04; by C. E. Vulliamy in *Spectator*, March 15, pp. 380-82.

Hyde, H. Montgomery. *Judge Jeffreys*. London: Harrap, 1940. Pp. 328.

Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 28, p. 496; by A. L. Rowse in *Spectator*, Oct. 25, pp. 422-24. § A readable, judicious, and well-grounded reconstruction (with recourse to new MS. material) of the career and personality of the Bloody Judge, who appears in a somewhat better light.

Jeune, C. H. "The Huguenot ancestors of Her Majesty the Queen." *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London*, XVI (1940), 369-74.

Johnson, Francis F. "Craven House, Bridlington." *Publications of the Georgian Society for East Yorkshire*, I, ii (1939), 35-39.

Johnston, Sir Archibald, of Wariston. *Diary*. Vol. III, 1655-1660. Edited by James D. Ogilvie. (Publications of the Scottish History Society, Third series, Vol. 34) Edinburgh: Scottish History Society, 1940. Pp. lxxxiv + 195.

The previous volumes were published in 1911 and 1919.

Jolliffe, Michael. "List of office-holders in Guy Miege's 'New State of England' and 'Present State of Great Britain.'" *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XVII (1940), 130-38.

Judges, A. V. "The idea of a mercantile state." *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, XXI (1939), 41-69.

Kemble, John Haskell. "England's first Atlantic mail line." *Mariner's mirror*, XXVI (1940), 33-54, 185-98.

The West India packets in the early years of the eighteenth century, operated by Edmund Dummer.

King-Hall, Magdalen. *Lady Sarah*. A novel. London: Peter Davies, 1939. Pp. 421.

Based on events in the life of Lady Sarah Lennox (1745-1826).

Lawson, Cecil C. P. *A history of the uniforms of the British army.* Vol. I. From the beginnings to 1760. London: Peter Davies, 1940. Pp. xvi + 213.
Rev. in *TLS,* June 22, p. 292.

Leslie, Shane. *The letters of Mrs. Fitzherbert and connected papers.* London: Burns Oates, 1940. Pp. xxxii + 343.
Rev. in *TLS,* May 18, p. 246. § A second volume of his *Life of Mrs. Fitzherbert.*

Lewis, Frank R. "John Morris and the Carthagena expedition, 1739-1740." *Mariner's mirror,* XXVI (1940), 257-69.

Lewis, Frank R. "Rodolph Valltravers: a further note." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 237-38.

Long, J. C. *Mr. Pitt and America's birthright.* A biography of William Pitt, the Earl of Chatham, 1708-1778. New York: Stokes, 1940. Pp. xiii + 576.
Rev. by W. B. Hamilton in *So. Atl. quar.,* XXXIX, 364-66; by J. T. Adams in *TBR,* April 21, p. 3.

McAnear, Beverly. "An American in London, 1735-1736." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography,* LXIV (1940), 164-217, 356-406.
Prints diary of Robert Hunter Morris.

McCutcheon, K. L. *Yorkshire fairs and markets to the end of the eighteenth century.* (Publications of the Thoresby Society, Vol. XXXIX) Leeds: Thoresby Society, 1940. Pp. xi + 186.

McDowell, R. B. "The personnel of the Dublin Society of United Irishmen, 1791-4." *Irish historical studies,* II (1940), 12-53.

McLachlan, Jean O. *Trade and peace with old Spain, 1667-1750.* A study of the influence of commerce on Anglo-Spanish diplomacy in the first half of the eighteenth century. Cambridge: University press, 1940. Pp. xvi + 249.
Not. in *TLS,* Aug. 17, p. 403; rev. by D. B. Horn in *History,* XXV, 261-62.

MacRae, A. O. "Charles II's Jersey romance." *Dalhousie review,* XX (1940), 283-86.
His affair with Sir George Carteret's daughter Marguerite.

McSwiney, P. "Georgian Kinsale: garrison and townsfolk." *Journal of Cork Historical and Archeological Society,* XLIV (1939), 94-116.

Marriott, Sir John A. R. *The evolution of the British empire and commonwealth.* London: Nicholson and Watson, 1939. Pp. xv + 388.
Rev. in *TLS,* May 20, p. 291.

Maxwell, Constantia. *Country and town in Ireland under the Georges.* London: Harrap, 1940. Pp. 396.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 27, p. 366; by S. Gwynn in *Spectator,* Sept. 6, pp. 250-52.

Mitchell, John. "Memories of Ayrshire about 1780." Edited by William Kirk Dickson. *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society,* XXXIII (1939), 241-334.

Morley, Iris. *Cry treason.* London: Peter Davies, 1940.
Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 27, p. 43 § A novel on Monmouth.

Muir, John Reid. *The life and achievements of Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., explorer, navigator, surveyor, and physician.* London and Glasgow: Blackie, [1939]. Pp. 310.
Rev. in *TLS,* Nov. 25, p. 681; by J. Shepherd in *AHR,* XLVI (1941), 395-96.

Murphy, Gerard. "The social function of a Gaelic ruler." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXIX (1940), 15-26.

O'Connell, William D. "An eighteenth century Cork manuscript: the Augustinian academy at Brunswick Street 1783-1787." *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archeological Society,* XLV (1940), 33-37.

O'Connor, Theresa M. "The embargo on the export of Irish provisions 1776-9." *Irish historical studies,* II (1940), 3-11.

Pape, T. *The Restoration government and the corporation of Newcastle-under-Lyme.* Manchester: University press, 1940. Pp. viii + 64.

Parsloe, C. G. "The growth of a borough constitution: Newark-on-Trent, 1549-1688." *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society,* XXII (1940), 171-98.

Paton, Henry M., ed. "Letters from John, second Earl of Lauderdale, to John, second Earl of Tweeddale, and others." *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society,* XXXIII (1939), 111-240.
Correspondence from 1659 to 1672.

Pawar, A. G. "His Majesty's warships against European pirates in Indian Seas, 1721-1724." *Journal of the University of Bombay,* IX (1940), 59-91.

Pembroke, Henry Herbert, 10th Earl of. *Henry, Elizabeth, and George (1734-80): letters and diaries.* Edited by Lord Herbert. London: Cape, 1939. Pp. 576.
Rev. in *TLS,* Nov. 18, 1939, p. 673; by C. Hobhouse in *Spectator,* Nov. 17, 1939, pp. 692-94. § Illustrative letters of contemporaries are included, as well as letters to and from members of the family.

Pender, Séamus. "Cromwellian Waterford." *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archeological Society,* XLIV (1939), 75-88.

"Thomas Pennant's Scotland." *Studies in English literature* by the English Literary Society of Japan, XX (1940), 394-412.

Philips, C. H. *The East India Company, 1784-1834.* Manchester: University press, 1940. Pp. vii + 374.
Rev. in *TLS,* Aug. 31, p. 425; by C. N. Parkinson in *History,* XXV, 268-70.

Philips, C. H. "The new East India Board and the Court of Directors, 1784." *EHR,* LV (1940), 438-46.

Phillips, James Duncan. "Captain Stephen Phillips, 1764-1838." *Essex Institute historical collections,* LXXVI (1940), 97-135.

Phillips, James Duncan. "Salem ocean-borne commerce—1783-1789."
Continued from Vol. LXXV.

Phillips, James Duncan. "Salem Revolutionary privateers condemned at Jamaica." *Essex Institute historical collections,* LXXVI (1940), 46-55.

Phillipson, Wulfston. "Homage to Mrs. Fitzherbert." *Downside review,* LVIII (1940), 17-28.

Purcell, Richard J. "Irish contribution to colonial New York." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXIX (1940), 591-603.
Covers the period 1664-1796.

Quennell, Peter. *Caroline of England.* An Augustan portrait. New York: Viking, 1940. Pp. 359.
Rev. by E. VR. W. in *Catholic world,* CLI, 505-06; by C. W. Eldon in *JMH,* XII, 246-48; by P. W. Wilson in *TBR,* Jan. 14, p. 1; by W. P. Hall in *Yale rev.,* XXIX, 622-24. § Since the author states that he did not intend to write "a work of intensive historical research or an essay in the interpretation of political motives," it is perhaps idle to remark that he has not overstepped his self-made limitations of approach. There is some doubt, however, whether he has fulfilled the task he set for himself—"to compose the portrait of a remarkable woman in the setting of one of the least known periods of English history." Quennell finds the age so simple and "generally placid" that only a few individuals stand out above their contemporaries—Pope, Swift, Gay fluttering on the fringes of the court circle, Chesterfield, Hervey, and of course *ce gros homme* Robert Walpole. These figures, broadly sketched, appear like personifications rather than persons. In spite of her oft-remarked size Caroline is at times lost sight of completely, but she finally emerges a corpulent consort whose wifely submission is attributed first to love of husband and later to love of power. The author's style is easy and quite familiar, of the kind termed "lively." Writing omnisiciently as an intimate of palace life both backstairs and behind closed doors, he reports just when the Queen frowned, just when Frederick Prince of Wales spat into the fire. This book may appeal to the casual reader with a taste for court gossip.

Reddaway, T. F. *The rebuilding of London after the great fire.* London: Cape, 1940. Pp. 333.
Rev. in *TLS,* June 22, p. 305. § An appropriate book in this year of grace.

Rickword, Gerald O. "A romance in the peerage." *Essex review,* XLIX (1940), 161-64.
Concerning Henry Hare, 3rd Lord Coleraine, the antiquary.

Rist, Charles. *History of monetary and credit theory from John Law to the present day.* Translated by Jane Degras [from the French edition first published in 1938]. London: Allen & Unwin, 1940. Pp. 442.
Rev. by J. K. Horsefield in *Economica,* VII, 439-41.

Roughead, William. *Neck or nothing.* London: Cassell, 1939. Pp. xv + 277.
Rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 16, p. 734. § Famous criminal cases, including from the eighteenth century those of Madam Branch (1740) and Thomas Muir (1793).

Rudkin, H. R. E. "The Viscounts Wenman of Tuam and the Barons Wenman of Kilmainham." *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 326-30, 346-49, 365-70.

Rutherford, G. "Admiral De Ternay and an 'English convoy.'" *Mariner's mirror,* XXVI (1940), 158-62.
An encounter near Chesapeake Bay in 1780.

Sackett, Brenda M. "Family papers." *Essex review,* XLIX (1940), 158-61.
Excerpts from letters of William White family papers.

Salmon, David. "The French in Pembrokeshire, 1797." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 332-34.

Saunders, A. C. "Vice-admiral Philip Durell, 1707-1776." *Société Jersiaise: Bulletin annuel,* XIII (1939), 405-06.

Schnath, Georg. *Geschichte Hannovers im Zeitalter der neunten Kur und der englischen Sukzession, 1674-1714.* Vol. I, 1674-1692. (Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Commission für Hannover, XVIII) Pp. xxxi + 814.

Sermoneta, Duchess of. *The Locks of Norbury.* The story of a remarkable family in the XVIIIth and XIXth centuries. London: Murray, 1940. Pp. xii + 390.
Rev. in *Quar. rev.,* CCLXXV, 346-47.

Seymour, William W. *On active service.* London: Bell, 1939. Pp. viii + 332.
A selection of first-hand accounts of British military service, including the operations at Tangier (1661-1684) and the Continental campaigns of 1693-1712.

Shaw, Frank H. *Reluctant pirate.* The true story of Mr. Harry Glasby, one-time chief mate of the London ship *Samuel,* and afterwards sailing-master under Captain Bartholomew Roberts, perhaps the most villainous pirate of them all. Compiled from contemporary records. London and Glasgow: Blackie, 1939. Pp. 226.
Not. in *TLS,* Oct. 28, p. 630.

Records of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights. Vol. I, 1428-1780. Being an alphabetical digest of freemen and apprentices, &c., compiled by C. Harold Ridge. With a short history of the Company by A. Charles Knight. London: Phillimore & Co., 1939. Pp. xvi + 261.
Not. in *TLS,* May 18, p. 247.

Spector, Margaret Marion. *The American department of the British government, 1768-1782.* (Studies in history, economics, and public law, No. 466) New York: Columbia University press, 1940. Pp. 181.

Stevenson, John Horne, and Wood, Marguerite. *Scottish heraldic seals, royal, official, ecclesiastical, collegiate, burghal, personal.* Privately printed at the Glasgow University press, 1940. 3 vols. Pp. vii + 654.

Stock, Leo F. "The Irish parliament and the American Revolution." *Historical records and studies,* XXX (1939), 11-29.

Tayler, Henrietta. *Lady Nithsdale and her family.* London: Lindsay Drummond, 1939. Pp. xiii + 288.
Rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 9, p. 721; by L. G. W. L. in *EHR,* LV, 340-41. § A biography of the heroine who rescued her husband from the Tower of London in 1716.

Thomas, A. H. "The rebuilding of London after the Great Fire." *History*, XXV (1940), 97-112.

"Diary of George Thompson of Newburyport, kept at Forton Prison, England, 1777-1781." *Essex Institute historical collections*, LXXVI (1940), 221-42.

Thomson, Gladys Scott. *The Russells in Bloomsbury, 1669-1771.* London: Cape, 1940. Pp. 374.
Rev. in *TLS*, Feb. 17, p. 88; by M. D. George in *History*, XXV, 26-63; by C. Hobhouse in *Spectator*, March 8, pp. 335-36.

Turner, Edward Raymond, and Megaro, Gaudens. "The king's closet in the eighteenth century." *AHR*, XLV (1940), 761-76.

Turner, Winifred, ed. "The Aufrère papers." *Publications of the Huguenot Society of London*, XL (1940), 1-219.

Twisden, Sir John Ramskill. *The family of Twysden and Twisden; their history and archives.* Completed by C. H. Dudley Ward. London: Murray, [1939]. Pp. vii + 483.
Not. by G. S. T. in *EHR*, LV, 161.

Venn, J. A. *Alumni Cantabrigienses.* Part II. From 1752 to 1900. Vol. I, Abbey—Challis. Cambridge: University press, 1940.
Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 4, 1941, p. 12.

Verneau, F. *Il conflitto anglo-francese, da Luigi XIV alla pace di Vienna.* La lotta per il predominio marittimo e coloniale, 1660-1783. Bologne: L. Cappelli, 1939. Pp. 611.

Vivian-Neal, A. W. "An eighteenth century armory of Somerset." *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, LXXXV (1939), 134-50.
An armory of county families.

Wagner, Fritz. "Die nationale Bedeutung der Act of Settlement von 1701." *Historische Vierteljahrschrift*, XXXI (1939), 685-704.

Wakefield manor book, 1709. Edited by John Charlesworth. (Yorkshire Archaeological Society: Record series, CI) Wakefield: Printed for the Society, 1939. Pp. 232.

Walcott, Robert Richards. "The 'family' and the House: the Churchills and the management of Parliament, 1702-1708." *Harvard University, summaries of theses, 1938*, 1940, pp. 173-76.

Walker, Kenneth. "The Schutz family of Clacton." *Essex review*, XLIX (1940), 19-30.

Wallace, W. S. "Forsyth, Richardson and Company in the fur trade." *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, XXXIV, Sect. II (1940), 187-94.

Wallace, W. S. "An unwritten chapter of the fur-trade." *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, XXXIII, Sect. II (1939), 1-8.

Wardle, Arthur C. "Sir Thomas Johnson and the Jacobite rebels."

Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, XCI (for 1939), 125-37.

Warwick County records. Volume v. Orders made at quarter sessions, Easter, 1665, to Epiphany, 1674. Edited by S. R. Ratcliff and H. C. Johnson. Warwick: L. Edgar Stephens, 1939. Pp. lxxvii + 275.

Weinstock, Maureen M. B., ed. "Hearth tax returns: Oxfordshire, 1665." *Oxfordshire Record Society,* XXI (1940), 1-260.

Wellington, Barrett R. *The mystery of Elizabeth Canning.* New York: J. Ray Peck, 1940. Pp. xi + 209.
The author believes that she was innocent.

Wilkinson, Clennell. *Bonnie Prince Charlie.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1940. Pp. 237.
Rev. by M. Wallace in *TBR,* Dec. 15, p. 5.

Williams, G. H. "The pedigree of Major Francis Pierson." *Société Jersiaise: Bulletin annuel,* XIII (1939), 413-26.

Wilson, J. H. "Industrial activity in the eighteenth century." *Economica,* VII (1940), 150-60.

Wingfield-Stratford, Esmé Cecil. *The foundations of British patriotism.* London: Routledge, [1939]. Pp. xv + 430.

Wood, Marguerite, ed. *Extracts from the records of the Burgh of Edinburgh, 1655-1665.* Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1940. Pp. lxix + 503.
Rev. in *TLS,* Oct. 26, p. 546.

Wyndham, H. A. *A family history, 1410-1688.* The Wyndhams of Norfolk and Somerset. London: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. vii + 324.
Rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 23, 1939, p. 745; by C. Hobhouse in *Spectator,* March 8, pp. 335-36.

Wyndham, Horace. "The siege of 'The Rock.'" *National review,* CXV (1940), 699-705.
Attacks on the Rock of Gibraltar.

The Wynne diaries. Vol. III, 1798-1820. Edited by Anne Fremantle. London: Oxford University press, 1940. Pp. xxvii + 428.
Rev. in *TBR,* Dec. 15, p. 12; in *TLS,* June 29, p. 318; by A. Fremantle in *History,* XXV, 179-80; by C. Hobhouse in *Spectator,* Aug. 9, p. 148.

Zwager, N. "A Dutch visitor to England in 1661 [Sixtus Petri Arnoldinus]." *Tijdschrift voor taal en letteren,* XXVII (1939), 281-95.

IV. PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

Bowler, Hugh. "Blessed Thomas Pickering: some new facts." *Downside review,* LVIII (1940), 291-300.
Executed at Tyburn, May 9, 1679.

Bozell, Ruth Beatrice. "English preachers of the seventeenth century on the art of preaching." *Cornell University abstracts of theses, 1939,* 1940, pp. 56-69.

Bretherton, Francis Fletcher. *The Countess of Huntingdon.* London: Epworth press, 1940. Pp. 48.

Calvert, E. M., and Calvert, R. T. C. *Serjeant Surgeon John Knight: Surgeon General 1664-1680.* London: Heinemann, 1939. Pp. xi + 111.
Not. in *TLS,* Feb. 24, p. 103; by E. S. de B. in *History,* XXV, 278-79.

The letters of Dr. George Cheyne to the Countess of Huntingdon. Edited, with an introduction, by Charles F. Mullett. (Huntington Library publications) San Marino, California: Huntington Library, 1940. Pp. xxiv + 64.
Rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 21, p. 640.

Clow, Archibald and Nan L. "Some chemical aspects of the industrial revolution in Scotland." *Aberdeen University review,* XXVII (1940), 218-28.

Cormack, A. A. "The Professor Robert Hamilton monument." *Aberdeen University review,* XXVII (1939), 46-49.
Details of the life and publications of the Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College. He died in 1829.

Crawford, Benjamin Franklin. *Theological trends in Methodist hymnody.* Carnegie, Pa.: Carnegie Church press, 1939. Pp. 245.

Dow, Robert S. "Thomas Willis (1621-1675) as a comparative neurologist." *Annals of medical history,* II (1940), 181-94.

Evans, George H. "Nathaneal Hodges, M.D." *Annals of medical history,* II (1940), 79-81.

Falconer, J. P. E. "Sir Joseph Banks." Corr. in *TLS,* December 21, 1940, p. 643.

Fasham, E. J. "Rock of Ages." *Baptist quarterly,* X (1940), 94-96.
On the inspiration of Toplady's hymn.

Fletcher, J. M. J. "Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, 1667-1689." *Wiltshire archaeological and natural history magazine,* XLIX (1940), 1-16.

France, R. Sharpe. "London recusants under James II." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 167-68.

James Gregory tercentenary memorial volume. Containing his correspondence with John Collins and his hitherto unpublished mathematical manuscripts. Edited by Herbert Western Turnbull. London: Bell, 1939. Pp. xi + 524.

Hall, Lawrence. "The Clough fund." *Transactions of the Unitarian Historical Society,* VII (1940), 109-30.

Hartford, R. R. "An eighteenth-century sermon." *Hermathena,* No. LVI, 1940, pp. 40-59.

Havens, George R. "Rousseau, Melon, and Sir William Petty." *MLN,* LV (1940), 499-503.

Henderson, G. D. "Professor John Lumsden, 1694-1770." *Aberdeen University review,* XXVII (1940), 106-15.
Professor of Divinity for thirty-five years at King's College.

Henderson, G. D. "The work of a Scottish mystic—James Garden's *Comparative Theology*, 1679." *Church quarterly review*, CXXIX (1940), 191-205.
Some discussion of his brother, George, and of their friends.

Herne, Hilda. "The early history of the microscope." *Discovery*, II (1939), 599-602.

Hulme, Wyndham E. "Lister's account of Sussex ironstone." *Sussex notes and queries*, VIII (1940), 100-02.
A treatise compiled towards the end of the seventeenth century.

Ingram, Edward. "St. Mary's church, Hull, in the eighteenth century." *Publications of the Georgian Society for East Yorkshire*, I, ii (1939), 29-34.

Jewson, Charles B. "St. Mary's, Norwich: persecution and toleration, 1667-1742." *Baptist quarterly*, X (1940), 227-36.

Johnson, Francis R. "Gresham College: precursor of the Royal Society." *Journal of the history of ideas*, I (1940), 413-38.

Jones, Harold W. "The portraits of Thomas Sydenham." *Annals of medical history*, II (1940), 265-70.

Jones, J. I. "The struggle between conformists and noncomformists in Hindley chapel, 1641-1698." *Transactions of the Unitarian Historical Society*, VII (1939), 31-49.

Jones, J. Islan. "The history of the Presbyterian or protestant dissenting chapel, Hindley, 1700-1812." *Transactions of the Unitarian Historical Society*, VII (1940), 139-62.

Jordan, W. K. *The development of religious toleration in England.* Attainment of the theory and accommodations in thought and institutions (1640-1660). Cambridge: Harvard University press, 1940. Pp. 499.
The fourth and concluding volume of his study.

Jordan, W. K. "Sectarian thought and its relation to the development of religious toleration, 1640-1660." *HLQ*, III (1940), 197-223, 289-314, 403-18.

Kelly, Emerson Crosby. "Caleb Hillier Parry." *Medical classics*, V (1940), 5-20.

Kelly, Emerson Crosby. "John Fothergill." *Medical classics*, V (1940), 47-106.

Kelly, Emerson Crosby. "Selections from the writings of John Hunter." *Medical classics*, IV (1940), 401-527.

Kenworthy, F. "The Toleration Act of 1689." *Transactions of the Unitarian Historical Society*, VII (1939), 18-30.

Klingberg, Frank J. *Anglican humanitarianism in colonial New York.* (Church Historical Society publication, No. 11) Philadelphia: Church Historical Society, 1940. Pp. x + 295.

Knoop, Douglas, and Jones, G. P. *A short history of free-masonry to 1730.* Manchester: University press, 1940. Pp. 157.
Not. in *TLS*, Dec. 28, p. 659.

Kraus, Michael. "American and European medicine in the eighteenth century." *Bulletin of the history of medicine,* VIII (1940), 679-95.

Langley, Arthur S. *Birmingham Baptists past and present.* London: Kingsgate press, [1939]. Pp. 262.

Lewis, F. Essex. "Broadmead records." *Baptist quarterly,* X (1940), 221-26.
Various records of the church in Bristol, founded in 1640.

McLaughlin, P. J. "Richard Kirwan. Part III—Dublin before the Union." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXIX (1940), 71-83.

McLaughlin, P. J. "Richard Kirwan. Part IV—Dawn of the nineteenth century in Dublin." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXIX (1940), 281-300.

MacPike, E. F. "Edmond Halley in Chancery proceedings." *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 350.

MacPike, E. F. "The missing portraits of Edmond Halley." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 302.

Milne, H. J. M. "Robert Nelson correspondence." *British Museum quarterly,* XIV (1940), 57-58.

Musser, Ruth, and Krantz, John C., jr. "The friendship of William Withering and Erasmus Darwin." *Bulletin of the history of medicine,* VIII (1940), 844-47.

Ogden, H. V. S. "The state of nature and the decline of Lockian political theory in England, 1760-1800." *AHR,* XLVI (1940), 21-44.

Peaston, A. Elliott. *The prayer book reform movement in the XVIIIth century.* Oxford: Blackwell, 1940. Pp. xi + 116.
Not. in *TLS,* Aug. 31, p. 427.

Pope, Hugh. "A forgotten English Catholic version of the New Testament." *Dublin review,* CCVI (1940), 150-65.
On Robert Witham's edition of 1730.

Pope, Hugh. "An unhappy Biblical scholar." *Irish ecclesiastical record,* LVI (1940), 321-42.
Concerning Alexander Geddes, 1737-1802.

Ray, Sister Mary Augustina. *"The Protestant Tutor*: a forerunner of Benjamin Harris' *New England Primer." Historical records and studies,* XXX (1939), 65-139.

Reid, Adam A. "Benjamin Keach, 1640-1704." *Baptist quarterly,* X (1940), 67-78.

Rolleston, Sir Humphry. "Charles Goodall, M.D., F.R.C.P., a defender of the Royal College of Physicians of London." *Annals of medical history,* II (1940), 1-9.

Rolleston, Sir Humphry. "Jonathan Goddard (1617-1674-5), M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S." *Annals of medical history,* II (1940), 91-97.

Rolleston, Sir Humphry. "Walter Charleton, D.M., F.R.C.P., F.R.S." *Bulletin of the history of medicine,* VIII (1940), 403-16.

Ryan, John K. "John Norris: a seventeenth century English Thomist." *New scholasticism,* XIV (1940), 109-45.

Schlatter, Richard B. *The social ideas of religious leaders, 1660-1688.* (Oxford historical series) London: Oxford University press, 1940. Pp. vii + 248.
Rev. in *TLS,* May 11, p. 228.

Smart, Alexander. "Australia's oldest church, Scotsmen's part in its building." *Scots magazine,* XXXIV (1940), 47-50.

Smith, T. V., and Grene, Marjorie. *From Descartes to Kant.* Readings in the philosophy of the Renaissance and Enlightenment. Chicago: University of Chicago press, 1940. Pp. viii + 899.
Includes discussions of and liberal selections from Hobbes, Newton, Locke, Berkeley, Hume.

Smyth, Charles. *The art of preaching.* A practical survey of preaching in the Church of England, 747-1939. London: S.P.C.K., 1940. Pp. viii + 257.
Rev. in *TLS,* Feb. 17, p. 84. § Chapter IV (pp. 99-167), The Triumph of Tillotson.

Stowe, Walter Herbert. "The Scottish Episcopal succession and the validity of Bishop Seabury's orders." *Historical magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* IX (1940), 322-48.

Sykes, Norman. "'The Buccaneer Bishop': Lancelot Blackburn, 1658-1743." *Church quarterly review,* CXXX (1940), 81-100.

Taylor, E. G. R. "'The English Atlas' of Moses Pitt, 1680-83." *Geographical journal,* XCV (1940), 292-99.

Waterhouse, E. S. "The English deists." *Religions,* No. 30, 1940, pp. 19-25.

Whipple, Robert S. "Instruments in science and industry." *Advancement of science,* I (1940), 175-90.

Whitaker, W. B. *The eighteenth-century English Sunday.* A study of Sunday observance from 1677 to 1837. London: Epworth press, 1940. Pp. 304.
Not. in *TLS,* May 25, p. 259.

Whiting, C. E. *Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham (1674-1721), and his diocese.* (Published for the Church Historical Society) London: S.P.C.K., 1940. Pp. xii + 388.
Rev. in *TLS,* July 20, p. 347.

Whitley, W. T. "The Baptist annual register, 1790." *Baptist quarterly,* X (1940), 122-26.

Willey, Basil. *The eighteenth century background.* Studies on the idea of nature in the thought of the period. London: Chatto & Windus, 1940. Pp. viii + 302.
Rev. in *Durham Univ. jour.,* I, 237-38; in *TLS,* June 22, p. 302; by J. C. Maxwell in *Scrutiny,* VIII, 444-47; by John Hayward in *Spectator,* Feb. 9, pp.

188-89. § Companion volume to his work on the seventeenth century. Table of contents: The Turn of the Century; The Wisdom of God in the Creation; Cosmic Toryism; Natural Morality; "Nature" in Satire; David Hume, Defender of "Nature" against "Reason"; David Hartley and Nature's Education; Holbach's *Système de la Nature*; Joseph Priestley and the Socinian Moonlight; "Nature" in Revolution and Reaction; "Nature" in Wordsworth.

Wood, S. "The Rev. William Vickers, the 'evill doctor.'" *Annals of medical history,* II (1940), 404-21.

Vickers claimed a cure for the King's Evil and wrote a pamphlet thereon (1708).

Yocum, Henry Wesley. "Dr. Hans Sloane, collector: letters from John Lely." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 404-05.

V. ARTS AND CRAFTS

Anderson, R. C. "Some contemporary prints of the first *Britannia* (1682)." *Mariner's mirror,* XXVI (1940), 270-75.

Ayscough, Anthony. *Country house baroque.* Photographs of eighteenth century ornament, mostly stucco-work in English and Irish country houses and in some Dublin houses. Foreword by Sacheverell Sitwell; descriptions by M. Jourdain. London: Heywood Hill, 1940. 9 leaves and 45 plates.

Not. in *TLS,* Aug. 24, p. 415.

Beard, Charles R. " 'Night-caps' of the XVII and XVIII centuries." *Connoisseur,* CV (1940), 246-49.

Blom, Eric. "The happy ending." *Monthly musical record,* LXX (1940), 81-87.

Blom, Eric. "Traditions and conventions." *Monthly musical record,* LXIX (1939), 264-70.

Bodkin, Thomas. "James Barry." *Apollo,* XXXII (1940), 144-47.

Bond, Marjorie N. *Arts and crafts in Georgian England.* (University of North Carolina Library Extension publications, VI, vi) Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina press, 1940. Pp. 35.

Brooke, Iris. *Western European costume and its relation to the theatre.* Vol. I. Thirteenth to seventeenth century. Vol. II. Seventeenth to mid-nineteenth century. London: Harrap; New York: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. 151, 144.

Brooking, Cecil. "Oxford men in Dighton prints." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 201-06.

Callender, Geoffrey. "Thomas Milton and John Cleveley." *Mariner's mirror,* XXVI (1940), 219-22.

Details about the artists and the set of dockyard engravings published by Milton, 1753-56; an answer to a query on p. 104.

Carse, Adam. "Ignaz Holzbauer." *Monthly musical record,* LXIX (1939), 208-09.

Clay, Charles T. "Notes on the ancestors and descendants of Pezé Pilleau, London goldsmith." *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London,* XVI (1940), 338-68.

Contains notes on members of the family in England during the eighteenth century.

Courtauld, Samuel Augustine. *Some silver wrought by the Courtauld family of London, goldsmiths in the eighteenth century.* Oxford: Privately printed at the Shakespeare Head press, 1940. Pp. xii + 129; 64 plates.
The silver is described by E. Alfred Jones.

Crump, W. B. "The 'Warburton' sketch book." *Yorkshire archaeological journal,* XXXV (1940), 61-64.
Unpublished drawings of John Warburton in Lansdowne MS. 914.

Curran, C. P. "Jesuit influence in baroque art." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXIX (1940), 351-66.

"The XVIIIth century in Scotland: a brief survey." *Apollo,* XXXII (1940), 87-90.

Esdaile, K. A. "Cousin to Pepys and Dryden: a note on the works of Mrs. Elizabeth Creed of Tichmarsh." *Burlington magazine,* LXXVII (1940), 24-27.

Esdaile, K. A. "Drawings by John Bushnell." *Bodleian Library record,* I (1940), 151-52.

Gardner, Bellamy. "A burlesque band at Ranelagh in 1759." *Connoisseur,* CVI (1940), 186-89.

Geiringer, Karl. "Haydn as an opera composer." *Proceedings of the Musical Association,* LXVI (1940), 23-32.

Gibbon, Reginald. "Ely Cathedral, 1600-1720." *Church quarterly review,* CXXX (1940), 28-46.

Grigson, Geoffrey. "George Stubbs, 1724-1806." *Signature,* XIII (January, 1940), 15-32.

de Grimston, Lady Waechter. "Grimston Garth." *Publications of the Georgian Society for East Yorkshire,* I, ii (1939), 25-28.
Built 1780-86, under the influence of Strawberry Hill.

Gwyn, Norman B. "An interpretation of the Hogarth print 'The Arms of the Company of Undertakers.'" *Bulletin of the history of medicine,* VIII (1940), 115-27.

"Notes of the day: Handel's choruses." *Monthly musical record,* LXX (1940), 25-28.

Haselden, R. B. "A note on James Northcote and John Opie." *HLQ,* III (1940), 471-76.

Haynes, E. B. "A naval array." *Apollo,* XXXI (1940), 74-77, 125-27.

Hill, Henry H. "Architecture of the past in Cork." *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archeological Society,* XLIV (1939), 89-93.

d'Houville, Gérard. "Fleurs et bouquets de John Edwards." *Revue des deux mondes,* LVI (1940), 304-09.

Hughes, C. E. "Hepplewhite and Sheraton." *Apollo,* XXXI (1940), 94-96.

Hughes, G. Bernard. "The genius of George Morland." *Apollo,* XXXII (1940), 68-70, 118-20.

James, G. F. "The Admiralty buildings, 1695-1723." *Mariner's mirror,* XXVI (1940), 356-74.

Johnston, G. D. "Repairs to St. Peter's, Wisborough Green." *Sussex notes and queries,* VIII (1940), 118-21.
Charges for repairs to the church in the year 1712.

Jones, Alfred E. "Paul Crespin, Huguenot goldsmith." *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London,* XVI (1940), 375-80.

Lancaster, H. Boswell. "John Sadler, potter and transfer printer." *Connoisseur,* CV (1940), 22-27.

Langwill, Lyndesay G. "The bassoon: its origin and evolution." *Proceedings of the Musical Association,* LXVI (1940), 1-21.

Longfield, Ada K. "History of carpet-making in Ireland in the eighteenth century." *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,* LXX (1940), 63-89.

McDonald, Robert. "Hogarth as a tonic." *Print collector's quarterly,* XXVII (1940), 433-55.

Müller-Hartmann, Robert. "Two unknown letters of Charles Burney." *Journal of the Warburg Institute,* III (1940), 161-64.
Two letters of Burney, dated Nov. 3, 1797, and Jan. 19, 1798.

Mundy, P. D. "The furniture of a person of fashion in 1781." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 261-62.

Murray, Edward Croft. "John Downman's 'Original First Studies of Distinguished Persons.'" *British Museum quarterly,* XIV (1940), 60-66.

Pevsner, Nikolaus. *Academies of art past and present.* Cambridge: University press, 1940. Pp. xiv + 323.
Includes some discussion of the Royal Academy and its precursors.

Sachs, Curt. *The history of musical instruments.* New York: Norton, 1940. Pp. 505.
Rev. by H. Taubman in *TBR,* Dec. 29, p. 6. § See Chaps. 16-17 for the baroque period (1600-1750) and Romanticism (1750-1900).

Sands, Mollie. "The bicentenary of Arne's songs in 'As You Like It.'" *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 416-17.

Sands, Mollie. "English singers of the eighteenth century." *Monthly musical record,* LXX (1940), 56-60, 76-80.

Sands, Mollie. "Music of the eighteenth-century pleasure gardens." *Monthly musical record,* LXIX (1939), 303-07.

Scott, Marion M. "A new monument to Haydn." *Monthly musical record,* LXX (1940), 129-33.

Scott, Marion M. "Playthings come alive." *Monthly musical record,* LXX (1940), 12-15.
Part books of the Anacreontic Society at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, 1766-1794.

Sewter, A. C. "Kneller and the English Augustan portrait." *Burlington magazine,* LXXVII (1940), 106-15.

"Silver salvers, waiters and trays." *Apollo,* XXXI (1940), 147-52.

"Silver tankards and mugs." *Apollo,* XXXII (1940), 103-07.

"Silver teapots and caddies." *Apollo,* XXXII (1940), 27-32.

Souper, F. O. "The pedigree of the pot-pourri." *Monthly musical record,* LXX (1940), 60-63.

Steevenson, Muriel. "Jacobite emblems." *Apollo,* XXXI (1940), 102-05, XXXII (1940), 41-44.

Strangways, H. A. Fox. "The genius of Purcell." *Listener,* November 21, 1940, p. 749.

Struve, Peter. "English tissue-printing in Russia: an episode in Russian economic history." *Slavonic and East European review,* XIX (*Slavonic year-book,* 1939-40), 303-10.

A factory for making textile print-goods founded at Krasnoe Selo in 1753 by William Chamberlin and Richard Cozens.

Symonds, R. W. "Craft of the cabinet-maker illustrated by examples in the collection of Mr. Frederick Poke." *Connoisseur,* CV (1940), 200-07.

Symonds, R. W. *Masterpieces of English furniture and clocks of the 17th and 18th centuries.* London: B. T. Batsford, 1940.

Rev. by E. Wenham in *Apollo,* XXXII, 158-59; by N. Pevsner in *Spectator,* CLXV (1940), 552.

Symonds, R. W. "Provincial furniture of the XVI to the XVIII centuries, illustrated by examples in the collection of Mr. Alfred Jowett, of Killinghall." *Connoisseur,* CVI (1940), 190-97.

Symonds, R. W. "A royal scrutoire: English furniture in Portugal." *Connoisseur,* CV (1940), 233-36.

Symonds, R. W. "Walnut tree furniture illustrated by examples in the collection of Mr. Alfred Jowett." *Connoisseur,* CVI (1940), 96-101.

Tapp, W. H. "Jefferyes Hamett O'Neale—artist." *Apollo,* XXXI (1940), 156-60, XXXII (1940), 53-57.

Tapp, W. H. "Joseph Duvivier, china painter of Chelsea and Tournai." *Apollo,* XXXI (1940), 11-15, 65-69.

Wenham, Edward. "XVIIIth-century bureaux and smaller desks." *Apollo,* XXXII (1940), 33-35.

Wenham, Edward. "Wall mirrors." *Apollo,* XXXI (1940), 153-55.

Westrup, J. A. "Amateurs in seventeenth-century England." *Monthly musical record,* LXIX (1939), 257-63.

Westrup, J. A. "A minor English master." *Listener,* July 18, 1940, p. 105.

On William Boyce's music.

Westrup, J. A. "Purcell and his operatic style." *Listener,* August 22, 1940, p. 285.

Wind, Edgar. "Julian the Apostate at Hampton Court." *Journal of the Warburg Institute,* III (1940), 127-37.

The seventeenth volume of the Wren Society. Edited by Arthur T. Bolton and H. Duncan Hendry. Designs and drawings by Sir Christopher Wren, Sir John Vanbrugh, [and others]. Oxford: Wren Society, 1940. Pp. 86 + 66 plates.

Not. in *TLS,* June 15, p. 295.

Wright, Reginald W. M. "William Hoare, R.A., of Bath." *Apollo,* XXXI (1940), 39-42.

Yale University. *Exhibition of eighteenth century Italian landscape painting and its influence in England. Bulletin of the Associates in Fine Arts,* IX, ii, 1940. 44 plates and descriptions.

VI. LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Anderson, Paul Bunyan. "Thomas Gordon and John Mottley, *A Trip through London,* 1728." *PQ,* XIX (1940), 244-60.

Avery, Emmett L. "The Richmond theatre in 1734 and 1735." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 262.

Beers, Cora Lee. "Longinus and the disintegration of English neoclassicism." *Stanford University, abstracts of dissertations, 1939-40,* XV (1940), 60-65.

Bernbaum, Ernest. "Recent works on prose fiction before 1800." *MLN,* LV (1940), 54-65.

Bieler, Ludwig. "Palaeography and spiritual tradition." *Studies: an Irish quarterly review,* XXIX (1940), 269-80.

Bigelow, Leslie Platt. "The style and wit of the Restoration comedy of manners." *Ohio State University, abstracts of doctoral dissertations, 1939-40,* No. 32, 1940, pp. 159-65.

Black, Frank Gees. *The epistolary novel in the late eighteenth century.* A descriptive and bibliographical study. (University of Oregon monographs. Studies in literature and philology, No. 2) Eugene: University of Oregon, 1940. Pp. iv + 184.

App. A lists 816 items of epistolary fiction, 1740-1840.

Bond, Donald F. "*The Gentleman's Magazine.*" *MP,* XXXVIII (1940), 85-100.

Review article on Carlson's book (1938) with corrections and additions.

Bradner, Leicester. *Musae Anglicanae.* A history of Anglo-Latin poetry, 1500-1925. (Modern Language Association of America, General series, X) New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1940. Pp. xii + 383.

Chapters VII-VIII of this much-needed book deal with the Restoration and eighteenth century. Bradner has found the University exercise and the anthology rich stores, has observed the rise of types and forms, and has furnished much information on subjects, style, and circumstances of publication. The largest names among these poets are Addison, Gray, and Johnson; smaller men were Hobbes, Hannes, Alsop, Pitcairne, Dillingham, Robert and John Freind, Bisse, Holdsworth, Loveling, Maittaire, Hardinge, King, Bourne, and

many another Anglo-Latin. The long chronological list of poems from 1510 to 1925 is a solid evidence as to the invasion of Britain by the Roman muse.

Brockdorff, Baron Cay v. *Gelehrte Gesellschaften im XVII. Jahrhundert.* (Veröffentlichungen der Hobbes-Gesellschaft, XI) Kiel: Lipsius und Tischer, 1940. Pp. 79.

Brooking, Cecil. "Actresses on the tiles." *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 330-34.

Brooking, Cecil. "Stage folk in Dighton prints." *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 403-07, 438-40.

Brown, E. K. "Matthew Arnold and the eighteenth century." *University of Toronto quarterly,* IX (1940), 202-13.

Brown, Herbert Ross. *The sentimental novel in America, 1789-1860.* Durham: Duke University press, 1940. Pp. ix + 407.

Chapters II-IV treat of the themes and forms of eighteenth-century English fictioneers, particularly Richardson and Sterne. Browne has sought diligently and wrought not too seriously; this subject well illustrates the great British influence on early American reading and writing.

Brunt, Captain Samuel, *pseud. A voyage to Cacklogallinia.* With a description of the religion, policy, customs and manners of that country. Reproduced from the original edition, 1727, with an introduction by Marjorie Nicolson. (Facsimile Text Society publications, 48) New York: Columbia University press for the Facsimile Text Society, 1940. Pp. xv + 167.

Not. in *TLS,* June 29, p. 319; rev. by J. R. Sutherland in *RES,* XVI, 476-78. § This lunar piece of Gulliveriana, in a line from John Wilkins and Francis Godwin, illustrates the history of science (aeronautics) and the history of economics (speculation).

Cahill, Edward. "Irish scholarship in the penal era." *Irish ecclesiastical record,* LVI (1940), 21-48.

Clark, T. Blake. *Oriental England.* A study of oriental influences in eighteenth century England as reflected in the drama. Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh, 1939. Pp. xiii + 200.

Daniels, R. Balfour. *Some seventeenth-century worthies in a twentieth-century mirror.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina press, 1940. Pp. x + 156.

Rev. by P. M. Jack in *TBR,* July 28, p. 5. § Twenty-two short essays. The worthies include Walton, Cowley, Pepys, Browne, Halifax, Dorothy Osborne, Marvell.

Deutsch, Albert. "Tom O'Bedlam and his song." *Yale review,* XXIX (1940), 856-61.

Dibdin, Edward Rimbault. "The bi-centenary of 'Rule Britannia.'" *Music & letters,* XXI (1940), 275-90.

Douglas, David C. "The development of English mediaeval scholarship between 1660 and 1730." *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society,* XXI (1939), 21-39.

Dyson, H. V. D., and Butt, John. *Augustans and Romantics, 1689-1830.* With chapters on art, economics and philosophy by Geoffrey Webb, F. J. Fisher, and H. A. Hodges. (Introductions

to literature, edited by Bonamy Dobrée, Vol. III) London: Cresset press, 1940. Pp. 318.

English literature, 1650-1800. Edited by John C. Mendenhall. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1940. Pp. xxiii + 1166.

Esdaile, Arundell. *Autolycus' pack and other light wares*: being essays, addresses and verses. London: Grafton, 1940. Pp. x + 221.

Rev. in *TLS*, May 25, p. 258. § Reprinted essays, including "John Dunton, bookseller" (pp. 26-35), "Aspects of Johnson" (pp. 36-73), "Boswell in his diaries" (pp. 74-92).

Evans, B. Ifor. "The eighteenth century." *Tradition and Romanticism.* Studies in English poetry from Chaucer to W. B. Yeats. London: Methuen, 1940. Pp. 76-98.

Evans, Frank B., III. "Thomas Taylor, Platonist of the Romantic period." *PMLA*, LV (1940), 1060-79.

Gallaway, Francis. *Reason, rule, and revolt in English classicism.* New York: Scribner's, 1940. Pp. xii + 371.

Gallaway, W. F., jr. "The conservative attitude toward fiction, 1770-1830." *PMLA*, LV (1940), 1041-59.

Gilbert, Allan H., ed. *Literary criticism: Plato to Dryden.* New York: American Book Co., 1940. Pp. ix + 704.

Of works printed during the age of Dryden this volume includes essays by Milton, Pierre Nicole, Dryden, Saint-Évremond, Edward Phillips. A feature of the book is the large amount of newly translated material from the Italian Renaissance.

Gove, Philip B. *"Jackson's Oxford Journal." N&Q*, CLXXVIII (1940), 98.

Cf. Cecil Brooking, p. 157.

Hanbury-Williams, Major-General Sir John. "Peg Woffington and her portraits." *Connoisseur*, CVI (1940), 227-33.

Harbage, Alfred. "Elizabethan-Restoration palimpsest." *MLR*, XXXV (1940), 287-319.

Hook, J. N. "Three imitations of Spenser." *MLN*, LV (1940), 431-32.

Hudson, Derek. "Three hundred years of University journalism." *Oxford*, VII (1940), 54-64.

Hughes, Leo. "Attitudes of some Restoration dramatists toward farce." *PQ*, XIX (1940), 268-87.

Hughes, Leo. "The early career of *farce* in the theatrical vocabulary." *University of Texas studies in English*, 1940, pp. 82-95.

Humphreys, A. L. "The highwayman and his chap-book." *N&Q*, CLXXVIII (1940), 308-12, 326-30, 347-50, 368-72.

Jonas, Leah. *The divine science.* The aesthetic of some representative seventeenth-century English poets. (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 151) New York: Columbia University press, 1940. Pp. xii + 292.

An examination of the theories of poetry held by seventeen poets (including

Milton, excluding Dryden) of the seventeenth century; the Restoration figures are Davenant, Cowley, Marvell, and Denham. Jonas uses their scattered pronouncements in prose and rhyme "with a view to demonstrating what beliefs were common concerning the nature, the purpose, and the practice of their art."

Jones, Richard F. "Science and criticism in the neo-classical age of English literature." *Journal of the history of ideas,* I (1940), 381-412.

Joshi, K. L. "The London Journal, 1719-1738." *Journal of the University of Bombay,* IX (1940), 33-66.

Keith, Alexander. "A John Skinner manuscript." *Aberdeen University review,* XXVII (1940), 211-17.
His Latin version of "Christ's Kirk on the green."

Knowles, David. "Durham books and English scholars." *Dublin review,* CCVII (1940), 94-112.
A review article on D. C. Douglas' *English scholars* (1939).

Lee, Rensselaer W. "*Ut pictura poesis*: the humanistic theory of painting." *Art bulletin,* XXII (1940), 197-269.
A thoughtful and thorough study.

Lewis, C. Day. "I wish I had been born in 1740." *Listener,* August 1, 1940, pp. 157-58.

MacMillan, Dougald. "Some notes on eighteenth-century Essex plays." *MLN,* LV (1940), 176-83.
Supplementary to Blair's edition of Banks's *Unhappy favourite* (1939).

Marriott, Sir John. *English history in English fiction.* London and Glasgow: Blackie & Son, 1940. Pp. xii + 308.
Rev. in *TLS,* Aug. 3, p. 376; by H. Robinson in *AHR,* XLVI, 129-30. § See Chaps. xiii-xviii.

Mathews, Ernst Garland. "Studies in Anglo-Spanish cultural and literary relations, 1598-1700." *Harvard University, summaries of theses, 1938,* 1940, pp. 304-13.

Mossner, Ernest C. "Rousseau hero-worship: an unpublished intimate record of 1766." *MLN,* LV (1940), 449-51.

Neff, Emery. *A revolution in European poetry, 1660-1900.* New York: Columbia University press, 1940. Pp. xi + 279.
An examination of English, French, German, and Italian poetry under the following heads: Tradition and Reason; The Voice of the North; Joy in Commonalty Spread; The Glory that was Greece; Nature; Wonder; This Uneasy Heart of Ours.

Nicolson, Marjorie. "Cosmic voyages." *ELH,* VII (1940), 83-107.

Parker, William Riley. *Milton's contemporary reputation.* An essay together with *A tentative list of printed allusions to Milton, 1641-1674,* and facsimile reproductions of five contemporary pamphlets written in answer to Milton. (Ohio State University, Graduate school studies, Contributions in languages and literature, No. 7) Columbus: Ohio State University press, 1940. Pp. ix + 299.

Patton, Lewis. "Coleridge and the 'Enquirer' series." *RES,* XVI (1940), 188-89.

Potter, George Reuben. "Donne's *Paradoxes* in 1707." *MLN*, LV (1940), 53.

Powell, L. F. "'The History of St. Kilda.'" *RES*, XVI (1940), 44-53.

Power, William. "Grub Street." *Library review*, Autumn, 1940, pp. 279-84.

Pratt, John Miller. "The influence of Shakespeare on English tragedy, 1700-1750." *Harvard University, summaries of theses, 1938*, 1940, pp. 320-25.

Ransom, Harry. "The date of the first copyright law." *University of Texas studies in English*, 1940, pp. 117-22.

Reese, Harold. "A borrower from Quarles and Herbert." *MLN*, LV (1940), 50-52.

On *Miscellanea* (1669) by J. H.

Reynolds, Paul Everett. "The English sonnet sequence, 1783-1845." *Harvard University, summaries of theses, 1938*, 1940, pp. 328-30.

Sands, Mollie. "English song-writers of the eighteenth century." *Monthly musical record*, LXIX (1939), 228-33.

Schuster, M. Lincoln, ed. *A treasury of the world's great letters.* New York: Simon and Schuster, 1940. Pp. xlviii + 563.

Includes letters by Chesterfield, Johnson (2), Boswell, and Priestley.

Sharp, Robert Lathrop. *From Donne to Dryden.* The revolt against metaphysical poetry. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina press, 1940. Pp. xiii + 221.

Rev. by R. Wellek in *PQ*, XX (1941), 90-92; by H. W. Wells in *Sewanee rev.*, XLVIII, 552-55. § Concludes with chapters on the protest of the poets (including Waller, Denham, Cowley), on the return to nature (Davenant, Hobbes, and others), on new standards in style, and on Dryden.

Shepherd, T. B. *Methodism and the literature of the eighteenth century.* London: Epworth press, 1940. Pp. 286.

Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 26, p. 540.

The promise of the title is not fulfilled until the reader arrives at the last three chapters, which purpose to show the attitude of the literary men of the time toward Methodism and to appraise its influence on eighteenth-century literature. Most of the book is devoted to the writings of John Wesley and other early Methodist preachers, quotations from whose journals, letters, and tracts illustrate better their religious doctrines than their literary significance. Cowper and Blake are dealt with in four pages each. The author finds Methodism and Romanticism a part of the same spirit, and attributes to Wesley, himself a classicist, a large share in the best of the movement that led to a revitalization of religious life as well as literature. K.K.W.

Shudofsky, M. Maurice. *"The Gentleman-Cully."* *MLN*, LV (1940), 396-99.

On the anonymous play of 1701.

Shuster, George N. *The English ode from Milton to Keats.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 150) New York: Columbia University press, 1940. Pp. vi + 314.

Rev. by P. Hutchison in *TBE*, March 2, 1941, p. 2.

Sloane, William. "Some plagiarisms in the 17th century books of advice to children." *MLN,* LV (1940), 416-18.

Speirs, John. *The Scots literary tradition.* An essay in criticism. London: Chatto & Windus, 1940. Pp. viii + 191.

Rev. in *TLS,* Aug. 3, p. 376. § Chapters on the Scots in the seventeenth century, Allan Ramsay, Robert Fergusson, Burns, and the Scottish ballads. Reprinted in large part from *Scrutiny.*

Stauffer, Donald A. "A parasitical form of biography." *MLN,* LV (1940), 289-92.

Stern, Bernard Herbert. *The rise of romantic hellenism in English literature, 1732-1786.* Menasha, Wis.: Banta, 1940. Pp. x + 182.

Chapters on the three forces in the rise of hellenism (archaeology, travel books, Winckelmannian aesthetics), followed by an analysis of the hellenism of Thomson, Collins, the Wartons, Gray, and others.

Tail, Stephen. "English theatre riots." *Theatre arts,* XXIV (1940), 97-104.

Taylor, Houghton W. "Modern fiction and the doctrine of uniformity." *PQ,* XIX (1940), 225-36.

Tillotson, Geoffrey. "Eighteenth-century poetic diction." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association.* Vol. XXV, 1939. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1940. Pp. 59-80.

Valency, Maurice J. *The tragedies of Herod & Mariamne.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 145) New York: Columbia University press, 1940. Pp. ix + 304.

Includes discussion of the plays by Pordage, Orrery, and Fenton.

Wall, David. "Thomas Green, lover of literature, 1768-1825." *Caian,* XLIX (1940), 9-12.

Wallas, May. "Sur la fortune de l'abbé de Saint-Pierre en Angleterre au XVIII[e] siècle." *RLC,* XX (1940), 209-16.

Wallis, N. Hardy. "'Fugitive poetry.' An eighteenth century collection." *Essays by divers hands.* Being the transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom. Vol. XVIII. London: Milford, 1940. Pp. 43-66.

Warner, James H. "The basis of J.-J. Rousseau's contemporaneous reputation in England." *MLN,* LV (1940), 270-80.

Wasserman, Earl R. "Elizabethan poetry 'improved.'" *MP,* XXXVII (1940), 357-69.

Wasserman, Earl R. "The return of the enjambed couplet." *ELH,* VII (1940), 239-52.

Wells, Henry W. *New poets from old.* A study in literary genetics. New York: Columbia University press, 1940. Pp. x + 356.

Contains interesting analyses of the heritage in technique, form, and spirit from the Augustans by Belloc, the three Sitwells, Wallace Stevens, and other modern writers of verse.

Wheeler, Joseph Towne. "Books owned by Marylanders, 1700-1776." *Maryland historical magazine,* XXXV (1940), 337-53.
Contains data on American dispersion of English books.

Wiley, Autrey Nell, ed. *Rare prologues and epilogues, 1642-1700.* London: Allen & Unwin, 1940. Pp. xlv + 358.
Rev. in *Spectator,* Nov. 22, pp. 550-52; in *TLS,* Sept. 21, p. 484. § Two score rare pieces reprinted with full apparatus, helpful indices, and an essay on the prologue-epilogue *genre.*

Worcester, David. *The art of satire.* Cambridge: Harvard University press, 1940. Pp. vii + 191.
Rev. by M. C. Randolph in *PQ,* XX (1941), 93-95. § Contains discussions of Dryden, Swift, Fielding, *inter alia*; Worcester calls 1663-1750 the age of ridicule and the succeeding period that of the rebirth of irony.

Wright, Louis B. *The first gentlemen of Virginia.* Intellectual qualities of the early colonial ruling class. San Marino, California: Huntington Library, 1940. Pp. xi + 373.
Rev. by H. I. Brock in *TBR,* June 16, p. 2. § Contains information on American possession of English books of the classical period.

Wright, Ruth C. "Letters from Humfrey Wanley to Eric Benzelius and Peter the Great's librarian." *Durham University journal,* I (1940), 185-97.

VII. INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

Joseph Addison

Noack, Friedrich Ernst. *Die bürgerlichen Züge in Addisons "Cato."* Berlin diss. Berlin: Funk, 1940. Pp. 48.

Tucker, William John. "Two great essayists." *Catholic world,* CL (1940), 445-51.
On Addison and Steele.

Jane Austen

Alexander, Samuel. "The art of Jane Austen." *Philosophical and literary pieces.* London: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. 138-63.
Reprinted from *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library,* 1928.

Brown, Helen. *Jane Austen.* A play. London: Duckworth, 1939. Pp. 95.

Dodds, M. H. "Notes on Jane Austen's novels." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 330-32.

Harding, D. W. "Regulated hatred: an aspect of the work of Jane Austen." *Scrutiny,* VIII (1940), 346-62.

Ragg, Laura M. "Jane Austen and the war of her time." *Contemporary review,* November, 1940, pp. 544-49.

Three evening prayers. San Francisco: Colt press, 1940. 18 leaves and facsimile.

Tompkins, J. M. S. "*Elinor and Marianne*: a note on Jane Austen." *RES,* XVI (1940), 33-43.

Richard Bentley

Bacon, Leonard. "Old fables for new critics." *Saturday review of literature,* April 20, 1940, pp. 3-4, 16-17.

George Berkeley

Barnes, Winston H. F. "Did Berkeley understand Locke?" *Mind,* XLIX (1940), 52-57.

Johnston, Joseph. "Locke, Berkeley, and Hume as monetary theorists." *Hermathena,* No. LVI, 1940, pp. 77-83.

Johnston, Joseph. "A synopsis of Berkeley's monetary philosophy." *Hermathena,* No. LV, 1940, pp. 73-86.

Luce, A. A. "The Berkeleian idea of sense." *Hermathena,* No. LV, 1940, pp. 23-34.

Luce, A. A. "Development within Berkeley's *Commonplace Book.*" *Mind,* XLIX (1940), 42-51.

Luce, A. A. "The philosophical correspondence between Berkeley and Johnson." *Hermathena,* No. LVI, 1940, pp. 93-112.

Nevile, G. C. "Berkeley, basic speech and basic money." *National review,* CXIV (1940), 72-74.

William Blake

(See also *Thomas Gray*)

Brown, Allan R. "Blake's drawings for the *Book of Enoch.*" *Burlington magazine,* LXXVII (1940), 80-85.

Heinrich, G. "Der englische Gott in der Dichtung von William Blake." *Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung,* 1939, No. 381.

Hind, A. M. "Wood-blocks by William Blake." *British Museum quarterly,* XIV (1940), 37.

Lowery, Margaret Ruth. *Windows of the morning.* A critical study of William Blake's *Poetical Sketches,* 1783. (Yale studies in English, Vol. 93) New Haven: Yale University press, 1940. Pp. ix + 246.

Rev. by R. Wellek in *PQ,* XX (1941), 92-93.

Nanavutty, Piloo. "Some Eastern influences on William Blake's prophetic books." *University of Cambridge, abstracts of dissertations, 1938-39,* 1940, p. 73.

Poetry and prose of William Blake. Edited by Geoffrey Keynes. Complete in one volume. London: Nonesuch press, 1939. Pp. xi + 936.

Ruggles, Alice McGuffey. "The kinship of Blake, Vachel Lindsay, and D. H. Lawrence." *Poet lore,* XLVI (1940), 88-92.

Viscount Bolingbroke

Baratier, Paul. *Lettres inédites de Bolingbroke à Lord Stair 1716-1720.* Trévoux: Imprimerie de Trévoux, 1939. Pp. 106.

Rev. by H. N. Fieldhouse in *JMH,* XII, 242-44.

Baratier, Paul. *Lord Bolingbroke, ses écrits politiques.* (Annales de l'Université de Lyon, troisieme série, lettres, fasicule 7) Paris: Société d'édition Les Belles Lettres, 1939. Pp. 372.
Rev. by R. H. Murray in *Contemp. rev.*, CLVI, 759-60; by H. N. Fieldhouse in *JMH*, XII, 242-44.

James Boswell

Bennett, Charles H. "A Boswell reference." Corr. in *TLS*, May 18, 1940, p. 248.

"Boswell and his ego. Some bicentenary reflections. A reputation redressed." *TLS*, October 26, 1940, p. 542.

Keith, Alexander. "Boswell's Boswell." *Listener*, XXIV (November 7, 1940), 667-68.

Murray, John. "Notes on Johnson's movements in Scotland. Suggested attributions to Boswell in the *Caledonian Mercury.*" *N&Q*, CLXXVIII (1940), 3-5, 182-85.

Murray, John. "Some civil cases of James Boswell, 1772-74." *Juridical review*, LII (1940), 222-51.

Pottle, Frederick A. "Boswell's 'Life of Johnson': translations." *N&Q*, CLXXVIII (1940), 50-51.

Roughead, William, *Rascals revived.* London: Cassell, 1940. Pp. xi + 332.
Concerning Boswell and his client James Gilkie, and other eighteenth century cases.

Warnock, Robert. "Boswell and some Italian literati." *Interchange fortnightly*, I (1940), 82-83.

Charlotte Brooke

Gantz, Kenneth F. "Charlotte Brooke's *Reliques of Irish Poetry* and the Ossianic controversy." *University of Texas studies in English*, 1940, pp. 137-56.

Sir Thomas Browne

Cline, James M. "Hydriotaphia." *Five studies in literature.* (University of California publications in English, VIII, i) Berkeley: University of California press, 1940. Pp. 73-100.

Finch, Jeremiah S. "An author-corrected Urne-Buriall." Corr. in *TLS*, March 16, 1940, p. 140.
Cf. corr. *ibid.*, by John Carter, May 11, p. 236.

Finch, Jeremiah S. "Early drafts of *The Garden of Cyrus.*" *PMLA*, LV (1940), 742-47.

Finch, Jeremiah S. "Sir Thomas Browne and the quincunx." *SP*, XXXVII (1940), 274-82.

George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham

Avery, Emmett L. "The stage popularity of *The Rehearsal*, 1671-1777." *Research studies, State College of Washington*, VII (1939), 201-04.

John Bunyan

MacCarthy, Desmond. "Bunyan and the heroic life." *Listener,* XXIV (November 28, 1940), 761-62.

Edmund Burke

Barker, Ernest. "Edmund Burke et la Révolution Française." *Revue philosophique,* CXXVIII (1939), 129-60.

Osborn, Annie Marion. *Rousseau and Burke.* A study of the idea of liberty in eighteenth-century political thought. London: Oxford University press, 1940. Pp. xi + 272.

Rev. in *TLS,* Sept. 14, p. 467; by F. J. C. Hearnshaw in *History,* XXV, 178-79; by G. M. Young in *Spectator,* July 5, p. 18.

Wecter, Dixon. "Burke, Franklin, and Samuel Petrie." *HLQ,* III (1940), 315-38.

Wecter, Dixon. "Burke's error regarding sugar-crystals." *MLN,* LV (1940), 47-50.

Wecter, Dixon. "Burke's theory of words, images, and emotion." *PMLA,* LV (1940), 167-81.

Young, G. M. "An essay by Burke." Corr. in *TLS,* August 3, 1940, p. 375.

Cf. corr. *ibid.,* by Philip Magnus, Aug. 10, p. 387.

Fanny Burney

The diary of Fanny Burney. A selection, edited with an introduction by Lewis Gibbs. (Everyman's library) London: Dent; New York: Dutton, 1940. Pp. xv + 416.

Rev. by C. E. Vulliamy in *Spectator,* June 28, p. 870.

Dugdale, E. T. S. "Madame D'Arblay." *Quarterly review,* CCLXXIV (1940), 65-76.

"Fanny Burney (1752-1840): a life in a world of fantasy." *TLS,* January 6, 1940, p. 9.

Hicks, Phyllis D. "Fanny Burney." *Spectator,* January 5, 1940, pp. 10-11.

Robert Burns

Burns chronicle and club directory. Vol. XV. Kilmarnock: Burns Federation, 1940.

This issue of the organ of the Burns Federation contains, *inter alia,* "Letters of, and concerning, Robert Burns," more of the correspondence of John Syme and Alexander Cunningham, "Alleged commonplace books of Burns," "The Glenriddell Burns manuscripts, a romantic history," all by the editor, J. C. Ewing; "Burns and the Della Cruscans: unpublished marginalia," by C. Angus; "The last of Burns's heroines: Jessy Lewars and her story," by Elizabeth Ewing; "Thomas White, a friend of Burns," by R. J. Arnott; and "Burns and the other poets," by W. D. Fisher.

Shannon, Gerard. "Robert Burns: that immortal memory." *Dublin review,* CCVI (1940), 354-66.

Weir, John L. "An early Burns celebration." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 116.

Joseph Butler

Norton, William J., jr. *Bishop Butler, moralist & divine.* (Rutgers University studies in philosophy, No. 1) New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University press, 1940. Pp. xi + 336.

Thomas Chatterton

Mabbott, Thomas Ollive. "Notes on Chatterton." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 3.
Cf. corr. *ibid.,* by E. H. W. Meyerstein, p. 280.

Meyerstein, E. H. W. "The forged letter from Peele to Marlowe." Corr. in *TLS,* June 29, 1940, p. 315.
Cf. corr. *ibid.,* by E. St. John Brooks, p. 351. § Suggests that letter in the *Annual register* for 1770 was forged by Chatterton.

de Vigny, Alfred. *Chatterton.* Los Angeles: Lymanhouse, 1939. Pp. xvii + 82.
The play has been edited for students by Eric A. Dawson and John Langdon Jones.

Colley Cibber

Tupper, Fred S. "Colley and Caius Cibber." *MLN,* LV (1940), 393-96.

William Collins

Wasserman, Earl R. "Collins's 'Young Damon of the vale is dead.'" *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 193-94.

Abraham Cowley

Das, P. K. "Cowley and Wordsworth's 'Skylark' ('Ethereal minstrel')." *MLR,* XXXV (1940), 214.

Sir William Davenant

Cawley, Robert Ralston. "Characteristic uses of the voyagers: Davenant." *Unpathed waters.* Studies in the influence of the voyagers on Elizabethan literature. Princeton: Princeton University press, 1940. Pp. 249-53.

McManaway, James G. "The 'lost' canto of *Gondibert.*" *MLQ,* I (1940), 63-78.

Daniel Defoe

Burch, Charles Eaton. "Benjamin Defoe at Edinburgh University 1710-1711." *PQ,* XIX (1940), 343-48.

Burch, Charles Eaton. "Defoe and the Edinburgh Society for the Reformation of Manners." *RES,* XVI (1940), 306-12.

Callender, Geoffrey. "The authorship of *The History of the . . . Pirates* (1724)." *Mariner's mirror,* XXVI (1940), 97-99.

Gove, Philip Babcock. "Robert Drury." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 150-51.

MacCarthy, Desmond. "Crusoe's example." *Listener,* XXIII (1940), 1169-70.

Moore, John Robert. "A Defoe allusion to 'Gulliver's Travels.'" *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 79-80.

Moore, John Robert. "Defoe and the Rev. James Hart: a chapter in high finance." *PQ,* XIX (1940), 404-09.

Moore, John Robert. "Defoe, Selkirk and John Atkins." *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 436-38.

Moore, John Robert. "Defoe's 'History of the Pirates': its date." *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 6-7.

Moore, John Robert. "Defoe's political propaganda in *The Dumb Philosopher.*" *HLQ,* IV (1940), 107-17.

Moore, John Robert. "Evidence for Defoe's authorship of *The Memoirs of Captain Carleton.*" *MLN,* LV (1940), 430-31.

Morgan, William Thomas. "Defoe's *Review* as a historical source." *JMH,* XII (1940), 221-32.

Sarnetzki, D. H. "Daniel Defoe: Robinson Crusoe." *Kölnische Zeitung,* 1939, Nos. 439-40.

Wright, Herbert G. "Defoe's writings on Sweden." *RES,* XVI (1940), 25-32.

Mary Delany

Dewes, Simon, *pseud.* [John St. Clair Muriel] *Mrs. Delany.* London: Rich & Cowan, [1940]. Pp. xii + 320.

Rev. in *TLS,* May 11, p. 232; by B. Dobrée in *Spectator,* April 19, pp. 566-68. § Cf. corr. by R. E. Elliott Chambers and F. A. Holmes in *TLS,* Nov. 16, Dec. 7, pp. 579, 617.

John Dennis

Hooker, Edward N. "Pope and Dennis." *ELH,* VII (1940), 188-98.

Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset

Harris, Brice. *Charles Sackville, sixth Earl of Dorset, patron and poet of the Restoration.* (Illinois studies in language and literature, XXVI, iii-iv) Urbana: University of Illinois press, 1940. Pp. 269.

John Dryden

(See also *Earl of Rochester*)

de Beer, E. S. "Dryden: date of a prologue, 'Gallants, a bashful poet.'" *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 440-41.

de Beer, E. S. "Dryden: 'The Kind Keeper.' The 'poet of scandalous memory.'" *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 128-29.

de Beer, E. S. "Dryden's anti-clericalism." *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 254-57.

Boys, Richard C. "Some problems of Dryden's Miscellany." *ELH,* VII (1940), 130-43.

Brown, Reuben Arthur. "Dryden's epic manner and Virgil." *PMLA,* LV (1940), 119-38.

A catalogue of the works of John Dryden and Drydeniana on sale at Dobell's Antiquarian Bookstore, Tunbridge Wells. No. 55. 1940. Pp. 36.

Evans, B. Ifor. "Dryden and Pope." *Tradition and Romanticism.* Studies in English poetry from Chaucer to W. B. Yeats. London: Methuen, 1940. Pp. 61-75.

Jefferson, D. W. "The significance of Dryden's heroic plays." *Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society,* V (1940), 125-39.

Martin, Mildred Alice. *Influences on Dryden's prose style.* University of Illinois thesis abstract. Urbana: 1940. Pp. 8.

Muir, Kenneth. "The imagery of 'All for Love.' " *Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society,* V (1940), 140-47.

Osborn, James M. *John Dryden: some biographical facts and problems.* New York: Columbia University press, 1940. Pp. xiv + 295.

Dryden needs a biographer. Much is known of this poet-dramatist-proseman, and much is to be learned; the writing of his life will require analysis, synthesis, search, and research. Osborn has substantially aided in the biographical process by writing long studies of the existing biographies (those by Birch, Derrick, Johnson, Malone, and Scott, and of the past century) "to sift out the facts about Dryden that have good pedigrees and to set them off from the fictions that clutter up much that has been written about him." And he further contributes nine careful "collateral investigations" and eight notes. Thus the Laureate draws closer to the book he deserves.

George Dyer

Adams, M. Ray. "George Dyer and English radicalism." *MLR,* XXXV (1940), 447-69.

Edward Ecclestone

Baird, J. R. Milton and Edward Ecclestone's *Noah's Flood. MLN,* LV (1940), 183-87.

John Evelyn

Denny, Margaret. "The early program of the Royal Society and John Evelyn." *MLQ,* I (1940), 481-97.

Henry Fielding

de Castro, J. Paul. "Fielding manuscripts." Corr. in *TLS,* June 1, 1940, p. 267.

de Castro, J. Paul. "Ursula Fielding and 'Tom Jones.' " *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 164-67.

Olybrius. "A presentation inscription by Fielding." *N&Q*, CLXXVIII (1940), 298.

Cf. corr. *ibid.*, by J. Paul de Castro, pp. 337-39.

Rogers, Winfield H. "The significance of Fielding's *Temple Beau*." *PMLA*, LV (1940), 440-44.

Vincent, Howard P. "The childhood of Henry Fielding." *RES*, XVI (1940), 438-44.

Wallace, Robert M. "Fielding manuscripts." Corr. in *TLS*, May 18, 1940, p. 243.

Sir Philip Francis

"Sir Philip Francis (1740-1818). Secret of the authorship of 'Junius.' The life-story of a loyal Whig." *TLS*, November 2, 1940, p. 554.

John Gay

Irving, William Henry. *John Gay, favorite of the wits*. (Duke University publications) Durham: Duke University press, 1940. Pp. xi + 334.

Not. in *TLS*, Aug. 31, p. 427; rev. by J. Cournos in *TBR*, May 19, p. 24.

This is the first detailed, accurate biography of Gay, whose life is here treated sympathetically and judiciously. The accepted materials are re-examined and a considerable amount of new evidence is advanced from sources previously ignored. Gay's family is shown to have been long established among the gentry of Devonshire: at the time of the poet's birth the Gays were persons of considerable property, paying sizable rates, and the Hanmers, Gay's mother's family, were well connected, Gay's grandfather and uncle being, in spite of their wealth and position, Calvinist preachers of some distinction in the county. Gay's early years as an apprentice in London are explained by the family's numerous connections with trade, more or less prosperous; and his later position in the household of the Duchess of Monmouth is clarified. His association with Aaron Hill in *The British Apollo* project and his subsequent literary activities tell the story of his entrance into the world of the wits; and after the fever of South Sea speculation had left its victims debilitated, Irving shows that Gay, as little as any of them, wasted no time in futile repining. Instead, acting on the advice of friends, he turned his talents in the direction of securing a lucrative place; and *The Fables* resulted. Irving thinks they were Gay's own idea, not suggested by Chesterfield as has been said.

The difficult question of the poet's reward for writing *The Fables* is explained on political grounds. The complicated relationships of such persons as Queen Caroline and Mrs. Howard, of Walpole and Pulteney, to Gay's ambitions and prospects are clearly expounded and lead to the conclusion that Gay deliberately threw himself into the opposition by refusing the post of Gentleman Usher to the Princess Louisa. Thus, Irving suggests, from his reflections on his experiences with courtiers and politicians, and his position among the opponents of Walpole, Gay conceived the real notion of *The Beggar's Opera*, in the writing of which he displayed "more independence of mind than the critics are usually inclined to allow him."

Throughout, Gay is kept in the center of the picture, but the background is never allowed to become dim. One is constantly aware that Gay's was a life in the thick of Augustan literary and political activity, that the London he lived in was indeed his own. Moreover, one is not permitted to forget that the main reason for the biography is that the subject of it was a poet. Sane, appreciative interpretations of Gay's works are introduced at the proper points, and the

reader is kept conscious of the fact that Gay is not an inconsequential figure in the history of English poetry.

In the final estimate of Gay's genius and position no surprising conclusions are reached nor revolutionary appraisals advanced; but those who know Gay's works will be pleased to have the errors in their information corrected, to have their vague notions expressed with clarity and force and their judgment directed so expertly as here it is. D. MacM.

"Notes of the day: 'The Beggar's Opera.'" *Monthly musical record,* LXX (1940), 73-76.

Alexander Gerard

Wiley, Margaret Lee. "Gerard and the Scots societies." *University of Texas studies in English,* 1940, pp. 132-36.

Edward Gibbon

Graham, Malcolm K. *Graham's Gibbon.* A condensation of Edward Gibbon's *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (A.D. 180-1461). Privately printed, 1940. Pp. xix + 612.

The library of Edward Gibbon. A catalogue of his books. With an introduction by Geoffrey Keynes. London: Cape, 1940. Pp. 288.

Rev. in *TLS,* May 4, p. 224; by J. Hayward in *Spectator,* April 19, p. 570.

Norton, J. E. *A bibliography of the works of Edward Gibbon.* London: Oxford University press, 1940. Pp. xvi + 256.

Rev. in *TLS,* Nov. 16, p. 584; by G. Keynes in *Spectator,* Dec. 13, pp. 650-52.

The mind of Edward Gibbon, its nourishment and its product, is revealed in two distinguished bibliographies appearing within the year. The books are excellent examples of two interpretations of bibliography, one an alphabetical short-title list of the books that composed Gibbon's library, the other an exhaustive analytical description of each of his works accompanied by historical essays which, in giving an account of the writing and publication of his books, present therein a narrative of his life as an author.

Keynes's introduction to the catalogue tells the story of the growth, dispersal, and reconstructing of Gibbon's personal library from its beginning to the Erle-Drax auction in 1935. In compiling the catalogue Keynes had the collaboration of R. A. Skelton of the British Museum. The materials available to them were the Bentinck Street catalogue, a classified manuscript list running through 1777; the Lausanne catalogue written on playing cards, containing approximately 1,335 titles; the two Schöll sale catalogues; and the auction catalogues of Evans, the Jarvis Library, and Sotheby. Because mistakes in both dates and authors' names abounded in the manuscript catalogues, the work of verification has been enormous. There must of course be omissions and inaccuracies, but it is believed that five-sixths of the books composing Gibbon's "numerous and select library" have been listed. Each entry gives the source for the title and the name of the present owner if known.

The Gibbonian student will turn with new interest from this survey of the historian's wide reading to Miss Norton's scholarly and comprehensive study of his literary output. The sum of his thirty-five years of writing is seven titles, one of them the posthumous *Miscellaneous Works* (better known as the *Autobiography*) edited by Sheffield. An introductory essay on each work is followed by a short list of editions published before 1838 with detailed collations for those appearing before 1800. The heavy task of collation has been rewarded by discoveries of unrecorded cancels and variants. Among the most interesting chapters are those on contemporary opinions of the *Decline and Fall* with a list of periodical reviews, and on the attacks upon the history with notes on Gibbon's *Vindication.* The twelve-volume octavo editions and reprints of

the magnum opus, some of them pirated, are discussed, and there are chapters on the French, Italian, and German translations, and on abridgements and extracts. Appendices divulge further bibliographic minutiae, and the index is full and detailed. Miss Norton has combined thoroughness and accuracy with imagination and a lucid prose style. K.K.W.

Swain, Joseph Ward. "Edward Gibbon and the decline of Rome." *South Atlantic quarterly,* XXXIX (1940), 77-93.

William Gilpin

Cammell, Charles Richard. "The master of the picturesque." *Connoisseur,* CVI (1940), 60-63.
Illustrated review of Templeman's work on William Gilpin (1939).

William Godwin

(See also *David Hume*)

Adams, M. Ray. "Mary Hays, disciple of William Godwin." *PMLA,* LV (1940), 472-83.

Earle, Osborne. "The reputation and influence of William Godwin in America." *Harvard University, summaries of theses, 1938,* 1940, pp. 289-94.

Oliver Goldsmith

A concordance to the poems of Oliver Goldsmith. Compiled and edited by William Doremus Paden and Clyde Kenneth Hyder. Lawrence, Kansas: 1940. Pp. xii + 180.

Friedman, Arthur. "Goldsmith and Jean Rousset de Missy." *PQ,* XIX (1940), 409-11.

Friedman, Arthur. "Goldsmith and Steele's *Englishman.*" *MLN,* LV (1940), 294-96.

Haydon, Frances M. "Oliver Goldsmith as a biographer." *South Atlantic quarterly,* XXXIX (1940), 50-57.

Heilman, Robert B. "The sentimentalism of Goldsmith's *Good-Natured Man.*" *Studies for William A. Read.* A miscellany presented by some of his colleagues and friends. Edited by Nathaniel M. Caffee and Thomas A. Kirby. University, La.: Louisiana State University press, 1940. Pp. 237-53.

Robert Gould

Sloane, Eugene Hulse. *Robert Gould, seventeenth century satirist.* University of Pennsylvania diss. Philadelphia: 1940. Pp. 126.

Thomas Gray

Elegy written in a country churchyard. With thirty woodcuts by J. J. Lankes. Preface by Robert P. Tristram Coffin. New York: Harper, 1940. Pp. xvii + 60.

Evans, B. Ifor. "Thomas Gray and William Blake." *Tradition and Romanticism.* Studies in English poetry from Chaucer to W. B. Yeats. London: Methuen, 1940. Pp. 99-108.

George Savile, Marquis of Halifax

Macdonald, Hugh. "An early pamphlet by Halifax." *TLS,* April 13, 1940, p. 188.

Observations upon a late libel. Edited by Hugh Macdonald. Cambridge: University press, 1940.

John Hawkesworth

Kies, Paul P. "Lessing and Hawkesworth." *Research studies, State College of Washington,* VIII, iv (1940), 143-44.

Thomas Hobbes

Gooch, G. P. *Hobbes.* Annual lecture on a master mind, Henriette Hertz trust of the British Academy. From the *Proceedings of the British Academy,* Vol. XXV. London: Milford, [1939]. Pp. 42.

Gotesky, Rubin. "Social sources and the significance of Hobbes's conception of the law of nature." *Ethics,* L (1940), 402-23.

Lamprecht, Sterling P. "Hobbes and Hobbism." *American political science review,* XXXIV (1940), 31-53.

Thorpe, Clarence DeWitt. *The aesthetic theory of Thomas Hobbes.* With special reference to his contribution to the psychological approach in English literary criticism. (University of Michigan publications, language and literature, Vol. XVIII) Ann Arbor: University of Michigan press, 1940. Pp. ix + 339.

Charles Hopkins

Jones, Alice E. "A note on Charles Hopkins (c. 1671-1700)." *MLN,* LV (1940), 191-94.

Sir Robert Howard

Scott, Florence R. "The marriages of Sir Robert Howard." *MLN,* LV (1940), 410-15.

David Hume

(See also *George Berkeley*)

Evans, Frank B., III. "Shelley, Godwin, Hume, and the doctrine of necessity." *SP,* XXXVII (1940), 632-40.

Hume and present day problems. London: Harrison, 1939. Pp. xxxiv + 228.

Includes a lecture on Hume of Prof. N. Kemp Smith, and reports of four symposia.

Mossner, Ernest Campbell. "Hume and the Scottish Shakespeare." *HLQ,* III (1940), 419-41.

Oake, Roger B. "Did Maupertius read Hume's *Treatise of human nature?*" *RLC,* XX (1940), 81-87.

Price, H. H. "The permanent significance of Hume's philosophy." *Philosophy,* XV (1940), 7-37.

Roddier, H. "A propos de la querelle Rousseau-Hume. Précisions

chronologiques." *Revue d'histoire littéraire de la France,* XLVI (1939), 211-14.

Vázquez, Juan Adolfo. "Una obra de Hume casi desconocida (1740-1940)." *Nosotros,* V (1940), 404-11.
On *An abstract of a treatise of human nature* (1938).

della Volpe, Galvano. *Hume o il genio del empirismo.* Firenze: 1939. Pp. vii + 234.
Not. in *Révue de métaphysique et de morale,* XLVII (1940), 258.

Samuel Johnson

(See also *George Berkeley, James Boswell*)

Alexander, Samuel. "Dr. Johnson as a philosopher." *Philosophical and literary pieces.* London: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. 116-37.
Reprinted from *Cornhill magazine,* 1923.

Alnwick, A. B. "In Dr. Johnson's footsteps." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* April, 1940, pp. 218-24.

Altick, R. D. "'Mr. Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Samuel Johnson." *221B: studies in Sherlock Holmes.* By various hands. Edited by Vincent Starrett. New York: Macmillan, 1940. Pp. 109-28.

Chapman, R. W. "Johnson's letter to Taylor." *RES,* XVI (1940), 317.

Chapman, R. W. "Johnson's letters: a supplement." *RES,* XVI (1940), 66-68.

"Dr. Johnson bows to a bishop." *Bodleian Library record,* I (1940), 199-201.

"Dr. Johnson in Texas: an exhibition celebrating an unusual gift from Professor and Mrs. Theodore Stenberg." *University of Texas Rare Book Collections.* Austin: 1940. Pp. [6].

Freed, Lewis Montgomery. "The sources of Johnson's *Dictionary.*" *Cornell University, abstracts of theses, 1939,* 1940, pp. 31-34.

Gove, Philip Babcock. "Dr. Johnson and the works of the Bishop of Sodor and Man." *RES,* XVI (1940), 455-57.

Gove, Philip Babcock. "Notes on serialization and competitive publishing: Johnson's and Bailey's dictionaries, 1755." *Oxford Bibliographical Society, Proceedings and papers,* V (1940), 305-22.

Hanes, Frederic M. "The particularities of Dr Johnson." *South Atlantic quarterly,* XXXIX (1940), 203-12.

Hare, Kenneth. "Lord Chesterfield and Dr. Johnson." *Quarterly review,* CCLXXIV (1940), 139-57.
An essay on the morals and manners of the dogmatic Doctor, who embalmed in a phrase those of Chesterfield.

Jenkins, Harold D. "Some aspects of the background of *Rasselas.*" *Studies in English* in honor of Raphael Dorman O'Leary and Selden Lincoln Whitcomb by members of the English department, the University of Kansas. (University of Kansas pub-

lications, Humanistic studies, VI, iv) Lawrence: University of Kansas, 1940. Pp. 8-14.

Kingsmill, Hugh. *Johnson without Boswell.* A contemporary portrait of Samuel Johnson. London: Methuen, 1940. Pp. ix + 294.

Rev. in *TBR,* March 9, 1941, p. 8; in *TLS,* Aug. 17, p. 400; by C. E. Vulliamy in *Spectator,* July 19, p. 65. § A book of selections compiled from Hill's *Johnsonian Miscellanies* and other sources.

Lang, Daniel Robert. *Dr. Samuel Johnson in America.* A study of his reputation: 1750-1812. University of Illinois thesis abstract. Urbana: 1939. Pp. 19.

Levy, H. L. "H. P. Sturz and Dr. Johnson." *TLS,* February 10, July 13, 1940, pp. 80, 339.

Leyburn, Ellen Douglass. "The translations of the mottoes and quotations in the *Rambler.*" *RES,* XVI (1940), 169-76.

McAdam, E. L., jr. "Dr. Johnson's law lectures for Chambers, II." *RES,* XVI (1940), 159-68.

McAdam, E. L., jr., and Hazen, A. T. "Dr. Johnson and the Hereford Infirmary." *HLQ,* III (1940), 359-67.

Noyes, Alfred. "Johnson." *Pageant of letters.* New York: Sheed & Ward, 1940. Pp. 75-99.

Nathaniel Lee

Barbour, Frances. "The unconventional heroic plays of Nathaniel Lee." *University of Texas studies in English,* 1940, pp. 109-16.

Richard Lely

Yocum, Henry Wesley. "Richard Lely and his friends." *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 385-87.

On the author of *Poems and translations on several occasions* (1723, 1727).

Charlotte Lennox

Maynadier, Gustavus Howard. *The first American novelist?* Cambridge: Harvard University press, 1940. Pp. 79.

Not. in *TLS,* Sept. 28, p. 499; rev. in *TBR,* June 9, p. 3.

George Lillo

Pallette, Drew B. "Notes for a biography of George Lillo." *PQ,* XIX (1940), 261-67.

David Mallet

Starr, H. W. "Notes on David Mallet." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 277-78.

Andrew Marvell

Bradbrook, M. C., and Thomas, M. G. Lloyd. *Andrew Marvell.* Cambridge: University press, 1940.

Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 4, 1941, p. 10; by L. C. Knights in *Scrutiny,* IX, 301-04.

Brooks, Harold F. "Authorship of 'Britannia and Rawleigh.'

Additional evidence against ascription to Marvell." *N&Q*, CLXXIX (1940), 146.

Arthur Murphy

Caskey, J. Homer. "Arthur Murphy's commonplace-book." *SP*, XXXVII (1940), 598-609.

Sir Isaac Newton

Hobhouse, Stephen. "Isaac Newton and Jacob Boehme." *Philosophia*, II (1937), 25-54.

MacPike, E. F. "Correspondence of Sir Isaac Newton." *N&Q*, CLXXVIII (1940), 133, 353.

Tufts, James H. "Edwards and Newton." *Philosophical review*, XLIX (1940), 609-22.

Thomas Paine

Connell, J. M. *Thomas Paine*. With an introduction by R. H. Mottram. London: Longmans, Green, 1939. Pp. 40.

Herriot, Edouard. "Paine and Priestley French citizens." *The wellsprings of liberty*. London: Hutchinson, 1939. Pp. 99-104.

Holbrook, W. C. "Lettre de Hérault de Séchelles à Thomas Paine. 1792." *Annales historiques de la Révolution française*, XVI (1939), 551-52.

Wecter, Dixon. "Thomas Paine and the Franklins." *American literature*, XII (1940), 306-17.

William Penn

Beatty, E. C. O. "William Penn, pragmatist." *Bulletin of the Friends' Historical Association*, XIX (1940), 30-37, 107-116.

Samuel Pepys

Callender, Sir Geoffrey. "Sir John Mennes, 1599-1671." *Mariner's mirror*, XXVI (1940), 276-85.
One of Pepys's colleagues on the Navy Board.

Carlton, William J. *Bibliotheca Pepysiana*. A descriptive catalogue of the library of Samuel Pepys. Part IV. Shorthand books. With biographical and bibliographical notes. London: Sidgwick & Jackson, 1940. Pp. xvii + 125.
Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 19, p. 536.

Dale, Donald. "The greatness of Samuel Pepys." *Quarterly review*, CCLXXV (1940), 227-38.

Dale, Donald. "Mrs. Pepys." Corr. in *TLS*, August 31, 1940, p. 423.

Dale, Donald. "Pepys and 'Will's.' (From the papers of the late Edwin Chappell)." *N&Q*, CLXXVIII (1940), 258-60.

Dale, Donald. "Pepys's 'House at Deptford.'" *Mariner's mirror*, XXVI (1940), 96-97.

Dale, Donald. "Samuel Pepys's 'little plates.'" *N&Q*, CLXXIX (1940), 319-20.

Cf. query, *ibid.*, by G. H. D., p. 278.

Dale, Donald. "The Savill portrait of Samuel Pepys." *N&Q*, CLXXIX (1940), 165-67, 207-08.

Humphreys, A. L. "Pepys and the Great North Road." *N&Q*, CLXXIX (1940), 380-84, 398-402.

"Pepys used a slide rule." *Architect and engineer*, CXXXVI (1939), 64.

Spencer, Hazelton. "Mr. Pepys is not amused." *ELH*, VII (1940), 163-76.

Thomas Percy

Bronson, Bertrand H. "'Edward, Edward. A Scottish ballad.'" *Southern folklore quarterly*, IV (1940), 1-13.

Ambrose Philips

Bryan, Adolphus J. "Ambrose Philips' *Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester*: a study in eighteenth-century adaptation." *Studies for William A. Read.* A miscellany presented by some of his colleagues and friends. Edited by Nathaniel M. Caffee and Thomas A. Kirby. University, La.: Louisiana State University press, 1940. Pp. 221-36.

McCue, Lillian Bueno. "The canon of Ambrose Philips: some observations on criteria." *PQ*, XIX (1940), 313-16.

Katherine Philips

Hiscock, W. G. "Friendship: Francis Finch's discourse and the circle of the Matchless Orinda." *RES*, XV (1939), 466-68.

Alexander Pope

(See also *John Dennis, John Dryden*)

Bateson, F. W. "Fictitious names in Pope's 'Moral Essays.'" *N&Q*, CLXXIX (1940), 84.

Finberg, Hilda F. "Pope's villa, Twickenham." *Burlington magazine*, LXXVII (1940), 170.

Griffith, R. H. "Early Warburton? Or late Warburton?" *University of Texas studies in English*, 1940, pp. 123-31.

Isaacs, J. "Pope's 'Imitations of Horace.'" *Nineteenth century*, CXXVII (1940), 334-40.

The Rape of the Lock and other poems. Edited by Geoffrey Tillotson. *The poems of Alexander Pope.* Vol. II. London: Methuen, 1940. Pp. xx + 410.

This is the second volume in chronology and appearance of the Twickenham edition of Pope's poems. Tillotson elects to use as textual bases the first editions of the poems with corrections wherever the poet made them. Here are the verses of the young Pope in five popular genres—translation, mock-heroic, imitation, heroic epistle, and elegy; these poems are the renderings from Chaucer, the *Rape* (happily in both forms, the *Locke* of 1712 and the *Lock* of 1714),

the *Temple of Fame, Eloisa to Abelard* and the *Unfortunate Lady*. The comparative, critical, and historical footnotes suggest and illuminate. The *Rape* has five appendices, including one on the game of ombre (Cf. F. W. Bateson, *TLS*, March 1, 1941, p. 108) and one on Pope's MS. remarks on Dennis' *Remarks*. To the *Temple* and *Eloisa* are appended ten further aids to understanding. The editor's wise and learned introductions to the several poems call for special commendation: he provides facts of background, biographical analyses, comments on the "kinds," and fresh interpretations of art. Tillotson has an ability at acute literary criticism and historical scholarship, and, be it said, can turn a phrase without loss to point or subtlety. The book is easy to use and good to read. *Qui uti scit, ei bona.*

Root, Robert K. "Pope's contributions to the Lintot miscellanies of 1712 and 1714." *ELH*, VII (1940), 265-71.

Sherburn, George. "Pope's letters and the Harleian library." *ELH*, VII (1940), 177-87.

James Ralph

Kenny, Robert W. "James Ralph; an eighteenth-century Philadelphian in Grub Street." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXIV (1940), 218-42.

Allan Ramsay

Poems: epistles, fables, satires, elegies & lyrics. From the edition printed by Thomas Ruddiman for the author. Edinburgh, 1721-1728. Edited by H. Harvey Wood. (Scottish classics) Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd for the Saltire Society, 1940. Pp. 72.

Clara Reeve

Ashley-Montagu, M. F. "'Imaginary Conversations.'" Corr. in *TLS*, January 27, 1940, p. 45.
On *The progress of romance* as source of dialogue form used by Landor.

Sir Joshua Reynolds

Mandowsky, Erna. "Reynolds' conceptions of truth." *Burlington magazine*, LXXVII (1940), 195-201.

Samuel Richardson

van Tieghem, Paul. "Le roman sentimental en Europe de Richardson à Rousseau (1740-1761)." *RLC*, XX (1940), 129-51.

Joseph Ritson

Osborn, James M. "Joseph Ritson, scholar at odds." *MP*, XXXVII (1940), 419-29.
Review-article on Bronson's *Joseph Ritson, scholar-at-arms* (1938).

Earl of Rochester

Duncan, Ronald. "Rochester." *Townsman*, III, xii (1940), 14-21.
The introduction to a volume of Rochester's poems.

Pinto, V. de Sola. "Rochester, Dryden, and the Duchess of Portsmouth." *RES*, XVI (1940), 177-78.

Nicholas Rowe

Thorp, Willard. "A key to Rowe's *Tamerlane*." *JEGP*, XXXIX (1940), 124-27.

Thomas Shadwell

Evans, G. Blackmore. "The source of Shadwell's character of Sir Formal Trifle in 'The Virtuoso.'" *MLR*, XXXV (1940), 211-14.

William Shenstone

Mallam, Duncan. "The dating of Lady Luxborough's letters to William Shenstone." *PQ*, XIX (1940), 139-45.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan

Bateson, F. W. "Notes on the text of two Sheridan plays." *RES*, XVI (1940), 312-16.

Glasgow, Alice. *Sheridan of Drury Lane*. A biography. New York: Stokes, 1940. Pp. 310.

The unwary reader should be warned against this book. Though the title-page describes it as a biography, it is not a trustworthy account of Sheridan's life or a serious, sensible interpretation of his career and work. It is a romanticized narration embellished with imaginary and subjective comments and written in the style of a sensational novel. The environing descriptions of Sheridan's contemporaries, of theatrical conditions, and of political affairs show the writer's ignorance and a deplorable carelessness in the use of the secondary sources from which they are derived. These sources, furthermore, are neither the best nor the most recent. The work of the late R. Crompton Rhodes has been entirely ignored. The initial failure of *The Rivals* is explained quite without reference to the text of the first version (published in 1935, edited by Richard L. Purdy) with very misleading results.

As for details, we are told that Colley Cibber "had trod the boards with Garrick" and "collaborated with Sir John Vanbrugh" on *The Provok'd Husband*. The suppression ordinance of 1642 is misquoted and misinterpreted; Wycherley is said to have written *The Old Bachelor*; the Licensing Act of 1737 "was in reality directed against the scurillous political satires of Fielding and Vanbrugh." In 1769 Sheridan listened while "Goldsmith and Johnson and old Richardson [d. 1761] freely discussed their plots [!] and their finely turned phrases." The date of Garrick's death is given two years wrong; "the trial of Warren Hastings was held in Westminster Abbey"; and so on. It is not worth while to follow such things through three hundred pages; nor is there any point in denouncing an ignorant author. But a respectable publisher should not allow books like this to be put into circulation with his imprint.

D. MacM.

Vachell, Horace Annesley. *Great chameleon*. A biographical romance. London: Hutchinson, [1940]. Pp. 288.

Adam Smith

Bittermann, Henry J. "Adam Smith's empiricism and the law of nature." *Journal of political economy*, XLVIII (1940), 487-520, 703-34.

Bullock, Charles J. *The Vanderblue memorial collection of Smithiana and a catalogue of the collection*. (Kress Library of Business and Economics, Publication No. 2) Boston: Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1939. Pp. xiv + 68.

Jones, Claude. "Adam Smith's library—some additions." *Economic history*, IV (1940), 326-28.
Supplement to and corrections of Bonar's *Catalogue* (1932).

Massey, Dudley. "'The Wealth of Nations.'" Corr. in *TLS*, July 20, 1940, p. 356.

Tobias Smollett

Taylor, W. D. "Tobias Smollett, M.D., Aberdeen, 1750." *Aberdeen University review*, XXVI (1939), 125-35.
The degree cost £28 Scots.

Vincent, H. P. "Tobias Smollett's assault on Gordon and Groom." *RES*, XVI (1940), 183-88.

Robert South

Spiker, Sina. "Figures of speech in the sermons of Robert South." *RES*, XVI (1940), 444-55.

Sir Richard Steele

(See also *Joseph Addison, Oliver Goldsmith*)

Allen, Robert J. "Contemporary allusions in *The Tatler*." *MLN*, LV (1940), 292-94.

Laurence Sterne

Doernenburg, Emil. "W. Raabe und Laurence Sterne." *Mitteilungen für die Gesellschaft der Freunde Wilhelm Raabes*, XXIX (1939), 68-71.

The life and opinions of Tristram Shandy, gentleman. Edited by James Aiken Work. (Odyssey series in literature) New York: Odyssey press, 1940. Pp. lxxv + 647.
The first reprint of the first London edition of the nine volumes, which had Sterne's supervision through the press, with Hogarth's illustrations and facsimiles of title-pages. The editor provides good notes and a selected bibliography; his introduction on this strange man and his strange book is thorough, illuminating, and readable.

Putney, Rufus. "The evolution of *A Sentimental Journey*." *PQ*, XIX (1940), 349-69.

Jonathan Swift

Barnett, John Egger. "The posthumous reputation of Dean Swift." *Harvard University, summaries of theses, 1938*, 1940, pp. 286-89.

Baughan, Denver Ewing. "Swift and Gentillet." *SP*, XXXVII (1940), 64-74.

Davis, Herbert. "The poetry of Jonathan Swift." *College English*, II (1940), 102-15.

The Examiner and other pieces written in 1710-11. The prose works

of Jonathan Swift. Edited by Herbert Davis. Vol. III. Oxford: Blackwell, 1940. Pp. xxxv + 292.

Rev. in *TLS,* April 27, p. 203. § This the third volume of the new text of Swift's prose writings presents Nos. 13-45 of the weekly *Examiner* and several tracts for the times. Davis in his introduction explains the proud parries of the Examiner, the moderate views of this periodic paper-warrior, and the politico-ecclesiastical temper of the hour. This edition gives facsimiles of title-pages and textual but no critical notes; and its further progress through the press becomes a desideratum.

Goodwin, Frank Stier. *Jonathan Swift, giant in chains.* New York: Liveright, 1940. Pp. vi + 450.

Rev. by L. Kronenberger in *TBR,* March 2, 1941, p. 27. § Swift himself would be the most amused reader of this imaginary voyage into biography, this omniscient tale of unknown circumstance.

McKenzie, Gordon. "Swift: reason and some of its consequences." *Five studies in English.* (University of California publications in English, VIII, i) Berkeley: University of California press, 1940. Pp. 101-29.

Quintana, Ricardo. "Recent discussion of Swift." *College English,* II (1940), 11-18.

Roch, H. "Swift und Stella." *Kölnische Zeitung,* 1939, No. 278.

Roch, H. "Swifts Gulliver." *Stuttgarter Neues Tagblatt,* 1939, No. 386.

Ross, John F. "The character of Poor Richard: its source and alteration." *PMLA,* LV (1940), 785-94.

On Richard's debt to Bickerstaff and Partridge.

Wilson, T. G. "Swift's deafness; and his last illness." *Annals of medical history,* II (1940), 291-305.

Sir William Temple

Three essays. With an introduction and notes by F. J. Fielden. [Bombay]: Oxford University press, 1939. Pp. xxvi + 140.

Reprints *Of poetry, Of popular discontents,* and *Of health and long-life.*

Woodbridge, Homer E. *Sir William Temple: the man and his work.* (Modern Language Association of America, Monograph series, XII) New York: Modern Language Association, 1940. Pp. xii + 361.

Woodbridge records the events in Temple's life, private and public, in chapters too short and fact-laden to permit a complete portrait of the diplomatist-philosopher-essayist. The portion of the book on Temple's literary deeds smacks strongly of "reading notes," summaries of contents with some comment on contemporary background and significance. Woodbridge hardly clarifies his complex subject by a proper adjustment of chronology and topic; with more frequent deviation into style and substantiation of his admiration for Sir William he would have produced a more readable and valuable man-and-work volume.

Lewis Theobald

Cadwalader, John. "Theobald's alleged Shakespeare manuscript." *MLN,* LV (1940), 108-09.

James Thomson

Noyes, Alfred. "Thomson." *Pageant of letters.* New York: Sheed & Ward, 1940. Pp. 100-06.

John Tillotson

Locke, Louis Glenn. "Archbishop John Tillotson: a study of his life, his writings, and his reputation." *Harvard University, summaries of theses, 1938,* 1940, pp. 297-300.

Horace Walpole

Clarke, A. H. T. "Strawberry Hill." Corr. in *TLS,* May 25, 1940, p. 255.

Ketton-Cremer, R. W. *Horace Walpole.* A biography. London: Duckworth, 1940. Pp. 368.

Rev. in *TLS,* May 4, p. 218; by B. Williams in *Contemp. rev.,* July, pp. 116-18; by D. M. Stuart in *English,* III, 90-91; by A. S. Turberville in *History,* XXV, 263-64; by P. Magnus in *Spectator,* May 24, p. 723; by S. C. Chew in *Yale rev.,* XXX, 385-87. § Ketton-Cremer has made judicious selection from the mass of Walpolean materials to present a general picture that will form an unusually valuable introduction to Walpole and his friends; but the book will also be of permanent value to specialists. Perhaps the most important new material comes from W. S. Lewis' collection at Farmington, where Ketton-Cremer selected well from the riches spread before him. Some readers may wish that more attention could have been given to their own particular interests; however, the perspective has been well maintained, and a clear and accurate picture of Walpole is presented.

N., G. P. B. "Van de Velde the elder." *Mariner's mirror,* XXVI (1940), 99.

Concerning Walpole's use of De Plies's *Art of painting.*

Notes by Horace Walpole on several characters of Shakespeare. Edited by W. S. Lewis. (Miscellaneous antiquities, No. 16) Farmington, Conn.: Privately printed, 1940. Pp. viii + 21.

"A Strawberry Hill forgery." *TLS,* March 30, 1940, p. 164.

Withycombe, E. G. "Problems in Horace Walpole's correspondence with George Montagu." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 15.

Cf. *ibid.,* E. S. de Beer, p. 34; G. Catalini, p. 46; St. Vincent Troubridge, p. 67.

Izaac Walton

Coon, Arthur M. "Izaak Walton and Edmund Carew." *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 298.

Coon, Arthur M. "Izaak Walton's 'Honest Nat. and R. Roe.'" *N&Q,* CLXXVIII (1940), 276-77.

Cf. *ibid.,* W. J. Carlton, p. 377.

Thomas Warton

Tillotson, Geoffrey. "'Warton' on the Rowley papers." *MLR,* XXXV (1940), 62.

Wilson, Robert H. "Reed and Warton on the *Old Wives Tale.*" *PMLA,* LV (1940), 605-08.

John and Charles Wesley

Baker, Frank. "Wesley's printers and booksellers." *Proceedings of the Wesley Historical Society,* XXII (1939), 61-65, XXII (1940), 97-101, 131-40, 164-68.
There are a number of other notes on Wesley in this quarterly.

Beckerlegge, Oliver A. "John Wesley and the German hymns." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* October, 1940, pp. 430-39.

Bett, Henry. "John Wesley's translations of German hymns in reference to metre and rhyme." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* July, 1940, pp. 288-94.

C., T. C. "A John Wesley find." *N&Q,* CLXXIX (1940), 7.
Cf. V., *ibid.,* pp. 67-68.

la Gorce, Agnès. *Wesley, maître d'un peuple, 1703-1791.* Paris: Michel, 1940. Pp. 368.

Hall, Albert F. "An unpublished sermon of John Wesley, A.M." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* April, 1940, pp. 139-46.

Herbert, Thomas Walter. *John Wesley as editor and author.* (Princeton studies in English, No. 17) Princeton: Princeton University press, 1940. Pp. vii + 146.

The journal of John Wesley. Abridged and edited by Nora Ratcliff. London: Nelson, 1940. Pp. v + 463.
Not. in *TLS,* March 23, p. 151; rev. by C. E. Vulliamy in *Spectator,* Feb. 16, pp. 222-24.

Kamm, Otto. *John Wesley und die englische Romantik.* Marburg diss. 1939. Pp. 55.

McConnell, Francis J. "New interest in John Wesley." *Journal of religion,* XX (1940), 340-58.

Manning, Bernard L. "Wesley's hymns reconsidered." *London quarterly and Holborn review,* January, April, 1940, pp. 19-30, 154-65.

John Wilkes

Rickword, Gerald O. "John Wilkes in Essex in 1783; extracts from his manuscript diary." *Essex review,* XLIX (1940), 95-100.

Edward Young

Pettit, Henry. "The dating of Young's *Night-Thoughts.*" *MLN,* LV (1940), 194-95.

VIII. CONTINENTAL BACKGROUND

Adam, A. "L'Ecole de 1660." *Revue d'histoire de la philosophie,* VII (1939), 215-50.

Bang, Carol K. "Haller and Wieland." *MLN,* LV (1940), 110-17.

Bertrand, Pierre. "Le sens du tragique et du destin dans la dialectique Hégélienne." *Revue métaphysique et de morale,* XLVII (1940), 165-86.

Bonno, G. "Quelques lettres inédites concernant les relations intellectuelles franco-anglaises au dix-huitième siècle." *RLC,* XX (1940), 87-92.

Chapman, Percy Addison. *The spirit of Molière: an interpretation.* Edited by Jean-Albert Bédé. Princeton: Princeton University press, 1940. Pp. xxi + 250.
Rev. by J. O'Brien in *TBR,* Feb. 2, 1941, p. 8.

Downs, John A. "The poetic theories of Jacques Delille." *SP,* XXXVII (1940), 524-34.

Gillies, A. "Herder's approach to the philosophy of history." *MLR,* XXXV (1940), 193-206.

Grubbs, Henry A. "The vogue of Jean-Baptiste Rousseau." *PMLA,* LV (1940), 139-66.

Hornaday, Clifford Lee. *Nature in the German novel of the late eighteenth century, 1770-1800.* (Columbia University Germanic studies, No. 10) New York: Columbia University press, 1940. Pp. 221.

Hubert, René. "L'amour, la nature et la société chez J.-J. Rousseau." *Revue d'histoire de la philosophie,* VII (1939), 193-214.

Hyppolite, J. "La signification de la Révolution Française dans la 'Phénoménologie' de Hegel." *Revue philosophique,* CXXVIII (1939), 321-52.

Knight, R. C. "The evolution of Racine's 'poétique.' " *MLR,* XXXV (1940), 19-39.

Lancaster, Henry Carrington. *A history of French dramatic literature in the seventeenth century.* Part IV: The period of Racine, 1673-1700. 2 vols. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University press, 1940. Pp. 984.

McEachran, F. *The life and philosophy of Johann Gottfried Herder.* (Oxford studies in modern languages and literature) Oxford: University press, 1940. Pp. 98.

Schrecker, Paul. "Kant et la Révolution Française." *Revue philosophique,* CXXVIII (1939), 394-425.

Stern, Alfred. "Hegel et les idées de 1789." *Revue philosophique,* CXXVIII (1939), 353-63.

Ullmann, Stephen. "An eighteenth-century comedy on Anglomania in France (B.-J. Saurin: *L'Anglomane, ou l'Orpheline Léguée*)." *Modern languages,* XXII (1940), 9-16.

Wiley, W. L. "Jean Chapelain, the oracle of Aristotle." *SP,* XXXVII (1940), 51-63.

1942

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1800: A CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

By ARTHUR FRIEDMAN and LOUIS A. LANDA
The University of Chicago

This bibliography attempts to list the more significant books, articles, and reviews[1] published during the year 1941, together with some of earlier dates that were omitted from previous bibliographies in this series. Since there is often a great time interval between the publication of a scholarly work and reviews of it, we have not hesitated to list again such earlier works as have been the subject of important reviews in the current year. The reader will observe that foreign scholarship bulks smaller — for reasons immediately obvious — than heretofore. We are indebted to the following for contributing reviews: Louis I. Bredvold, Ronald S. Crane, William Davidson, Brice Harris, Alan D. McKillop, Marjorie Nicolson, Moody E. Prior, George Sherburn, René Wellek. Thanks are also due to G. J. Kolb of the University of Chicago for aid in collecting material.[2]

CONTENTS

I. Bibliographies and Bibliographical Studies ---- 180
II. Political and Social Background ---- 182
III. Philosophy, Science, and Religion ---- 186
IV. Literary History and Criticism ---- 190
V. Individual Authors ---- 197
VI. Continental Background ---- 224

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR	*American historical review*
EHR	*English historical review*
ELH	*ELH, A journal of English literary history*
JEGP	*Journal of English and Germanic philology*
JHI	*Journal of the history of ideas*
JMH	*Journal of modern history*
MLN	*Modern language notes*
MLQ	*Modern language quarterly*

[1] The year of a review is 1941 unless otherwise specified.

[2] The editors will be grateful to students in the field for reprints or notices of their publications.

MLR *Modern language review*
MP *Modern philology*
N&Q *Notes and queries*
PMLA *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
PQ *Philological quarterly*
RES *Review of English studies*
SP *Studies in philology*
TLS *Times literary supplement* (London)

I. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

Adams, C. W., and others. "Sixtieth critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization (to October 1940)." *Isis*, XXXIII (1941), 84-180.
Pp. 102-11 are on the second half of the seventeenth century and the eighteenth.

Adams, C. W., and others. "Sixty-first critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization (to May 1941)." *Isis*, XXXIII (1941), 353-430.
Pp. 367-74 are on the second half of the seventeenth century and the eighteenth.

"Anglo-German bibliography for 1940." *JEGP*, XL (1941), 263-76.

Baugh, Albert C., with the assistance of Allan G. Chester and Matthias A. Schaaber. "American bibliography for 1941: English language and literature." *PMLA*, LVI (1941), 1215-67.

[Bentley, Gerald Eades.] *A rough check-list of the University of Chicago Libraries holdings in seventeenth century editions of plays in English.* [Chicago, 1941.] Pp. 26. (Mimeographed.)

Bond, Donald F., and Tucker, Joseph E. "Anglo-French and Franco-American studies, 1940." *Romanic review*, XXXII (1941), 176-98.

Bond, Richmond P., with the assistance of Allen T. Hazen. "English literature, 1660-1800: a current bibliography." *PQ*, XX (1941), 131-83.

A catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland, & Ireland and of English books printed abroad, 1640-1700. Part II, M-Z. No. 699. London: Maggs Bros., 1941. Pp. 123-226.

Day, Cyrus Lawrence, and Murrie, Eleanore Boswell. *English songbooks, 1651-1702: a bibliography, with a first-line index of songs.* London: Printed for the Bibliographical Society at the University Press, Oxford, 1940 (for 1937). Pp. xxi + 439.
Rev. by James G. McManaway in *MLN*, LVI, 630-31; in *TLS*, Feb. 22, p. 96; by Norman Ault in *RES*, XVII, 352-58.

Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1940-1941. No. 8. Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries. Edited by Edward A. Henry. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1941. Pp. xvii + 142.

English literature and history of the 18th century. Part I, A-L. No. 708. London: Maggs Bros., 1941. Pp. 120.

The graduate school: abstract of theses, researches completed, and

bibliography of publications. Vol. XVI, 1940. (University of Pittsburgh bulletin, Vol. XXXVII, No. 3.) Pittsburgh, 1941.

Graham, Walter (ed.). "The romantic movement: a selective and critical bibliography for the year 1940." *ELH*, VIII (1941), 1-40.

"Gribbel sale, Part II." *TLS*, June 7, 1941, p. 280.
Items relating to Evelyn, Boswell, Addison, and Burns among others.

Harbage, Alfred. *Annals of English drama, 975-1700: an analytical record of all plays, extant or lost, chronologically arranged and indexed by authors, titles, dramatic companies, etc.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1940. Pp. 264.
Rev. by James G. McManaway in *MLQ*, II, 141-43.

"Historical research for University degrees in the United Kingdom, 1940." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XVIII (1941), 102-7.

Jones, Claude E. "Collected biographies to 1825." *Bulletin of bibliography and dramatic index*, XVII (1941), 90-92, 113-16.
A short-title check list of 464 collected biographies begun before 1826.

McDowell, R. B., and others. "Writings on Irish history, 1939." *Irish historical studies*, II (1941), 303-26.

MacNair, Mary Wilson, and Karr, Margaret Neal. *A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1938.* Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1940. Pp. vii + 420.

The rare books, original drawings, autograph letters, and manuscripts collected by the late A. Edward Newton. 3 vols. New York: Parke-Bernet Galleries, 1941.
This catalogue of the famous Newton collection, illustrated with many facsimiles, will be of interest to students of Blake, Boswell, Burns, Defoe, Goldsmith, Johnson, and others.

"Newton sale." *TLS*, May 24, 1941, p. 256. Cf. also *TLS*, May 31, p. 268.

"Newton sale, Part II." *TLS*, Aug. 23, 1941, p. 412.
On the material relating to Johnson, Goldsmith, Gray, and others.

Paine, Clarence C. *The comedy of manners (1660-1700): a reference guide to the comedy of the Restoration.* Boston: F. W. Faxon Co., 1941. Pp. 51.

Paine, Clarence C. "The comedy of manners (1660-1700): a reference guide to the comedy of the Restoration." *Bulletin of bibliography and dramatic index*, XVII (1941), 70-72, 97-99, 116-17.
Parts III, IV, and V.

"Private libraries — xxviii. Mr. E. N. Adler." *TLS*, Nov. 1, 1941, p. 548.

Read, Stanley E. *Bibliography of Hogarth books and studies, with an introductory essay on trends in Hogarth criticism, 1764-1940.* Chicago: De Paul University, 1941. Pp. 32.

Sadleir, Michael. "'Minerva press' publicity: a publisher's advertisement of 1794." *Library*, 4th ser., XXI (1940), 207-15.

Sears, Louis Martin. "Churchill papers in America." *Thought*, XVI (1941), 645-66.

"*Studies in English*, 1911-1941: a table of contents." *Studies in*

English (University of Texas publication, No. 4126, 1941), pp. 179-84.

Summers, Montague. *A Gothic bibliography.* London: Fortune Press; New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. xx + 621.

Rev. in *TLS*, March 8, p. 120. Cf. also corr. by Montague Summers in *TLS*, April 5, p. 165, and May 24, p. 251; by Alec Craig in *TLS*, April 19, p. 191.

Tate, W. E. "A note on the bibliography of enclosure awards." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XVIII (1941), 97-101.

Work in progress, 1941, in the modern humanities. Edited by James M. Osborn and David R. Kerr. Modern Humanities Research Association. Bulletin No. 19A, May, 1941. Pp. 181.

The year's work in English studies. Vol. xx, 1939. Edited for the English Association by Frederick S. Boas. Oxford: Oxford University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1941. Pp. 214.

II. THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Allen, Robert J. *Life in eighteenth century England.* (Museum extension publications, Illustrative set No. 4.) Boston: Museum of Fine Arts, [1941].

A portfolio of 42 well-chosen plates, 12" x 16½", with explanatory captions and a 38 page booklet with a prefatory note by Chauncey B. Tinker.

Beckett, J. C. "The government and the church of Ireland under William III and Anne." *Irish historical studies*, II (1941), 280-302.

Beckwith, Frank. "The beginning of the Leeds Library." *Publications of the Thoresby Society*, XXXVII[2] (1941 [for 1940]), 145-65.

Behrens, B. "The Whig theory of the constitution in the reign of Charles II." *Cambridge historical journal*, VII (1941), 42-71.

Bishop, W. J. "Two impostors of the past." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 11.

Cf. also two other notes, *ibid.*, pp. 11-12, 223. One of the impostors is Mary Tofts, the rabbit-breeder of Godalming, whose claim to have given birth to fifteen rabbits was the subject of many pamphlets. Hogarth has two engravings on the imposture.

Burke, Thomas. *The streets of London through the centuries.* London: Batsford, 1940; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1941. Pp. 160.

Rev. by W. D. in the *Dickensian*, XXXVII, 118-19; in *TLS*, Jan. 4, p. 4.

Burt, A. L. *The United States, Great Britain, and British North America. From the revolution to the establishment of peace after the War of 1812.* New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1940. Pp. vii + 448.

Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 23, p. 403.

Carse, Adam. *The orchestra in the XVIIIth century.* Cambridge: Heffer, 1940. Pp. viii + 176.

Rev. by Eric Bloom in *Scrutiny*, IX, 392-95.

Chapham, J. H. "The private business of the Bank of England, 1744-1800." *EHR*, XI (1941), 77-89.

Clark, Dan E. "News and opinion concerning America in English newspapers, 1754-1763." *Pacific historical review*, X (1941), 75-82.

Crane, R. S. "Montesquieu and British thought." *Journal of political economy*, XLIX (1941), 592-600.

A review article on *Montesquieu and English politics (1750-1800)*, by F. T. H. Fletcher, 1939. Rev. also by W. T. Laprade in *AHR*, XLVI, 396-98.

Davies, Godfrey, and Scofield, Marjorie. "Letters of Charles Davenant." *Huntington Library quarterly*, IV (1941), 309-42.

Some hitherto unpublished letters of this influential writer on trade and economic theory, taken from copies in the letter books of James Brydges, later Duke of Chandos. Among them are letters to Sophia, Electress of Hanover, Earl Godolphin, and the Duke of Marlborough, but the great majority are to James Brydges.

de Castro, J. Paul. "London taverns." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 55.

de Castro, J. Paul. "The piano in England." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 120-21.

Followed by notes on the same subject by Wm. Jaggard and Peter Griffiths; by Hibernicus, *ibid.*, p. 142; by Cecil Clutton, *ibid.*, pp. 193-94.

Deschamps, J. "Charles Fox et Racine." *MLR*, XXXVI (1941), 467-72.

Edwards, Maldwyn. "The years of unrest: 1790-1800. Part I." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, Oct., 1941, pp. 451-58.

Essays in modern English history in honor of Wilbur Cortez Abbott. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1941.

Rev. by Francis H. Herrick in *JMH*, XIII, 550-52. Contains, among others, the following papers: "A Restoration goldsmith-banking house: The Vine on Lombard Street," by Dorothy K. Clark (pp. 3-47); "The Reconcilers and the Restoration (1600-1662)," by Ethyn Williams Kirby (pp. 49-79); "English party politics (1688-1714)," by Robert Walcott, Jr. (pp. 81-131); "Some sidelights upon the general election of 1715," by William Thomas Morgan (pp. 133-76); "Acadia and the beginnings of modern British imperialism," by Lawrence Henry Gipson (pp. 177-202); "George III: historians and a royal reputation," by Gerda Richards Crosby (pp. 295-313); and "English game law reform," by Chester Kirby (pp. 345-80).

Forrester, Eric G. *Northamptonshire county elections and electioneering, 1695-1832.* Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. viii + 166.

Fussell, G. E., and Goodman, Constance. "Crop husbandry in eighteenth century England." *Agricultural history*, XV (1941), 202-16; XVI (1942), 41-63.

Gilmour, Margaret. *The great lady: a biography of Barbara Villiers, mistress of Charles II.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1941. Pp. ix + 386.

Rev. by Edward Wagenknecht in the New York *Times book review*, Nov. 9, p. 9.

Graham, Gerald Sandford. *Sea power and British North America, 1783-1820: a study in British colonial policy.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1941. Pp. xiii + 302.

Gray, W. Forbes. "The Douglas case: an unpublished correspondence." *Quarterly review*, Jan., 1941, pp. 69-79.
Prints letters to Andrew Stuart, author of *Letters to Lord Mansfield* (1773), from David Hume, Topham Beauclerk, Dr. John Moore (telling of interviews with Voltaire), and others.

Guttmacher, Manfred S. *America's last king: an interpretation of the madness of George III.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1941. Pp. xv + 426.
Rev. by George Dangerfield in the New York *Times book review*, Sept. 21, p. 5.

Hatton, Ragnhild. "The *London gazette* in 1718: supply of news from abroad." *Bulletin of the Institute for Historical Research*, XVIII (1941), 108-11.

Hughes, G. Bernard. "Angelica Kauffman." *Apollo*, XXXIV (1941), 100-3.

Hughes, Edward. "The English stamp duties, 1664-1764." *EHR*, LVI (1941), 234-64.

Humphreys, A. L. "Horsemen on the Great North Road." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 362-67, 380-83, 401-3, 421-23, 434-36.
Discusses Ralph Thoresby, John Wesley, Daniel Defoe, Thomas Pennant, Lord Torrington, William Murray, first Lord Mansfield, Lord Monboddo, and others.

Irwin, William Robert. "An attack on John Fielding." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 523-25.

Jones, W. Powell. "The William Robinsons in Italy." *Huntington Library quarterly*, IV (1941), 343-57.
William Robinson was a friend of Gray and the brother of Elizabeth Montagu.

The journals of Sir Thomas Allin, 1660-1678. Vol. II. Edited by R. C. Anderson. London: Navy Records Society, 1941. Pp. lii + 257.
Rev. in *TLS*, May 17, p. 240.

Kiewiet, Cornelius William de (ed.). *Studies in British history.* (University of Iowa studies in the social sciences, Vol. XI, No. 2.) Iowa City: The University, 1941. Pp. 231.
Contains among other papers Chester Kirby's "The literary history of English field sports, 1671-1850."

Kimball, Fiske. "The Moor Park tapestry suite of furniture by Robert Adam." *Apollo*, XXXIV (1941), 23-25.

Knight, G. Wilson. "On eighteenth-century nationalism." *English*, III (1941), 243-46.
On the "national insight" of eighteenth-century English writers and its application to the present.

Latham, R. C. "Roger Lowe, shopkeeper and non-conformist." *History*, XXVI (1941), 19-35.
Lowe was a Presbyterian mercer of Lancashire whose diary, covering 1663-69, reveals the life of a small-town shopkeeper, a typical representative of nonconformity.

Lewis, Wilmarth Sheldon. *Three tours through London in the years 1748, 1776, 1797.* (Colver Lectures, Brown University, No. 21.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941. Pp. xii + 135.
Rev. by Henry Grattan in New York *Times book review*, Nov. 30, p. 8.

"A list of the department of the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, autumn, 1663." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XIX (1941), 13-24.

Mackenzie-Grieve, Averil. *The last years of the English slave trade: Liverpool, 1750-1807.* London: G. P. Putnam and Sons, 1941. Pp. 332.
Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 11, p. 508.

Quinlan, Maurice James. *Victorian prelude: a history of English Manners, 1700-1830.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 155.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. x + 299.

Quynn, Dorothy Mackay. "Philipp von Stosch: collector, bibliophile, spy, thief (1611-1757)." *Catholic historical review*, XXVII (1941), 332-44.
1611 should be 1691. Baron Stosch was appointed by Lord Carteret as a special agent to watch the Pretender. He was a correspondent of Horace Walpole.

Ransome, Mary. "Division-lists of the House of Commons, 1715-1760." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XIX (1941), 1-8.

Rolleston, Sir Humphrey. "History of medicine in the City of London." *Annals of medical history*, 3d ser., III (1941), 1-18.
A popular article.

Rostow, W. W. "Business cycles, harvests, and politics: 1790-1850." *Journal of economic history*, I (1941), 206-21.

Smith, Goldwin. "The reform of the laws of England, 1640-1660." *University of Toronto quarterly*, X (1941), 469-81.

Southworth, James Granville. *Vauxhall Gardens: a chapter in the social history of England.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. xii + 192.

Stanford, W. B. "Classical studies in Trinity College, Dublin, since the foundation." *Hermathena*, LVII (1941), 3-24.
Considerable material on the eighteenth century.

Stewart, Catherine Helen (ed.). "The exiled Stewarts in Italy, 1717-1807." *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, VII (1941), 55-130.
A brief introduction, the rest original documents and translations.

Symonds, R. W. "The classic and Regency tastes in English furniture, 1765-1820." *Connoisseur*, CVIII (1941), 101-7.

Sypher, Wylie. "The African prince in London." *JHI*, II (1941), 237-47.

Tapp, N. H. "Chelsea china factory catalogues and the fable painter." *Apollo*, XXXIV (1941), 15-19.

Tawney, R. H. "The rise of the gentry, 1558-1640." *EHR*, XI (1941), 1-38.

Tayler, A. N. and H. A. H. (eds.). *Jacobite epilogue.* London: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1941.
Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 4, p. 498.

"Tenbury discoveries. I — The elder Pitt and his son." *TLS*, Sept. 6, 1941, p. 452.
Newly discovered letters at St. Michael's College, Tenbury, Worcestershire.

Villiers, Marjorie. "Pump and promenade." *Quarterly review*, April, 1941, pp. 183-200.
The first pages are on Cheltenham in the eighteenth century.

Walbank, F. Alan (ed.). *The English scene in the works of prose writers since 1700.* London: Batsford, 1941. Pp. xiv + 225.
Rev. in *TLS*, July 19, p. 350.

The twenty-eighth volume of the Walpole Society, 1939-1940. Oxford: At the University Press, 1940. Pp. viii + 101.
Contains "Thomas Patch (1725-1782): notes on his life together with a catalogue of his known works," by F. J. B. Watson (pp. 15-50).

Wecter, Dixon. "Benjamin Franklin and an Irish 'enthusiast'." *Huntington Library quarterly*, IV (1941), 205-34.
The Irish enthusiast is Sir Edward Newenham, Irish politician and foe of the British Crown.

Westrup, J. H. "Foreign musicians in Stuart England." *Musical quarterly*, XXVII (1941), 70-89.

Wolfe, Don M. *Milton in the Puritan revolution.* New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1941. Pp. xiv + 496.

The eighteenth volume of the Wren Society. The Wren MS 'Court Orders' with a supplement of official papers, etc. Oxford: Printed for the Wren Society at the University Press, 1941. Pp. v + 204.

III. PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

Addleshaw, G. W. O. *The High Church tradition: a study in the liturgical thought of the seventeenth century.* London: Faber and Faber; Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1941. Pp. 204.
Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 22, p. 576.

Boorstin, Daniel J. *The mysterious science of the law: Blackstone's "Commentaries."* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1941. Pp. xviii + 257.

Bradshaw, Marion John. *Philosophical foundations of faith: a contribution toward a philosophy of religion.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. 254.
Contains material on Hobbes and Locke among others.

Corcoran, T. "Blessed Oliver Plunkett and his Irish Jesuit schools." *Studies*, XXX (1941), 415-24.
On the late seventeenth century.

de Castro, J. Paul. " 'John Knyveton'." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 76-77.
Questions the authenticity of certain parts of *The diary of a surgeon in the year 1751-52 by John Knyveton . . .* (1938).

Earnest, Ernest. *John and William Bertram: botanists and explorers, 1699-1777, 1739-1823.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1940. Pp. vi + 187.

Emerson, N. D. "The Irish Church in the late eighteenth century." *Evangelical quarterly*, XIII (1941), 296-310.

Finch, Jeremiah S. "Sir Hans Sloane's printed books." *Library*, 4th ser., XXII (1941), 67-72.

Gewirtz, Alan. "The Cartesian circle." *Philosophical review*, L (1941), 368-95.

Gewirtz, Alan. "Experience and the non-mathematical in the Cartesian method." *JHI*, II (1941), 183-210.

Grenell, Robert Gordon. "Sir Kenelme Digby, embryologist." *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, X (1941), 48-52.
Shows that Digby was sceptical of the preformation theory and was generally advanced in his views.

Grose, Clyde L. "Trends toward religious integration on the eve of 1660." *Church history*, X (1941), 52-59.

Gushee, Vera. "Thomas Wright of Durham, astronomer." *Isis*, XXXIII (1941), 197-218.

Hartog, Sir Philip J. "The newer views of Priestley and Lavoisier." *Annals of science*, V (1941), 1-56.

Harvey, F. B. "Three R's of Methodism." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXVI (1941), 49-60.

King, Rachel Hadley. *George Fox and the light within, 1650-1660*. Philadelphia: Friends Book Store, 1940. Pp. 177.

MacArthur, Kathleen W. "Theological education among the dissenters." *Journal of religion*, XXI (1941), 265-84.

More, Louis T. "Boyle as alchemist." *JHI*, II (1941), 61-76.

Paneth, F. A. "Thomas Wright of Durham and Immanuel Kant." *Durham University journal*, XXXIII (1941), 111-25.
Wright was an eighteenth-century scientist who made "persistent efforts to teach noble ladies mathematics and astronomy."

Plum, Harry G. "The English religious restoration, 1660-1665." *PQ*, XX, 516-26. (Also in *Renaissance studies in honor of Hardin Craig* [Stanford University, Cal.: Stanford University Press, 1941], pp. 324-34.)

Ransome, Mary. "Church and dissent in the election of 1710." *EHR*, LVI (1941), 76-89.

Roddis, Louis H. "A short history of nautical medicine." *Annals of medical history*, 3d ser., III (1941), 202-47, 326-52, 418-47.
The first and third papers have some material on the period.

Rowley, H. H. "Robert Hall of Arnesby." *Baptist quarterly*, X (1941), 444-53.

Scupholme, A. C. "John Smith, a Cambridge Platonist." *Theology*, XLII (1941), 26-34.

Shepherd, T. B. *Methodism and the literature of the eighteenth century*. London: Epworth Press, 1940. Pp. 286.
Rev. by Basil Williams in *EHR*, LVI, 497-99; by M. D. George in *History*, XXVI, 147-49; by F. C. Gill in *RES*, XVII, 235-37.

Smyth, Charles. *Simeon and church order: a study of the origins of the evangelical revival in Cambridge in the eighteenth century*.

Cambridge: At the University Press, 1940; New York: Macmillan Co., 1941. Pp. xx + 316.

Rev. by R. R. Williams in *Church quarterly review*, CXXI, 282-85.

Steffan, Truman Guy. "The social argument against enthusiasm (1650-1660)." *Studies in English* (University of Texas publication, No. 4126, 1941), pp. 38-63.

An interesting article with many implications for the following decades. It is particularly concerned with showing that Hobbes, Taylor, More, Casaubon, and others who attacked the "inspir'd schismaticks" feared enthusiasm perhaps more for its tendency toward social anarchy than for its religious disorders. Of special value for indicating how certain theological concepts were utilized in conservative political arguments against the individualistic enthusiasts.

Uggla, Arvid H. "Early relations between the Royal Society and London." *Lychnos*, 1940, pp. 302-24.

Whitley, W. T. "The tune book of 1791." *Baptist quarterly*, X (1941), 434-43.

Willey, Basil. *The eighteenth century background: studies on the idea of nature in the thought of the period.* London: Chatto and Windus, 1940; New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. viii + 301.

Rev. by G. B[oas] in *Journal of philosophy*, XXXVIII, 614.

This is not a systematic synthesis of leading eighteenth century ideas. The author frankly disclaims too ambitious an aim: "I have not presumed to write even an outline 'history' of eighteenth century thought in general, but have tried to illustrate the importance, in that century, of the idea of 'Nature' in religion, ethics, philosophy and politics, and in particular to indicate some stages in that divinization of 'nature' which culminates in Wordsworth." The method consists in illustrating the role of the concept, Nature, in the works of a selected number of writers or groups of writers as it is involved in their thinking in the specified fields. The method thus runs less danger of falling into hard simplifications, which are a major peril in the history of ideas, and has the advantage of providing clearly written analytical summaries of the principal arguments in important works or writers. The selection of writers is interesting and pertinent, though the reasons for inclusion or exclusion in any given case are not entirely clear. It is also not explained why, although a section on literary theory is included in the opening chapter, "The turn of the century," which shows "Nature" becoming already established as a norm during the late seventeenth century, no further extensive treatment is given the subject after the setting has been established. Mr. Willey explains, however, that he has not held himself too rigidly within his expressed limits and has "at times elaborated the study of certain representative writers to cover a wider field" in the interest of rendering the book more useful; and perhaps any minor uncertainties of direction do not weaken materially the general interest and value of the book.

It is a little unfortunate, in view of this avoidance of rigid system, that Mr. Willey did not see fit to give any appreciable attention to the role of the dissenters, who were among the leading opponents of "natural religion" and who were opposed frequently by the appeal to naturalistic assumptions. They produced no writers during this period who acquired respectability and philosophic prominence, and they did not contribute directly to the enlargement of the concept of nature, which is Mr. Willey's major problem; but so complex a concept derived its character and variety in part from the ideas which opposed it and to which it was opposed. With a knowledge of the position of the dissenters, a reader of Addison, for example, will have a clearer notion of certain uses of "nature" because he is clearer in his mind about the things

involved in the slurs on "enthusiasm." Within the limits of Mr. Willey's study casual references to Wesley come with the surprise of an unexpected paradox. There is more than theology, however, involved in an understanding of the dissenters. The case of Mandeville is illustrative. Mr. Willey sees the difficulty of resolving the apparent contradiction in that writer's admiration of the "Great Hive" and his simultaneous enlistment on "the side of the angels of ethical tradition" (not too accurate a statement since Mandeville does not accept the typical benevolist psychology of the "angels"). "It is difficult," he comments, "to say exactly what his motive can have been." A glance at a writer like Defoe helps clarify part of the difficulty. As a dissenter Defoe urged his readers to regard seriously the salvation of their souls and to promote the general reformation of manners and the elimination of luxury and, vice, at the same time that he viewed trade as the new glory of England and the bulwark of dissent, and urged the tradesman to prosper if only to free himself from the temptations attendant on uncertainty and poverty. Yet in lucid moments he realized that "by degrees we have brought vices and extravagance to be absolutely necessary to trade; and people become advocates for the Devil, merely to save themselves from starving; the Nation seems under an unhappy necessity to uphold their follies in order to preserve their trade. . . ." It appears that, among other things, Mandeville was indulging in the sport of baiting the Defoes of his time and exposing the weakness in their armor of virtue. The simultaneous praise of trade and simple virtue was not unique among dissenters. It appears in Thomson, surrounded by other difficulties, in his praise of primitive simplicity free of luxury and his glowing picture of English commerce. Here the disharmony is stripped of the background of piety which made Defoe's position so temptingly vulnerable.

Indications of omissions, corrections here and there of judgments of individual writers are easy enough in a field which has been so ably cultivated in recent years as that of eighteenth century thought, and are pertinent in a discussion of Mr. Willey's book principally to illustrate the complexity and scope of the problems which it raises. There are difficulties enough in the subject however treated. The almost universal acceptance of Nature as a basic norm lends an air of uniformity to the direction and spirit of the thought of the age; yet, since from an appeal to the same standard it was possible to defend, say, a state based on central authority or on individual rights, a culture characterized by progressive complexity or by primitive simplicity, close analysis yields the contrary impression of bewildering diversity. It is possible to approach the problem, as Mr. Willey does, by focusing on the leading normative concept and view its ramifications and alterations in different writers; it is also possible to concentrate on the central issue in any given field of thought and observe the mutations of the term as a function of the debate on this central issue. To illustrate from literary theory, which Mr. Willey only glances at, the analysis could be organized around the search during the century for the ultimate principles which governed the capacity of a work of literature to please permanently and universally (the end of poetry was to please and instruct), a search which, at one end, inspired a reliance on the proper understanding and imitation of the classics which had demonstrated their capacity to please universally, and at the other, reduced the problem to investigations in psychology, as in Burke, where in consequence the distinction between art and nature was practically nullified because largely the same operations of the mind were seen to determine our response to the sublimity of a landscape or of *Paradise lost*. This kind of approach might make clearer the controlling factors in the mutations of the term and the direction of its historical alterations, but it would afford less opportunity for the method of analytical summary on which Mr. Willey relies to good advantage. There are occasions when Mr. Willey wishes to have it both ways, with not always the clearest results. Difficulties also occur occasionally because Mr. Willey does not always preserve a consistent point of view in his exposition of the various ramifications of Nature. For instance: "it was precisely the prevalence of the belief in

'Nature,' especially 'Nature and Reason,' which made this period the golden age of satire. If all in Nature pleases, then Man will at times appear vile by contrast" (p. 100). In the second sentence Man is not comprehended by Nature, yet the previous sentence establishes a context in which Man as reasonable is embraced by the larger term, and is in a sense identical with it. On another occasion, apropos of Godwin and Holbach there appears the following: "these were also the men who regarded most of what 'Nature' had actually produced (existing institutions) as 'unnatural'" (p. 207). As it stands this is confusion. What it means is that from the standpoint of the ideas held by a writer, X, and defended by an appeal to Nature, the views entertained by a writer, Y, and upheld by Y's appeal to nature are wrong (and hence from X's standpoint "unnatural"). Statements of this sort may be justified as rhetorical flourishes, for which, however, some readers may not be grateful.

It is doubtful, however, whether such matters will disturb the general student for whom Mr. Willey primarily designed his book or render it less useful. The writers dealt with are important to a student of the thought of the period, and the discussions are judicious and attractively written. And in passing, one must express admiration for Mr. Willey's determination to complete the work on the eve of war, and to see it through publication even after the outbreak of hostilities. — M. E. PRIOR.

Young, E. J. "St. Michan's parish in the eighteenth century." *Dublin historical record*, III (1940), 1-7.

Zilsel, Edgar. "The origin of Gilbert's scientific method." *JHI*, II (1941), 1-32.

IV. LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Alspach, Russell K. "A Dublin Milton enthusiast." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 284-86.

On Samuel Whyte.

Aubin, Robert A. "Nathanael Salmon on Milton, 1728." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 214-15.

Baker, Carlos. "Spenser, the eighteenth century, and Shelley's 'Queen Mab'." *MLQ*, II (1941), 81-98.

Baker, Herschel. "Strolling actors in eighteenth-century England." *Studies in English* (University of Texas publication, No. 4126, 1941), pp. 100-120.

Bald, R. C. "Shakespeare on the stage in Restoration Dublin." *PMLA*, LVI (1941), 369-78.

Bayley, A. R. "Helena in 'All's well that ends well'." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 122.

On eighteenth-century actresses who played the part. Followed by a note on the same subject by Wm. Jaggard.

Black, Frank Gees. *The epistolary novel in the late eighteenth century: a descriptive and bibliographical study.* (University of Oregon monographs: studies in literature and philology, No. 2.) Eugene, Oregon, 1940. Pp. iv + 184.

Rev. by J. T. Hillhouse in *JEGP*, XL, 588-89.

Brooking, Cecil. "Stage-folk in Dighton prints." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 24-26.

Cf. J. P. de C., *ibid.*, pp. 51-52.

Crane, R. S. "Interpretation of texts and the history of ideas." *College English*, II (1941), 755-65.

The illustrations are drawn from eighteenth-century studies.

Crundell, H. W. "Actors and actresses in XVIII-cent. comedy." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 44-45.

Fifteen poets. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1941. Pp. xiv + 503.

Rev. by J. B. Leishman in *RES*, XVII, 206-9. Eighteenth-century poets in this anthology are Dryden, Pope, and Cowper. There are brief introductory essays by Dobrée, Tillotson, and Sutherland.

Gove, Philip Babcock. *The imaginary voyage in prose fiction: a history of its criticism and a guide to its study, with an annotated check list of 215 imaginary voyages from 1700 to 1800.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 152.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. xi + 445.

Rev. by Frank Gees Black in *JEGP*, XL, 584-85; by Thomas B. Stroup in *MLQ*, II, 662-64.

Many scholars who have concerned themselves with individual "imaginary voyages" will welcome this important beginning upon a project which ultimately must be expanded for this type of literature as well as for many others. Gove's brief preface presents clearly the dilemma in which he found himself when he began a preliminary study upon a group of imaginary voyages. Critical commentary was, he found, "random, disparate . . . chaotic." No complete bibliography was available. Such scholars as Geoffroy Atkinson had performed important service in compiling lists of certain kinds of voyages, such as the "extraordinary voyage," but all previous works on the subject had inevitable limitations. Realizing the impossibility of completing any such literary treatment as he had originally planned without more critical and bibliographical material, Gove deliberately set himself the tedious — though not thankless — task of doing some of the necessary spade-work before building a house. If other doctoral candidates, finding such lacks as Gove encountered, would content themselves with working on the solid preliminaries, we should have much valuable machinery, and fewer Laputan houses.

In Part I of his volume, Gove surveys historically the criticism of the imaginary voyage, discussing the widespread but indefinite use of the term, the antiquity of the type, and its relation to other kinds of prose fiction. He devotes a chapter to the "Robinsonade." Interesting as this first part is, there is no question that the greatest value of the book lies in the second part: the annotated check list of 215 imaginary voyages published between 1700 and 1800, together with a short-title index. Gove has refrained from any attempt at over-classification, except for a general subdivision into terrestrial, extra-terrestrial, and subterranean voyages; he is aware of the danger of attempting to subdivide further into such classifications as "romanesque, marvelous, fantastic, satiric, philosophical, allegorical, realistic, extraordinary."

One critic will point out that there are some omissions even from Gove's long list of eighteenth-century imaginary voyages; another will undoubtedly complain that Gove has imposed an arbitrary chronological limitation, and should have surveyed the whole history of this kind of writing. To the first critic Gove should reply that no complete bibliography will ever be made by one individual, and that the bibliographer always welcomes assistance before or after publication. To the other critic, Gove has already well replied with engaging candor: "Why . . . does the check list in this book confine itself to the eighteenth century? Partly, I admit, because life is short, but principally because that century is, as Professor Pons has called it, 'L'âge d'or du voyage imaginaire'." This book is, as its author has said, only a beginning; it is a book "on which others can rely temporarily." Others may complete it, even supersede it. The present critic welcomes it with enthusiasm, and finds it, even with its chronological limitation, of great aid. — MARJORIE NICOLSON.

H., A. J. "Early newspapers." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 68.

Hudson, Hoyt T. "Current English translations of *The praise of folly.*" *PQ*, XX (1941), 250-65. (Also in *Renaissance studies in honor of Hardin Craig* [Stanford University, Cal.: Stanford University Press, 1941], pp. 58-73.)

Discusses in some detail the translations by John Wilson (1668) and by White Kennett under the titles of *Witt against wisdom* (1683) and *Moriae encomium, or a panegyrick upon folly* (1709).

Hunt, Clay. "The Elizabethan background of neoclassic polite verse." *ELH*, VIII (1941), 273-304.

Kinne, Willard Austin. *Revivals and importations of French comedies in England, 1749-1800.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1939. Pp. xvi + 310.

Rev. by Emmett L. Avery in *MLN*, LVI, 305-6.

Klibansky, Raymond. "Leibniz's unknown correspondence with English scholars and men of letters." *Mediaeval and Renaissance studies*, I (1941), 133-49.

Prints two letters of Leibniz to Addison in 1708.

Larrabee, Stephen A. "*Il poco più* and the school of taste." *ELH*, VIII (1941), 47-50.

Some eighteenth-century uses of the phrase in England.

Larrabee, Stephen A. "The 'closet' and the 'stage' in 1759." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 282-84.

Lovejoy, Arthur O. "The meaning of romanticism for the historian of ideas." *JHI*, II (1941), 257-78.

Lowery, Margaret Ruth. "Performances of Shakespearean plays at Covent Garden and Drury Lane theaters." *Shakespeare Association bulletin*, XVI (1941), 102-3.

A tabular list of performances and dates.

Macdonald, Hugh. "Some poetical miscellanies, 1672-1716." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association*, Vol. XXVI, 1940, collected by Arundell Esdaile (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1941), pp. 106-12.

Miller, Clarence William. "The influence of the French heroico-historical romance on seventeenth century English prose fiction." *University of Virginia . . . abstracts of dissertations . . . for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1940* (Charlottesville, Va.: Published by the University, 1940), pp. 13-17.

Miller, William Hubert. "The authorship of *A general view of the stage.*" *MLN*, LVI (1941), 612-14.

Brings evidence to show that *A general view* (1759) was written by Thomas Wilkes and not by Samuel Derrick, to whom it is usually ascribed.

Neff, Emery. *A revolution in European poetry, 1660-1900.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1940. Pp. xi + 279.

Rev. by Howard Mumford Jones, *Sewanee review*, XLIX, 120-25; by Charles Frederick Harrold, *JEGP*, XL, 432-33; by Paul Hazard in *Romanic review*, XXXII, 93; in *TLS*, April 25, p. viii.

Noyes, Gertrude E. "The development of cant lexicography in England, 1566-1785." *SP*, XXXVIII (1941), 462-79.

Riese, Teut. "J. B. Priestly und das 18. Jahrhundert." *Englische Studien*, LXXIV (1940), 189-212.

Sharp, Robert Lathrop. *From Donne to Dryden: the revolt against metaphysical poetry.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1940. Pp. xiv + 221.

Rev. by Austin Warren, *MLN*, LVI, 312-13.

Shudofsky, M. Maurice. "An early eighteenth-century rhymed paraphrase of *Paradise lost*, II, 1-225." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 133-34.

Smalley, B. "An early undergraduate literary society." *Bodleian Library record*, II (1941), 30-33.

A manuscript volume of *Essays in prose and verse* by members of Exeter college, 1734-35.

Stauffer, Donald A. *The art of biography in eighteenth century England.* Princeton: Princeton University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xiv + 572. Bibliographical supplement, pp. x + 293.

Rev. by Arthur M. Wilson in *American Oxonian*, XXVIII, 130-32; by Elliott Perkins in *Journal of modern history*, XIII, 403-4; by Dougald MacMillan in *MLQ*, II, 512-14.

Stauffer has read much more widely in English biography of the eighteenth century than any of his predecessors in the field, and he has recorded his findings in a long and detailed account which is written with enthusiasm and which presents information about many works not familiar to most students of the period. From the materials that he has collected a history — or several histories — might have been constructed, but he has usually chosen — except for the final chapter on "The trend of biography" — to treat his material critically; when he passes beyond classification, description, summary, and quotation, he proceeds not to chronological narrative but to judgment. As his title indicates, he is concerned with the *art* of biography; and art would apparently be evident in a biography's "success in conveying the sense of a life being lived" (I, 4; and cf. p. 11: "To create the illusion of a life being lived over again requires art, art of the highest order. . . ."). To consider this art in terms of illusion of reality is, of course, perfectly valid, though — as Stauffer seems to recognize — the art of biography is thus hardly distinguishable from that of fiction or drama. But the resulting critical treatment of particular biographies should rest upon clearly formulated principles expressed in terms appropriate to his consideration of the art. Nowhere in the work are any such principles evident. (In Chapter VI Stauffer says that "the famous works are considered in relation to the general questions — of style, form, purpose, and effect — which are considered in other chapters of this book" [I, 353-54]; but that even such topics as these are regularly employed here and in earlier chapters is not readily apparent.) The work is filled with critical judgments, but they are for the most part judgments that might be made by any intelligent reader approaching the biographies — or the art of biography — for the first time.

Partly because his material is so complex, but even more because he lacks terms appropriate to the discussion of the art of biography, Stauffer's organization is far from satisfactory. Indeed many of the chapters seem to have been given deliberately ambiguous titles so that unrelated materials can be included. Chapter I, "Biography and the drama," is divided between a not very convincing attempt to demonstrate the influence of plays, particularly those of Shakespeare, and a discussion of the memoirs of actors. Chapter II, "Biography and the novel," is about equally divided between discussions of fiction in biographical form and of "individual successes in novelizing actual life." In Chapter III, "Biography and the romantic spirit," the study of influence is extended to include something like "the spirit of the age." By an oversimplification of such terms as "classic" and "romantic" hardly to be condoned in a scholarly book published in 1941 ("Romanticism is taken to indicate the dominance of imagination, in contradistinction to the dominance of rea-

son implied in classicism" [I, 165; and see the pages that follow]), Stauffer is able to include lives of merchants and scientists on the one hand and "biographies of sentiment" on the other. And here "the romantic spirit" is clearly used ambiguously; for while the lives of scientists are considered "romantic," not in themselves, but because in the aggregate they are supposed to show the spirit of "*égalité, fraternité*," each "biography of sentiment" is itself supposed to be "romantic" or "pre-romantic."

In Chapter IV, entitled "Knowledge infinite," Stauffer is concerned with "Man's almost boundless curiosity concerning his fellows." This curiosity, it would seem, was expressed in two ways: in "the journalistic spirit," so that the lives of criminals, travellers, soldiers of fortune, eccentrics, etc. can be included (though they might equally well have found a place in the preceding chapter), and in "the antiquarian spirit," so that serious histories, biographical collections, etc. can be included. "In the excursions of human curiosity," Stauffer asks (I, 255), "who can draw the line between trivial gossip and significant history?" By bringing them together in one chapter he has tended to confuse the two, but a writer on the art of biography should be in possession of terms by which such distinctions can be made.

In Chapter V, "The life within," Stauffer again brings together the most diverse kinds of lives by discussing "the biographer as psychologist" and "the biographer as moralist." Chapter VI, "The great names," cuts across all his previous distinctions and includes writers because of their literary reputations. And here again his key phrase is used ambiguously: Boswell, for example, is a "great name" because his *Life of Johnson* is still so widely read, while Goldsmith's biographies — including *The life of Richard Nash*, which is singled out for special praise — are still read, to the extent that they are, because he is a "great name" in other forms of writing. The final chapter, "The trend of biography," goes over much of the ground of the earlier chapters and also treats briefly such topics as foreign influence and theories of biography. The first volume closes with one of the facile oversimplifications that frequently appear in the work: "The classical and medieval theories of the stable social and religious order in which man was a subordinate part had not yet been completely supplanted by the introspective individualism of the Romantics. For a short period during this transition, man as an individual, and the world in which he lived, were both realities. Out of this fortunate moment, reflecting the interplay of old and new conceptions, rose the biographies of the eighteenth century in vigor and variety that have not been surpassed" (I, 553).

Volume II, which is called a "Bibliographical supplement," is largely devoted to "An alphabetical index of English biographies and autobiographies, 1700-1800." This index is modestly presented as "a book-list made as the result of twelve years of sporadic study in three libraries" (I, 6); but for bibliographical studies of this sort rigorous standards have been set, and my checking of the list — which has extended only to works by and relating to Oliver Goldsmith — raises certain doubts concerning its reliability. P. 7: Of *The life of Asclepiades . . . from the Italian of Signior Antonio Cocchi* Stauffer says: "Tr. anon. [By Goldsmith?]." This work has not, so far as I know, been previously associated with Goldsmith's name; and if this is a mere guess on Stauffer's part, it is the kind of guess that has in the past done so much to confuse the Goldsmith canon. P. 86: The life of Goldsmith in *The poetical and dramatic works* of 1780 and 1786, here ascribed to Thomas Evans, is a reprint of Edmund Malone's life in *Plays and poems* (Dublin, 1777). P. 104: After the "Memoirs of M. de Voltaire" Stauffer writes: "1759. Pub. in part in *Lady's Magazine*, 1761." According to his system of abbreviations "1759" should be expanded to mean "published in London in 1759"; but while the work was advertised as "speedily to be published" in that year, it is doubtful that it ever received separate publication. And to say that it was published "in part" in the *Lady's magazine* is misleading inasmuch as the magazine version is the only known textual

source. — Concerning the *Life of Bolingbroke* Stauffer says, "Goldsmith condenses and improves greatly the 1752 and 1754 lives of Bolingbroke." Actually Goldsmith seems to have used neither of these lives but to have borrowed most of his material directly from the article "Saint-John" in the *Biographia Britannica* (see *MLN*, L [1935], 25-29). — Under Goldsmith's writings no mention is made of "An authentic history of Catharina Alexowna, wife of Peter the Great," in *Citizen of the world*, Letter LXII, of "The history of Carolan, the last Irish bard," from the *British magazine*, or of the lives ascribed to him of Berkeley, Boyle, and Regnard in the *Weekly magazine* (see *MP*, XXXII [1935], 281-99). P. 105: Why *The history of little Goody Two-Shoes* should be included in an "index of English biographies and autobiographies" is hard to understand. It is to be hoped that Stauffer's treatment of Goldsmith is not typical of his work on the whole bibliographical supplement. — ARTHUR FRIEDMAN.

Stern, Bernard Herbert. *The rise of romantic Hellenism in English literature, 1732-1786.* Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Co., 1940. Pp. x + 182.

Rev. by Stephen A. Larrabee, *MLN*, LVI, 237-38; by Warner G. Rice in *JEGP*, XL, 427-30; by H. V. Routh in *RES*, XVII, 238-40.

Stuart, Dorothy Margaret. "Landscape in Augustan verse." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association*, Vol. XXVI, 1940, collected by Arundell Esdaile (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1941), pp. 73-87.

Summers, Montague. *The Gothic quest: a history of the Gothic novel.* London: Fortune Press, 1938; New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. 443.

Suttle, E. F. A. "Henry Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church." *Oxoniensia*, V (1940), 115-39.

Musician, architect, scholar, Aldrich figured in the Boyle-Bentley controversy over the edition of Phalaris and was commissioned to edit, with Bishop Sprat, Clarendon's *History of the rebellion.*

Thaler, Alwin. "Strolling players and provincial drama after Shakespeare." In *Shakespeare and democracy* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1941), pp. 185-223.

This paper, reprinted with additions from *PMLA*, XXXVII (1922), 243 ff., deals with the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Wasserman, Earl R. "Moses Browne and the 1783 edition of Giles and Phineas Fletcher." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 288-90.

Wellek, René. *The rise of English literary history.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1941. Pp. ix + 275.

This "first history of the history of English literature," well organized and tersely written, gathers and interprets a great deal of hitherto scattered material. Even though the reader may be familiar with some of the ideas and writers here treated, he will learn much from this *étude d'ensemble.* If, as many of us do, he takes modern historical methods for granted, or identifies the study of literature with the study of literary history, he will find it profitable to consider both the negative and the positive results of this study. Almost to the end of the eighteenth century the artist, the critic, the scholar, even the historian carried on without what we should call literary history.

"The rise of literary history was dependent on a general growth of the 'historical sense' which can be described as a recognition of individuality in its historical setting and an appreciaton of the historical process into which individualities fit" (p. 48). The writer and the national culture must be seen in a developmental pattern which fits them both. The process is circular, and Wellek wisely makes no attempt to explain the circle away, or to plumb

metaphysical depths. There is, as he says, a complex interaction between scholarship and criticism. The explanation of the facts is something over and above the facts; they do not yield it of their own accord, yet it is not at a far remove from them. The record of literary antiquarianism, strikingly presented in this study, shows how much lore one may have without having literary history. Just as striking, though perhaps less obvious, is the demonstration here given that the clue to history means little unless it is used, that is, closely applied. As Wellek points out, it is not enough to have the ideas of progress and of cycles; and critics could say over and over again that an author must be considered in relation to his age, or that climate conditions national character, or that "polite literature" depends on "civil liberty," and still not be getting on with it at all. Other favorite eighteenth century ideas, when an attempt was made to apply them historically, led to false perspectives: it was hardly profitable to go through the records of mankind looking for the clear manifestation of natural law or right reason as conceived by neo-classicism; such an approach had its cultural value, but gave an unhistorical view of the supremacy of the ancients, the gloom of the Dark Ages, and the modern recovery of correctness. Even the notion of original genius, which might be expected to fix attention on the individual in an historical setting, resulted in false alignments — Homer, Ossian, and Shakespeare. Wellek gives a good account of the "complete confusion about the states of society supposed to be primitive." The confusion was not cleared up by the endless iterations about primitive versus polished poetry, or Gothic versus Augustan. Just when the interest in an historical approach was growing, the very terms in which that interest was expressed entangled the historian in the conflicting claims of primitivism and progress, a conflict which has been well expounded in other connections by Lois Whitney.

A study of the approach to literary history brings out the significance of certain contributions which have been disregarded or slighted. Though Temple's theories and Percy's contributions have received a good deal of attention, minor works like John Campbell's *Polite correspondence* and John Brown's *Dissertation on poetry and music* deserve the notice they receive here. The connections made in Chapter III between theories of the origin of language and theories of the origin of poetry are particularly interesting. If we turn from critical theory to scholarship, we find that the story of the study of early literature is more familiar, but that much is gained by considering it as dawning historiography rather than as dawning "romanticism."

The two lines, antiquarian scholarship and historical interpretation, meet in Thomas Warton, who is, Wellek argues, not merely a literary antiquarian but a literary historian in his own right.

> In Warton a recognition of classical standards and a (tempered) appreciation of Gothic picturesqueness or sublimity went hand in hand. We should not, as is frequently done, judge this state of mind simply as an intermediate transitional phase, a mere preparation for full-fledged romanticism. Nor should we minimize either of these two elements. Undoubtedly, if we look at Warton's book purely from a nineteenth-century perspective, it appears as a pioneer of romantic taste, and that a hesitating and lukewarm one. But in Warton's time, his view was a coherent conception, whose propounders had no feeling of contradiction. . . . This idea of a contrast between early imaginative and modern refined poetry was accepted by Warton, and, like many of his contemporaries, he also saw that the course of history that led to the modern type was not altogether happy from the point of view of absolute poetry. [Pp. 187-88]

This has been well explained by the preceding chapters, whether or not we can accept it as a complete vindication of *The history of English poetry*. The two sorts of poetry called for historical synthesis, but does Warton have a deep enough insight and a powerful enough historical imagination to achieve such a unity? One is inclined to feel that his merits lie where Wellek too in large part discovers them — in the accumulation of rich materials and in establish-

ing an imperfect control over them which revealed possibilities beyond those suggested by critical dogma or by mere ant-like antiquarianism. This study is to be continued by a volume devoted to literary history in the romantic period, where Wellek's wide learning, critical shrewdness, and power of bringing order into a complex and diffuse subject will again stand him in good stead. — ALAN D. MCKILLOP.

Wiley, Autrey Nell (ed.). *Rare prologues and epilogues, 1642-1700.* London: George Allen & Unwin, 1940. Pp. xlv + 358.
Rev. by James R. Sutherland in *RES*, XVII, 230-33.

Worcester, David. *The art of satire.* Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1940. Pp. vii + 191.
Rev. by Basil Willey in *RES*, XVII, 105-6.

V. INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

Joseph Addison

(See also *Alexander Pope*)

The letters of Joseph Addison. Edited by Walter Graham. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xxxvi + 527.
Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 13, p. 456; in *N&Q*, CLXXXI, 112; by B. Ifor Evans in the *Manchester guardian*, Oct. 31; by Bonamy Dobrée in the *Spectator*, Aug. 29.
One of the year's most distinguished scholarly productions. As compared with the two hundred odd letters in the Bohn edition, Graham prints 702, of which 428 are published in full in the body of the text and 274 — largely official in nature — in abstract as Appendix I. In addition, forty miscellaneous letters to Addison appear in Appendix II. Of the letters in complete form, Graham tells us, more than 280 are here published for the first time, and of the letters in abstract fewer than fifty have been listed before. Addison was clearly not one of the foremost letter writers of his age, though Graham is probably right in saying that from the letters he becomes, "as we know more about him, a more human figure — less coldly correct and unapproachable." And if "Addison has been more neglected by modern scholars than any figure of equal importance in English literary history," Graham has done much to remedy that neglect both by giving us the well-edited letters themselves and by opening the way to future special studies.

Morris, Robert Lee. "Joseph Addison's literary criticism." *University of Iowa doctoral dissertations: abstracts and references (1900-1937)*, I (1940), 154-60.

W., E. G. "Addison in Pembrokeshire." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 94.

Jane Austen

Austen-Leigh, Richard. *Jane Austen and Lyme Regis.* London: Spottiswode, Ballantyne & Co., 1941.
Rev. in *Notes and queries for Somerset and Dorset*, XXIII, 247-48.

Chapman, R. W. "Jane Austen's back." *TLS*, Oct. 11, 1941, p. 507. Cf. *TLS*, Oct. 18, p. 519.
Concerned with a portrait.

Leavis, Q. D. "A critical theory of Jane Austen's writings (II): 'Lady Susan' into 'Mansfield Park'." *Scrutiny*, X (1941), 114-42.

John Banks

Lumiansky, R. M. "A note on Blair's edition of *The unhappy favourite.*" *MLN*, LVI (1941), 280-82.

George Berkeley

Luce, A. A. "Berkeley's existence in the mind." *Mind*, L (1941), 258-67.

Luce, A. A. "Mind-dependence in Berkeley." *Hermathena*, LVII (1941), 117-27.

Weber, Alden O. "Berkeley's conception of objectivity in the physical world." *Philosophical review*, L (1941), 461-70.

Thomas Betterton

Seely, Frederick F. "Summary of [doctoral] dissertation: *Thomas Betterton, dramatist.*" *University of Iowa publication, Series on aims and progress of research*, No. 68: *Programs announcing candidates for higher degrees, 1941.*

William Blake

Collins Baker, C. H. "The sources of Blake's pictorial expression." *Huntington Library quarterly*, IV (1941), 359-67.

Hungerford, Edward B. *Shores of darkness.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. x + 300.

Chapter II is entitled "Blake's Albion."

Lowery, Margaret Ruth. *Windows of the morning. A critical study of William Blake's "Poetical sketches," 1783.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1940. Pp. xi + 249.

Rev. by Hoyt Trowbridge in *MP*, XXXIX, 105-6; by René Wellek in *PQ*, XX, 92-93; by Geoffrey Tillotson in *MLR*, XXXVI, 409-10; by M. O. Percival in *MLN*, LVI, 314-15.

Williams, Charles. "Blake and Wordsworth." *Dublin review*, April, 1941, pp. 175-86.

James Boswell

(See also *Samuel Johnson*)

Dunn, Charles E. "James Boswell and his book." *Advance*, CXXXIII (1941), 5-6.

Warnock, Robert. "Boswell and Andrew Lumisden." *MLQ*, II (1941), 601-7.

Recounts the friendship between Boswell and Lumisden, secretary to the Old Pretender.

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham

Mizener, Arthur. "'Though, Phyllis, your prevailing charms'." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 529-30.

Suggests that Buckingham rather than Dorset is the author of the poem.

John Bunyan

Dugdale, Clarence Eugene. "Bunyan's court scenes." *Studies in English* (University of Texas publication, No. 4126, 1941), pp. 64-78.

Harrison, Frank Mott. "Editions of *The pilgrim's progress.*" *Library*, 4th ser., XXII (1941), 73-81.

Harrison, Frank Mott. "John Bunyan and Andrew Gifford, II." *Baptist quarterly*, X (1941), 376-80.

Part I in X (1940), 139-45.

Thomas Burnet

Haller, Elizabeth. *Die barocken Stilmerkmale in der englischen, lateinischen, und deutschen Fassung von Dr. Thomas Burnets*

"Theory of the earth." (Schweizer anglistische Arbeiten, Band IX.) Bern: Verlag A. Francke, [1940]. Pp. xiii + 179.

Miss Elisabeth Haller, of the University of Zurich, has raised again the disputed question of the baroque in English literature. She has analyzed the style and imagery of Thomas Burnet's *Theory of the earth* (1684) and compared it with the earlier version in Latin (1681) and an almost contemporary translation from the Latin into German (Hamburg, 1698). She comes to the conclusion that Burnet's book is written in the anti-Ciceronian style which she describes and subdivides into loose and curt style, using the criteria established in Mr. Morris W. Croll's well-known paper on "Baroque style in prose" (*Studies in English philology: a miscellany in honor of Frederick Klaeber*, Minneapolis, 1929). The Latin version is more restrained, imitating largely Senecan style, while the German translation is the most "baroque" in the usual sense of the term. Miss Haller has succeeded in showing that there is a general similarity of style among the three versions and that the English *Theory* is written in the style called "baroque" in Mr. Croll's paper. It seems, after all, hardly surprising that Burnet's book, though not published until 1684, should have been written in the stylistic tradition of Sir Thomas Browne, as both the theme, the fantastic learning, and the religious outlook of the author point back to a period preceding the Restoration. The analysis of the imagery, which follows Miss Spurgeon's procedure (though Miss Haller ascribes it to a later German author, Jost Trier [p. 71]), yields only obvious results: Burnet searched for concrete illustrations of abstract concepts and found them in medicine, architecture, the theater, and many other fields. But the careful marshalling of evidence and the ingenious analyses of style, supported by diagrams of sentence structure, deserve only praise.

Beyond this serviceable analysis, Miss Haller has indulged also in speculations on the characteristics of the baroque in general and of the baroque man. In her preface, she announces her intention to "ascertain whether the baroque stylistic characteristics could be judged according to similar criteria in the fine arts, without doing violence to either side of the comparison" (p. vii). But actually she scarcely pays any attention to the presumed parallelism with the other arts, beyond an allusion to Rembrandt and the implied use of Wölfflin's *Principles of art history*. She thus avoids the worst pitfalls of her professed model and teacher, Bernhard Fehr, who in a rather recent series of articles on the "Antagonisms of forms in the eighteenth century" (*English studies*, XVIII [1936] and XIX [1937]) has pressed the supposed parallels between colonades and heroic couplets or Miltonic blank verse and the façade of Blenheim Castle. Miss Haller has rather succumbed to the lure of the facile set of contraries developed by Paul Meissner in his *Geistesgeschichtliche Grundlagen des englischen Literaturbarock* (Munich, 1934), a book which R. S. Crane subjected to scathing criticism in an earlier issue of this bibliography (*PQ*, XIV [1935], 152). Meissner's dichotomy of "expansion" and "concentration," which is supposed to characterize the baroque, is used by Miss Haller very frequently and very uncritically. Thus word-pairs, such as "sense and judgment," "need and necessity," and even "fire and water" are cited as examples of the "expansive Tendenz der Zeit" (pp. 34-35). Burnet's predilection for the image of "dungeon" is likewise explained by the baroque "Expansionswille" which resents every obstacle (p. 86). When Burnet hints that Divine Providence foresees the ultimate victory of the spirit over matter, Miss Haller comments, "Damit wäre dann die barocke Gegensätzlichkeit Expansion-Konzentration überwunden in der freien Bewegung des Geistes" (p. 89). We have it thus both ways: expansion and concentration, and also a third way: a sort of Hegelian synthesis. Unfortunately Miss Haller never asks the question whether expansion and concentration as well as a desire for synthesis could not be found elsewhere in other times and whether any other set of contraries might not be applicable to the same material. The contrast between light and darkness is, according to this theory, peculiarly baroque. We hear

that the "juxtaposition of light and darkness comprises the polarity of the pious and the heretic in the baroque, its joy of living and its instinct for annihilation" (p. 93). Burnet loves visual images. "As an Englishman, who does not 'understand,' but 'sees' and thus is a visual type (in opposition to the Frenchman and German, *j'entends, ich verstehe*, who can be designated as auditive and philosophical types respectively) Burnet has a distinctly spiritual vision (Schau)" (p. 107). A note which cites the English conversation "Do you see? I see" makes even worse the absurdity of these speculations which take an isolated colloquialism of fairly recent origin and limited geographical expansion and use it for far-reaching conclusions on national psychology. It never occurred to Miss Haller that Germans also say "siehst du was Du gemacht hast" or speak of *Einsicht* and *Ansicht* and that, according to the same criterion, many other nations, e.g. the Slavic, would appear as philosophical as the German. Similarly it could be shown that the references to the "Verinnerlichung" and "Veräusserlichung" (p. 3) of the baroque, to the "Tiefenwirkung" (p. 115), the "barocke Hunger nach Weite" (p. viii), etc. are worthless generalizations. How much Miss Haller is confined within merely local presuppositions of a certain German philosophy is shown by her statement (scarcely true of the age of Descartes, one would think) that "the general appears to the baroque man still an actual sum of the individual, while we evaluate the individual only as a phenomenon (*Erscheinungsform*) of the general" (p. 34). The clarity of her conceptions in the history of ideas can be doubted rather too frequently. She associates Burnet very vaguely with Puritanism and sees in the "celestial hierarchy set in Order" something "particularly appealing to the Puritanical spirit" (p. 39).

Thus, beyond the useful analysis of the prose style, Miss Haller's thesis exemplifies the baneful influence on the work of a beginner of the German "Geistesgeschichte" with its facile generalizations and quibbling sets of contraries. She certainly has not thrown new light on the question of the baroque in England. It seems to me that hitherto, on the whole, little has been achieved on this point, beyond the proof that the characteristic literary art of the seventeenth century in England has some affinities with Continental phenomena which recently have been called baroque by German scholars. The term "baroque" will probably remain, as it is a convenient label to designate any deviation from Renaissance forms in the seventeenth century, whether it is the metaphysical image, or the prose style of Sir Thomas Browne. But it has the disadvantage of suggesting a fundamental identity with the painting and sculpture of the Jesuit baroque in Italy — an analogue which seems to me has never been demonstrated, except by vague metaphors or a typology of forms which divides the whole history of literature and the other arts into two very general styles, rigid or loose, clear or unclear. In that case, of course, even Donne and Bernini, Sir Thomas Browne and Rubens can all be assigned to one side. But the problems of actual analysis begin only after we have divided the whole world into classicists and romanticists, Renaissance and baroque men. — RENÉ WELLEK.

Edmund Burke

Luhn, Klaus. *Angelsächische Berichterstattung. Die Berichterstattung über die Ereignisse der Französischen Revolution bei Burke, Paine, Mackintosh und Young.* (Schriften zur deutsch-englishchen Auseinandersetzung, 3) Frankfurt. a. M., Moritz Diesteweg, 1941. Pp. xi + 134.

Rev. by H. Marcus in *Die neueren Sprachen*, XLIX, 127-28.

Maugham, Somerset. "On style (after reading Burke)." *Decision*, I (1941), 28-37.

Millar, Moorhouse F. X. "Burke and the moral basis of political liberty." *Thought*, XVI (1941), 79-101.

Osborn, Annie Marion. *Rousseau and Burke: a study of the idea of*

liberty in eighteenth-century political thought. New York: Oxford University Press, 1940. Pp. xi + 272.

Rev. by Henry V. S. Ogden, *AHR*, XLVI, 899-900; by J. Salwyn Schapiro in *Political science quarterly*, LVI, 445-47; by George H. Sabine in *Philosophical review*, L, 538-40; by Benjamin E. Lippincott in *American political science review*, XXXV, 969-71; by M. B. M[allett] in *Journal of philosophy*, XXXVIII, 109-10; by D. O'K. in *Studies*, XXX, 307-9.

Robert Burns

Gray, W. Forbes. "Burns's 'Clarinda'." *TLS*, Aug. 2, 1941, p. 376; Aug. 9, 1941, p. 388.

Smith, Grant F. O. *The man Robert Burns.* With an introduction by H. B. Anderson. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1940. Pp. xviii + 396.

Rev. by J. A. R. in *Queen's quarterly*, XLVIII, 90-92.

Joseph Butler

Norton, William J., Jr. *Bishop Butler: moralist and divine.* New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1940. Pp. xi + 336.

Rev. by Edwin E. Aubrey in *Journal of religion*, XXI, 214-15; by Charles Lyttle in *Church history*, IX, 288-89; by A. E. Taylor in *Mind*, L, 83-85; by H. T. C[ostello] in *Journal of philosophy*, XXXVIII, 50-51; by René Wellek in *Journal of the Rutgers University Library*, IV (Dec., 1940), 28-30.

Richard Owen Cambridge

Altick, Richard D. *Richard Owen Cambridge: belated Augustan.* (University of Pennsylvania diss.) Philadelphia, 1941. Pp. v + 160.

Thomas Chatterton

Meyerstein, E. H. W. "Chatterton's last days." *TLS*, June 28, 1941, p. 316.

William Combe

Montgomery, Franz. "The birth and parentage of William Combe." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 254-57.

"William Combe (1741-1823)." *TLS*, July 19, 1941, p. 348.

Williams Collins

Carver, P. L. "Collins's 'Young Damon of the vale is dead'." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 407-8.

William Congreve

Avery, Emmett A. "The popularity of *The mourning bride* in the eighteenth century." *Research studies of the State College of Washington*, IX (1941), 115-16.

Hodges, John C. *William Congreve the man: a biography from new sources.* (Modern Language Association of America, General ser., Vol. XI.) New York: Modern Language Association of America; London: Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xvii + 151.

Abraham Cowley

Mead, Herman R. [Variant issues of Cowley's *Verses* (1663).] *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXXV (1941), 68.

Walton, Geoffrey. "The English writings of Abraham Cowley." *Abstracts of dissertations approved . . . . in the University of*

Cambridge during the academical year 1939-1940 (Cambridge: at the University Press, 1941), pp. 56-58.

William Cowper

Barnard, E. A. B. "Cowper's Mr. Gregson." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 58.

Hartley, Lowick. "Cowper and Mme Guyon: additional notes." *PMLA*, LVI (1941), 585-87.

Hunt, R. N. Carew. "John Newton and William Cowper." *Nineteenth century and after*, CXXX (1941), 92-96.

George Crabbe

Shepherd, T. B. "George Crabbe and Methodism." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, April, 1941, pp. 166-74.

"Tenbury discoveries. III — Scott, Byron, Crabbe and others." *TLS*, Sept. 20, 1941, p. 476.

Prints a letter from Crabbe, part of a letter from Roscoe concerning the Pope-Bethel correspondence, part of a letter from Elizabeth Montagu, part of a letter from Hannah More, etc.

Erasmus Darwin

Emery, Clark. "Scientific theory in Erasmus Darwin's *The botanical garden* (1789-91)." *Isis*, XXXIII (1941), 315-25.

William D'Avenant

Mead, Herman R. [Variant issues of D'Avenant's *Gondibert* (1651).] *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXXV (1941), 68-69.

Daniel Defoe

(See also *Jonathan Swift*)

Andersen, Hans H. "The paradox of trade and morality in Defoe." *MP*, XXXIX (1941), 23-46.

An important article.

Moore, John Robert. "Defoe and Scott." *PMLA*, LVI (1941), 710-35.

Moore, John Robert. "Defoe and the eighteenth-century pamphlets on London." *PQ*, XX (1941), 38-45.

Moore, John Robert. *Defoe in the pillory and other studies.* (Indiana University publications, Humanistic ser., No. 1.) Bloomington: Indiana University, 1939. Pp. ix + 249.

Rev. by Hans H. Andersen in *MP*, XXXIX, 215-17.

Moore, John Robert. "Defoe's religious sect." *RES*, XVII (1941), 461-67.

Robertson, J. Minto. "The true story of Alexander Selkirk." *Chamber's journal*, Aug., 1941, pp. 485-88.

John Dennis

Graham, C. B. "The Jonsonian tradition in the comedies of John Dennis." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 370-72.

Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset

(See also *George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham*)

Harris, Brice. *Charles Sackville, sixth earl of Dorset: patron and poet of the Restoration.* (Illinois studies in language and litera-

ture, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 3-4.) Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1940. Pp. 269.

Rev. by H. F. B. Brett-Smith in *RES*, XVII, 483-85; by Helene Maxwell Hooker in *MLQ*, II, 326-28.

John Dryden

(See also *Charles Montagu*)

de Beer, E. S. "Absalom and Achitophel: literary and historical notes." *RES*, XVII (1941), 298-309.

Long, Ralph Bernard. "Dryden's importance as a spokesman of the Tories." *Studies in English* (University of Texas publication, No. 4126, 1941), pp. 79-99.

The main contention of Mr. Long is that Dryden's importance as a Tory publicist from 1680 to 1683 has been much overestimated by literary students. He gives a useful survey of the Whig and Tory journalism of this period, on the basis of which he concludes that L'Estrange was the outstanding Tory champion and that "Dryden was not then regarded as of the first rank in importance among the Tory spokesmen" (p. 93). He has certainly made his point regarding the priority of L'Estrange, whose steady stream of *Observators* and pamphlets, "always vigorous and extremely effective" as Mr. Long notes (p. 85), kept him from week to week in the thick of the journalistic battle and naturally made him the object of regular Whig attacks. In contrast, Dryden produced only a pamphlet and three poems, which do not aggregate much in bulk. Mr. Long is, however, over-anxious to prove that Dryden's poems, in spite of their high literary value, were regarded at the time as unimportant. He admits that they went into a number of editions, but assumes that only Tories bought them and read them (p. 83). The argument is that "except for a few poems and pamphlets devoted wholly to him, and known to all Dryden scholars, Dryden received hardly any attention from the Whig writers" (p. 93). As to whether Henry Care regarded Dryden as unimportant, I would invite attention to the *Weekly pacquet of advice from Rome*, III (Dec. 16, 1681), 639, and V (Jan. 12, 1682/3), 165-66. And the "few" poems and pamphlets directed against Dryden have obviously much more political and controversial animus in them than Mr. Long implies in his remarks on page 94. In *Directions to fame*, a Whig poem of 1682, Dryden is the only Tory propagandist mentioned. We can admit that Dryden was not the chief political writer for the Tories without going to the other extreme and maintaining that his poems had no contemporary political significance whatever.

— LOUIS I. BREDVOLD

Macdonald, Hugh. *John Dryden: a bibliography of early editions and of Drydeniana.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1939. Pp. xiv + 358.

Rev. by E. N. Hooker and H. T. Swedenberg, Jr. in *MLN*, LVI, 74-75.

Mundy, P. D. "The Cumberland ancestry of John Dryden." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 290-91, 409.

Mundy, P. D. "Recent works on Dryden." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 131-32.

Osborn, James M. *John Dryden: some biographical facts and problems.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1940. Pp. xiv + 295.

Rev. by Brice Harris in *JEGP*, XL, 419-23; by R. H. Perkinson in *MLQ*, II, 650-51; by Hugh Macdonald in *RES*, XVII, 482-83.

Osborn, James M. "Macdonald's bibliography of Dryden: an annotated check list of selected American libraries." *MP*, XXXIX (1941), 69-98, 197-212.

A valuable study. The annotation supplements Macdonald on many points.

John Dyer

Grongar Hill. By John Dyer. Edited with an introduction and notes by Richard C. Boys. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1941. Pp. xi + 114.

Henry Fielding

de Castro, J. Paul. "Derham." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 123.
Identifies the Mr. Derham in *A journal of a voyage to Lisbon.*

de C[astro], J. P. "Gravelot." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 87.
Cf. Chas. Hall Crouch, *ibid.*, p. 107. On H. F. Bourguignon, illustrator of the French translation of *Tom Jones.*

Irwin, William Robert. *The making of "Jonathan Wild": a study in the literary method of Henry Fielding.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 153.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. x + 156.

Jaggard, Wm. "Revivals of Fielding's plays." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 15.
Cf. J. D. Rolleston, *ibid.*, p. 70.

Mead, Herman R. [Variant issues of *The coffeehouse politician* (1730).] *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXXV (1941), 69.

Vincent, Howard P. "Henry Fielding in prison." *MLR*, XXXVI (1941), 499-500.
"This episode, whether real or fictitious, is described in a rare pamphlet" of 1740.

David Garrick

"Garrick the author." *TLS*, Oct. 18, 1941, p. 519.
A popular article.

Stone, George Winchester, Jr. "Garrick's handling of Macbeth." *SP*, XXXVIII (1941), 609-28.

Rosenfeld, Sybil. "David Garrick and private theatricals." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 230-31.

John Gay

Bronson, Bertrand H. "The beggar's opera." *Studies in the comic* (University of California publications in English, Vol. VIII, No. 2, 1941), pp. 197-231.
An essay in appreciation. Making little claim of adding to what is already known, Bronson has utilized past scholarship for an intelligent and pleasant analysis of the *Beggar's Opera.* He discusses such matters as Gay's use of contemporary music, his skill in inventing lyrics, the influence of Handel and Italian opera, contemporary political and social implications.

Edward Gibbon

Harrison, E. "Gibbon's syntax." Corr. in *TLS*, Feb. 22, 1941, p. 91.

The library of Edward Gibbon. With an introduction by Geoffrey Keynes. London: Jonathan Cape, 1940. Pp. 288.
Rev. by J. E. N. in the *Library*, 4th ser., XXI (1940), 218-23.

Norton, J. E. *A bibliography of the works of Edward Gibbon.* London: Oxford University Press, 1940. Pp. xvi + 256.
Rev. by D. M. Low in *RES*, XVII, 361-63.

Vince, J. H. "A passage in Gibbon." Corr. in *TLS*, Feb. 1, 1941, p. 55.

William Gilpin

Templeman, William D. *The life and work of William Gilpin (1724-1804), master of the picturesque and Vicar of Boldre.* (Illinois studies in language and literature, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 3-4.) Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1939.

Rev. by J. Homer Caskey, *Sewanee review*, XLIX, 428-30; by Ernst Theodor Sehrt in *Beiblatt zur Anglia*, LII, 22-28; by Charles J. Hill in *MLN*, LVI, 147-48; by Frederick T. Wood in *English studies*, XXII, 203-5.

Oliver Goldsmith

Powell, L. F. "Dr. James's powder." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 48.

Cf. two others notes, *ibid.*, pp. 48-49; A. W. Haggis, *ibid.*, pp. 68-69.

Sells, A. Lytton. "Oliver Goldsmith's influence on the French stage." *Durham University journal*, XXXIII (1941), 88-101.

Thomas Gray

Glasheen, Francis J. "Shelley's use of Gray's poetry." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 192-96.

Griffin, M. H. "Thomas Gray, classical Augustan." *Classical journal*, XXXVI (1941), 473-82.

Strachan, L. R. M. "Gray's 'The fatal sisters'." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 134.

George Savile, Marquis of Halifax

(See also *John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester*)

Observations upon a late libel, called "A letter from a person of quality to his friend, concerning the Kings Declaration, &c." Edited, with an introduction and bibliography, by Hugh Macdonald. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1940. Pp. 51.

Rev. by E. S. de Beer in the *Library*, 4th ser., XXI, 338-39; by J. B. Leishman in *RES*, XVII, 223-25.

Stapleton, Laurence. "Halifax and Raleigh." *JHI*, II (1941), 211-24.

Thomas Hobbes

Thorpe, Clarence DeWitt. *The aesthetic theory of Thomas Hobbes, with special reference to his contribution to the psychological approach in English literary criticism.* (University of Michigan publications, language and literature, Vol. XVIII.) Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1940. Pp. ix + 339.

Rev. by Austin Warren in *PQ*, XX, 625-28; by D. W. Gotshalk in *JEGP*, XL, 430-31; by R. I. Aaron in *MLR*, XXXVII (1942), 92-93.

John Home

Troubridge, St. Vincent. "Norval." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 148.

On the reception and literary worth of Home's *Douglas*. Followed by notes on the same subject by M. and by Wm. Jaggard. See also notes by L. R. M. Strachan, *ibid.*, p. 163, and by Hibernicus, p. 181.

David Hume

(See also *Edmund Waller*)

Church, Ralph W. "Hume's theory of philosophical relations." *Philosophical review*, L (1941), 353-67.

Gross, Mason W. "Whitehead's answer to Hume." *Journal of philosophy*, XXXVIII (1941), 95-102.

Heinemann, F. H. *David Hume: the man and his science of man.*

(Actualités scientifiques et industrielles, No. 860.) Paris: Hermann et Cie., 1940. Pp. 67.

Rev. by B. M. Laing, *Philosophy*, XVI, 326-27. Is said by the reviewer to contain some hitherto unpublished Hume letters.

Heinemann, F. H. "Hume as philosopher." Corr. in *TLS*, April 12, 1941, p. 179.

Mossner, Ernest C. "Was Hume a Tory historian?" *JHI*, II (1941), 225-36.

Mossner, Ernest C. "An apology for David Hume, historian." *PMLA*, LVI (1941), 657-90.

Mossner has set himself the task of reconstituting the reputation of Hume as a historian. Such a project must meet with the approval of all students of Hume who have found unsatisfactory the present anomalous position granted to the *History of England* in the totality of Hume's work. As Mossner points out, the *History* is either ignored or it is regarded as a conspicuous failure, lacking the intellectual power of Hume's non-historical productions. Clearly, this situation justifies an attempt, such as that of Mossner, to bring into an intelligible relationship Hume the philosopher and Hume the historian.

Two aspects of that attempt are represented in these two articles. The first of them, "Was Hume a Tory historian?," is modest in scope, merely attempting to show that Hume was a disinterested, non-partisan historian. Beginning with the assumption that a skeptic in philosophy could not hold dogmatic views in politics, Mossner adduces evidence that Hume cannot properly be called either Tory or Whig. The second article, "An apology for David Hume, historian," is more ambitious, and is general in its scope. In it, Mossner reveals Hume to be a skilful and penetrating historian, pointing out, on the one hand, the integral connection between Hume's general philosophic position and his historiography, theoretical and practical, and showing, on the other hand, the injustice involved in the various charges of historical malpractice that have been brought against Hume.

In both articles, Mossner brings to light new data concerning Hume which will be useful for all future students of the *History*. In determining the question of Hume's political partisanship, for instance, he has systematically collated four editions of the Stuart volumes, and constructed a "Table of revisions," in order to show just what alterations, of a political nature, Hume did make in the successive editions. And by his discovery of "four apparently unnoticed manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland at Edinburgh and one in the Huntington Library at San Marino, California," Mossner scotches, once and for all, the legend that Hume turned to history only after, and because, he had exhausted the possibilities of philosophic speculation. These MSS consist of various memoranda and notes which establish definitely that "from 1745 to 1750 Hume was devoting much of his spare time to research and even to the actual composition of his projected history of England."

Unfortunately, however, valuable as Mossner's scholarly discoveries are, they do not compensate for the deficiencies his articles reveal where philosophic interpretation of Hume's *History of England* is concerned. Mossner seems quite content, for instance, to discuss Hume's philosophic position as it affects his historical practice in terms of the text-book antithesis of "rationalism" and "empiricism." Yet it might easily be argued that these two labels have little significance when applied to historians. For surely no historian can be considered a "rationalist" in the sense of simply deducing his history from first principles about human nature and politics; on the other hand, it seems equally true that no historian can be an "empiricist" in the sense of dispensing with first principles which organize and make intelligible the events he narrates, but which (like those of the "rationalist") are justified outside his history.

It is not difficult to show how oversimplified Mossner's analysis is. He is convinced that Hume is an "empirical" historian, which means presumably that

Hume's principles have only a tentative and hypothetical status, for he goes on to assert that "they [Hume's principles] partake of that mingling of skepticism, hypothesis, and experimentalism known to the modern world as scientific method." Yet Mossner, in the same paragraph, also says (and quite correctly) that for Hume "[historical] explanations must be in terms conformable to the *known and unchangeable principles* of human nature" (my italics). Or again, consider the import of these apparently unempirical statements, made by the "empiricist" Hume about politics (which forms much of the subject-matter of history): "So great is the force of laws, and of particular forms of government, and so little dependence have they on the humours and tempers of men, that consequences almost as general and certain may sometimes be deduced from them, as any which the mathematical sciences afford us" (Essay III, "That politics may be reduced to a science"). And another: "It may be pronounced as an universal axiom in politics, That an hereditary prince, a nobility without vassals, and a people voting by their representatives, form the best MONARCHY, ARISTOCRACY, and DEMOCRACY. But in order to prove more fully, that politics admit of general truths, which are invariable by the humour or education either of subject or sovereign, it may not be amiss to observe some other principles of this science, which may seem to deserve that character" (*ibid.*). The obvious moral pointed by these discrepancies is that the most fruitful approach to a historian involves, not a classification of him in terms of such ambiguous entities as "rationalist" and "empiricist," but rather a precise discrimination of the specific principles of human nature and politics which are fundamental for the historian, and an account of their specific function and operation in his narrative.

To some extent, Mossner has made this attempt, but his initial preconception of Hume as a "skeptical" and "empirical" historian has vitiated the result. To take an important instance, Mossner believes (and again rightly) that history for Hume is didactic, and that "Hume employs the past fundamentally to clarify the present." The lessons of history, according to Mossner, turn out to be "the unchanging [*sic!*] ethical and psychological principles that guide human nature in action." In support of this position, Mossner cites this passage from the *Enquiry*: "Its [history's] chief use is only to discover the constant and universal principles of human nature, by shewing men in all varieties of circumstances and situations, and furnishing us with materials, from which we may form our observations, and become acquainted with the regular springs of human action and behaviour. These records of wars, intrigues, factions, and revolutions, are so many collections of experiments, by which the politician or moral philosopher fixes the principles of his science." Mossner then cites eleven such principles, which are to be considered the lessons of the *History of England*, in its sweep "from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Revolution in 1688." A few examples of these lessons may be given: (1) human nature is imperfect; (2) human nature is intrinsically moral; (3) human nature is incapable of satisfaction with the static; and so on.

But a crucial difficulty at once arises when one asks how these principles can be the specific lessons of *English* history. They are rather the lessons taught by any, or all, history, history regarded as the sum total of recorded human experience (for this is what Hume is talking about in the passage cited from the *Enquiry*). The history of any people, living at any time, exhibits these principles. No modern historian could deliberately set out to teach them anew. As Hume says in the same passage, "Mankind are so much the same, in all times and places, that history informs us of nothing new or strange in this particular." Or again: "Would you know the sentiments, inclinations, and course of life of the Greeks and Romans? Study well the temper and actions of the French and English." But obviously, vice versa!

The solution of this difficulty is to be found in considering these principles not as "lessons" or conclusions of the *History of England*, but rather as principles of *explanation*, by which the narrative of events is elucidated and

made intelligible. Mossner has failed to realize that, if it is true that the politician and moral philosopher depend on (all) "history," as the basis for their science, it is no less true that in writing any (specific) history, the historian goes to the politician and moral philosopher to get the principles which will organize his narrative. A sign that these are philosophic principles brought to bear on historical materials (and are not dependent on the *History* for their establishment) is that almost all of them can be found established in the *Treatise* and the *Essays*. Mossner's interpretation would make the *History* a gratuitous labor.

Indeed, his fundamental weakness in interpreting the *History*, one which makes him miss the "lessons" of the *History*, can now be stated as follows. It consists in attempting to set up a direct relationship between Hume's metaphysics and moral philosophy and the *History*. In doing so, he makes Hume a social and moral historian, whose central theme is "the rise of civilized society through the establishment of stable government." Yet he is at once faced by the difficulty (which he recognizes but does not solve) that Hume largely relegates social and cultural history to *appendices*, which are merely tacked on at the end of reigns. In other words, by Mossner's interpretation, the whole organization of the *History* is badly conceived, and quite unsuited to achieve the purpose of the *History*.

If, however, Mossner had seen that the *History* is directly connected with Hume's politics rather than with his moral philosophy, this insuperable difficulty would have been obviated. Such an interpretation would make the *History* a political or constitutional history, rather than a social or cultural history. What evidence, external or internal, it may be asked, is there for any such interpretation?

For external evidence, one may point to the essay, "Of the coalition of parties," where Hume states explicitly that the third and culminating stage of his political program is a historical task. Hume's political program, which he regards as essential for the political welfare of the nation, is designed to moderate party strife, and indeed, to bring about a coalition of Tory and Whig. There are three aspects of this program of party moderation, (1) philosophical, (2) practical, (3) historical. The philosophical and practical aspects of the problem are dealt with in the *Essays*. There he shows that (1) neither in the realm of fundamental political principles nor (2) in the realm of political action is there any basis for the existence of an irreparable breach, or an implacable hostility, between the two parties, for both are equally wrong and equally right; and it follows that the medium position in all their opinions and disputes is alike desirable and feasible. The remaining stage of his program is to go back to the historical origins of the two parties in the controversies and animosities of the past, and to reveal that there too no justification can be found for the strife of faction. Hume puts it as follows in the "Coalition of parties": "There is not a more effectual method of promoting so good an end [i. e., party moderation] than to prevent all unreasonable insult and triumph of the one party over the other. . . . [My] two former Essays, concerning the *original contract* and *passive obedience* are calculated for this purpose with regard to (1) the *philosophical* and (2) *practical* controversies between the parties, and tend to show that neither side are in these respects so fully supported by reason as they endeavour to flatter themselves. We shall proceed to exercise the same moderation with regard to the historical disputes between the parties, by proving that each of them was justified by plausible topics; that there were on both sides wise men who meant well to their country; and that the past animosity between the factions had no better foundation than narrow prejudice or interested passion." The full achievement of this task is to be found in the *History of England*. Hence it was that in beginning his history he chose to start "with the accession of the House of Stuart, an epoch when, I thought, the misrepresentations of faction began chiefly to take place." Once this is grasped, the *History* turns out to be essentially a constitutional history.

Internal evidence for this interpretation would require another article, or a book, on Hume's *History*. The task of such an article or book would be to make clear how Hume's principles of politics, and fundamental terms in politics, such as authority and liberty, Crown and Parliament, Court and country party, determine the structure, subjects, and sequence of his narrative. It would also make clear how such principles and terms furnish the criteria for good and bad political action by which Hume makes all the judgments to be found in the work. This at least can be said here for such an interpretation, that it would not be confronted with the vexing problem that faces Mossner. In a constitutional history, social and cultural material, if it belongs at all, can be properly relegated to appendices. — WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

Oake, Roger B. "Montesquieu and Hume." *MLQ*, II (1941), 25-41, 225-48.

Starting with the familiar fact of Hume's interest in Montesquieu, Oake attempts, by a comparative study of their doctrines on certain points, to form "an estimate of the affinities and differences between the work of the two authors" (p. 31). His paper is chiefly concerned with three of Hume's essays, "Of the populousness of ancient nations" (1752), "Of national characters" (1748), and "Of polygamy and divorces" (1742); his arguments — mainly from passages "parallel either in thought or vocabulary" — leave little doubt that in composing the first and third of these pieces Hume had the *Esprit des lois* or the *Lettres persanes* constantly in mind, if only for purposes of refutation or correction, and they make it at least fairly probable that such was the case also with the second essay.

Much of the detail Oake brings to light will be useful to future editors or students of Hume, but it is not so clear that they will profit by his efforts to reduce the particular similarities and differences he has noted between the two writers to more general causes. His procedure, founded on a simple method of likeness and difference, is necessarily abstract in that it can take account only of such material elements in the texts of Montesquieu and Hume as may be directly compared with respect to some assumed common topic or interest, e.g., population or the influence of climate; being essentially a philological procedure, it disposes of no means whereby, in either of the two authors, the place of any topic in his scheme or the manner of his treatment of it can be interpreted in the light of the peculiar argumentative structure he is devising. Oake does not, in fact, even raise the question of context in this sense; although he quotes at length from Montesquieu's chapters on climate, he neglects to make clear precisely how the problem of climate arises in the *Esprit des lois* or how the terms of its discussion are related to the practical ends of that work considered as a manual of legislative prudence; nor does he, in considering Hume's arguments on the same subject, attempt to exhibit their rationale by reference to the more general theoretical distinctions and rules of method stated in Books I and II of the *Treatise*. Lacking any devices for such a philosophical interpretation of texts yet wishing to go beyond a mere notation of particular likenesses and differences, he falls back on the familiar techniques of intellectual historians of the comparative school. Thus, in order to account for the fact that both Montesquieu and Hume were interested in the question of population, he reminds us that this problem had become a "favorite topic with 18th century *philosophes*" and adds that it is "therefore hardly surprising that Montesquieu should have treated the question and that Hume should have found it worth while to criticise the Frenchman's point of view" (p. 31). This is doubtless true, but it scarcely constitutes an explanation of Oake's particular data, since there were certainly other *philosophes* both in France and in Britain who refrained from dealing with the issue in any form. The differences in emphasis and doctrine which emerge when the arguments of Hume and Montesquieu are compared in detail require another type of explanation; and for this it is necessary, Oake assumes, to go beyond the specific content of the arguments to the supposed constant characteristics of their respective authors as defined in abstraction from the particular ends and

dialectical sequences of the works in which the arguments occur. Thus, having noted the fact that Hume, in contrast with Montesquieu, "was unwilling to admit such theories as that of climate, even when they were not necessarily inimical to his own," he seeks the cause, not in any peculiar trait of Hume's subject-matter, but rather in a general opposition between his "approach" and that of Montesquieu — the one being more "psychological" than "sociological," the other more "sociological" than "psychological" (pp. 233, 237). It is therefore "natural," Oake remarks, that Hume "should exalt *moral* causes rather than *physical* and that he should overestimate the importance which Montesquieu himself gave to the latter." This again, I suggest — even granting that we know what the terms mean — is hardly explanation; the argument, in fact, is simply a proportion in which interest in "moral causes" is said to be in the same ratio to interest in "physical causes" as a "psychological approach" is to a "sociological."

In much the same fashion, in other passages of the essay, particular divergences between the two writers are resolved into manifestations of two supposedly contrasting methods or types of mind; Hume being, in this context, a writer whose mood was consistently that of "empirical skepticism," Montesquieu a writer who, in spite of his wish to be "empirical," was "essentially Cartesian" in both temperament and method (pp. 237-38, 247-48). Once more it is difficult to see how such ambiguous abstractions can be applied in any precise way, as principles of explanation, to the texts of two such complex and sophisticated writers as Hume and Montesquieu. If the opposition, as appears to be the case, is basically that of induction and deduction, then surely there are as many deductive arguments in Hume as in Montesquieu and as much induction, in the same strict sense, in Montesquieu as in Hume: for both of them, though in different ways, generalities and particulars, the one no less than the other, constitute valid starting-points for lines of reasoning. Nor does it add any precision to speak of Hume's method, without further qualification, as "empirical" and to describe that of Montesquieu as, by contrast, "Cartesian." As to the first of these terms, it has clearly become, thanks to its abuse by writers of textbook histories of philosophy, rather an epithet of praise than an exact designation of anything unambiguously verifiable in texts; and as to the second term, not only does it conceal a whole range of conflicting interpretations as to what the "Cartesian" method was in Descartes himself (cf. Alan Gewirtz in *JHI*, II, 183-210) but, as applied to the *Esprit des lois*, it perpetuates a conception of the end and structure of that work which not even the authority of Lanson's famous essay can persuade one is other than arbitrary. (For Lanson's view, see his *Etudes d'histoire littéraire*, pp. 84-90; it is a sufficient general criticism of his argument to point out that by his criteria *The Prince* of Machiavelli could be shown to be "Cartesian" also.)

P. 231: the passage in Hume's *Enquiry concerning the principles of morals* in which he remarks that the laws "have, or ought to have, a constant reference to the constitution of government, the manners, the climate, the religion, the commerce, the situation of each society" may indeed, as Oake says, have been "quite clearly inspired by *L'Esprit des Lois*," but it is difficult to see in what way it constitutes a "modification" of the theory set forth in Book III, Part II, of the *Treatise of human nature*. The argument follows from the distinction Hume makes between "natural justice" and "civil laws," and this distinction is explicitly stated in the *Treatise* (see the edition by Selby-Bigge, p. 543). — R. S. CRANE.

Robson, J. W. "Whitehead's answer to Hume." *Journal of philosophy*, XXXVIII (1941), 85-95.

Cf. Harold Taylor, *ibid.*, pp. 409-16.

Smith, Norman Kemp. *The philosophy of David Hume: a critical study of its origins and central doctrines.* London: Macmillan Co., 1941. Pp. xxiv + 568.

Rev. by S. H. Mellone in *Hibbert journal*, XXXIX, 436-38; by John Short in

Congregational quarterly, XIX, 174-75; by J. L. in *University of Edinburgh journal*, XI, 129-30; in *TLS*, March 1, p. 102.

Richard Hurd

Montague, Edwine. "Bishop Hurd's association with Thomas Warton." In *Stanford studies in language and literature, 1941* (Stanford University, Cal.: Published by the University, 1941), pp. 233-56.

Samuel Johnson

Chapman, R. W. "Baretti's 'Carmen seculare'." *TLS*, Aug. 16, 1941, p. 400.

Clifford, James L. "Thomas Coxeter the younger to Dr. Johnson." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 257-58.

Hazen, A. T. "The cancels in Johnson's *Journey*, 1775." *RES*, XVII (1941), 201-3.

Kingsmill, Hugh (ed.). *Johnson without Boswell: a contemporary portrait of Samuel Johnson*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1941. Pp. xii + 306 + x.

Rev. by Dixon Wecter, *AHR*, XLVII, 115-16. The English edition appeared in 1940.

Osgood, Charles Grosvenor. *Poetry as a means of grace: Dante, Spenser, Milton, and Johnson*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1941. Pp. viii + 131.

The poems of Samuel Johnson. Edited by David Nichol Smith and Edward L. McAdam. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1941. Pp. xxvi + 420.

Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 22, p. 582.

Pottle, Frederick A. "The dark hints of Sir John Hawkins and Boswell." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 325-29.

R., V. "Johnson, Boswell and Grattan." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 273.

Points out an allusion in Boswell's *Johnson* to Grattan.

R., V. "Johnson: a slip in Latin poetry." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 104.

Saer, H. "A note on Dr Johnson and Sebastien Mercier." *MLR*, XXXVI (1941), 109-12.

Suggests that Mercier was indebted to Johnson's *Preface to Shakespeare*.

Sato, Kiyoshi. "Principles of criticism of Samuel Johnson." *Studies in English literature*, by the English Literary Society of Japan, XXI (1941), 11-22.

In Japanese.

Wecter, Dixon. "Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Thrale, and Boswell: three letters." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 525-29.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. *The prose style of Samuel Johnson*. (Yale studies in English, Vol. XCIV.) New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xvi + 166.

After an introductory discussion by which he arrives at a definition of style as "the last and most detailed elaboration of meaning" (p. 63, and cf. p. 11), Wimsatt proceeds in the four following chapters "to attach certain critical

terms to parts of Johnson's rhetoric, [and] to carry on a discussion of this rhetoric univocally and with relevance to general conclusions about Johnson's style as a medium of expression" (p. vii). The critical terms employed are traditional ones: parallelism, antithesis, diction, sentence-length, imagery, inversion, and chiasmus; but the reader with a general interest in Johnson rather than with a specific interest in the minutiae of style as it relates to meaning may consider the distinctions rather elaborate, the exposition at times needlessly difficult, and the conclusions somewhat obscure. In Chapter V Wimsatt argues convincingly for the consistency of Johnson's style; the changes frequently noted between the style of the *Rambler* and that of the *Lives of the poets* can be largely accounted for, he finds, by the difference in subject matter of the two works.

In the two following chapters Wimsatt brings together and interprets a large number of Johnson's remarks concerning composition. Least acceptable is his attempt (pp. 93-96) to relate Johnson's stylistic practice to his general critical theory, for Johnson's central esthetic concept — arrived at only by making him inconsistent — becomes something so oversimplified as "the dignity of generality." And it would seem apparent that the "generality" which Wimsatt observes in Johnson's abstract and "philosophical" diction and the "generality" which Wimsatt derives from Johnson's requirement of "just representations of general nature" have little if anything in common but a word.

In Chapter VIII Wimsatt finds the most important antecedents of Johnson's style in the scientific vocabulary of such writers as Arbuthnot, Cheyne, and Boerhaave and in the rhetoric of the neoclassic couplet. Here his arguments, though attractive, are not wholly convincing. For in tracing Johnson's "philosophic" diction back to the language of natural philosophy there is this initial improbability: his sources are found in the "terms of art" of which — as Wimsatt has already shown (pp. 106-9) — Johnson expressed particular disapproval. And as to the heroic couplet, it is hardly enough to say that "There is another possibility, so obvious a part of neoclassic literature as to be easily overlooked" (p. 125); perhaps the possibility has been overlooked because it is not obvious. For here the reason for lack of conviction can be easily stated: the heroic couplet — even granting that it characteristically employs many of the devices of Johnson's prose — merely does not impress one as Johnsonian. Wimsatt's final chapter discusses in a suggestive and frequently witty manner the chief effects of Johnson's style on subsequent writers.

Pp. 48-49: I am not sure that I understand where the inconsistency — discovered by Hazlitt and elaborated by Wimsatt — between the two following sentences from the *Preface to Shakespeare* is supposed to lie: "His tragedy seems to be skill, his comedy to be instinct" and "His declamations or set speeches are commonly cold and weak, for his power was the power of nature. . . ." Wimsatt writes: ". . . how if the critic himself, perceiving in Shakespeare a quality at variance with one side of the antithesis, on the next page asserts the existence of this quality? Shakespeare's 'power was the power of nature,' yet a moment ago his tragedy was but 'skill.' Now the writing is at variance not only with its subject but with itself." This would seem to make sense only if the first sentence here quoted from the *Preface* is taken as praise of Shakespeare's tragedy (an impossibility from the context of the passage quoted by Wimsatt himself) or if the second sentence is taken to read thus: "His declamations or set speeches are commonly cold and weak, for his power [shown in his declamations or set speeches] was the power of nature. . . ." But it would seem certain from the immediate context that in the second sentence no less than in the first Johnson is merely developing his usual opposition between "nature" and "art" and that the second sentence should consequently be read thus: "His declamations or set speeches [which are on the side of 'art' or 'skill,' for in them Shakespeare 'endeavoured, like other tragic writers, to catch opportunities of amplification, . . . and to show how much his stores of knowledge could supply'] are commonly cold or weak

[i.e., they lack 'power'], for his power [shown *not* in the declamations or set speeches of tragedy but in his 'instinct' for comedy] was the power of nature." — ARTHUR FRIEDMAN.

William Kenrick

Sewall, Richard B. "William Kenrick as translator and critic of Rousseau." *PQ*, XX (1941), 58-68.

William Law

Minker, Konrad. *Die Stufenfolge des Mystichen Erlebnisses bei William Law (1686-1761).* Munich, 1939.

Rev. in *Expository times*, LII, 237-38.

George Lillo

Pendell, W. D. "*The London merchant* and Le Mierre's *Barnevelt*." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 432-33.

Concludes that the former did *not* influence the latter.

John Locke

G., B. R. "John Locke." *Notes and queries for Somerset and Dorset*, XXIII (1941), 245-46.

On his paternal ancestors.

Kendall, Willmoore. *John Locke and the doctrine of majority-rule.* (Illinois studies in the social sciences, Vol. XXVI, No. 2.) Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1941. Pp. 141.

McLachlan, H. *The religious opinions of Milton, Locke, and Newton.* Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1941. Pp. vii + 221.

Rev. by C. J. Cadoux in the *Hibbert journal*, XL, 111-12.

James Macpherson

James Macpherson's Ossian. Faksimile-Neudruck der Erstausgabe von 1762/63 mit Begleitband: die Varianten. Herausgegeben von Otto L. Ziriczek. In drei Bänden. Heidelberg: Carl Winters Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1940.

Rev. by W. Fischer in *Beiblatt zur Anglia*, LII, 74-78. Vol. I, contains *Fingal*, 1762; Vol. II, *Temora*, 1763; Vol. III, introduction and variant readings.

David Mallet

Starr, Herbert W. "Sources of David Mallet's 'Mustapha,' a tragedy." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 285-87.

Edmund Malone

Hogan, J. J. "The bicentenary of Edmund Malone." *Studies*, XXX (1941), 597-600.

"Edmund Malone (1741-1812): scholar and antiquary." *TLS*, Oct. 4, 1941, p. 496.

A general article on the bicentenary of his birth.

Andrew Marvell

Bradbrook, M. C. "Marvell and the poetry of rural solitude." *RES*, XVII (1941), 37-46.

Bradbrook, M. C., and Thomas, M. G. Lloyd. *Andrew Marvell.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1940.

Rev. by H. M. Margoliouth in *RES*, XVII, 217-23 (an important review); by L. C. Martin in *MLR*, XXXVI, 264-65.

Charles Montagu

Hooker, Helene Maxwell. "Charles Montagu's reply to *The hind and the panther.*" *ELH*, VIII (1941), 51-73.

Elizabeth Montagu

(See also *George Crabbe*)

de Castro, J. Paul. "Elizabeth Robinson Montagu (1720-1800)." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 305, 347.

Cf. Senex, *ibid.*, p. 305.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu

Penning, C. P. J. "Lady Mary Worthley Montagu en de variolatie." *Bijdragen tot de geschicdenis der geneeskunde*, XX (1940), 8-15.

Isaac Newton

(See also *John Locke*)

Montagu, M. F. Ashley. "Leibnitz and Newton: a note." *Isis*, XXXIII (1941), 65.

John Oldham

Brooks, H. F. "The complete works of John Oldham (1653-83): edited with an introduction, biographical and critical, textual apparatus, and explanatory notes." *University of Oxford . . . . abstracts of dissertations for the degree of doctor of philosophy*, XII (1940), 71-78.

Dale, Donald. "The likenesses of John Oldham." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 97-98.

Thomas Otway

Summers, Montague. "A note on Otway." Corr. in *TLS*, June 7, 1941, p. 275.

Thomas Paine

(See also *Edmund Burke*)

Landin, Harold W. "Some letters of Thomas Paine and William Short on the Nootka Sound crisis." *JMH*, XIII (1941), 357-74.

Thomas Percy

Dennis, Leah. "'Gill Morice' in the *Reliques* again." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 286-88.

Samuel Pepys

Chappell, Edwin. "The likenesses of Samuel Pepys." *Mariner's mirror*, XXVII (1941), 45-53.

Dale, Donald. "The early life of Pepys, 1632/3-1659." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 240-42, 256-59.

Dale, Donald. "Pepysiana and the bombed City of London." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 44.

Dale, Donald. "Samuel Pepys and Tangier." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 146-49.

"Pepys designs a book-plate." *Bodleian Library record*, II (1941), 23.

Wanklyn, C. "Notes on Pepys's Tangier Papers." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 43-44.

Ambrose Philips

Segar, Mary G. "Ambrose Philips." Corr. in *TLS*, Feb. 1, 1941.

Cf. F. W. Bateson, *ibid.*, Feb. 22, p. 91, and Mary G. Segar, *ibid.*, March 8, p. 117. Additions to the bibliography of Philips in the *Cambridge bibliography of English literature.*

Peter Pindar (*John Wolcot*)

Mabbott, T. O. "An ode by Peter Pindar (John Wolcot)." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 131.

Hester Lynch Piozzi

(See also *Samuel Johnson* and *Edmund Waller*)

Clifford, James L. *Hester Lynch Piozzi (Mrs. Thrale).* Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xix + 492.

Rev. by A. T. Hazen in *MLQ*, II, 652-54; by John Butt in *RES*, XVII, 359-61; by Gwyn Jones in *MLR*, XXXVI, 534-36; by Clarissa Rinaker in *JEGP*, XL, 585-88; by B. Ifor Evans in the *Manchester guardian*, Feb. 25; by Virginia Woolf in the *New statesman and nation*, March 8; by R. N. Carew Hunt in the *Nineteenth century and after*, June, pp. 594-96; in *TLS*, Feb. 1, p. 51; in *N&Q*, CLXXX, 125-26.

This is unquestionably one of the most distinguished books of the year, but of a work so widely reviewed and universally praised little need be said here. Possibly a couple of points are worth emphasizing. In spite of an almost overwhelming mass of source material — much of it used for the first time by Clifford — and in spite of certain comparatively uneventful periods in Mrs. Piozzi's life, the narrative is kept distinct, flowing, and interesting. And because Mrs. Piozzi was at once a rather amazing person and a rather foolish person, Clifford must have been tempted at times either to glorify her or to be condescending toward her; and it is his ability to refrain from the one and the other that convinces the reader of the fundamental fairness and soundness of his treatment. — For certain reservations concerning Clifford's treatment of Boswell see an important review article by Frederick A. Pottle and Charles H. Bennett in *MP* for May, 1942.

Alexander Pope

(See also *George Crabbe*)

Ault, Norman. "Pope and Addison." *RES*, XVII (1941), 428-51.

On the whole this article retells very satisfactorily the circumstances leading up to Pope's portrait of "Atticus." One has chiefly minor reservations. The leaf from the Homer MSS discussed on page 438 seems still, in spite of Mr. Ault's needlessly arrogant tone in attempting a denial, to have some significance with regard to the origin of the portrait. It is difficult to conceive what "disservice" has been done by bringing it into the story. A more important detail is the problem of what pamphlet (if any) Addison paid Gildon for writing against Pope. On the basis of Spence's printed statement I offered the *Memoirs of William Wycherley* (1718) as a possibility, though recognizing the difficulty of its late date. Mr. Case, knowing that Spence had not been sure originally that the pamphlet in question concerned Wycherley, suggested *A true character of Mr. Pope* (1716) as a likely stimulus to Pope's wrath. That seems still a good suggestion. Mr. Ault, however, thinks that the *New rehearsal* (undoubtedly by Gildon) is a better suggestion. The date of this (1714) is somewhat early, but Mr. Ault may quite possibly be right in his preference. He recognizes that *none* of these pamphlets literally fulfills the requirement of Spence's account in that they do not (except perhaps the *Memoirs*) abuse Pope's relations. It is conceivable that still other Gildon outbursts may be offered for consideration, but the suggestions of Mr. Case and Mr. Ault seem likely to dispute the honor between them. Mr. E. N. Hooker will not like Mr. Ault's remarks about John Dennis, made on page 442; but

it does seem apparent even to Mr. Hooker (see his "Pope and Dennis," in *ELH*, VII [1940], 188-98) that fairly promptly Dennis circulated private letters attacking Pope's various poems, though he delayed publication. Such attacks were probably known, though not widely, before publication. To say that Dennis was by 1717 "an old story" (my poor phrase) is perhaps erroneous, but it will be hard to convince many that Mr. Ault is wrong in his opinion that Dennis was addicted to "trampling" — which is a good phrase with application to more writers than Dennis. — G. SHERBURN.

Ault, Norman. "Pope's 'lost' poems." *RES*, XVII (1941), 204-5.

Ault, Norman. "Pope's 'lost' poems." Corr. in *TLS*, March 8, 1941, p. 115.

Bateson, F. W. "The game of ombre in 'The rape of the lock'." Corr. in *TLS*, March 1, 1941, p. 18.

Cf. Dermot Morrah in *TLS*, March 8, p. 115; Montague Summers in *TLS*, March 15, p. 127; Geoffrey Tillotson in *TLS*, March 22, p. 139; Dermot Morrah in *TLS*, March 29, p. 151.

Blanchard, Rae. "Pope's *Ode for music on St. Cecilia's day*." *ELH*, VIII (1941), 143-45.

Presents evidence that the *Ode*, published in July, 1713, was written before May, 1712, perhaps in 1711.

Highet, Gilbert. " 'The Dunciad'." *MLR*, XXXVI (1941), 320-43.

The article begins thus: "Pope's *Dunciad* is quite obviously a failure." The rest is taken up with showing why!

Loane, George G. "Some notes on the Twickenham 'Pope'." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 311-13.

Cf. B. H. Newdigate, *ibid.*, p. 357; Geoffrey Tillotson, *ibid.*, p. 427.

The rape of the lock and other poems. Edited by Geoffrey Tillotson. (The poems of Alexander Pope. Vol. II.) London: Methuen, 1940. Pp. xx + 410.

Rev. by Harold Williams in *RES*, XVII, 227-30; in *TLS*, Feb. 22, p. 90.

Stamm, Rudolph. *Der umstrittene Ruhm Alexander Popes.* (Schweizer anglistische Arbeiten, Band XII.) Bern: Verlag A. Francke, [1941]. Pp. 116.

Rudolf Stamm, of the University of Bâle, has sketched the history of Pope criticism in a little book sensibly and modestly. He has read recent work on Pope and understands the new point of view, though surely he overrates Miss Sitwell. He can criticize the romantic and moralistic prejudices of the nineteenth-century critics justly and trace the main changes in the attitude toward Pope convincingly. But both the plan and the proportions of the book prevented Mr. Stamm from giving us a satisfactory history of Pope criticism. He almost ignores the eighteenth century, referring us to two older German dissertations, himself mentioning only Joseph Warton and Dr. Johnson. He concentrates on the nineteenth century in England, but there his perspective is necessarily somewhat distorted as he does not see (except in rare cases, such as Bowles) the continuity with the questions asked by the many eighteenth-century critics. He is also handicapped by a lack of access to even ordinary books. In discussing such figures as Courthope, Leslie Stephen, or Edmund Gosse he confines himself to one book and ignores their other writings. On the whole, the selection of titles is very limited and he seems frequently to rely on Moulton's *Library of literary criticism*. Thus in fullness of documentation Mr. Stamm's book falls far short of such studies as that of Blanchard on the reputation of Fielding or Chew on the reputation of Byron. The sketch of French and German criticism is also brief, and American work is represented only by recent scholarship (Root, Sherburn, Warren), while both Lowell and Paul Elmer More are not mentioned. The order of exposition is sometimes confusing: thus Leigh Hunt's *Feast of the poets* (1811), whose prose comments

on the 1814 edition were apparently inaccessible to the author, appears after Courthope and Mark Pattison. The edition of Pope by William Michael Rossetti, which Mr. Stamm puts after 1891, towards the end of the century, was actually published in 1873. With all these shortcomings, it is a relief to find a "Habilitationsschrift" in German which does not indulge in metaphysics, strained parallels with the fine arts, or racial theories. It comes from Switzerland. — René Wellek.

Matthew Prior

Eves, Charles Kenneth. *Matthew Prior: poet and diplomatist.* New York: Columbia University Press; London: H. Milford, Oxford University Press, 1939. Pp. xiv + 436.

Rev. by James R. Sutherland in *MLR*, xxxvi, 125-27; by Hugh Macdonald in *RES*, xvii, 107.

Ann Radcliffe

Mayo, Robert D. "Ann Radcliffe and Ducray-Duminil." *MLR*, xxxvi (1941), 501-5.

Suggests a new source for the *Romance of the forest.*

Joshua Reynolds

Waterhouse, Ellis K. *Reynolds.* (English masters painters, ed. by Herbert Read.) London: Routledge, 1941. Pp. 126 + 300 plates.

Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 9, p. 386; in *Apollo*, xxxiv, 53-54.

Joseph Ritson

Bronson, Bertrand H. *Joseph Ritson: scholar-at-arms.* 2 vols. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1938.

Rev. by René Wellek, *PQ*, xx, 184-87. An important review.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester

The Rochester-Savile letters, 1671-1680. Edited by John Harold Wilson. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1941. Pp. ix + 127.

Thirty-three letters by two notorious rakes of the Restoration are here assembled and edited with a brisk and illuminating introduction. All of the letters (nineteen are Rochester's, fourteen, Savile's) had been printed before, some of them several times, but their dates and their relations to each other had been so imperfectly understood that they had become a fatal source for error. Let one example, albeit a very important one, suffice: Letter X, usually dated 1679, contains a statement apparently implicating Rochester in the inglorious Rose-Alley ambuscade on Dryden; but Mr. Wilson by correctly dating the letter nearly four years earlier effectively clears Rochester's skirts. Any one who regrets that the correspondence is incomplete and that consequently the volume seems thin must be met with a challenge — where are the missing letters? Mr. Wilson's editing is thorough and discreet. His introduction and his explanatory notes are full of detective and intuitive conclusions that somehow escaped Herr Prinz and subsequent students of Rochester. To be sure, no new or different conception of Rochester emerges from these pages; nor is Henry Savile elevated beyond the minor wit and amateur stateman that he was. But in these letters — Rochester's, pointed, polished, and witty; Savile's self-conscious, strained, and gossipy — one may best see the manners and philosophy of King Charles's courtiers and courtesans. Here one may study, too, the conscious epistolary style of the wits, a style strikingly reminiscent of models in the books of compliment. Most scholars will be glad to have between two covers this sheaf of letters, properly and dependably edited. — Brice Harris.

Wilson, J. Harold. "Rochester's 'buffoon conceit'." *MLN*, lvi (1941), 372-73.

Anna Seward

Clifford, James L. "The authenticity of Anna Seward's published correspondence." *MP*, XXXIX (1941), 113-22.

Clifford shows, by comparing the originals of twelve letters to Mrs. Piozzi with the published correspondence, that Miss Seward revised these letters extensively for publication, and he concludes that "the 1811 edition cannot be implicitly trusted for facts or contemporary opinions and not even for a strict chronology of the period."

William Shenstone

Smith, D. Nichol. "The early version of Shenstone's *Pastoral ballad.*" *RES*, XVII (1941), 47-54.

Christopher Smart

Brittain, Robert E. "Christopher Smart in the magazines." *Library*, 4th ser., XXI (1941), 320-36.

Brittain, Robert E. "Christopher Smart's *Hymns for the amusement of children.*" *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXXV (1941), 61-65.

Brittain, Robert E. "An early model for Smart's *A song to David.*" *PMLA*, LVI (1941), 165-74.

Attributes to Smart "The benedicite paraphrased," which appeared in Dodsley's *Museum, or literary and historical register*, Dec. 6, 1746.

Charlotte Smith

Hilbish, Florence May Anna. *Charlotte Smith, poet and novelist (1749-1806).* (University of Pennsylvania diss.) Philadelphia, 1941. Pp. ix + 634.

Tobias Smollett

Kahrl, George M. "Captain Robert Stobo." *Virginia magazine of history and biography*, XLIX (1941), 141-51, 254-68.

Stobo was an acquaintance of Hume and Smollett, and is said to have been the model for Lieutenant Lismahago in *Humphrey Clinker.*

Martz, Louis L. "Smollett and the expedition to Carthagena." *PMLA*, LVI (1941), 428-46.

Martz, Louis L. "Tobias Smollett and the *Universal history.*" *MLN*, LVI (1941), 1-14.

Argues that "either through editorial supervision or personal compilation Smollett was responsible for nearly 3000 folio pages" of *The modern part of the universal history.*

Norwood, Luella F. "The authenticity of Smollett's *Ode to independence.*" *RES*, XVII (1941), 55-64.

Viets, Henry R. "Smollett, the 'War of Jenkins's ear' and an account of the expedition to Carthagena, 1743." *De libris*, Feb. 28, 1940, pp. 226-33.

Richard Steele

Blanchard, Rae. *The correspondence of Richard Steele.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1941. Pp. 594.

Rev. in *N&Q*, CLXXXI, 349-50.

Laurence Sterne

Lehman, B. H. "Of time, personality, and the author. A study of *Tristram Shandy*: comedy." *Studies in the comic* (University of California studies in English, Vol. VIII, No. 2, 1941), pp. 233-50.

Jonathan Swift

Alton, E. H. "Some fragments of college history." *Hermathena*, LVII (1941), 25-38.

Some notes on Trinity College, Dublin, by a contemporary of Swift. Patrick Delany, William Fownes, and others of Swift's acquaintance are mentioned.

Berwick, Donald M. *The reputation of Jonathan Swift, 1781-1882.* (Princeton diss.) Philadelphia, 1941. Pp. v + 170.

Clubb, Merrel D. "The criticism of Gulliver's 'Voyage to the Houyhnhnms,' 1726-1914." In *Stanford studies in language and literature, 1941* (Stanford University, Cal.: Published by the University, 1941), pp. 203-32.

de C[astro], J. P. "Swift: the groaning board." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 170.

Explains an allusion in *A tale of a tub*.

The Drapier's letters and other works, 1724-1725. (The prose works of Jonathan Swift. Edited by Herbert Davis. Vol. x.) Oxford: Blackwell, 1941. Pp. xxxi + 222.

In addition to Swift's known works on Wood's Patent and some ascribed to him, this volume contains certain Addresses and Reports concerned with the Patent. The brilliant scholarship and editing of Davis' edition of the *Drapier's letters* (Oxford, 1935) are utilized for this new edition.

Gulliver's travels, 1726. With an Introduction by Harold Williams. (The prose works of Jonathan Swift. Edited by Herbert Davis. Vol. XI.) Oxford: Blackwell, 1941. Pp. xliv + 316.

Johnston, Denis. "The mysterious origin of Dean Swift." *Dublin historical record*, III (1941), 81-97.

"So there are other Temples besides Sir William!" With this dramatic discovery to guide him, Johnston revives the old legend that Swift was a Temple — but with a variation. He tries to show that Swift was the natural son of Sir William Temple's father, a fact which would explain, Johnston believes, most of the puzzles in Swift's life. For a conclusive answer to this article see Harold Williams in *TLS*, Nov. 29, p. 596.

Cf. also "Swift's secret," *TLS*, Sept. 13, p. 459; W. S. Kerr in *TLS*, Oct. 4, p. 495.

Manch, Joseph. "Jonathan Swift and women." *University of Buffalo studies*, XVI (1941), 135-214.

Rev. by Donald Cornu, *MLQ*, II, 328-29.

Moore, John Robert. "The geography of *Gulliver's travels.*" *JEGP*, XL (1941), 214-28.

Moore, John Robert. "A new source for *Gulliver's Travels*," *SP*, XXXVIII (1941), 66-80.

Traces resemblances between *Gulliver* and the *Voyages et avantures de Jaqques Massé* (1710), by Simon Tyssot de Patot.

Potter, George Reuben. "Swift and natural science." *PQ*, XX (1941), 97-118.

Recent scholarship, particularly the brilliant studies of Marjorie Nicolson and Nora Mohler on the background of the Voyage to Laputa (*Annals of science*, II [1937], 299-334, 405-30) have made evident that Swift's interest in the natural sciences was not so casual and limited as had previously been believed. Potter's excellent article is designed to indicate the extent and the sources of Swift's knowledge of science and to determine as precisely as possible his real attitude toward a field which he presumably held in contempt. Much of Potter's task was merely to assemble existing evidence (though his additions

are greater than his modest claims suggest) and to interpret what has always been before the eyes of Swift scholars. The job has been done well, with conclusions so reasonable, even so obvious, that one is struck with the lack of insight shown by earlier commentators. Not content to examine only published sources, popular and technical, Potter has stressed the significant effect on Swift of friendship with men of scientific talents and activities, such men as St. George Ashe, Dr. Thomas Molyneux, Dr. Ralph Howard, and, of course, Arbuthnot. It is easy to believe that Swift's contact with these men taught him to discriminate between the virtuoso and the serious scientist and between pedantic or wildly speculative investigations and more significant ones. Taken as a whole the evidence appears adequately to justify the conclusion that Swift, far from ignorant of the science he satirized, had an extensive, though certainly not a technical, knowledge, and that he was not blindly contemptuous of its aims.

Potter is somewhat less convincing in his general evaluation of Swift's attitude toward science: that Swift "really did not take the natural sciences seriously as objects for condemnation." Herein is the explanation of the artistic inferiority of the third Voyage; Swift's glowing imagination, his deeply felt indignation, so manifest in the other Voyages, are reduced to mere ingenuity. Without dissenting wholly from these opinions, I would suggest two qualifying factors: (1) the prominence that Swift gives to the satire of science indicates that he thought the subject of considerable importance, that he did take it seriously; (2) to deduce an author's attitude toward his materials from the fact of artistic failure, from the inability to mould those materials into successful artistic form, is hardly tenable. This last presumption raises more problems than it solves.

In any case, a more logical inference to be drawn from much of the evidence presented is that Swift was concerned with the corruptions of science rather than with science itself. This distinction meant something to Swift. When he was accused of satirizing religion in *A tale of a tub*, he replied quite validly that he satirized the corruptions of religion; and if we apply the distinction to his attitude toward science, we find it useful and revealing. But Potter believes that the truth is much deeper. Swift, with his humanistic bent, lacked "any clear sense of the *philosophical* importance which natural science has in relation to the ideas men live by." It would be foolish to deny that Swift's greater interest was in man as a social animal, man in his political and ethical aspects; but we cannot be sure that he was not aware of the philosophical implications of science. A reader of historical, theological, and scientific literature, an intellectually sensitive person living in an atmosphere charged with the implications of Copernican science, Swift was surely aware of the way in which astronomical science had effected a revolutionary change in the conception of man's world in the universe and of man in his relation to the deity. It is not a brief for his penetration but merely for his sensitivity and his commonsense to maintain that he had intimations, even a strong awareness, of the impact of science on the ideas men live by.

Potter has certainly indicated that Swift's attitude was a complex one, yet in the end his desire for clear and sharp statement leads to oversimplification. Perhaps we can come nearer to understanding Swift's attitude toward science or any other matter if we constantly keep in mind that Swift was a psychologically and intellectually complex person, that as such a merely general formulation of his attitude is too simple and restricted to be of much value. In the instance of science Swift's attitude is a compound of a number of elements, not all of them by any means consistent or mutually exclusive. Any analysis must attempt to isolate and weigh each, a difficult, if not an impossible, task. There are, as Potter stresses, Swift's humanistic bent and his desire to attack man's pride in his intellectual attainments in whatever field. This last is itself part of a larger anti-intellectualism enforced by Swift's temperamental conservatism and, more strongly, by a pervasive pyrrhonistic distrust of reason. To what extent were these tempered by Swift's respect for particular scientists

and his conception of legitimate scientific aims and accomplishments? Finally, an analysis ought not to ignore a matter of intense interest to Swift's contemporaries, the relation between science and religion. Did Swift believe that the findings of science enforced religious faith and truth or constituted in some way a challenge to them? There is, I think, no overt answer in his works. — LOUIS A. LANDA.

Ross, John F. *Swift and Defoe: a study in relationship.* Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1941. Pp. xi + 152.

The tendency in literary history to couple Swift and Defoe has had the vitality which so often attaches to traditional generalizations, often uncritically made, about relationships between authors. The broad resemblances between *Robinson Crusoe* and *Gulliver's travels* and between *The shortest way* and *A modest proposal* have given a certain persuasiveness to assumptions about the influence of Defoe on Swift and have suggested the existence of striking and extended similarities. Ross sets out to examine these assumed influences and similarities by means of a more intensive analysis than has hitherto been made of the relevant writings and historical and biographical facts. His conclusions, contrary to the usual view, are that Swift and Defoe have practically nothing in common as literary craftsmen, that there are few traceable literary debts and influences, and that stressing their differences, particularly those which result from the two social classes they represent, is sounder than stressing their similarities. Those critics who have tended to see the relationship between Swift and Defoe in terms of personal and individual antagonism, Trent and Dottin for example, have given, Ross believes, too narrow an interpretation. It is true that Defoe's angry and unrestrained allusions to Swift suggest the existence of a personal animosity (Dottin thinks it was "une rancune éternelle"); but chiefly Defoe found in Swift a representative of a social class whose position and attitudes he resented. Defoe's animus was directed primarily against a class, secondarily against the man. For his part, Swift was merely contemptuous of Defoe and viewed him with that characteristic arrogance the ruling class displayed toward classes lower in the social scale. This explanation seems reasonable enough, perhaps more acceptable in the light of known facts than the extreme view of Dottin, though the terminology and often the statements indicate that Ross conceives of class lines and attitudes in the period as having a greater rigidity and sharper demarcation than are demonstrable. His tendency to see fluid historical processes as static, to slice history cleanly and neatly into categories, is exemplified in the statement that Swift and Defoe "stand out as representatives of two worlds, of two cultures in conflict: the last of the aristocrats, and the herald of the middle class." Political, religious, and social affiliations in the eighteenth century are more likely to be obscured than clarified by the use of such class terms as aristocrat, bourgeois, Anglican, dissenter, Whig, Tory, to signify clean cut differentiation, or with the implication that any one of these groups is a homogeneous entity. They were ill defined units at best, cutting athwart one another, and each containing within itself diverse elements and opinions. Perhaps, then, it is more specious than illuminating to exhibit Swift and Defoe under the heading, "Aristocrat and Bourgeois" (sec. 5). In any case, Swift is a particularly unfortunate choice for showing the impact of class. Proponent of the landed aristocracy, he expounded mercantilist theories of commerce as firmly as Defoe the exponent of trade; High Churchman and Tory, he defended the Revolutionary Settlement as strenuously as Defoe the dissenter and Whig.

In the close examination of particular works to discover what were the precise interactions and borrowings, Ross is frequently perspicuous and informative. Earlier commentators have shown that Defoe's *Consolidator* influenced Bk. III of *Gulliver*; Ross now shows that the *Consolidator* has certain subtle and transmuted borrowings from the *Tale of a tub*. He reverses the

traditional view that Swift and Defoe are similar as ironists and as masters of circumstantial detail. In these and in the various elements of artistic craftsmanship, significant differences between the two emerge from their relation to widely separated social groups. Defoe certainly did not possess the ironic temperament, and he lacked, as Ross points out, the gift of subtle irony; but surely it is going too far to say that "even in the *Shortest Way* Defoe is essentially nonironic" (p. 81). This judgment is based upon the hardly defensible argument that since Defoe's readers failed to perceive the irony, it is not there. Are we to assume that the qualities of a literary work are not inherent in that work, that they come into existence only insofar as a penetrating reader discovers them? Epistemology may struggle with such problems, but literary criticism and analysis must assume the objective existence of literary qualities.

The least satisfactory part of the study is the examination of *Robinson Crusoe* and *Gulliver's travels* for similarities on the assumption that in their masterpieces we find "the essential Defoe and the essential Swift" and that similarities between these works are therefore particularly significant. Yet most of the similarities pointed out seem to me to be less significant than incidental or superficial; for example, absence of feminine interest, of sex, of any emphasis "on problems arising from the relationship of the sexes" (this significant of the author of *Moll Flanders* and *Roxana*!); both the heroes are ordinary Englishmen, simple, uncomplicated, without "any significant inner psychological conflict"; both works project the same universal problem: man in a neutral or antagonistic environment struggling for existence. I submit that an interpretation of Gulliver as Everyman struggling for survival is false and not at all consonant with Swift's intention.

One final point of disagreement. Swift, ably assisted by Dr. Johnson, is responsible for the view that Queen Anne, persuaded by Archbishop Sharpe, refused to elevate Swift in the Church because of the impieties of the *Tale of a tub*. Ross perpetuates this traditional but dubious view in his statement that "Swift could never recover from the effects of the *Tale of a tub*." Sir Charles Firth has shown (*Review of English studies*, II [1926], 1-17), and Ross has understood this, that Swift's Whiggism was suspect, that there was no great incentive for the Whigs to exert themselves in his behalf. But what appears more probable is that Swift was a victim of the jobbery so frequently involved in clerical appointments. He did not get the see of Waterford because the powerful Earl of Pembroke wanted it for his chaplain. Surely here the *Tale* cannot be blamed. Nor in the instance of the bishopric of Cork. When the incumbent lay dying of spotted fever in 1709, Swift wrote a respectful solicitation to Lord Halifax; but there were stronger political claims than Swift could advance. And so with other vacancies that the Whigs had opportunity to fill. As for the failure of the Tories to reward him, we have yet to learn the complete truth; but the jobbery that Harley engaged in, as revealed by his papers, and his ambitious personal desires may be a more likely explanation than the *Tale*. Bolingbroke blamed Harley for satisfying political and personal interests at Swift's expense, but in the light of his hatred of Harley his statements must be discounted. Nevertheless, we have the spectacle of Harley securing the see of Hereford for Dr. Bisse, who was closely connected with the Harley family; and even more valuable for shedding light on Swift's failure to get elevated is the instance of the deanery of Wells. When the Dean of Wells died in February, 1711/12, Swift immediately pressed his claims on Harley. On the grounds of service to the ministry Swift was an obvious choice, so obvious that he persistently had to deny rumors of his appointment. But Harley worked for and secured the appointment of the chaplain of the Duchess of Newcastle, Dr. Brailsford, who had to be rewarded for his part in negotiating the marriage of Harley's son and the exceedingly rich daughter of the Duchess. Certainly Harley was culpable, and it may be that his penchant for making political trades and building up his family fortunes was the real impediment, rather than the *Tale*, to Swift's career.

I should not like these statements of differences to obscure the fact that I believe Ross has written a competent study, often provocative, frequently enlightening in detail, and useful as a corrective. — LOUIS A. LANDA.

Ross, John F. "The final comedy of Lemuel Gulliver." *Studies in the comic* (University of California publications in English, Vol. VIII, No. 2, 1941), pp. 175-96.

An original interpretation of Bk. IV, based on the last three chapters. The "final comedy" is that Swift, by turning the satire against Gulliver, implies that Gulliver is naive and absurd in his extreme misanthropy which sees *only* the Yahoo in man. In thus commenting satirically on the insufficiency of misanthropy, Swift shows that he has transcended this one-sided and partial view; he is therefore not to be equated with Gulliver as is customarily done.

Nahum Tate

Scott-Thomas, H. F. "Nahum Tate, laureate: two biographical notes." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 611-12.

Faithful Teate

Driberg, Thomas. "Faithful Teate: forgotten poet." *TLS*, Jan. 18, 1941, p. 36.

Cf. also S. C. Roberts, Corr. in *TLS*, April 19, p. 196.

Sir William Temple

Woodbridge, Homer E. *Sir William Temple: the man and his work.* New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1940. Pp. xii + 361.

Rev. by Violet Barbour, *AHR*, XLVII, 112-13; by Richard F. Jones, *JEGP*, XL, 416-18; by George Kitchin in *MLR*, XXXVI, 532-34; by Mary Claire Randolph in *PQ*, XX, 622-23; in *N&Q*, CLXXX, 269-70.

James Thomson

Wells, John Edwin. "Thomson's subscription 'Seasons'." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 350.

Ralph Thoresby

Scholes, T. Wilfrid. "A forgotten diarist." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, April, 1941, pp. 183-91.

Edmund Waller

"Tenbury discoveries. II — Waller in letters and verse." *TLS*, Sept. 13, 1941, p. 464.

Prints parts of letters by Mrs. Piozzi, Hume, and Horace Walpole.

Horace Walpole

(See also *Edmund Waller*)

Kilby, Clyde S. "Horace Walpole on Shakespeare." *SP*, XXXVIII (1941), 480-93.

M., W. "The castle of Otranto." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 209.

Followed by a note by R. W. C.

Horace Walpole's correspondence with George Montagu. Edited by W. S. Lewis and Ralph S. Brown, Jr. 2 vols. (The Yale edition of Horace Walpole's correspondence. Edited by W. S. Lewis. Vols. IX and X.) New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1941.

Vols. III-VIII of the *Correspondence* rev. by Robert K. Root in *MLN*, LVI, 310-12.

Charles and John Wesley

Baker, Frank. "John Wesley and the 'Imitatio Christi'." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, Jan., 1941, pp. 74-87.

Rattenbury, J. Ernest. *The evangelical doctrines of Charles Wesley's hymns.* London: Epworth Press, 1941. Pp. 365.
Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 8, p. 552; by Bernard L. Manning in *London quarterly and Holborn review*, Oct., pp. 459-63.

Mary Wollstonecraft

Jeffrey, Sydney. "Fuseli and Mary Wollstonecraft." Corr. in *TLS*, Feb. 15, 1941, p. 81.

Arthur Young

Gazley, John G. "Arthur Young and the Society of Arts." *Journal of economic history*, I (1941), 129-52.

"Philosopher at home and abroad. Arthur Young: 1741-1820." *TLS*, Sept. 13, 1941, p. 458.

VI. CONTINENTAL BACKGROUND

Anderson, Eugene N. "German romanticism as an ideology of cultural crisis." *JHI*, II (1941), 301-17.

Barker, Joseph Edmund. *Diderot's treatment of the Christian religion in "The Encyclopédie."* New York: King's Crown Press, 1941. Pp. 144.
Rev. by H. A. L[arrabee] in *Journal of philosophy*, XXXVIII, 528-29.

Cadbury, Henry J. "Fénelon and the Quakers." *N&Q*, CLXXX (1941), 122.

Cooper, Berenice. "The relation of *Le Philosophe anglais* by the Abbé Prévost to the religious controversies in France and England during the early eighteenth century." *Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters*, XXXII (1940), 279-86.

Dechamps, Jules. "La Révolution française et les lettres anglaises." *Comparative literature studies*, II (1941), 6-10.

Edsall, H. Linn. "The idea of history and progress in Fontenelle and Voltaire." *Studies by members of the French Department of Yale University*, ed. by Albert Feuillerat (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941), pp. 163-84.

Finch, David. *La Critique philosophique de Pascal au XVIII^e siècle.* (University of Pennsylvania diss.) Philadelphia, 1940. Pp. 84.

Havens, George R. "Voltaire's letters to Pierre Pictet and his family." *Romanic review*, XXXII (1941), 244-58.

Hazard, Paul. "Le Problème du mal dans la conscience européenne du XVIII^e siècle." *Romanic review*, XXXII (1941), 147-70.
This is a further study by M. Hazard in eighteenth-century thought so happily begun in the three volumes of his *Crise de la conscience européenne (1680-1715)* (Paris, 1935). In this paper M. Hazard sketches the debate about the origin and necessity of evil from Bishop King and Leibniz to Voltaire's *Candide*, and thence to Kant and Rousseau. M. Hazard's art of lucid exposition and happy quotation is as admirable as ever, but one cannot help wondering whether he has not drawn his pattern in too simple outlines. The contrast between the optimism of the early eighteenth century and the bitter disillusionment of the middle period, between the early "élan" and the later "tristesse" is surely overdrawn. Though M. Hazard asks what may have been the reasons for this change and properly decides there were many, he scarcely attempts to

analyze them. To say that the theory of man's natural goodness "did not stand the test of simple good sense" (p. 167) raises the question why it ever could be adopted and why many thinkers returned to it even after Voltaire. The specific explanations for the abandonment of optimism in England are even less satisfactory. The fact (which is only partially true) that "Pope était dépassé même dans la littérature" (p. 168) does not explain anything unless we overrate enormously the importance of one passage in one work: the *Essay on man*. The further reason, that "in life the industrial revolution of the country had imposed other more pressing cares," that "it was not useful to persuade the factory workers of Birmingham or Manchester that all is well with the best of all possible worlds" (*ibid.*), is extremely flimsy. It exaggerates the attention paid to the labor problem in the eighteenth century and ignores the fact that evil — and most horrible evil — could be found before the industrial revolution and that the whole argument was conducted with little attention to purely social evils. But there are good observations scattered throughout the paper; the distinction between the more resigned tone of Pope's "Whatever is, is right" and Leibniz's "best of all possible worlds" is finely drawn; Voltaire's development towards the position adopted in *Candide* is sketched clearly, and there are sensible remarks on Soame (misprinted Joane, p. 164) Jenyns. The topic obviously deserves and requires much more detailed treatment and much further pursuit of its implications than M. Hazard could give it in a single paper. — RENÉ WELLEK.

Hazard, Paul. "Voltaire et Spinoza." *MP*, XXXVIII (1941), 351-64.

Holbrook, Wm. C. "The adjective *gothique* in the XVIIIth century." *MLN*, LVI (1941), 498-503.

Jamieson, Ruth Kirby. *Marivaux, a study in sensibility*. New York: King's Crown Press, 1941. Pp. 212.

La Harpe, Jacqueline de. *Le Journal des savants et l'Angleterre, 1702-1789*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1941. Pp. 289-482.

Rev. by Donald S. Schier in *Romanic review*, XXXII, 429-30.

Lancaster, H. C. *The Comédie française: plays, actors, spectators, finances*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. 210.

Liepe, Wolfgang. "Friedrich Schiller und die Kulturphilosophie des 18. Jahrhunderts: zur Deutung der *Jungfrau von Orleans*." *Germanic review*, XVI (1941), 97-107.

Lowenberg, Richard D. "The significance of the obvious: an eighteenth century controversy on psychosomatic principles." *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, X (1941), 666-79.

A discussion of the controversy over the medical value of physiognomy. Lavater and Lichtenberg were the chief controversialists.

McKee, David Rice. *Simon Tyssot de Patot and the seventeenth-century background of critical deism*. (Johns Hopkins studies in Romance literatures and languages, Vol. XL.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press; Paris: Société d'Éditions "Les Belles Lettres," 1941. Pp. 105.

Monod-Cassidy, Hélène. *Un Voyageur-philosophe au XVIII^e siècle: l'Abbé Jean-Bernard le Blanc*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1941. Pp. xv + 565.

Gives an account of his voyage to England, 1737-38, of his friendship with Hume, etc.

Naughton, A. E. A. "Some literary opinions of Madame du Deffand." In *Stanford studies in language and literature*, 1941 (Stanford University, Cal.: Published by the University, 1941), pp. 257-74.

Draws extensively on her letters to Horace Walpole.

Niklaus, Robert. "Les *Pensées philosophiques* de Diderot." *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, XXVI (1941), 121-48.

Oake, Roger B. "Polygamy in the *Lettres persanes*." *Romanic review*, XXXII (1941), 56-62.

Peyre, Henri. *L'Influence des littératures antiques sur la littérature française moderne: état des travaux.* (Yale Romanic studies, Vol. XIX.) New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. 108.

Pp. 36-55 are on the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Price, Lawrence Marsden. "Holland as a mediator of English-German literary influences in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." *MLQ*, II (1941), 115-22.

Randolph, Mary Claire. "Pierre Bayle's case against satire and satirists." *N&Q*, CLXXXI (1941), 310-11.

Rosenfield, Leonora Cohen. *From beast-machine to man-machine: animal soul in French letters from Descartes to La Mettrie.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xxviii + 353.

Rev. by M. F. Ashley Montagu in *Isis*, XXXIII, 548-50; by Fernand Baldensperger in *Modern language forum*, XXVI, 168-70; by H. A. L. in *Journal of philosophy*, XXXVIII, 276-77.

Schier, Donald S. *Louis-Bertrand Castel, anti-Newtonian scientist.* Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Torch Press, 1941. Pp. x + 229.

Rev. by George R. Havens in *MLQ*, II, 639-40.

Schinz, Albert. *Etat présent des travaux sur J.-J. Rousseau.* (Etudes françaises fondée sur l'initiative de la Société des professeurs français en Amérique.) Paris: Société d'édition Les Belles Lettres; New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1941. Pp. x + 411.

This is an extremely valuable and useful survey of Rousseau studies. It is introduced by a sketch of the history of Rousseau's reputation and followed by detailed sections discussing the most important works, works devoted to individual books of Rousseau, research in Rousseau's biography, in his thought and in his art. The point of view is the same as in M. Schinz's earlier *La Pensée de J. J. Rousseau* (Northampton, Mass., 1929). M. Schinz, on all occasions, sides with Rousseau and defends the integrity of his life as well as the coherence and rationality of his thought. But such partiality is probably inevitable in view of the fanatical anti-Rousseauist literature, from which M. Schinz quotes freely. Similar studies of the literature on many other prominent writers would be welcome: such digests and criticisms help to make the scattered results of modern scholarship available to the non-specialist and might aid in the necessary synthesis which must be one of the aims of modern scholarship.

There are several errors in M. Schinz's book which may be worth noting. Mr. Lovejoy's article on Monboddo and Rousseau is wrongly listed among discussions of the "Possible sources of Rousseau" (pp. 181-82), an error caused apparently by the false date (1673 instead if 1773) given to Monboddo's main book. Thomas Davidson is discussed at some length as an example of the spirit of American emancipation from Europe which turned its hatred against

Rousseau (p. 107). But Davidson was a Scotchman born in Scotland, who was much admired by William James and whose anti-Rousseauism may possibly be explained by his associations with the St. Louis Hegelians. Karl Gotthold Lenz, author of a German book on Rousseau's connection with women (1792) is strangely enough called the "Duke of Weimar" (p. 363). Lenz (1763-1809) never reached a more exalted station in life than that of director of the "Gymnasium" in Nordhausen. The "curious" article in the *Quarterly review* mentioned by M. Schinz (p. 344), on Rousseau in England, was written by Churton Collins and incorporated in his book *Voltaire, Montesquieu and Rousseau in England* which M. Schinz had discussed before. Lord Brougham's biographies were surely not called *Voltaire et Rousseau* (p. 332). They were in English and formed part of the *Lives of men of letters and science who flourished in the time of George III* (1845).

Carlyle is three times misspelled Carlisle (pp. 50 and 227). Monboddo is spelled twice Montboddo (pp. 181 and 182), Braunschvigg (p. 276) should be Léon Brunschvicg, Babbit (p. 356) should be Babbitt, Moore (p. 146), Paul Elmer More. Havelock Ellis is constantly printed as Havelock-Ellis. John Charpentier's *Voltaire* should be dated 1938 and not 1838 (p. 333). There are many mistakes in quotations from the German, e.g., there is a fragment of a sentence with a preposition left dangling (*spaet ein*) on p. 361. *Krankheitsgeschichte* in the title of Möbius's book is never spelled correctly (pp. 87, 349, 357, etc.), *sur* should be *zur* (p. 382), *une, und* (p. 265), *Straus, Strauss* (p. 284), etc. An index is unfortunately missing. — RENÉ WELLEK.

Schwartz, William Leonard. "Molière's theater in 1672-73." *PMLA*, LVI (1941), 395-427.

Souleyman, Elizabeth V. *The vision of world peace in seventeenth and eighteenth century France.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1941. Pp. xvii + 232.

Wade, Ira O. *Voltaire and Madame du Chatelet: an essay on the intellectual activity at Cirey.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1941. Pp. xii + 241.

Wagman, Frederick Herbert. *Magic and natural science in German baroque literature: a study in the prose forms of the later seventeenth century.* (Columbia University Germanic studies, New ser., No. 13.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. viii + 208.

Williams, Edwin Everitt. *Racine depuis 1885: bibliographie raisonnée des livres, articles, comptes-rendus critiques relatifs à la vie et l'œuvre de Jean Racine, 1885-1939.* (Johns Hopkins studies in Romance literatures and languages, Extra vol. XVI.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1940. Pp. 279.

1943

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1800: A CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

By Arthur Friedman and Louis A. Landa
The University of Chicago

This bibliography attempts to list the more significant books, articles, and reviews[1] published during the year 1942, together with some of earlier dates that were omitted from previous bibliographies in this series. Since there is often a great time interval between the publication of a scholarly work and reviews of it, we have not hesitated to list again such earlier works as have been the subject of important reviews in the current year. We are indebted to the following for contributing reviews: Robert J. Allen, Emmett L. Avery, Roland Baughman, Gerald Eades Bentley, Donald F. Bond, Louis I. Bredvold, Arthur E. Case, James L. Clifford, R. S. Crane, A. T. Hazen, Virgil B. Heltzel, H. N. Hillebrand, Alan D. McKillop, Louis L. Martz, Arthur H. Nethercot, Hoyt Trowbridge, René Wellek. Thanks are also due to Richard L. Levin of the University of Chicago for aid in collecting material.[2]

CONTENTS

I. Bibliographies and Bibliographical Studies ---- 126
II. Political and Social Background ---- 132
III. Philosophy, Science, and Religion ---- 138
IV. Literary History and Criticism ---- 140
V. Individual Authors ---- 150
VI. Continental Background ---- 182

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR	*American historical review*
EHR	*English historical review*
ELH	*ELH, A journal of English literary history*
JEGP	*Journal of English and Germanic philology*
JHI	*Journal of the history of ideas*
JMH	*Journal of modern history*
MLN	*Modern language notes*
MLQ	*Modern language quarterly*

[1] The year of a review is 1942 unless otherwise specified.

[2] The editors will be grateful to students in the field for reprints or notices of their publications.

MLR *Modern language review*
MP *Modern philology*
N&Q *Notes and queries*
PMLA *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
PQ *Philological quarterly*
RES *Review of English studies*
SP *Studies in philology*
TLS *Times literary supplement* (London)

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

Adams, C. W., and others. "Sixty-second critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization (to April 1942)." *Isis*, XXXIV (1942), 42-91.

Bald, R. C. "Early copyright litigation and its bibliographical interest." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXXVI (1942), 81-96.

Points out that the decline of the Stationers' Company and its inability to protect the rights of its members after the Restoration resulted in many law suits and that the Copyright Law did not adequately clarify and solve the situation. The result was a continuance of unauthorized editions — creating problems for present-day bibliographers — and increased litigation.

Baugh, Albert C., with the assistance of Allan G. Chester and Matthias A. Shaaber. "American bibliography for 1942: English language and literature." *PMLA*, LVII (1942), 1224-74.

Bond, Donald F. "The new Cambridge bibliography." *MP*, XXXIX (1942), 303-12.

An important review article on the *CBEL*, adding hundreds of titles. Particularly valuable on Anglo-French relationships in the eighteenth century. See also important reviews by René Wellek in *PQ*, XXI, 51-56, and F. C. Francis in *Library*, 4th ser., XXII, 250-55, and the paper by Tucker listed below.

Bond, Donald F., and Tucker, Joseph E. "Anglo-French and Franco-American studies: a current bibliography." *Romanic review*, XXXIII (1942), 132-56.

Bowers, Fredson. "The headline in early books." *English Institute annual, 1941* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1942), pp. 185-205.

Although this paper and the one by Hinman listed below draw their illustrations from the early seventeenth century, they should open up a new field of investigation for bibliographers working in a later period.

Bushnell, George H. "Patrick Bower." *Library*, 4th ser., XXIII (1942), 23-30.

Bower was official bookseller and bookbinder to the University of St. Andrews from 1747 to his death in 1814.

Craig, Hardin (general ed.). "Recent literature of the Renaissance: a bibliography." *SP*, XXXIX (1942), 328-486.

Day, Cyrus Lawrence, and Murrie, Eleanore Boswell. *English songbooks, 1651-1702: a bibliography, with a first-line index of songs.*

London: Printed for the Bibliographical Society at the University Press, Oxford, 1940 (for 1937). Pp. xxi + 439. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 180.

Rev. by Edythe N. Backus in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXXVI, 234-38.

Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1941-1942. No. 9. Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries. Edited by Edward A. Henry. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1942. Pp. xiii + 128.

Downs, Robert B. "Notable materials added to American libraries, 1940-1941." *Library quarterly*, XII (1942), 175-220.

Lists among others many eighteenth-century works.

Edinburgh Bibliographical Society transactions. Vol. II, Part 2 (Session 1939-40). *A hand-list of works from the press of John Wreittoun at Edinburgh, 1624-c. 1639.* By William Beattie. *The St. Andrews University theses, 1579-1747: a bibliographical introduction.* By Ronald Gordon Cant. Edinburgh: The Society, 1942.

Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 5, p. 444.

English poetry to 1700. Philadelphia and New York: Rosenbach Co., 1941. Pp. 182.

Friedman, Arthur. "Principles of historical annotation in critical editions of modern texts." *English Institute annual, 1941* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1942), pp. 115-28.

The illustrations are drawn from eighteenth-century literature and from modern editions of eighteenth-century works.

Friedman, Arthur, and Landa, Louis A. "English literature, 1660-1800: a current bibliography." *PQ*, XXI (1942), 179-227.

Graham, Walter (ed.). "The Romantic movement: a selective and critical bibliography for the year 1941." *ELH*, IX (1942), 1-35.

Hackett, E. Byrne. *Second supplement to A catalogue of the Renaissance (Part two: England): English drama, etc. to 1725.* (Special list, No. 17.) New York: Brick Row Book Shop, 1942. Pp. 243.

Hazen, A. T. *A bibliography of the Strawberry Hill Press, with a record of the prices at which copies have been sold.* Together with a bibliography and census of the detached pieces by A. T. Hazen and J. P. Kirby. New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1942. Pp. 300.

This bibliography attempts to list and describe completely the productions, down to the most ephemeral scrap, that were issued from Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill Press. In preparing the study, the author obtained collations of every copy that he could locate by wide travel and even wider correspond-

ence. But the volume is not merely a collection of catalogue entries. It is made up largely of carefully organized notes that embody whatever the author could learn, either from early records or by means of his own trained scrutiny, about the origin and production of Walpole's printings. As a result, all known variants have been compared, many fictitious imprints have been found out, and the wanderings of association copies have been traced almost from the day they left the Press.

From this it will be seen that the bibliography is so specialized a study that only the author himself is really fitted to review it. It may not, however, occur to everyone to go as far as Mr. Wilmarth S. Lewis does in his preface to the book, where he states that it "makes waste-paper of virtually everything written about the Strawberry Hill Press since Walpole's and Kirgate's day." To subscribe to that opinion, one must overlook Mr. Lewis's own considerable contributions to the literature of the subject. Nevertheless, Mr. Hazen's careful bibliography certainly replaces all previous attempts at listing Walpole's typographical achievements, and hereafter anyone who wishes to go further in that particular field will find little left to do. Moreover, Mr. Hazen's work avoids the limitation that too often characterizes bibliographies of private presses. Far from being useful only to collectors as an aid to their searches for rarities, the present book, with its wealth of notes and data, prepares the way for allied studies. In his introduction Mr. Hazen promises some of these; another example is suggested by the relevance of his work to the general subject of the effect of the private-press movement upon English printing as a whole.

It should be pointed out, however, that Mr. Hazen is very reticent to use the designation "private press" in his bibliography. This is doubtless due to his recognition of the extreme looseness of that term. Defining the nature of a "private press," and establishing the rules whereby publications are to be classed as the products of such a press, are tasks that have thus far defied critics, and the continued use of the term is justified only by the fact that a better one has not yet been devised. Indeed, there seems to be no wholly satisfactory means of putting into a single category printings that are the playthings of a hobbyist, and those produced by the same individual under the same aegis, but with public acceptance as an objective. Nor is the difficulty lessened by the example of Walpole's venture, for, while the personal nature of his enterprise is unquestioned, the fact remains that some 2,000 copies of his first production were bundled off to a publisher. Regardless of whether his move was financially profitable, the size of the edition and the method chosen for its distribution remove the Strawberry Hill Press from the strictly dilettante class and impart to it the element needed to bring it within the scope of the serious study of English printing.

Mr. Hazen's minute examination of the Strawberry Hill imprints will greatly facilitate one phase of that study. Before the development of the modern conception of quality in printing can be finally and completely analyzed, there will have to be a just reckoning of the part played by so-called "private-pressmen" — those opinioned amateurs who have insisted, during the last two centuries, on printing books of their own choice in ways that best pleased themselves. Such men, as compared with those who perforce have been concerned chiefly with meeting competition, have always had the greater opportunity and incentive to stress classic ideals of craftsmanship. If their accomplishments have rarely lived up to their doctrines, it is perhaps for the same reason that one seldom finds a truly great artist who paints only in his spare time.

Walpole, though not the first of the breed of "private-pressmen," was certainly among the most spectacular. If he failed to produce monumental specimens of printing, the reason lay at least partly in the fact that his personality was too varied and his enthusiasms were too numerous to permit him to dedicate himself to any single outlet of his talent. This very weakness, however, lends significance to his press in quite another direction. Though of no remarkable stature himself in literature or art, he was nevertheless, by virtue of his energetic interest in both those fields, constantly in contact with most of the

great figures of his day. The activities at the Strawberry Hill Press often reflected those contacts, which in turn are highly revealing of a particular segment of the English social structure during the latter half of the eighteenth century. That alone insures the value of Mr. Hazen's study to certain scholars, who will find much of their first work simplified by the author's orderly presentation of the facts surrounding the origin and production of Walpole's printings.

One is tempted to lay perhaps too much emphasis on the importance to scholarship of Mr. Hazen's book, to the neglect of its obvious usefulness as an adjunct of collecting. This is in no way impaired by the author's exhaustive investigations — indeed, the full discussions of states and variants and the resolving of many vexing questions of priority or validity of issues will assist and clarify the search for rarities. Nor is the bibliographer's debt to the collector forgotten. The introduction draws special attention to the part played by the early admirers of Walpole's hobby in preserving data that might otherwise have been lost, and Mr. Hazen is careful to acknowledge that his study owes its completeness to the generosity of present-day librarians and collectors — and to one in particular, Mr. Wilmarth Lewis, who placed at his disposal an unequaled array of duplicates and variants of Strawberry Hill imprints.

The bibliography is divided into two chronologically-arranged sections, "Books" and "Detached pieces." Mr. Hazen gives credit to his collaborator, Mr. J. P. Kirby, for most of the information pertaining to the latter group. Of the 137 entries in the volume, 34 are books or pamphlets of some size, and perhaps 40 of the "Detached pieces" are of only slightly less individual significance, being for the most part broadsheets of occasional verse, largely Walpole's own. In addition, there are 26 entries in two appendixes devoted to doubtful or wrongly-attributed printings. Minor pieces comprise the remainder; these are mainly title-pages for albums and other special collections, shelf-back labels for books, exhibit labels, cards of admission and address, printed rules, and the like. Taken separately, these bits of printing are unimpressive, but in the aggregate they furnish a clear picture of the daily activities of the Press.

Under each entry the matter is systematically disposed. References are given to Lowndes whenever possible, after which come extracts from contemporary accounts bearing on the origin, printing, and distribution of the pieces, followed by the author's own comments on those subjects. Regular collations come next, both by signatures and pagination. Some users of the work may be disturbed by the distance that sometimes separates these from the main entries — as much as two or three pages when the preceding notes are unusually full.

Under the heading "States and variants" the author discusses forgeries and fictitious imprints as well as honest reissues. Bibliographers are becoming increasingly aware of the evidence to be found in a printer's choice of paper and type, and Mr. Hazen takes full advantage of such evidence to provide clinching points in many instances of suspected fraudulence. The status of certain variants among Strawberry Hill printing has tried investigators ever since Walpole's death, but the present bibliography leaves few such questions unsolved.

At the end of each entry is a census of known copies. This is complete for the "Detached pieces," but in the case of "Books" it is highly selective, noting only those items whose pedigrees are traceable to the eighteenth century. Also included here are the auction and sale prices that the listed copies have commanded. Such information will be of interest not only to collectors, but, in the author's words, "to others as a part of the social and economic history of book-collecting."

An exceptional feature of the bibliography is the substitution of title-page reproductions for the usual cumbersome line-by-line transcriptions, permitting condensed titles to be used as the main entries. All but four of the "Books" and five of the major "Detached pieces" are illustrated; the omissions are usually self-explanatory. On the other hand, there are no plates of the mis-

cellaneous items at the end or of those in the two appendixes, omissions which give rise to two minor criticisms of the volume. In the first place, fuller entries ought to have been supplied when reproductions were omitted. Secondly, as few copies are likely to exist of the more ephemeral bits, and since they appear in the main to be rather small, it would seem all the more desirable to reproduce them. That need not have added greatly to the publisher's expense; they might, for example, have been grouped together in two or three large plates. — ROLAND BAUGHMAN.

Heltzel, Virgil B. *A check list of courtesy books in the Newberry Library.* Chicago: Newberry Library, 1942. Pp. ix + 161.

A short-title list of nearly fifteen hundred works originally composed or published prior to the year 1775, with a selected list of reference works.

Herbert, Robert. *Limerick printers and printing: Part One of the catalogue of the local collection in the City of Limerick Public Library.* Limerick: City of Limerick Public Library, 1942.

Briefly noted in *TLS*, Nov. 14, p. 564.

Hinman, Charlton. "New uses for headlines as bibliographical evidence." *English Institute annual, 1941* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1942), pp. 207-22.

International bibliography of historical sciences. Edited for the International Committee of Historical Sciences, Oxford. Thirteenth year, 1938. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1941. Pp. xxix + 424.

Lach, Donald F. "China and the era of the Enlightenment." *JMH*, XIV (1942), 209-23.

A bibliographical article discussing modern studies of Chinese-European relations in all fields during the era of the Enlightenment.

McDowell, R. B., and others. "Writings on Irish history, 1940." *Irish historical studies*, III (1942), 78-104.

McNeill, John T. "Some recent English books in church history." *Crozer quarterly*, XIX (1942), 51-59.

MacPike, E. F. "English, Scottish and Irish diaries, journals, commonplace-books, etc., 1550-1900: a bibliographical guide to selected material." *Bulletin of bibliography and dramatic index*, XVII (1942), 183-85.

To be continued.

Morgan, William Thomas. *A bibliography of British history (1700-1715), with special reference to the reign of Queen Anne.* Vols. IV and V (with Chloe Siner Morgan). Bloomington, Indiana, 1941, 1942.

Volume IV contains: Unpublished manuscripts. Volume V contains the following: Addenda and corrigenda; Supplements to Volumes I-III; Appendix I: Important ministers of state; Appendix II: Anglican episcopate (1700-1715); Comprehensive index to Volumes I, II, III, and V. See the review of Volume III by George Sherburn in *MP*, XXXIX, 324-25.

"The Newton sale — Part III." *TLS*, Feb. 14, 1942, p. 84; Feb. 21, p. 96.

Offor, R. *A collection of books in the University Library, Leeds, printed before the nineteenth century, containing (a) translations from English into French, (b) French books on Great Britain*, Part 5: *1660-1686*. Leeds: Chorley and Pickersgill, 1942.

Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical Society* (Literary and historical section), v, pt. v (1942), 277-93.

Paine, Clarence S. "The comedy of manners (1660-1700): a reference guide to the comedies of the Restoration." *Bulletin of bibliography and dramatic index*, XVII (1942), 145-48.

Part VI

Pollard, Graham. "Notes on the size of the sheet." *Library*, 4th ser., XXII (1941), 105-37.

Mr. Pollard has presented a brilliant summary, with numerous examples, of the physical and economic difficulties that have produced books of varying sizes through the centuries. The discussion of vellum manuscripts, though it is in some ways only a pleasant preliminary to the discussion of the old newspapers that are his real love, seems to me a brilliant demonstration, valuable both to palaeographers and to bibliographers.

The phrasing of the Stamp Act of 1712 left a legal loophole of which the publishers of newspapers took advantage when they discovered that by the use of double sheets (to be cut in half afterwards) their stamp duty could be halved. Mr. Pollard's exposition of this specific economic incentive to technical change remedies one serious omission in my own notes on double sheets (*Library*, 1935), an omission that Professor Pottle pointed out to me some years ago.

It may be well to point out that although the sizes of books have changed, the sizes of paper have remained astonishingly constant. When Mr. Pollard says on page 123 that Pope's *Essay on criticism* is a smaller quarto than Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, he is of course correct; but the change means that the larger sizes of book papers have been made (for economic reasons) more fashionable, not that the papermakers have been slowly stretching their moulds to accommodate Boswell's *Life*; that is, the *Essay on criticism* is printed on post paper (my memory may be faulty, for I have not handled a copy for two years), whereas Boswell's *Life* is on demy paper. We may express the difference in the other direction by observing that Johnson's *Rambler* of 1750, pot folio, is considerably *smaller* than the first folio of Shakespeare, but if folded once it fits exactly with any Elizabethan pot quarto. Two quartos may differ in size, in other words, not because one was printed in 1650 and the other in 1750, but because one was printed on pot paper and the other on foolscap. — A. T. HAZEN.

"Short title list of books printed in America before 1800." Compiled by Thomas C. Pears, Jr. *Journal of the Department of History of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.*, XIX (1941), 355-72.

Addition to an earlier list of books in the library of the Department of History of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. Baxter, Law, Watts, Priestley are among the English theologians who were being read in America.

Summers, Montague. *A Gothic bibliography*. London: Fortune

Press; New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. xx + 621.

Rev. by Ernest Bernbaum in *MLQ*, III, 486-88; by F. Gordon Roe in the *Connoisseur*, CIX, 168-70.

Summers, Montague. "The Minerva Press." Corr. in *TLS*, Oct. 17, 1942, p. 516.

Seven additions for 1795 to Miss Blakey's *The Minerva Press, 1790-1820* (1939).

Taylor, Archer. *Renaissance reference books: a checklist of some bibliographies printed before 1700.* (Renaissance bibliographies and checklists, No. 1.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1941. Pp. ii + 24.

Tucker, Joseph E. "English translations from the French, 1650-1700: corrections and additions to the *C. B. E. L.*" *PQ*, XXI (1942), 391-404.

Work in progress, 1942, in the modern humanities. Edited by James M. Osborn and Patricia Maxwell Withner. Modern Humanities Research Association. Bulletin No. 20A, May, 1942. Pp. xv + 314.

The year's work in English studies. Vol. XXI, 1940. Edited for the English Association by Frederick S. Boas. Oxford: Oxford University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1942. Pp. 267.

II. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Atkinson, C. T. "The army under the early Hanoverians." *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, XXI (1942), 138-47.

The Barrington papers: selected from the letters and papers of Admiral the Hon. Samuel Barrington. Vol. II. Edited by D. Bonner-Smith. London: Navy Records Society, 1942.

Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 10, p. 15.

Beloff, Max. "A London apprentice's notebook, 1702-5." *History*, XXVII (1942), 38-45.

Miscellaneous information about the paper trade in the early years of Anne's reign.

Bryant, Arthur. *The years of endurance, 1793-1802.* London: Collins, 1942. Pp. xiv + 375.

Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 14, p. 558.

Buck, Philip W. *The politics of mercantilism.* New York: Henry Holt and Co., [1942]. Pp. viii + 240.

Rev. by E. L. Bogart in *AHR*, XLVIII, 177-78; by Charles Woolsey Cole in *JMH*, XIV, 415; by Frank Knight in *Journal of political economy*, L, 952-54.

The exposition of mercantilist views in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, supported by quotations from and references to many economic tracts, makes Buck's book a valuable introduction to economic theory in the period.

Chapman, R. W. "The course of post in the eighteenth century." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 67-69.

Conn, Stetson. *Gibraltar in British diplomacy in the eighteenth century.* (Yale historical publications, Vol. XLI.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1942. Pp. 317.

Rev. by Vera Brown Holmes in *JMH*, XIV, 527-28.

Cope, S. R. "The Goldsmids and the development of the London money market during the Napoleonic Wars." *Economica*, IX (1942), 180-206.

Crissey, Merrill H., and Davies, Godfrey. "Corruption in Parliament, 1660-1677." *Huntington Library quarterly*, VI (1942), 106-14.

Davies, Godfrey. "English foreign policy." *Huntington Library quarterly*, V (1942), 419-78.

The first section (pp. 419-35) is entitled "Peace and war, 1783-1802."

Dykes, Eva Beatrice. *The negro in English Romantic thought, or a study of sympathy for the oppressed.* Washington, D. C.: Associated Publishers, 1942. Pp. 197.

Covers the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

An eighteenth-century antiquary: the sketches and notes of Austin Cooper (1759-1830). Printed by direction of his great-grandson, Albert Damer Cooper. Edited by Llam Price. Dublin: John Falconer, 1942.

Rev. in *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, LXII, 128-29.

Falk, Bernard. *The Bridgewater millions: a candid family history.* London: Hutchinson, 1942.

Rev. in *TLS*, June 13, p. 294.

Fellowes, Edmund H. *English cathedral music, from Edward VI to Edward VII.* London: Methuen, 1941. Pp. ix + 268.

Rev. by O. R. Clarke in *Theology*, XLIV, 125-26; in *TLS*, Feb. 14, p. 82.

Floyd, Norman Brooks. "The political thought of Edward Hyde, first Earl of Clarendon." *Harvard University School of Arts and Sciences summaries of theses . . . for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1939* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), pp. 110-13.

Furst, Herbert. "Christie's, 1766-1942." *Apollo*, XXXVI (1942), 154-58.

Gove, Philip Babcock. "An Oxford convict in Maryland." *Maryland historical magazine*, XXXVII (1942), 193-98.

Guttridge, George Herbert. *English Whiggism and the American*

Revolution. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1942. Pp. 153.

Hamilton, Earl J. "Profit inflation and industrial revolution, 1751-1800." *Quarterly journal of economics,* LVI (1942), 256-73.

Harper, Lawrence A. "Mercantilism and the American Revolution." *Canadian historical review,* XXIII (1942), 1-15.

Hayes, Richard. "Biographical dictionary of Irishmen in France." *Studies,* XXXI (1942), 111-23, 237-51, 331-42.

Mainly seventeenth- and eighteenth-century figures.

Heal, Ambrose. "Cocker's arithmetic." *N&Q,* CLXXXIII (1942), 50.

About two Restoration school teachers.

Heal, Ambrose. "More London shop-signs." *N&Q,* CLXXXII (1942), 44-47, 62-63, 74-77, 90-92.

For the most part signs of the 1720's.

Heal, Ambrose. "The numbering of houses in London streets." *N&Q,* CLXXXIII (1942), 100-101.

Hood, Dorothy. *The Admirals Hood.* London: Hutchinson, 1942. Pp. 255.

Humphreys, A. L. "Covent Garden: eccentric characters of the past." *N&Q,* CLXXXII (1942), 254-56, 352-55.

Cf. J. Paul de Castro, *ibid.,* pp. 360-61.

Humphreys, A. L. "Long Acre without the coach-builders." *N&Q,* CLXXXII (1942), 72-74, 86-89.

Long Acre in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Cf. J. P. de C., *ibid.,* p. 178.

Jones, Louis C. *The clubs of the Georgian rakes.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 157.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1942. Pp. xi + 259.

Mr. Jones's readable account of Georgian rakery is a useful contribution to English social history. In drawing upon earlier writers the author has distinguished between fact and journalistic sensationalism in a manner that inspires confidence. Unpublished manuscript material examined abroad permits him to draw a more complete picture of the various Hell-Fire Clubs, the Beefsteaks, and their Scottish and Irish counterparts than any which has yet appeared. The clubs emerge as an essentially urban phenomenon characteristic of eighteenth-century English society during the years before "the great ethical revolution which was a part of romanticism and which brought on the triumph of middle-class morality." Although Mr. Jones has not chosen to view his subject in terms of the whole complex of eighteenth-century morals, he manages to make clear the part played by profligacy in the contemporary scene as well as in the lives of the rakes themselves. — ROBERT J. ALLEN.

Jordan, W. K. *Men of substance: a study of the thought of two English revolutionaries.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, [1942]. Pp. ix + 283.

Rev. by Winthrop S. Hudson in *Church history,* XI, 337-38. The two revolutionaries are Henry Parker (1604-1652) and Henry Robinson (1605-1673?).

Though Jordan's study is concerned with the period before 1660, it is useful background for the following decades. Sections are devoted to religious, political, social, and economic thought.

Kimball, Fiske. "The creation of the Rococo." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtland Institutes*, IV (1941), 119-23.

A brief study of the emergence of the French rococo from the Italian high baroque, emphasizing the influence on architecture and decoration, 1699-1715.

Klingberg, Frank J. "The evolution of the humanitarian spirit in eighteenth-century England." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXVI (1942), 260-78.

Kronenberger, Louis. *Kings and desperate men: life in eighteenth-century England.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1942. Pp. xiv + 323.

Rev. by C. A. Moore in *AHR*, XLVIII, 98-99; by Katherine Woods in New York *Times book review*, April 5, p. 3.

Lane, Jane. *King James the last.* Preface by Compton Mackenzie. London: Andrew Dakers, 1942. Pp. 336.

Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 3, p. 488.

Lavrovsky, V. M. *Parliamentary enclosure of the common fields in England at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries.* Moscow and Leningrad, 1940. Pp. 200.

Rev. by Christopher Hill in *Economic history review*, XII, 92-95. The book is in Russian.

Lawson, Cecil C. P. *A history of the uniforms in the British Army.* Vol. II: From 1715 to 1760. London: Peter Davies, 1941.

Rev. in *TLS*, Feb. 14, p. 75.

Lloyd, L. S. "Musical theory in the early *Philosophical transactions.*" *Notes and records of the Royal Society of London*, III (1941), 149-57.

McConnell, Francis J. *Evangelicals, revolutionists, and idealists: six English contributors to American thought and action.* (Drew Theological Seminary lectures in biography.) Nashville, Tenn.: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1942. Pp. 184.

Biographical studies of Oglethorpe, Wesley, Whitefield, Paine, Berkeley, and Wilberforce.

Mackenzie, Agnes Mure. *Scotland in modern times, 1720-1939.* London: Chambers; New York: Macmillan Co., 1941. Pp. xx + 412.

Rev. by Arvel B. Erickson in *JMH*, XIV, 529-31.

Mackinnon, James. *A history of modern liberty*, Vol. IV: *The struggle with the Stuarts, 1647-1689.* London: Longmans, 1942. Pp. 523.

Rev. by W. Ernest Beet in *London quarterly and Holborn review*, April, 1942, pp. 191-93; in *TLS*, Feb. 21, p. 92.

Milligan, Burton. "Counterfeiters and clippers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 100-105.

Cf. P. D. Mundy, *ibid.*, p. 153.

Mullett, Charles F. "George Grenville and Eton in the 1760's." *Huntington Library quarterly*, V (1942), 374-81.

Oake, Roger B. "Political elements in criticism of Voltaire in England, 1732-47." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 348-54

"The Old Pretender in Rome." *Notes and queries for Somerset and Dorset*, XXIII (1941), 272-78.

An informative letter written by the Marquis of Blandford, whose mother was the eldest daughter of the Duke of Marlborough. Cf. *ibid.*, pp. 292-94, 298-99.

Parker, William Riley. "Milton on King James the second." *MLQ*, III (1942), 41-44.

Describes an adaptation of Milton's *Tenure of kings and magistrates* to apply to the Revolution of 1688.

Proceedings and debates of the British parliaments respecting North America, Vol. V: *1739-1754*. Edited by Leo Francis Stock. Washigton, D. C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1941. Pp. 658.

Queensberry, the tenth Marquess of. *The sporting Queensberrys*. London: Hutchinson, 1942. Pp. 288.

Rev. in *TLS*, Feb. 21, p. 92.

Quinlan, Maurice James. *Victorian prelude: a history of English manners, 1700-1830*. (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 155.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. x + 299.

Rev. by Robert K. Eckles in *JMH*, XIV, 377-78; by Robert E. Keighton in *Crozer quarterly*, XIX, 160-61; by Caroline Robbins in *AHR*, XLVIII, 99-100.

Ransome, Mary. "The reliability of contemporary reporting of the debates of the House of Commons, 1727-1741." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XIX (1942), 67-79.

This essay assesses the reliability of "the later work of Boyer, and of the *Political State of Great Britain* after his death in 1729; the early reports of the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *London Magazine*, followed by the 'disguised' reports which appeared in both these magazines after 1738; and the early reports of Johnson."

Read, Stanley E. "Some observations on William Hogarth's *Analysis of beauty*: a bibliographical study." *Huntington Library quarterly*, V (1942), 360-73.

Rutherford, G. "Sidelights on Commodore Johnstone's expedition to the Cape. Part I." *Mariner's mirror*, XXVIII (1942), 189-212.

An expedition of some interest for naval, diplomatic, and parliamentary history.

S., G. *The dignity of kingship asserted.* Reproduced in facsimile from the edition of 1660, with an introduction by William R. Parker. New York: Columbia University Press, 1942 (for the Facsimile Text Society). Pp. xxi + 248.

Sands, Mollie. "The singing-master in eighteenth-century England." *Music & letters*, XXIII (1942), 69-80.

Scholes, Percy A. "A new enquiry into the life and work of Dr. Burney." *Proceedings of the Musical Association*, LXVII (1941), 1-30.

Sier, L. C. "Experiences in the Great Fire of London, 1666." *Essex review*, LI (1942), 132-37.

Prints a letter from a London merchant — nothing very new.

Southworth, James Granville. *Vauxhall Gardens: a chapter in the social history of England.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. xii + 192.

Rev. by Robert B. Eckles in *JMH*, XIV, 377-78.

Stimson, Dorothy. "Christopher Wren, F. R. S." *Scientific monthly*, XLIII (1941), 360-67.

Sypher, Wylie. *Guinea's captive kings: British anti-slavery literature of the XVIIIth century.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1942. Pp. x + 340.

Rev. by Hoxie N. Fairchild in *JEGP*, XLI, 555-58; by Robert B. Heilman in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XL, 338-39; by Eric Williams in *Political science quarterly*, LVII, 636-37; by Louis B. Wright in *MLQ*, III, 485-86.

Tate, W. E. "Members of Parliament and the proceedings upon enclosure bills." *Economic history review*, XII (1942), 68-75.

Tate, W. E. "Some unexplored records of the enclosure movement." *EHR*, LVII (1942), 250-63.

Trevelyan, George Macaulay. *English social history: a survey of six centuries, from Chaucer to Queen Victoria.* New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1942. Pp. xii + 628.

Chapters IX-XIII are concerned with England from 1660 to 1800; Chapter XIV is on Scotland in the eighteenth century.

Turberville, A. S. "Aristocracy and revolution: the British peerage, 1789-1832." *History*, XXVI (1942), 240-63.

Westergaard, Waldemar. "A Danish diplomat at the court of Charles II." *Pacific historical review*, XI (1942), 1-18.

Wilson, Charles. *Anglo-Dutch commerce and finance in the eighteenth century.* Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1941. Pp. xviii + 235.

Rev. by S. T. Bindoff in *Economic history review*, XII, 89-90; by Carl William Eldon in *JMH*, XIV, 528-29; by E. Victor Morgan in *Economic journal*, LII, 76-79.

III. PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

Agner, Arber. "Nehemiah Grew (1641-1712) and Marcello Malpighi (1628-1694): an essay in comparison." *Isis*, XXXIV (1942), 7-16.

Blau, Joseph L. "The diffusion of the Christian interpretation of the Cabala in English literature." *Review of religion*, VI (1942), 146-68.

The eighteenth century is very briefly treated.

Bromiley, G. W. "Humanist trends of the eighteenth century." *Evangelical quarterly*, XIV (1942), 198-213.

Carlson, Leland H. "A history of the Presbyterian party from Pride's Purge to the dissolution of the Long Parliament." *Church history*, XI (1942), 83-122.

Useful for throwing light on the following decades.

Curtis, W. Hugh. *William Curtis, 1746-1799: fellow of the Linnean Society, botanist, and entomologist. With some notes on his son-in-law, Samuel Curtis.* Winchester: Warren and Son, 1942.

Edwards, Maldwyn L. "The years of unrest: 1790-1800 (Part II)." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, Jan., 1942, pp. 84-93.

Part I appeared in Oct., 1941. Concerned with Methodism.

Furlong, E. J. "The study of logic in Trinity College, Dublin." *Hermathena*, LX (1942), 38-53.

Some material on the eighteenth century.

Gardner, William Bradford. "George Hickes and the origin of the Bangorian Controversey." *SP*, XXXIX (1942), 65-78.

An attempt to sketch an adequate background for such works as Cibber's *The Non-Juror*, Johnson's life of Fenton, and Chapter XIV of Macaulay's *History of England*, which can be properly understood only in the light of the controversey. Mr. Gardner points out, and endeavors to supply, the need for a careful statement of the origin and the precise political and religious issues of the controversey.

Houghton, Walter E., Jr. "The English virtuoso in the seventeenth century." *JHI*, III (1942), 51-73, 190-219.

The history of classical scholarship and of science has been competently surveyed, and many good biographies of scholars and scientists have been written, but no historical study of virtuosity has yet appeared. In what may be regarded as an introduction to such a study Mr. Houghton's article, which attempts a definition of virtuosity in seventeenth-century England in terms of its origin, sources, growth, and decline, constitutes the groundwork for the study of this neglected and often misunderstood but important aspect of English intellectual culture. Mr. Houghton has not made the mistake of assuming that the interests and activities of the virtuoso can be inferred from isolated instances or from a few scattered texts, for the virtuoso, who had his phases, can only be known by studying all the various influences which from time to time affected him to modify his attitudes and activities. I think it will be clear to any reader of this article that the future historian of English virtuosity must give attention to a great variety of matters which enter into the problem. He must make some study of the earlier movement on the continent — especially in Italy — and he must examine such of the ideals of the

early humanist educators and the later writers of courtesy as have a bearing on the subject. He must be fully informed of the decline of the nobility and the rise of the merchant or wealthy classes with their increased leisure, and of the development of science and the study of antiquities. Such a study, if well done, would appear to be a huge enterprise, and yet it cannot be said that it should not be undertaken, for its need will be obvious to any reader of this article. In this initial study Mr. Houghton has cleared the ground by beginning with the thing of primary importance — definition. I find his interpretations of texts and his treatment of influences in the growth and decline of virtuosity marked by discrimination and imagination. The ironic role of Bacon's influence in the movement has not, so far as I know, been adequately estimated hitherto, nor has the distinction between the virtuoso and the pure scientist ever before been so clearly presented. A sufficient number of significant topics for investigation have here been suggested to convince any reader that the entire subject deserves such further study as would eventually make possible a complete history of English virtuosity. — VIRGIL B. HELTZEL.

Kirby, Ethyn Williams. *George Keith (1638-1716).* (Published for the American Historical Association.) New York: Appleton-Century, 1942. Pp. 177.

Rev. by Thomas E. Drake in *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXVI, 484-85; by Niels Henry Sonne in *Church history*, XI, 339-40; by F. B. Tolles in *New England quarterly*, XV, 376-78.

Leavelle, Arnaud B. "James Wilson and the relation of the Scottish metaphysics to American political thought." *Political science quarterly*, LVII (1942), 394-410.

Lyons, H. G. "The officers of the Royal Society (1662-1860)." *Notes and records of the Royal Society of London*, III (1941), 116-40.

Mullett, Charles F. "The early letters and career of Theophilus Lindsey." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 310-14, 338-41; CLXXXIII (1942), 3-5, 40-44.

Letters to Francis, tenth Earl of Huntington, by "the father of Unitarianism."

O'Conor, John J. *The Catholic revival in England.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1942. Pp. viii + 102.

Covers the period 1770-1892.

Rolleston, Sir Humphrey. "Edmund Dickinson (1624-1707), D. M., F. R. C. P." *Annals of medical history*, 3rd ser., IV (1942), 175-80.

Dickinson was an Oxford don, a physician in ordinary to Charles II and James II, and a writer on semi-biblical history.

Russell, Elbert. *A history of Quakerism.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1942. Pp. 586.

Rev. by Charles A. Hawley in *Church history*, XI, 338-39. The first two of the three parts are "The rise of the society (1647-1691)" and "The age of quietism (1691-1827)."

Salmon, E. G. "Philosophy and science." *New Scholasticism*, XVI (1942), 130-49.

Descartes and Newton are treated, among others.

Seward, Albert C. "Christ's Hospital and the Royal Society." *Notes and records of the Royal Society of London*, III (1941), 141-45.

Sheehan, Donal. "Charles White: eighteenth century surgeon." *Annals of medical history*, 3rd ser., IV (1942), 132-46.

Siddall, R. S. "George Cheyne: eighteenth century clinician and medical author." *Annals of medical history*, 3rd ser., IV (1942), 95-109.

Sykes, Norman. "The Duke of Newcastle as ecclesiastical minister." *EHR*, LVII (1942), 59-84.

This article offers considerable insight into the politics of clerical appointments. An account, derived mainly from the voluminous correspondence of Newcastle, of his successes and failures in persuading George II and George III to accept his nominations for preferment. Among the bishops "made" by Newcastle were Secker, Lowth, Warburton.

Willey, Basil. *The eighteenth century background: studies on the idea of nature in the thought of the period.* London: Chatto and Windus, 1940; New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. viii + 301. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 188.

Rev. by Donald F. Bond in *Library quarterly*, XII, 325-26; by Walter Graham in *JEGP*, XLI, 246-48; by Gerald Kernan in *Theological studies*, III, 297-99; by D. M. Low in *RES*, XVIII, 118-21; by George Sabine in *Philosophical review*, LI, 335-36; by E. G. Salmon in *Thought*, XVII, 331-33.

Wright, Conrad. "Edwards and the Arminians on the freedom of the will." *Harvard theological review*, XXXV (1942), 241-61.

Locke, Daniel Whitby, Samuel Clarke, Isaac Watts are briefly treated.

IV. LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Alleman, Gellert Spencer. *Matrimonial law and the materials of Restoration comedy.* Wallingford, Pa., 1942. Pp. vii + 155.

Rev. in *N&Q*, CLXXXIII, 389.

In the background of much discussion of the Restoration comedy of manners lies some uncertainty as to how great a gap exists between the life and times of that age and the world described in the comedies; the opinion has even been ventured that the world of the comedies is one so set apart from "real life" that to it cannot be applied the customary judgments, moral and otherwise. Students will welcome Mr. Alleman's study for the light it casts upon this problem. Selecting one important phase of the society depicted in the plays, he has set the dramatic treatment of matrimony against the background of matrimonial law and practice in the seventeenth century as they appear in statutes, canon law, legal practices and trials, and judicial decisions. In effect, he asks the question: How closely did the dramatists pattern their treatment of marriage upon the customs and practices of their day? To answer this query, he studies three phases of the subject: marriage contracts, irregular (clandestine, tricked, or deceptive) marriages, and the termination of marriage.

For each of these categories Mr. Alleman's method is generally to establish the prevailing law or custom and to examine the dramatic situations with respect to their resemblance to contemporary ones. In regard to contracts, for

example, he shows that the late seventeenth century recognized contracts *de praesenti*, which were true and enforceable marriages, and contracts *de futuro*, which might or might not become true ones; in the comedies he finds, however, that, although audience and playwrights realized the force of such agreements, the dramatists were rarely interested in giving a detailed treatment of contracts, for their "situations seem to be taken from literature rather than from life." For clandestine marriages, a very popular theme, the resemblance between drama and contemporary life is closer; for tricked or mock marriages the dramatists range further into the improbable. For both the law and the dramatic practice Mr. Alleman gives a wealth of illustrative material which will be valuable to any reader, and to make his analysis of the comedies readily intelligible and useful, he makes good use of tables and charts. He offers (p. 82) a table showing the frequency of clandestine marriages in the comedies and (pp. 84-105) a comprehensive chart in which he analyzes the motives and circumstances of the matrimonial situations with special attention to their presumed validity in a contemporary ecclesiastical court.

Mr. Alleman does not suggest that his study settles the question of the actuality of the comedies, yet it does fulfill his hope that the information presented will give the modern reader a comprehension of Restoration comedy which is closer to that "which the original audience might have had." His account of matrimonial law is enlightening, and he demonstrates amply that a knowledge of it will improve our understanding of the relation between the dramatic motifs and their social background. What we learn of that relationship may perhaps be what we have already suspected: that both the dramatists and audience were aware of some of the intricacies of matrimonial law and custom and that, although the playwrights based their treatment of marriage generally upon current practices, they felt no particular obligation to make the patterns of their matrimonial situations a detailed and accurate reflection of those practices. Thus, although Mr. Alleman's materials do not permit a final verdict upon the relation of drama and life, they do illuminate the complexities of the drama and bring the two closer together. — EMMETT L. AVERY.

Avery, Emmett L. "Proposals for a new London theatre in 1737." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 286-87.

Cf. J. Paul de Castro, *ibid.*, p. 346.

Baker, Herschel. *John Philip Kemble: the actor in his theatre.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1942. Pp. ix + 414.

John Kemble was intended by his father for the priesthood, and to this end was educated in a Catholic seminary in England and, for four years, at Douay. Thus he had a classical training remarkable in an actor of the eighteenth century. It is probable that at Douay, where he was prominent in declamation contests and in acting, he acquired his respect for decorum and the dignity of formal eloquence. In after years (p. 253) he defended his style to John Taylor by pointing out that "[declamation], after all, was the essence of Greek tragedy." It is hard to see where else he might have derived the convictions upon which, from his earliest acting years, he built his style. The provincial troupes of England, in the age of Garrick, would not seem to be the best schools for the grand manner, and he was with them for too short a time; furthermore, every evidence suggests that his theory of acting grew out of deeply planted convictions.

Along with his great sister he is remembered now chiefly for bringing back into vogue, after the "naturalism" of Garrick, the formal style of "classicism." For thirty years or more these two dominated the London stage, a circumstance easily credible for Siddons but less easily to be understood for Kemble. How a man so stiff in his manner, so cool in his feelings, so deficient in voice, so precise and deliberate in his handling of text won a great and lasting hold on public favor is hard to see. Mr. Baker faces the problem

bravely, but this reviewer confesses that he is still not quite satisfied of the answer.

As a man of education and of some small pretensions to published composition, Kemble was welcomed to the society of scholars and fancied himself in the role of scholar. Yet in those activities of his profession where scholarship had its scope — that is, in the preparation of texts and the production of plays — he showed a good many of the characteristic defects of the theatre of his age. "For Kemble's purposes," says Mr. Baker (p. 158), "Shakespeare was first and last a playwright — a very gifted but still rather crude playwright whose works had to be rigorously reworked for presentation. . . . His alterations . . . were all made with an eye to the *leitmotif* of the eighteenth century, 'regularity.'" Hence he did not hesitate to omit, rearrange, bowdlerize, even make verbal alterations. He adored Shakespeare, but he had no more conception than his contemporaries of playing Shakepeare "in the original." He preferred the *Lear* of Tate and the *Richard III* of Cibber. Yet he was accepted as an authority, on the practical side, by Malone and Steevens, and he consulted with Douce on the staging of the Roman plays. As a producer he loved pagentry, and put on the historical plays, both English and Roman, with a lavishness that astonished and delighted his patrons. He strove for historical accuracy. Mr. Baker quotes a contemporary (p. 266) as saying that "he transported us absolutely into the days of Henry VIII and Coriolanus." Nevertheless we learn that in his *Coriolanus* two or three of the street scenes showed "a pretty exact representation of Hanover-square, and some very neat Bond-street shops." Furthermore, his authority as manager did not extend to the costumes of his associates, so that in the same play, although his own dress was as accurate as he could make it, the rest of the cast appeared in "a most curious conglomeration of historical epochs." His concern for "propriety" of staging seems not to have extended to plays of contemporary setting. All in all, his importance as producer may be said to consist in the care he gave, however misguided at times it seems to the modern eye, to dressing his classical repertory nobly and with a real effort toward verisimilitude, in contrast to the shoddy negligence in these matters which had previously obtained. He is the direct ancestor of Charles Kean and Henry Irving.

Mr. Baker's study is a very good piece of work, full and I think accurate, based liberally on the memoirs and journalism of the times and utilizing important manuscript material. There is one small slip, on pages 102-3, in calling Thomas Whately, "Whatley." — H. N. HILLEBRAND.

Barker, Arthur. "'. . . And on his crest sat horror': eighteenth-century interpretations of Milton's sublimity and his Satan." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XI (1942), 421-36.

Bartley, J. O. "The development of a stock character: I. The stage Irishman to 1800." *MLR*, XXXVII (1942), 438-47.

Bentley, G. E. "Seventeenth-century allusions to Ben Jonson." *Huntington Library quarterly*, V (1941), 65-113.

A chronological list to 1699.

Bradford, Curtis B., and Brown, Stuart Gerry. "On teaching the age of Johnson." *College English*, III (1942), 650-59.

Starting from the position, which few will contest, that an adequate course on the literature of the Age of Johnson must take account not only of belles lettres but also of writings on history, philosophy, politics, and political economy, the authors outline a technique for dealing with eighteenth-century texts which will, they hope, enable modern students to recover at least some of the vitality these works had for their contemporaries. The assumption on which the proposed interpretative apparatus is based is the notion that "the intellectual oppositions of a thinking age are reflected not merely in its

literature, but in the minds of its most sensitive thinkers; that vital antagonisms occur not merely between authors, but within single writings of individual authors." In the application of this assumption to eighteenth-century writings it is taken for granted that we already know sufficiently well what the "vital antagonisms" of that age were; our error has been that we have viewed the great conflict between neo-classical tradition and romantic feeling too superficially as an opposition between groups of authors, whereas the truth is that when we look deeper "we are continually finding the rational and the enthusiastic, the neo-classic and the romantic in the same breast." The remedy, therefore, is a system of teaching which will lead the student to search for contradictions or circularities of argument — made inevitable by the "conflicting pressures" of the age — within each of the works he examines; and nothing, it is suggested, can be more useful, as a preliminary incitement to such discoveries, than examples from the contemporary history of architecture and interior decoration in which "incompatible" styles are combined in the same building or room, as at Castle Ward in Ireland, where one façade was built in the Georgian style and the other in the Gothic. Having meditated on these "tangible" objects, the student will be prepared to suspect that none of the great writers he is called upon to read — not even a Hume or an Adam Smith — "will be wholly consistent in his views concerning the basic questions of his age," that all of them, because they felt the impact of conflicting ideas, will be "both neo-classic and romantic at the same time."

It will probably occur to many to object that if the great works of the eighteenth century are hard to interpret when we read them without preconceptions in their own terms, the age itself, which is merely the aggregate of all the works produced in it, is still more difficult to grasp as a unified system of "intellectual oppositions"; that to approach the works through the age is to attempt the impossible task of clarifying the obscure by the more obscure; that if we begin by looking for inconsistencies in great writers we will inevitably find them whether they are there or not; that any general terms applicable in even an approximately literal sense to arts like architecture or interior decoration become merely metaphors when used in the interpretation of historians or philosophers; and that the interests neither of general education nor of scholarship are served by continuing to repeat to new generations of students the fairy tales about "neo-classicism" and "romanticism" in the eighteenth century which have so long been allowed to come between us and the direct appreciation of eighteenth-century texts. — R. S. CRANE.

Bush, May Dulaney. "Rational proof of a deity from the order of nature." *ELH*, IX (1942), 288-319.

Miss Bush is concerned in her paper with a number of poems belonging to the first half of the eighteenth century which are devoted in whole or in part to a statement of the argument from design. The works studied are Addison's "Ode: The spacious firmament on high," Blackmore's *The creation*, Parnell's "Hymn to contentment," Gay's "A contemplation on night," Needler's "A hymn in praise of the creator" and other writings, Boyse's "Eternity" and "Omnipotence," Browne's "On design and beauty," Pope's *Essay on man* (which hardly belongs to the class of poems being considered), and Akenside's *The pleasures of the imagination*. Since the specialist in the field is acquainted not only with most of these works but also with other poems such as Brooke's *Universal beauty* and the prose physico-theologies in which the argument from design finds full expression, the value of this article must rest less in the newness of the material than in the interpretation of the poems chosen for study.

Miss Bush devotes the first five pages of her paper to a greatly oversimplified sketch of the thought of the age, derived in part from articles by C. A. Moore and Herbert Drennon but more from Randall's *The making of the modern mind*. From such an introduction it might be expected that she would study the poems she has selected primarily against their background. Actually, however, she seems to be interested only in searching "into outmoded ways for clues to something beyond." "The seeker for the genesis of the Wordsworthian doctrine

of the spiritual ministry of nature to man,'' we are told, ''cannot neglect that literature of the early years of the century that had as its purpose the proof of a deity from the orderly processes of nature — both for the richer overtones in its own time and for the faint notes of prophecy to the future'' (p. 290).

Miss Bush's method for discovering and tracing the history of ''the richer overtones'' and ''faint notes of prophecy'' is neither very new nor very rich. A pair of simple contraries is employed, with a cold understanding — typical of a rational, scientific age — of the relationship of God and nature on one side, and Wordsworth's profound spiritual feeling of man's relationship to God and nature on the other; and the poems are discussed and judged by showing the extent to which they rise above the level of their own age and approach Wordsworth. The application of the method offers no difficulty, for anything like a complete analysis of the poems in their own terms is unnecessary. Instead, by the citation of passages and by biographical references Miss Bush is able not only to tell us about the poets' ideas concerning nature and God but also to make guesses concerning their feeling, spiritual insight, and sincerity. I cite the following as examples of the kind of guesses upon which Miss Bush's conclusions in a large measure depend: ''It [Addison's ''Ode''] is really a rational argument. . . . Yet it is more, for sincerity and feeling are here. All nature hymns the Creator, and though man is not mentioned . . . , there can be no doubt that Addison himself shares in the exaltation'' (p. 296). — ''Even John Gay, the professional Londoner and a still more worldly member of Pope's inner circle, took up the refrain in praising the inventor of the Newtonian world-machine, but he made no distinctive contribution to the common idea and seems to have echoed it more from convention than from conviction'' (p. 304). — ''Needler is hampered by the only means of expression that his generation furnished him. His neo-classic couplets almost conceal a deeper poetic feeling, and a deeper response to grass and lake and flower that is struggling to be free'' (p. 306). — ''In all his [Pope's] paeans of the order of nature, it is doubtful whether there is a single line that indicates any insight into the release that can come to the soul of a man through communion with nature'' (p. 309). — ''For all the words about 'passion,' there was no intense feeling to charge his [Akenside's] beliefs. Instead of the intimacy of contact that Wordsworth and Keats established, there was a studied remoteness from individual experience. The life of the mind was all important; and while the ministry of external nature to that mind was welcome, it was not central, fundamental, or compelling'' (p. 317, and for similar statements see pp. 301, 303, 308, 316, 319).

With her prepossession for romantic poetry and with her method, Miss Bush's judgments on individual poems and authors are what might be expected, but some of them may be of interest to those who do not read early eighteenth-century poetry in the light of what came a century later. Needler seems by all odds the greatest of the poets considered: ''We wonder whether we might say, 'there but for the changes of ninety years, goes a young Wordsworth' '' (p. 306). Of Addison we are told that ''he has been explained as 'The First Victorian'; yet he might also in many respects be called 'The First Romantic' '' (p. 298). Pope and Gay of course fare badly. ''The significance of Pope's part was the neatness with which he crystallized the ideas into epigramatic verses and the great circulation he gave them. . . . As Pope expressed them there was little or no spiritual implication, but as they fell on richer soil they took on varied forms of life'' (p. 310). And of Gay we learn, ''Genuine thought was sacrificed to the craving for popular approval as his other talents were prostituted to patronage and applause'' (p. 305). Though this may all seem old-fashioned to most students of the period, they may be gratified to learn of the poets that ''the very absorption in contemplating the God of Nature must have brought more exaltation of their human souls than they were able to reveal in their verses'' (p. 319). — ARTHUR FRIEDMAN.

Carter, Albert Howard. ''Harbage's *Annals of English drama, 975-1700.*'' *MP*, XL (1942), 201-12.

An important review article on Harbage's book (1940), offering many additions and corrections. Chiefly of interest to students of the drama before 1660.

A comparison between the two stages: a late Restoration book of the theatre. Edited with an introduction and notes by Staring B. Wells. (Princeton studies in English, Vol. XXVI.) Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1942. Pp. xxi + 206.

Mr. Wells has prepared a useful edition of this rather inaccessible theatrical pamphlet of 1702. The anonymous author (the editor rejects the common attribution to Charles Gildon) has devoted many pages of his dialogue to just the sort of gossip for which the dramatic historian so often looks in vain.

The chief value of the pamphlet lies in the series of comments on more than a hundred plays, most of them presented at Lincoln's Inn Fields or Drury Lane between 1695 and 1702, on 70 or 80 dramatists, and on 30 or 40 actors. Most of the comments are brief remarks on the box-office success or failure of the plays, though nearly one-third of the volume is given over to an interminable analysis of the unspeakable *Generous conqueror* and several pages to Rowe's *Tamerlane*. Scholars will always find use for a volume containing contemporary comment on so many plays and people of theatrical interest, though many of the remarks here are trivial or inaccurate.

For his edition Mr. Wells has prepared an introduction, a set of explanatory notes, and an index. The notes are, on the whole, adequate, consisting for the most part of the identification of plays and persons, with a certain amount of illuminating quotation from other contemporary sources. The index seems complete of its kind, but a volume of this sort ought to have an analytical index and not simply an index of names.

The chief inadequacy of the book seems to me to be the introduction. Only two pages are devoted to the London theatrical situation during the brief period with which *A comparison between the two stages* is so minutely concerned. There is no discussion at all of the authorship of the work, merely a footnote reference to an article of the editor's rejecting the familiar attribution to Charles Gildon. While it is true that Gildon's authorship has been questioned seriously in a note by Thorn-Drury and casually doubted by others, Gildon's name is still the one usually connected with the piece. The history of this attribution and the evidence against it, which is not inconsiderable, belong in the introduction, conveniently at hand for users of the book. Finally, the editor of a document containing as much dramatic criticism as *A comparison between the two stages* owes his readers more than two pages of discussion of the critical ideas and principles apparent in the work. — GERALD EADES BENTLEY.

de C.[astro], J. P. "'Peg Woffington's Cottages', Teddington." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 84.

Emery, Clark. "Optics and beauty." *MLQ*, III (1942), 45-50.

Emery, Clark. "The poet and the plough." *Agricultural history*, XVI (1942), 9-15.

Emery analyzes Robert Dodsley's *Agriculture* (1753) as typical of the long didactic poems in the period devoted to agricultural theory and practice, poems which have a special interest for anyone concerned with the eighteenth-century agrarian movement. Others are John Philips' *Cyder* (1708), Christopher Smart's *The hop garden* (1752), John Dyer's *The fleece* (1757), James Grainger's *The sugar-cane* (1764), John Scott's *Amoebean eclogues* (1783?), William Cowper's *The task*, Bk. III (1785), Erasmus Darwin's *The botanic garden* (1791).

Emery, Clark Mixon. "Science and eighteenth century poetry."

University of Washington abstract of theses, v (1941), 275-78.

Fairchild, Hoxie Neale. *Religious trends in English poetry*. Vol. II: *1740-1780, religious sentimentalism in the age of Johnson*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1942. Pp. ix + 406.

This is the second volume of Mr. Fairchild's extensive study of religious thought and feeling as reflected in eighteenth-century poetry. The first volume was devoted to poets whose works were published between 1700 and 1740, and the study is now continued for the period 1740 to 1780. The method is the same, an analysis of the poems of well over a hundred poets of every shade of religious thought and feeling, with biographical detail and aesthetic judgments interspersed, sometimes for their relevance and sometimes — one suspects — because Mr. Fairchild deliberately adopts a sprightly digressive manner to save his reader from the boredom to which he himself confesses in the presence of some of the lesser poets. It would be hard to exaggerate the amount and the significance of the spade work that Mr. Fairchild has done with many little known versifiers and the extent to which his study — and this is true of both published volumes — has given richness and substantiality to the period surveyed. As was inevitable in a survey, most of the poets are treated briefly; yet it is likely that for a long time to come this work will be the inspiration for many individual extended studies.

But Mr. Fairchild will not want to be judged wholly on this level. His work has larger and deeper implications; and with respect to these there will probably be reservations, as is to be expected with a work at once extended and challenging. It is his contention that "the main stream of poetic response to religious thought and feeling descends from seventeenth-century Protestantism through latitudinarianism to a definitely non-Christian sentimentalism." This thesis was elaborated in the first volume, and Mr. Fairchild contends that the thesis is further supported by the poets of this later period. Certain external factors, not inherent in the poetry examined, are so influential in shaping Mr. Fairchild's interpretation that their acceptance or rejection by a particular reader will determine the extent to which he believes Mr. Fairchild has made a valid case. Perhaps the most important of these external factors is Mr. Fairchild's own religious predilections. He frankly warned in the Preface to the first volume that he is an "Anglo-Catholic in theory and practise" and that such is "the bias with which the reader must temper his own prejudices." Thus Mr. Fairchild has a set of criteria for measuring the Christian content of a poem. As a corollary of his views he severely narrows the limits of Christianity and correspondingly enlarges the boundaries of heterodoxy. He anticipates objections to his restricted conception of Christianity by insisting that "the redemption of sinful man through Incarnate God" is "the historical core of Christianity." He can, therefore, argue (1) that Catholicism, or Anglo-Catholicism, which has preserved the doctrine of the Redemption, is a purer state of Christianity than seventeenth- and eighteenth-century nonconformity and Low Church Anglicanism and (2) that Protestantism has melted down into sentimentalism, in itself a *religion* of self-sufficiency which by making the Saviour irrelevant has cut away the groundwork of true Christianity. Thus by refusing to recognize the validity of many of the accommodations and adjustments of historical Protestantism — that is, by definition — Mr. Fairchild has created two mutually exclusive religions, Christianity and sentimentalism; and many poets who were in their own eyes and in the eyes of their contemporaries devout Christians and composers of orthodox verse can be called non-Christian and relegated to the category of sentimentalists. It may perhaps be objected too that Mr. Fairchild has, to a certain extent at least, substituted an a priori for the inductive method he claims to be using, since his conclusions follow from definitions given and principles assumed.

Mr. Fairchild was keenly aware of the difficulties in organizing his poets into clearly defined groups. Possibly here his thesis that the historical process in poetry is toward a non-Christian sentimentalism burdens the material. The

study begins with Wits and Scoffers as being most remote from Christianity and sentimentalism, follows with Unenthusiastic Christians, and ends with a "relatively pure sentimentalism," that is, a state in which Christianity is "almost completely out of sight, leaving a cult of sentiment." The intervening chapters are concerned with varying shades, as Sentimental Christians, Christian Sentimentalists, and some who are Christians without qualification. As organized, the materials exhibit, to adapt one of Mr. Fairchild's phrases, the "relative degrees of heat" in the poetic response to religion. Grouped are those who are warmly against Christianity, those coldly indifferent to it, those warmly for it, or warmly for a substitute religion, i.e., sentimentalism. But this work is projected as a study of feeling *and* thought. Assuming that it is possible to write a history of feeling, an assumption not everyone will concur in, we find that though the organization is calculated to exhibit the feeling of the poets, it is less adequate to exhibit the thought. It is not clear, for example, that there is any intellectual — or religious — difference between the religious Newtonianism of the anonymous author of *A philosophic ode on the sun and universe*, listed with the Unenthusiastic Christians; that of Edward Young, one of the Four Christian Poets; and that of William Shenstone, grouped with the Aesthetic Sentimentalists. Nor are distinctions always clearly made between the various groups in their attitude toward certain concepts of ethical and religious significance. The non-Christian wit, Churchill, believes in "nature, virtue, conscience" no less than the non-Christian sentimentalist, Akenside. In a study of religious thought such concepts deserve sharper exposition. The disposition of the masses of materials presented must have offered almost insuperable difficulties; and given the validity of his thesis, Mr. Fairchild's organization is possibly as good as any other. Still the schematization emphasizes primarily trends in feeling rather than in thought, a disappointment to a reader who believes in the primacy of ideas and is dubious about a history of feeling. One may be legitimately sceptical about estimating accurately shades of feeling in ten poems on the subject of Nature's Laws or Divine Reason if their authors differed in their conception of the extent to which poetic language and form ought to mute or openly exhibit their emotions. The historian of feeling tends to become biographer and psychologist, endeavoring to gauge by intuition the close or remote correspondence between poetic diction and the elusive and subtle feeling behind the diction.

A final point. Mr. Fairchild's thinking about historical processes is teleological. Sentimentalism is a far off event (but emphatically not divine) toward which eighteenth-century religious poetry moves. As such it is closely correlated with romanticism: "the religion of sentiment goes hand in hand with those literary tendencies which students of the period label 'preromantic'" (p. 366; cf. also pp. 232, 238). And in his attitude toward romanticism we find a not uncommon kind of literary teleology, in which eighteenth-century writers are subtly disfigured by being viewed as sign posts along the historical path, valuable or interesting to the extent that they point to the early nineteenth century. Since Mr. Fairchild's frankly stated aesthetic preferences are for the practices and theories of romanticism, it is understandable that he should frequently inject into his comments on particular poems notations that they are or are not preromantic — a rather omnibus term as he conceives it — intending the statement as both aesthetic evaluation and orientation in the historical process. The point in question is again the one so forthrightly raised by Mr. Fairchild: the extent to which literary history is admissible when it bears strongly the impress of personal predilections. For this reviewer Mr. Fairchild's treatment is inadmissible for probably the same reasons Mr. Fairchild would find inadmissible a literary history of the nineteenth century in which the underlying presumption is the general superiority of eighteenth-century poetry and in which particular poems of the nineteenth century are judged by criteria prevailing in the eighteenth century, being estimated as significant or valuable insofar as they point back to the earlier period or as they represent an approximation to or a decline from its generally superior characteristics. — LOUIS A. LANDA.

Garey, Doris Bates. "Eighteenth-century sentimentalism: an essay toward definition." *University of Wisconsin summaries of doctoral dissertations . . . for July, 1940-June, 1941*, VI (Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press, 1942), pp. 282-83.

Gove, Philip Babcock. *The imaginary voyage in prose fiction: a history of its criticism and a guide to its study, with an annotated check list of 215 imaginary voyages from 1700-1800.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 152.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. xi + 445. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 191.

Rev. by Gwyn Jones in *MLR*, XXXVII, 94-95.

Heal, Ambrose. "Old London theatres and music halls." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 383.

Horne, Mark Daniel. "The villain in Restoration tragedy." *Louisiana State University: the Graduate School abstract of theses . . . 1938-1939* (University, La.: Louisiana State University, 1940), pp. 105-6.

Kerby, W. M. "Some thoughts concerning Molière and the Restoration drama." *Modern languages*, XXIII (1942), 128-31.

On the basis of a few scenes from *The plain dealer* argues that Restoration comedy is in most ways inferior to Molière.

Mayo, Robert D. "The Gothic short story in the magazines." *MLR*, XXXVII (1942), 448-54.

Miles, Josephine. *Wordsworth and the vocabulary of emotion.* (University of California publications in English, Vol. XII, No. 1.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1942. Pp. viii + 182.

Section III (pp. 77-113) is entitled "The naming of emotion: its place in the theory and poetry of the eighteenth century."

Mitchell, Charles Bradford. "The English sonnet in the seventeenth century, especially after Milton." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences summaries of theses . . . for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1939* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), pp. 239-43.

Noyes, Gertrude E. "Edward Cocker and 'Cocker's English dictionary'." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 298-300.

Concludes that, "aside from exploiting his name, the work [published in 1704] had no connection with Cocker," who died in 1676. Cf. David Salmon, *ibid.*, p. 361.

Ramsland, Clement. "Britons never will be slaves: a study in Whig political propaganda in the British theatre, 1700-1742." *Quarterly journal of speech*, XXVIII (1942), 393-99.

Randolph, Mary Claire. "'Hide-and-seek' satires of the Restoration and XVIII-century." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 213-16.

A list of fifty satirical pieces "purported to have been hidden by the satirist in some carefully selected, significant spot" to await discovery by the victim, an interested person, or the public. One will recall Swift's lines on window panes and Dr. Delany's *Written on the deanery-window of St. Patrick's, Dublin* as examples of what Miss Randolph thinks of as being sufficiently widely practised "to be termed a *bona fide* satiric device of the age."

Randolph, Mary Claire. "The structural design of the formal verse satire." *PQ*, XXI (1942), 368-84.

An attempt to "synthesize available information concerning the form of the formal verse satire." The last part of the article, where Dryden is treated, is of particular interest to the student of the period.

The reminiscences of Sarah Kemble Siddons, 1773-85. Edited by William Van Lennep. Cambridge, Mass.: Widener Library, 1942. Pp. x + 33.

Richards, Paul Lambert. "The Italian novel as influenced by English Gothic fiction, 1820-1840." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences summaries of theses . . . for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1939* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), pp. 277-80.

Robertson, Jean. *The art of letter writing: an essay on the handbooks published in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.* Liverpool: University Press; London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1942. Pp. 80.

Pp. 67-80 contain "A bibliography of complete letter-writers, 1568-1700."

Seton-Anderson, James. "Peg Woffington and Mrs. Cholmondeley." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 264-65.

Sewall, Richard B. "An early manuscript translation of Rousseau's second *Discours*." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 271-73.

By John Farrington in 1756.

Shuster, George N. *The English ode from Milton to Keats.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 150.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1940. Pp. viii + 314.

Rev. by Bertrand H. Bronson in *Journal of aesthetics and art criticism*, No. 4, pp. 92-93; by Robert Shafer in *MLN*, LVII, 158-59.

Spencer, Hazelton. "Shakespearean cuts in Restoration Dublin." *PMLA*, LVII (1942), 575-76.

Stauffer, Donald A. *The art of biography in eighteenth century England.* Princeton: Princeton University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xiv + 572. Bibliographical supplement, pp. x + 293. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 193.

Rev. by Leo Balet in *Journal of aesthetics and art criticism*, No. 5, pp. 57-58;

by Donald F. Bond in *Library quarterly*, XII, 137-39; by Waldo H. Dunn in *MLN*, LVII, 386-88; by William Henry Irving in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLI, 108-10; by Gwyn Jones in *MLR*, XXXVII, 502-4; by E. H. W. Meyerstein in *English*, IV, No. 20, pp. 57-58; by Frederick A. Pottle in *JEGP*, XLI, 244-46; by James R. Sutherland in *RES*, XVIII, 350-54; by René Wellek in *MP*, XXXIX, 432-36.

Stern, B. H. *The rise of romantic Hellenism in English literature, 1732-1786.* Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Co., 1940. Pp. x + 182. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 195.

Rev. by L. A. Willoughby in *MLR*, XXXVII, 217-19.

Tillotson, Geoffrey. *Essays in criticism and research.* Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1942. Pp. xxix + 215.

Rev. by Joan Bennett in *MLR*, XXXVII, 384-85; by R. G. Cox in *Scrutiny*, X, 395-96; by V. de Sola Pinto in *English*, IV, No. 20, pp. 59-60; in *N&Q*, CLXXXII, 154; in *TLS*, April 4, p. 174.

Contains "Eighteenth-century poetic diction, (I)" and "(II)," pp. 53-85 (reprinted respectively from *TLS* and *Essays and studies by members of the English Association, 1939*), and "The 'New lady's magazine' of 1786," pp. 130-40 (reprinted from the *London mercury*), as well as the studies listed separately under Collins, Gray, Johnson, and Pope.

Tucker, Joseph E. "The eighteenth-century English translations of Molière." *MLQ*, III (1942), 83-104.

Wellek, René. "The parallelism between literature and the arts." *English Institute annual, 1941* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1942), pp. 29-63.

An important criticism of attempts to interpret literature in terms of the other arts, with many illustrations from works on the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Wellek refers with approval to R. S. Crane's review of Meissner in an earlier number of this bibliography (*PQ*, XIV, 152-54). Attention may also be called to Crane's equally important review of Fehr in the same series (*PQ*, XVI, 160-61).

Wellek, René. *The rise of English literary history.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1941. Pp. ix + 275. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 195.

Rev. by Earl R. Wasserman in *JEGP*, XLI, 115-18.

Williams, Weldon Miles. "The early political satire of the Restoration." *University of Washington abstract of theses*, V (1941), 297-303.

V. INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

Joseph Addison

(See also *Samuel Johnson*)

Atkins, Stuart. "Addison's *Cato*: I.i.47-53." *PQ*, XXI (1942), 430-33.

The letters of Joseph Addison. Edited by Walter Graham. Ox-

ford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xxxvi + 527. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 197.

Rev. by Rae Blanchard in *MLN*, LVII, 679-81; by Donald F. Bond in *MP*, XL, 107-10 (raises questions concerning the accuracy of the text); by Robert K. Root in *JEGP*, XLI, 383-85; by Geoffrey Tillotson in *MLR*, XXXVII, 500-501; by Harold Williams in *RES*, XVIII, 236-41.

Morris, Robert L. "Addison's *mixt wit*." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 666-68.

An explanation of the term applied to Cowley by reference to the papers on "the pleasures of the imagination."

Templeman, William D. "Joseph Addison's 'man-planter'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 311.

On Addison's use of the word in the *Guardian*, No. 155.

Mark Akenside

Williams, Ralph M. "Two unpublished poems by Mark Akenside," *MLN*, LVII (1942), 626-31.

Prints the texts of the two poems.

Jane Austen

Chapman, R. W. "Jane Austen quotes." Corr. in *TLS*, Aug. 8, 1942, p. 391.

Dodds, M. H. " 'Mansfield Park'." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 212-13.

Leavis, Q. D. "A critical theory of Jane Austen's writings (II): 'Lady Susan' into 'Mansfield Park' (ii)." *Scrutiny*, X (1942), 272-94.

Wolff, Leonard. "The economic determinism of Jane Austen." *New statesman and nation*, XXIV (1942), 39-41.

William Beckford

Furst, H. "Two famous connoisseurs and collectors — Beaumont and Beckford." *Apollo*, XXXV (1942), 59-61, 75, 81-84.

Aphra Behn

Baker, Herschel. "Mrs. Behn forgets." *Studies in English* (University of Texas publication, No. 4226, 1942), pp. 121-23.

Discloses an attempt by the authoress of *The rover* to conceal her sex. Baker believes that the deletion of a revealing phrase in the "Post-script" means "that Mrs. Behn had no desire to impair the success of her play with the imputation of a woman's authorship."

Sypher, Wylie. "A note on the realism of Mrs. Behn's *Oroonoko*." *MLQ*, III (1942), 401-5.

Richard Bentley

Laistner, M. L. W. "The Palatine emigration of 1709." *New York history*, XXIII (1942), 460-64.

Largely concerned with Bentley's letters; reprints a letter of 1709 to Bentley from Robert de Neufville.

Laistner, M. L. W. "Richard Bentley: 1742-1942." *SP*, XXXIX (1942), 510-23.

George Berkeley

Chance, B. "Bishop Berkeley and his use of tar-water." *Annals of medical history*, 3rd ser., IV (1942), 453-67.

Johnston, Joseph. "Bishop Berkeley and kindred monetary thinkers." *Hermathena*, LIX (1942), 30-43.

An attempt to show the relationship of Berkeley's ideas about money, as exhibited in *The querist*, to those of Aristotle and the French economist, Boisguilbert.

Luce, A. A. "Berkeley's doctrine of the perceivable." *Hermathena*, LX (1942), 3-15.

March, W. W. S. "Analogy, Aquinas, and Bishop Berkeley." *Theology*, XLIV (1942), 321-28.

Concerned with Berkeley's attempt to correct his contemporaries and give "a legitimate and satisfactory account of what 'analogy' is."

Wisdom, J. O. "The *Analyst* controversy: Berkeley as a mathematician." *Hermathena*, LIX (1942), 111-28.

Hugh Blair

(See *Samuel Johnson*)

William Blake

(See also *John Bunyan* and *Edward Young*)

Gilchrist, Alexander. *Life of William Blake.* Edited by Ruthven Todd. (Everyman's library.) London: Dent, 1942.

Rev. in *TLS*, Feb. 28, p. 104. A new edition of a standard life.

Gimblett, Charles. "William Blake — some random reflections." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, July, 1942, pp. 289-93.

Keynes, Geoffrey. "Blake's copper-plates." *TLS*, Jan. 24, 1942, p. 48.

Keynes, Geoffrey. "Engravers called Blake." *TLS*, Jan. 17, 1942, p. 36.

Distinguishes W. S. Blake, engraver of Exchange Alley, from William Blake.

Keynes, Geoffrey, and Todd, Ruthven. "William Blake's Catalogue: a new discovery." *TLS*, Sept. 12, 1942, p. 456.

Lipa, Charles Buell. "The critical theory of William Blake." *Cornell University abstract of theses . . . for the doctor's degree, 1940* (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1941), pp. 33-36.

M., M. "The Dante engravings of William Blake." *More books*, XVII (1942), 223.

Marriott, Charles. "Blake's 'Jerusalem'." Corr. in *TLS*, Jan. 24, 1942, p. 43.

Suggests a relationship between "Jerusalem" and the legend of Priddy. Cf. Ruthven Todd, *TLS*, Jan. 31, p. 55.

Schorer, Mark. "The mask of William Blake." *Yale review*, XXXI (1942), 747-63.

Schorer, Mark. "Mythology (for the study of William Blake)." *Kenyon review*, IV (1942), 366-80.

Argues that "the central problem in William Blake . . . is not mysticism . . . but mythology; a mythology which the poet, for reasons both of temperament and of history, was forced to invent; and for the materials of which he turned to a wide variety of documents, some of which are mystical."

James Boswell

(See also *Samuel Foote* and *Samuel Johnson*)

Andrews, H. C. "Boswell's 'Life of Johnson.'" *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 235.

A note on James Bennet's school.

Pottle, Frederick A., and Bennett, Charles H. "Boswell and Mrs. Piozzi." *MP*, XXXIX (1942), 421-30.

A review article on Clifford's *Hester Lynch Piozzi*, primarily devoted to defending Boswell from certain statements made by Clifford.

Warnock, Robert. "Boswell on the grand tour." *SP*, XXXIX (1942), 650-61.

John Bunyan

Law, Robert Adger. "'Muck-rakers' before Bunyan." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 455-57.

On uses of the word.

The pilgrim's progress. Illustrated with 29 water-colour paintings by William Blake, now printed for the first time. Edited by G. B. Harrison. With a new introduction by Geoffrey Keynes. New York: Spiral Press, for members of the Limited Editions Club, 1941.

Rev. in the *Connoisseur*, CIX, 67-68; in *TLS*, Jan. 17, p. 32.

Price, Fanny. "Bunyan and Matthew Arnold." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 195.

Edmund Burke

Bryant, Donald Cross. "The contemporary reception of Edmund Burke's speaking." *Studies in honor of Frederick W. Shipley* (Washington University studies, New ser.: language and literature, No. 14 [St. Louis, 1942]), pp. 245-64.

Carver, P. L. "Burke and the totalitarian system." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XII (1942), 32-47.

Copeland, Thomas Wellsted. "Edmund Burke and the book reviews in Dodsley's *Annual register*." *PMLA*, LVII (1942), 446-68.

J., W. H. "Burke's classical jest." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 134.

Gilbert Burnet

Rodman, George Bush. "Bishop Burnet and the thought of his own time." *University of Wisconsin summaries of doctoral dissertations . . . for July, 1940—June, 1941*, VI (1942), 291-93.

Thomas Burnet

Haller, Elisabeth. *Die barocken Stilmerkmale in der englischen, lateinischen, und deutschen Fassung von Dr. Thomas Burnets "Theory of the earth."* (Schweizer anglistische Arbeiten, Band IX.) Bern: Verlag A. Francke, [1940]. Pp. xii + 179. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 198.

Rev. by Morris W. Croll in *MLN*, LVII, 320.

Joseph Butler

Hammond, T. C. *Age-long questions: an examination of certain problems in the philosophy of religion.* Foreword by the Archbishop of Sydney. London: Marshall, Morgan, and Scott, 1942.

Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 22, p. 412. According to the reviewer, the author "was guided to his subject by the fact that just over two hundred year's ago Butler's 'Analogy' was published; and his object is to enquire whether there is still any force in the bishop's main contentions."

Harris, William Glen. *Teleology in the philosophy of Joseph Butler and Abraham Tucker.* (University of Pennsylvania diss.) Philadelphia, 1941. Pp. xviii + 50.

Rev. by William J. Norton, Jr., in *Journal of philosophy*, XXXIX, 531-32.

Norton, William J., Jr. *Bishop Butler, moralist and divine.* (Rutgers University studies in philosophy, No. 1.) New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1940. Pp. xi + 336. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 201.

Rev. by Ernest C. Mossner in *MLN*, LVII, 297-98.

Richard Owen Cambridge

Altick, Richard D. "Mr. Cambridge serenades the Berry sisters." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 158-61.

Emery, Clark. "*The Scribleriad's* electrifying climax." *PQ*, XXI (1942), 438-39.

On the use of electricity in Cambridge's poem.

Susannah Centlivre

Boys, Richard C. "A new poem by Mrs. Centlivre." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 361-62.

Sutherland, James R. "The progress of error: Mrs. Centlivre and the biographers." *RES*, XVIII (1942), 167-82.

William Collins

Tillotson, Geoffrey. "Notes on William Collins." In his *Essays in*

criticism and research (Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1942), pp. 127-29.

Reprinted from *MLR*.

Vivante, Leone. "The concept of a creative principle in the poems of Collins and Gray." *Comparative literature studies*, VIII (1942), 12-17.

George Colman the Elder

Vincent, Howard P. "Christopher George Colman, 'lunatick'." *RES*, XVIII (1942), 38-48.

New facts from documents in the Public Record Office concerning the closing years of Colman's life — "a sordid tale of financial incompetence, a scheming mistress, and . . . the ultimate regression into lunacy."

William Congreve

Avery, Emmett L. "The première of *The mourning bride*." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 55-57.

Concerning the date of first performance.

Hodges, John C. *William Congreve the man: a biography from new sources*. (Modern Language Association of America, General ser., Vol. XI.) New York: Modern Languages Association of America; London: Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xvii + 151.

Rev. by Brice Harris in *JEGP*, XLI, 554-55; by Hazelton Spencer in *MLN*, LVII, 226-28.

M., M. "Congreve's Aristophanes." *More books*, XVII (1942), 437-38.

A note on Congreve's copy of *Comédies grecques d'Aristophane* (Paris, 1692), now in the Boston Public Library.

Abraham Cowley

Pettet, E. C. "A study of Abraham Cowley." *English*, IV, No. 21 (1942), 86-89.

Simmons, J. "An unpublished letter from Abraham Cowley." *MLN*, LVII, 194-95.

William Cowper

Keck, Wendell Magee. "Cowper's *Olney hymns*: a theological study." *Abstracts of dissertations for the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy . . . 1940-41* (Stanford University, Cal., 1941), pp. 87-89.

M., E. F. "William Cowper and John Johnson." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 351-52.

M., E. F. "William Cowper's godson." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 117-18.

Thein, Adelaide E. "The religion of John Newton." *PQ*, XXI (1942), 146-70.

Commentators on Cowper have disagreed on the extent to which the Olney clergyman, John Newton, influenced Cowper. Miss Thein presents Newton's views in an attempt to show wherein he differed from the poet.

Wake, Joan. "John Gilpin." *TLS*, April 11, 1942, p. 192.

On a possible prototype of Cowper's hero.

William Crowe

Maclean, C. M. "Lewesdon Hill and its poet." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association*, Vol. XXVII, 1941, collected by Nowell Charles Smith (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1942), pp. 30-40.

Daniel Defoe

Anderson, Paul Bunyan. "A reply to John Robert Moore." *PQ*, XXI (1942), 419-23.

Cf. John Robert Moore, "A rejoinder," *ibid.*, p. 424.

Humphreys, A. L. "Daniel Defoe and Martock, Somerset." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 25.

Mainly about Thomas Farnaby and the Martock Grammar School, to which Defoe alludes.

Van Patten, Nathan. "An Eskimo translation of Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe.' Godthaab, Greenland, 1862-1865." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXXVI (1942), 56-58.

John Dennis

The critical works of John Dennis. Edited by Edward Niles Hooker. Vol. I. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1939. Pp. xii + 537.

Rev. by James R. Sutherland in *RES*, XVIII, 115-18.

Sir Kenelm Digby

Beall, Chandler B. "Kenelm Digby's 'Thuscan Virgil'." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 284.

Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset

Harris, Brice. *Charles Sackville, sixth Earl of Dorset: patron and poet of the Restoration.* (Illinois studies in language and literature, Vol. XXVI, Nos. 3-4.) Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1940. Pp. 269. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 202-3.

Rev. by Arthur H. Nethercot in *MLN*, LVII, 302-3; by Charles E. Ward in *JEGP*, XLI, 106-7.

John Dryden

Evans, G. Blakemore. "Dryden's 'State of innocence'." *TLS*, March 21, 1942, p. 144.

On a manuscript of the opera in the Widener Library.

The letters of John Dryden, with letters addressed to him. Collected and edited by Charles E. Ward. Duke University Press, 1942. Pp. xvii + 196.

Rev. by James Edward Tobin in *Thought*, XVII, 754-55.

Mr. Ward has printed and annotated the sixty-two Dryden letters which have come down to us, with fifteen others addressed to Dryden. Although only one of the Dryden letters has not already appeared in print, a number of the others have not hitherto been available except in the scattered places of their original publication. The sum total, however, as the editor of this volume modestly admits, is disappointing, both in its meagre biographical information and in its literary value. We are consequently in danger, because our hopes have been dashed, of underestimating the importance and utility of such letters as we have. For instance, Letter 21, from Walsh to Dryden, now first printed from the manuscript in the British Museum, has some extremely interesting comments on Ciceronian and Senecan prose in the seventeenth century. Letter 6, first published in 1929 in the catalogue of the R. B. Adam Library, throws helpful light on Dryden's first reaction to Rymer's criticism. And from Dryden's letters we can form some fairly definite ideas regarding his habit of spending summers in the country, or his friendly relations with his cousin, Mr. John Driden of Chesterton, as well as numerous other small details of manner and attitude, such as help materially to give definiteness here and there to our portrait of the man. Fragmentary as the collection is, it provides material which the Dryden scholar can study with real profit. — LOUIS I. BREDVOLD.

Osborn, James M. *John Dryden: some biographical facts and problems.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1940. Pp. xiv + 295. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 203.

Rev. by Julius P. Jaeger in *Library quarterly*, XII, 142-45; by Geoffrey Tillotson in *MLR*, XXXVII, 214-16; by René Wellek in *MP*, XL, 104-7.

Osborn, James M. "Macdonald's bibliography of Dryden." *MP*, XXXIX (1942), 313-19.

An important review article on Hugh Macdonald's *John Dryden: a bibliography of early editions and of Drydeniana* (1939).

Smith, R. Jack. "The date of *Mac Flecknoe*." *RES*, XVIII (1942), 322-23.

New evidence, from a passage in Shadwell's *The Tory-poets*, for the circulation of *Mac Flecknoe* before its publication.

Smith, Russell Jack. "Dryden and Shadwell: a study in literary controversy." *Cornell University abstract of theses . . . for the doctor's degree, 1941* (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1942), pp. 54-56.

John Dunton

Noyes, Gertrude E. "John Dunton's *Ladies dictionary*, 1694." *PQ*, XXI (1942), 129-45.

John Dyer

Grongar Hill. Edited with an introduction and notes by Richard C. Boys. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1941. Pp. xi + 114.

Rev. by Clark Emery in *MLQ*, III, 136-37; by Alan D. McKillop in *MLN*, LVII, 481-82; in *TLS*, Jan. 3, p. 10.

Williams, Ralph M. "The Dyer family of Aberglasney." *Carmarthen antiquary*, I, (1941), 30-42.

Henry Fielding

Hammond, Geraldine E. *Evidences of the dramatist's technique in Henry Fielding's novels.* (Bulletin of the University of Wichita, Vol. XVI, No. 10.) Wichita, Kansas, 1941.

Heilman, Robert B. "Fielding and 'the first Gothic revival'." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 671-73.

Makes Fielding illustrative of the changing taste of his age by presenting quotations from three of his works.

Humphreys, A. R. "Fielding's irony: its methods and effects." *RES*, XVIII (1942), 183-96.

This is a well written but not very profitable essay in a fashionable mode of criticism. Mr. Humphreys attempts to define the temper of Fielding's mind through an analysis of his irony; his purpose is "to explore [the] novelist's qualities of mind through the local alertness of his writing." In its aims and methods, the essay belongs to the Richards-Eliot school of criticism — that which takes a work of art as the "objective correlative" of its author's "sensibility," his quality or state of mind. This is the approach which has been made to poetry by R. P. Blackmur, Cleanth Brooks, F. R. Leavis, and others; the closest analogue to Mr. Humphreys' essay is the chapter on *The beggar's opera* in Empson's *Versions of pastoral.* Humphreys analyzes the "tone" of various passages, particularly from *Jonathan Wilde*, and infers from them that Fielding was intelligent, healthy-minded, and confident; he believed in decorum and practical decency, and his work shows the "healthy discipline and strength, the poise and vigor of really central writing in the eighteenth century." There is no reason to quarrel with these conclusions, but they might well be criticized as meagre and obvious. More likely to be challenged is Mr. Humphreys' contrast between Fielding, the orthodox moralist, and Swift, defined as a moral sceptic. — HOYT TROWBRIDGE.

Irwin, William Robert. *The making of "Jonathan Wild": a study in the literary method of Henry Fielding.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 153.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. x + 156.

Rev. by James A. Work in *MLQ*, III, 482-84.

Price, Lawrence Marsden. "The works of Fielding on the German stage, 1762-1801." *JEGP*, XLI (1942), 257-78.

Sarah Fielding

Werner, Herman Oscar, Jr. "The life and works of Sarah Fielding." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences summaries of theses . . . for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1939* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), 250-55.

Samuel Foote

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. "Foote and a friend of Boswell's: a note on *The nabob.*" *MLN*, LVII (1942), 325-35.

David Garrick

de Castro, J. Paul. "David Garrick and private theatricals." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 234.

John Gay

Irving, William Henry. *John Gay, favorite of the wits.* Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, 1940. Pp. xii + 334.

Rev. by Charles Kenneth Eves in *MLN*, LVII, 300-301.

Sutherland, James R. "'Polly' among the pirates." *MLR*, XXXVII (1942), 291-303.

Edward Gibbon

Baldensperger, Fernand. "A neglected letter of Edward Gibbon (Lausanne, 1792)." *Modern language forum*, XXVII (1942), 111-14.

Reprints a letter to John Nichols.

C., T. C. "A reading in Gibbon." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 328.

Followed by a note by R. W. C.

Chapman, R. W. "A reading in Gibbon." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 255.

Cochrane, C. N. "The mind of Edward Gibbon (I)." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XII (1942), 1-17.

Charles Gildon

Litz, Francis Edwards. "The sources of Charles Gildon's *Complete art of poetry.*" *ELH*, IX (1942), 118-35.

Mr. Litz has some interesting material but does not make full use of it. After establishing very clearly that a good half of the *Complete art* was plagiarized, he is content to conclude that the book has little independent value and that Gildon tried to conceal the extent of his borrowings. Valuable results might have been obtained if further questions had been raised about the material: What was Gildon doing in the unplagiarized half of his book, and in what sense can these pages be called original? What motives controlled his choice of sources: was it mere accident that there are thirty pages of Dacier, fourteen of Rapin, and none of Bossu? Was it possible to be so eclectic without being inconsistent? And if so, what does this imply as to the relation between his sources — between Aristotle, Sir Philip Sidney, Rapin, and Temple? It is to be regretted that Mr. Litz did not attempt to answer these questions; one could almost define neo-classicism on the basis of his facts. — HOYT TROWBRIDGE.

William Godwin

Merchant, W. M. "Wordsworth's Godwinian period." *Comparative literature studies*, IV (1942), 18-23.

Norman, Francis. "A Godwin pamphlet." Corr. in *TLS*, July 28, 1942, p. 367.

Describes "probably the only surviving copy of an unrecorded pamphlet": *Letters of Verax, to the editor of the "London Chronicle" . . .*, 1815.

Oliver Goldsmith

(See also *Samuel Johnson*)

Bell, Howard J., Jr. "Goldsmith and the pickle-shop." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 121-22.

Lynskey, Winifred. "Pluche and Derham, new sources of Goldsmith." *PMLA*, LVII (1942), 435-45.

Extensive borrowings in Goldsmith's prefaces to Brookes's *Natural history* and in the *Animated nature*. Miss Lynskey illustrates how Goldsmith, in compiling the latter work, selected his material so as to abandon "almost completely the argument from design as a popular appeal to readers."

Parsons, Coleman O. "Textual variations in a manuscript of *She stoops to conquer*." *MP*, XL (1942), 57-69.

Ninety-one variants from the licenser's copy in the Larpent Collection.

Thomas Gray

(See also *William Collins*)

Botting, Roland B. "Gray and Christopher Smart." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 360-61.

Suggests that Gray was indebted to the *Song to David* for several lines in the "Ode for music."

Starr, Herbert W. "An echo of *L'Allegro* in Gray's *Bard*." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 676.

The phrase echoed is "baron bold."

Starr, Herbert W. *Gray as a literary critic*. (University of Pennsylvania diss.) Philadelphia, 1941. Pp. vi + 144.

Starr, Herbert W. "Gray's opinion of Parnell." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 675-76.

Attempts to account for Gray's description of Parnell as "the dunghill of Irish-Grubstreet."

Tillotson, Geoffrey. "On Gray's letters" and "Gray the scholar-poet." In his *Essays in criticism and research*. (Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1942), pp. 117-23, 124-26.

Both papers reprinted from *TLS*.

William Guthrie

Lam, George L. "Note on Guthrie's 'History of England'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 71-72.

George Saville, Marquis of Halifax

Foxcroft, H. C. "New light on George Saville, first Marquis of Halifax, 'the Trimmer'." *History*, XXVI (1941), 176-87.

Sir John Hill

Emery, Clark. " 'Sir' John Hill versus the Royal Society." *Isis*, XXXIV (1942), 16-20.

Hill's *Review* continued later in the century the satire of the Royal Society and the virtuosi in the manner of Swift. He was the author of poetry, operas, plays, and was important enough to quarrel with Fielding, Garrick, and Smart.

Thomas Hobbes

Thorpe, Clarence DeWitt. *The aesthetic theory of Thomas Hobbes, with special reference to his contribution to the psychological approach in English literary criticism.* (University of Michigan publications, language and literature, Vol. XVIII.) Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1940. Pp. ix + 339. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 205.

Rev. by R. I. Aaron in *MLR*, XXXVII, 92-93; by Rubin Gotesky in *Philosophical review*, LI, 85-86; by Gordon McKenzie in *Journal of aesthetics and art criticism*, No. 5, pp. 69-71.

David Hume

Baldensperger, Fernand. "La première relation intellectuelle de David Hume en France: une conjecture." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 268-71.

Heinemann, F. H. *David Hume: the man and his science of man.* Paris: Hermann et Cie, 1940. Pp. 67. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 205.

Rev. by Ralph W. Church in *Philosophical review*, LI, 423-25.

Mossner, Ernest Campbell. "Hume as literary patron: a suppressed review of Robert Henry's *History of Great Britain*, 1773." *MP*, XXXIX (1942), 361-82.

Prints the complete text of the review.

Smith, Norman Kemp. *The philosophy of David Hume: a critical study of its origins and central doctrines.* London: Macmillan Co., 1941. Pp. xxiv + 568. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 210.

Rev. by A. C. Ewing in *Mind*, LI, 69-75.

Wallis, Wilson D. "David Hume's contribution to social science." In *Philosophical essays in honor of Edgar Arthur Singer, Jr.*, edited by F. P. Clarke and M. C. Nahm (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1942), pp. 358-71.

Samuel Johnson

Abrams, Meyer Howard. "Unconscious expectations in the reading of poetry." *ELH*, IX (1942), 235-45.

Abrams contends that a reader's response to poetry is greatly conditioned by "an intricate set of expectations and prepared reactions of which the reader himself may be largely unaware." His illustrative material is drawn largely from Dr. Johnson, whose "unconscious expectations" were acquired mainly from extended reading of the heroic couplet, a fact which would explain Johnson's failure to appreciate adequately the versification of Milton or Shakespeare. Conditioned by the methods of Dryden and Pope, Johnson had certain unconscious prepossessions that limited the range of his appreciation so that freer and more varied forms of verse had less appeal.

Atkinson, Edward R. "Samuel Johnson's 'Life of Boerhaave'." *Journal of chemical education*, XIX (1942), 103-8.

Reprints the "Life" from the *Gentleman's magazine* with a brief introduction.

C[hapman], R. W. "Confusion of -T and -N." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 165.

On Johnson's handwriting.

Chapman, R. W. "Emendations in Johnson's letters." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 174-76, 201-2.

Chapman, R. W. "Johnson's letters to Boswell." *RES*, XVIII (1942), 323-28.

A calendar of the letters.

Chapman, R. W. "The text of Johnson's letters." *TLS*, Sept. 26, 1942, p. 480.

An important paper classifying various misreadings of Johnson's hand.

Green, Boylston. "Possible additions to the Johnson canon." *Yale University Library gazette*, XVI (1942), 70-79.

Five papers from *Payne's universal chronicle* of 1758.

L., G. G. "Johnson on Bank's goat." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 314.

Mays, Morley J. "Johnson and Blair on Addison's prose style." *SP*, XXXIX (1942), 638-49.

An interesting study relating Johnson's and Blair's remarks on Addison's style to their general critical systems.

McAdam, E. L., Jr. "New essays by Dr. Johnson." *RES*, XVIII (1942), 197-207.

A series of three papers from the *Public ledger*, 1760. The second paper has long appeared in Goldsmith's works.

The poems of Samuel Johnson. Edited by David Nichol Smith and Edward L. McAdam. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xxvi + 420.

Rev. by F. E. Hutchinson in *RES*, XVIII, 242-45; by F. R. Leavis in *Scrutiny*, XI, 75-78; by V. de Sola Pinto in *English*, IV, No. 19, pp. 22-23.

This work, the first scholarly edition ever attempted of Johnson's collected poems, has been accomplished with great learning, care, and tact. The arrangement of the volume is new and most satisfactory; after an introduction dealing largely with earlier editorial work on the poems, the texts are presented in the following order: the two major satires, prologues, shorter poems — including the Greek and Latin poems — in chronological order, *Irene*, and the first draft of *Irene* from the manuscript in the British Museum. Then follow in separate sections "Contributions to poems by others," "Poems of doubtful authorship," "Poems wrongly attributed to Johnson," and "Lost or unidentified poems." The volume is concluded with an index of first lines and a general index. More than twenty of the poems, we are told, have not been previously included in collected editions, and several of them are here printed for the first time. Welcome as these additions are, it is largely in the critical texts and the scholarly commentary that the importance of the edition rests.

In any edition the feature of primary concern is the text, for the reader wishes to be sure first of all that he has before him, as far as can be determined,

what the author intended. The texts here given, judged by a collation of *Irene* with the first edition (used by the editors as the basic text), is very satisfactory. Indeed I have found only three unrecorded variants that can be considered of real importance, and one of these is clearly due to the loss in printing of a final letter (I give in each case the reading of the present text followed by the reading of the University of Chicago copy of the first edition): II, vii, 55 (p. 278): we not] not we — III, viii, 131 (p. 293): Shouts] Shout — V, v, 53 (p. 321): Though] Thought.

Certain other features of the text of *Irene* raise more general questions of method. It would seem that there might be general agreement concerning the three following principles for the preparation of critical texts of most eighteenth-century works: (1) A record of collation should be given only for editions that have some independent authority; variants should not be listed for editions the author is known not to have revised. (2) Variants of spelling, capitalization, and punctuation should not be recorded (except to show deviations of the critical text from the basic text) unless they indicate a change in meaning or have some other special importance. (With these two principles the editors may seem to agree, at least in part, in their only general statement concerning the way in which the texts were prepared: "Johnson's manuscripts have been followed whenever they were available, and likewise all published texts that he is known to have revised. For other poems a choice has had to be made of the text that seemed best, and, because of the various ways in which they have come down to us, not in accordance with any rigid principle. But all the variants have been recorded fully, except in spelling and punctuation. Some have no significance beyond showing how errors crept in and became for a while the usual reading" [pp. xxv-xxvi].) (3) All editorial variations from the basic text, except possibly in the case of such gross printer's errors as turned and dropped letters, should be fully recorded. None of these principles are consistently followed in the critical text of *Irene*. Variants are given from later editions, even editions printed after Johnson's death, though we are told that "Such changes as occur [in all editions after the first] were made by the printer. Johnson never revised *Irene*" (p. 244). Some of these recorded variants, moreover, merely show unimportant changes in spelling and punctuation (see, for example, pp. 253, 254, 295, 297, 308). More important, the text of the first edition (unless the University of Chicago copy is an example of an unrecorded variant issue) has been slightly changed in a number of places without any record in the textual notes. The capitalization of nouns has been silently regularized in some ten cases. I have also noted the following unrecorded alterations:

> I, v, 13 (p. 264): think] Think — II, iv, 9 (p. 270): Purpose.] Purpose, — II, vi, 38 (p. 273): Crimes] Crimes, — II, vii, 16 (p. 276): delighting,] delighting; — II, vii, 30 (p. 277): exterior] exteriour — II, vii, 84-91 (p. 279): all these lines should be indented, not merely 1. 84 (the first edition is followed elsewhere in indenting the couplets at the ends of acts) — III, ii, 34 (p. 284): invites;] invites, — III, v, 18 (p. 287): [*Exit*] *Exit* — III, vi, 13 (p. 288): dies,] dies — III, vi, 14 (p. 288) and III, viii, 8 (p. 289): IRENE] Irene (the first edition is followed elsewhere when lower case letters are used for names in stage directions) — III, viii, 43 (p. 290): Weakness,] Weakness; — III, viii, 84 (p. 292): vain;] vain: — III, viii, 92 (p. 292): Bound.] Bound, — III, viii, 111 (p. 293): Stamp] Stamp, — III, ix, 6 (p. 294): forever] for ever — III, xi, 19 (p. 297): not,] not — IV, i, 56 (p. 300): Kingdoms] Kingdoms, — IV, iii, 60 (p. 306): Return,] Return — IV, vii, 9 (p. 310): Folly] Folly, — IV, ix, 21 (p. 313): bless,] bless; — V, iii, 16 (p. 316): Maid,] Maid — V, viii, initial stage directions (p. 324): CARAZA,] CARAZA — V, xii, 65 (p. 334): Remembrance.] remembrance,

These alterations, it may be noted, fall into three classes: most of them are necessary corrections of the basic text, though corrections of the same kind are at times recorded in the textual notes (see, for example, the notes on pp. 259,

285, 291, 309, 318); some others are hardly needed, for the text of the first edition is sufficiently clear; and a few seem to represent slight oversights on the part of the editors.

For the commentary in this edition there can be almost unqualified praise. Each poem is prefaced with an introductory note which presents the relevant information concerning its inception and composition, together with a list of all printings during Johnson's lifetime and a discussion of their authority. Details of the text are explained in footnotes. Most of the shorter poems require and receive little annotation; *London*, *The vanity of human wishes*, and *Irene* are given proportionally fuller treatment. I have noticed but one place where I thought further annotation desirable: only passing reference is made to *London* as a "patriot" poem (p. 2), and it would seem worth while to tell what can be known about the relationship of Johnson to the "patriot" group and of *London* to "patriot" poetry. The commentary throughout displays the extensive learning and sound scholarship of the editors, but they happily avoid annotation designed merely to show their own erudition. Special mention may be made of the section "Poems wrongly attributed to Johnson," where the discussions of the various poems are models of condensation.

The page numbers of the introduction seem to have been changed after the index was made; the proper place can be found by adding four to the number given. It is possible to discover many omissions from the index. But these shortcomings, as well as any others I have suggested, are truly small when weighed against the edition's very solid merits. — ARTHUR FRIEDMAN.

Powell, L. F. "Boswell's 'Life of Johnson'." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 136, 147, 176-77, 206.

Queries concerning various personages in the *Life*. J. P. de C. replies *ibid.*, p. 209, concerning Lady Sydney Beauclerk.

Roberts, S. C. "Dr. Johnson's library." Corr. in *TLS*, July 4, 1942, p. 336.

Cf. *TLS*, July 11, p. 343; July 18, p. 360.

Schinz, Albert. "Les Dangeurs du cliché littéraire: le Dr. Johnson et Jean-Jacques Rousseau." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 573-80.

Arrives at the conclusion — with which not all students of Johnson and Rousseau may be inclined to agree — that the two men were essentially alike in most important respects.

Strachan, L. R. M. " 'Words are the daughters of earth'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 27.

About Dr. Johnson and Samuel Madden, whose verse Johnson may have revised.

Tillotson, Geoffrey. " 'Rasselas' and the 'Persian tales'." In his *Essays in criticism and research* (Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1942), pp. 111-16.

Reprinted from *TLS*.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. *The prose style of Samuel Johnson.* (Yale studies in English, Vol. XCIV.) New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xvi + 166. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 211.

Rev. by J. E. Congleton in *MLQ*, III, 133-35; by Morris W. Croll in *MLN*, LVII, 481; by J. M. S. Tomkins in *MLR*, XXXVII, 380-81; in *N&Q*, CLXXXII, 168.

Matthew Gregory Lewis

Peck, Louis Francis. "The life and works of Matthew Gregory Lewis." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences summaries of theses . . . for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1939* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), pp. 243-47.

Peck, Louis Francis. "M. G. Lewis and the Larpent *Catalogue*." *Huntington Library quarterly*, v (1942), 382-84.

Ascribes six additional plays in the *Catalogue* to Lewis.

John Locke

Czajkowski, Casimir J. The theory of private property in John Locke's political philosophy. (University of Notre Dame diss.) Notre Dame, Ind., 1941. Pp. viii + 108.

Kendall, Willmoore. *John Locke and the doctrine of majority-rule.* (Illinois studies in the social sciences, Vol. XXVI, No. 2.) Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1941. Pp. 141.

Rev. by A. H[ofstadter] in *Journal of philosophy*, XXXIX, 695-97.

McLachlan, H. *The religious opinions of Milton, Locke, and Newton.* Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1941. Pp. vii + 221. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 213.

Rev. by Roy W. Battenhouse in *Church history*, XI, 257-58; by S. L. Bethel in *Theology*, XLIII, 191-92; by E. H. W. Meyerstein in *English*, IV, No. 19, pp. 23-24.

George, Lord Lyttelton

Davis, Rose Mary. *The good Lord Lyttelton: a study in eighteenth century politics and culture.* Bethlehem, Pa.: Times Publishing Co., 1939. Pp. xi + 443.

Rev. by Donald F. Bond in *MP*, XXXIX, 438; by A. S. P. Woodhouse in *MLN*, LVII, 298-99.

James Macpherson

Leary, Lewis. "Ossian in America: a note." *American literature*, XIV (1942), 305-6.

James Merrick

Wikelund, Philip R. "'*The benedicite paraphrased* by the Rev. Mr. Merrick': a correction." *ELH*, IX (1942), 136-40.

Brings evidence to show that the poem was written by Merrick and not by Christopher Smart, to whom it has recently been ascribed (see *PMLA*, LVI [1941], 165-74).

Robert Merry

Clifford, James L. "Robert Merry — a pre-Byronic hero." *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, XXVII (1942), 74-96.

Excerpts from an interesting series of letters written by Robert Merry, the

Della Cruscan poet, to Mrs. Piozzi are here printed for the first time. They give further evidence of his jealousy, vanity, and instability, and a clearer picture of a forerunner of Byron and Shelley.

Sir Isaac Newton

(See also *John Locke*)

Cohen, I. Bernard. "Newton and the modern world." *American scholar*, XI (1942), 328-38.

MacPike, E. F. "Sir Isaac Newton in American libraries." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 24.

Refers to the collection of Newtoniana at Stanford University.

"Newton after three centuries." *TLS*, Dec. 26, 1942, p. 630.

Randall, John Herman, Jr. "Newton's natural philosophy: its problems and consequences." In *Philosophical essays in honor of Edgar Arthur Singer, Jr.*, edited by F. P. Clarke and M. C. Nahm (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1942), pp. 335-57.

Thomas Paine

Abel, Darrel. "The significance of the *Letter to the Abbé Raynal* in the progress of Thomas Paine's thought." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXVI (1942), 176-90.

Gibbens, V. E. "Tom Paine and the idea of progress." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXVI (1942), 191-204.

Palmer, R. R. "Tom Paine: victim of the rights of man." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXVI (1942), 161-75.

Samuel Pepys

Dale, Donald. "The portraits of Samuel Pepys by John Hayls and Sir Peter Lely." *Mariner's mirror*, XXVIII (1942), 3-10.

Dale, Donald. "The Savill portraits of Samuel Pepys." *Apollo*, XXXVI (1942), 70-72.

Lamborn, E. A. Greening. "The ancestry of Samuel Pepys." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 324-25; CLXXXIII (1942), 368-69.

Thomas Percy

Dennis, Leah. "Thomas Percy: antiquarian *vs.* man of taste." *PMLA*, LVII (1942), 140-54.

Miss Dennis points out that Percy's bent was for honest scholarship and exact antiquarianism, but that he compromised his standards in order to achieve literary prestige and, through it, clerical advancement. The article is primarily biographical, an interpretation of motives and behavior based upon Percy's correspondence. After the failure of his Chinese novel, *Hau kiou choaan* (1761), which was a piece of "careful scholarship" rather than a "pleasing romance," the shy but ambitious Percy determined that the *Reliques* should please both the antiquarian and the man of taste. Thus "against his own nature" he altered the texts of the ballads, soothing his conscience by enlisting the opinions

and support of Shenstone, Johnson, and others. Miss Dennis believes that Percy's correspondence with Shenstone, Johnson, Thomas Warton, Evan Evans, and others reveals that he deliberately utilized a technique of deceptive indirectness to make each correspondent think of himself as more or less responsible for the publication or the nature of the published *Reliques*, not to mention the amount of assistance that each innocently contributed. By this calculated practice Percy made many important literary friends, "each with a personal center of interest in the forthcoming publication. And when it came out, who would withhold praise from a work to which so long and formidable a list of scholars had contributed assistance?" The same streak of shrewdness led Percy to dedicate his work to the influential Countess of Northumberland rather than to the memory of Shenstone, which had been his first intention, a live Countess being infinitely more profitable than a dead poet.

Ambrose Philips

Mander, Gerald P. "Ambrose Philips' English background." *TLS*, Oct. 10, 1942, p. 504.

Cf. Mary Segar in *TLS*, Dec. 26, p. 631.

Hester Lynch Piozzi

(See also *James Boswell*)

Clifford, James L. *Hester Lynch Piozzi (Mrs. Thrale)*. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xix + 492. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 215.

Rev. by Richard L. Greene in *MLN*, LVII, 390-92.

Mortimer, Raymond. "Books in general." *New statesman and nation*, XXIII (1942), 339; XXIV (1942), 11.

Based on Miss Balderston's edition of *Thraliana*.

Thraliana: the diary of Mrs. Hester Lynch Thrale (later Mrs. Piozzi), 1776-1809. Edited by Katharine C. Balderston. 2 vols. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1942.

Rev. in *TLS*, May 30, p. 270; in *N&Q*, CLXXXIII, 209-10.

This is the first complete printing of one of the strangest and most entertaining journals ever written. It was begun by Mrs. Thrale, at the suggestion of Dr. Johnson, on September 15, 1776, and continued intermittently until the death of her second husband, Gabriel Piozzi, late in March, 1809. Strictly speaking, *Thraliana* is not a diary; nor is it merely a commonplace book; yet at times it is both. In the beginning it served chiefly as a repository for amusing anecdotes about other people and for occasional verses of her own and of her friends which she thought worthy of preservation. Later during the stormy years of her widowhood and second marriage she used it as a diary for the relief of pent-up emotions. Then at last it turned again into a commonplace book in which to jot down tales of unusual occurrences and witty epigrams.

Although *Thraliana* is not the only journal kept by Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi, even during the period 1776-1809, from a literary standpoint it is undoubtedly the most important. Yet despite its obvious value for students of the late eighteenth century, it has never before been readily available for serious study. A number of scholars have been permitted to quote passages from it, chiefly those relating to Dr. Johnson, but, as the present editor points out, less than a fourteenth of the total bulk of the journal has heretofore appeared in print. Only with the appearance of the present edition does *Thraliana* take its place with Walpole's *Letters*, Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, and Fanny Burney's *Diary* as one of the

truly indispensable reference works, to be constantly consulted by anyone interested in the period.

The original manuscript version of *Thraliana*, now in the Huntington Library, consists of six quarto volumes, amounting in all to 1620 closely filled pages. In its published form it runs to almost 1100 pages of text. From these figures it will be evident that the task of the editor has been a long and arduous one. Indeed, only one who has himself struggled with the mercurial and tantalizing Mrs. Piozzi will realize how difficult the task has been. But Miss Katharine Balderston has surmounted all obstacles, and has produced two volumes which will remain a triumph of modern scholarship. Of course, in a work of such proportions, especially one completed in war time, a reviewer might easily find some typographical errors or careless mistakes. Fortunately they appear to be very few. But it is more pertinent here to examine the problems which confronted editor and publisher, and to discuss the manner in which they were solved.

First, there are the numerous scraps of verse of little permanent value. Should these poems be omitted from the printed text? The decision was made, very properly, we believe, to include everything, no matter how trivial. In order to save space, the poetry is merely printed in smaller type throughout.

Another question is the treatment of the text. How far should one go in attempting to reproduce Mrs. Piozzi's picturesque and sometimes eccentric penmanship? The editor wisely has decided to give as faithful a rendering as possible using ordinary printing methods. Mrs. Thrale's capitalization, spelling, punctuation, paragraphing and her underlinings are all retained, except when obviously mere slips of the pen. Even her heavy writing for emphasis is sometimes indicated by the use of bolder type. The result is a colorful text which has much of the character of the original. But one decision seems questionable. It was Mrs. Thrale's practice to write marginal glosses alongside her original entries — sometimes as an afterthought at the time of writing, sometimes days afterward, and often years later. These marginal comments contain much of the wit and spice of her account. In the present edition all of these glosses, except where clearly a mere continuation of the text, have been relegated to footnotes, with Mrs. Thrale's name appended in each case. In this position, interspersed as they are with modern footnote references, the remarks lose much of their force. Moreover, the reader is apt to pass by and never see the gloss at all. Of course, the excessive expense of printing the passages in the margins where they belong undoubtedly forced this procedure, but the resulting loss of emphasis is to be regretted.

The completeness of annotation is a still more difficult problem. The policy finally decided upon, as Miss Balderston herself explains it, was "to give the necessary identifications of people, books, quotations, and events, as briefly as possible; to avoid the merely repetitious presentation of different versions of the same story, giving parallel versions only when the text needed correction or clarification; and to draw more freely upon the unpublished sources at my disposal than upon commonly accessible published works." The result is a minimum of documentation and commentary, as compared, for instance, with the various volumes of Johnsoniana edited by G. Birkbeck Hill. Some readers, no doubt, will regret that more illustrative quotations were not included from standard authorities, and from that great reservoir of information, A. L. Reade's *Johnsonian gleanings*; but such a procedure would have stretched the work into three large volumes, rather than two. Moreover, with great economy of space, the editor has provided everything vitally necessary. She has laboriously attempted to track down all the quotations and scraps of quotations which Mrs. Piozzi scribbled, often not too accurately, into her journal. Though a few still remain obscure, Miss Balderston deserves high praise for the number she has traced successfully. In addition she has identified, as far as possible, every person mentioned in the text, and in doing so has followed the best modern practice of making the index serve not only as a textual guide but also as a skeleton biographical dictionary. This ninety-page index is one feature of the edition for which generations of scholars will be grateful.

In the Introduction Miss Balderston analyzes the changes made by Mrs. Piozzi when adapting her earlier records for the published *Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson.* The evidence is conclusive that in this instance Mrs. Piozzi was not above manipulating evidence, taking many liberties with the wording of Johnson's remarks, and revising her own style, all to make the account more lively and entertaining. In addition, Miss Balderston shows that in large sections of the early volumes of *Thraliana,* transcribed from former journals, somewhat similar, though less important, changes in wording were made in the recopying. What then must we conclude about Mrs. Piozzi's accuracy, her reliability as a witness? If she was capable of such distortions, what value has *Thraliana* for scholars anxious to ascertain the exact truth? Miss Balderston first answers the question by pointing out that while Mrs. Thrale-Piozzi did not always have verbal accuracy in regard to details, she did have what is just as important, if not more so — "larger truthfulness." The general impression is correct; she did not often falsify character. The Johnson in her *Anecdotes* is essentially the same Johnson who moves through the pages of Boswell's classic *Life.* Furthermore, it must always be remembered that large portions of her journals — particularly those passages describing contemporary events and conversations — must be considered separately from the recollections of long past events, or from literary revisions designed for publication. As a Blue-Stocking authoress, anxious for public acclaim, Mrs. Piozzi was not too scrupulous about accuracy of detail. But as a diarist, setting down events at the time they occurred, she is probably as much to be believed as almost any other writer of the period. And fortunately a great part of *Thraliana* falls in this category. If readers will keep in mind the nature of each entry, they will find the journal a storehouse of reasonably trustworthy evidence. *Thraliana* is thus an important reference work, in addition to being a highly amusing pot pourri of curious anecdotes. Admirably edited, and handsomely printed by the Clarendon Press, it will be welcomed by every eighteenth-century scholar. — JAMES L. CLIFFORD.

Alexander Pope

Altick, Richard D. "Mr. Pope expands his grotto." *PQ,* XXI (1942), 427-30.

Ault, Norman. "New light on Pope." *RES,* XVIII (1942), 441-47.

This is a clear and sympathetic account of the circumstances surrounding the publication, in 1716, of Pope's unlucky *Version of the First Psalm.* Mr. Ault demonstrates conclusively that the piece was a burlesque of style and not of matter — a parody of Sternhold and not of David: and he reminds us that it was undoubtedly a coffee-house *jeu d'esprit* meant only for the eyes of the poet's cronies. In the article are reprinted a number of contemporary attacks on Pope which resulted from the appearance of the *Psalm*; these leave the reader in complete agreement with Mr. Ault that Pope's punishment for his indiscretion was grossly disproportionate to his offense.

One point, perhaps, deserves elaboration. Mr. Ault reprints a sentence from a letter of Pope to Swift, and an advertisement from the *Post-man* of July 28-31, 1716, in both of which Pope seems to deny his authorship of the *Psalm.* Mr. Ault says that Pope "prevaricates," and that the advertisement is "sorry fiction." If a lie is a statement made with the intention to deceive, this is a just charge. But it is an interesting fact that "the pancakes were naught and the mustard was good, and yet was not the knight forsworn." In neither the letter nor the advertisement does Pope tell one literal untruth. When, several years ago, I reprinted the advertisement (*MP,* XXIV [1927], 301), and Pope's remark to Teresa Blount that he had "equivocated pretty genteelly," I assumed that the extent of Pope's ingenuity was evident. Subsequent discussion with a number of scholars has convinced me that it was not as evident as I originally supposed. I may perhaps be excused, therefore, if I paraphrase the statements in the advertisement (and the sentence in the letter to Swift) to show how Pope and his "spiritual director" avoided downright misstatements.

"I have begun to take a pique at the Psalms of David, if the wicked may be credited, who have printed a scandalous one in my name" (*Correspondence of Jonathan Swift*, ed. Ball, II, 326).

The wicked have printed a scandalous version of a Psalm of David in my name. They aver that I have taken a pique at the Psalms.

"Whereas there have been publish'd in my Name, certain scandalous Libels, which I hope no persons of Candor would have thought me capable of, I am sorry to find myself obliged to declare, that no Genuine Pieces of mine have been printed by any but Mr. Tonson and Mr. Lintot. And in particular, as to that which is entituled, A version of the first Psalm; I hereby promise a Reward of three Guineas to any one who shall discover the Person or Persons concerned in the Publication of the said Libel, of which I am wholly ignorant.

A. POPE."

Certain scandalous libels have been published in my name. I hope no persons of candor will believe that I wrote them. I am *sorry to be forced to declare* that no genuine pieces of mine have been published by any other persons than Tonson and Lintot. I offer a reward of three guineas for identification of the person or persons responsible for the *publication* of the *Psalm*. I am wholly ignorant of the circumstances of the publication. (The antecedent of "which" is "publication," not "libel.") — ARTHUR E. CASE.

de Castro, J. Paul. "Portrait of Pope." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 53.

Jaggard, Wm. "Portrait of Pope." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 335.

A list of eleven engraved portraits.

Strachan, L. R. M. "Pope's rhymes." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 51.

Tillotson, Geoffrey. "Alexander Pope, (I)" and "(II)." In his *Essays in criticism and research* (Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1942), pp. 86-104.

The first paper is reprinted from *TLS*, the second from *Fifteen poets* (1941).

The Twickenham edition of the poems of Alexander Pope. Vol. IV: *Imitations of Horace, with An epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot and the Epilogue to the Satires.* Edited by John Butt. London: Methuen, 1939. Pp. liv + 406. Vol. II: *The rape of the lock and other poems.* Edited by Geoffrey Tillotson. London: Methuen, 1940. Pp. xx + 410. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 216.

Rev. by Edith C. Batho in *MLR*, XXXVII, 378-79; by George Sherburn in *MLN*, LVII, 385-86.

William Preston

Preston, Christopher. "Life and writings of William Preston, 1753-1807." *Studies*, XXXI (1942), 377-86.

Poet and dramatist, Preston was one of the more prominent literary figures in Dublin at the end of the century.

Richard Price

Barnes, Winston H. F. "Richard Price: a neglected eighteenth century moralist." *Philosophy*, XVII (1942), 159-73.

Joseph Priestley

Bronk, Detlev W. "Joseph Priestley and the early history of the American Philosophical Society." *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, LXXXVI (1942), 103-7.

Matthew Prior

Wright, H. Bunker. "Matthew Prior's funeral." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 341-45.

New information preserved in the manuscript records of Prior's executors.

Thomas Reid

Reid, Thomas. *Essays on the intellectual powers of man.* Edited and abridged by A. D. Woozley. London: Macmillan Co., 1941. Pp. xlviii + 456.

Rev. by John Laird in *Philosophy*, XVII, 189-90; by J. E. Turner in *Church quarterly review*, CXXXIV, 91-93.

Robbins, David O. "The aesthetics of Thomas Reid." *Journal of aesthetics and art criticism*, No. 5 (1942), pp. 30-41.

Sir Joshua Reynolds

Maison, K. E. "Reynolds portraits in Scotland." *Apollo*, XXXV (1942), 77-80.

Marvell, Roger. "Sir Joshua." *New statesman and nation*, XXIII (1942), 140.

Samuel Richardson

(See also *Edward Young*)

Senex. "Richardson and philology." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 120.

Ridicules Richardson for lack of philological knowledge in a passage in *Pamela*.

Watters, Reginald Eyre. "The vogue and influence of Samuel Richardson in America: a study of cultural conventions, 1742-1825." *University of Wisconsin summaries of doctoral dissertations . . . . for July, 1940 — June, 1941*, VI (1942), 295-97.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester

"Rochester and Dr. Bendo." *TLS*, June 13, 1942, p. 300.

New manuscript information concerning Rochester's pranks when disguised as an Italian mountebank.

Thomas Ross

Zimansky, Curt A. "The literary career of Thomas Ross." *PQ*, XXI (1942), 443-44.

A brief note on Ross as a translator, pointing out that it was probably his initials signed to *Cicero's prince* (1668), a work dedicated to the Duke of Monmouth, rather than those of Thomas Rymer, to whom the work is usually ascribed. Ross was keeper of the King's Library for Charles II.

Thomas Shadwell

(See *John Dryden*)

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury

Brett, R. L. "The third Earl of Shaftesbury as a literary critic." *MLR*, XXXVII (1942), 131-46.

William Shenstone

Hughes, Helen Sard. "Shenstone's letters." *PQ*, XXI (1942), 405-9.

Includes two letters of Shenstone to Lady Luxborough, one hitherto unpublished, the other published but in a variant version.

Lamborn, E. A. Greening. "Shenstone's lines on an inn." *N&Q*, CLXXXIII (1942), 165.

Letters of William Shenstone. Edited with an introduction by Duncan Mallam. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, [1939]. Pp. xxxvi + 475.

The letters of William Shenstone. Arranged and edited with introduction, notes, and index by Marjorie Williams. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1939. Pp. xxviii + 700.

The two editions rev. by Robert Shafer in *MLN*, LVII, 68-72. Shafer concludes, "Neither edition is complete, and both exhibit faults of execution, but Miss Williams is head and shoulders above the gentleman from Minnesota at every point."

Tillotson, Geoffrey. "William Shenstone." In his *Essays in criticism and research* (Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1942), pp. 105-10.

Reprinted from *TLS*.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan

Loewenberg, Alfred. "The songs in 'The critic'." *TLS*, March 28, 1942, p. 168.

Calls attention to and describes *The favorite airs in The critic . . . by Sigr. Giordani*, probably published in 1779.

Christopher Smart

(See also *Thomas Gray* and *James Merrick*)

Botting, Rowland B. "Christopher Smart and the *Lilliputian maagazine*." *ELH*, IX (1942), 286-87.

Tobias Smollett

Foster, James R. "Smollett's pamphleteering foe Shebbeare." *PMLA*, LVII, 1053-1100.

Mr. Foster has done us a good service in exhuming Shebbeare, a political rapscallion and minor novelist who deserves examination, if only as a glimpse of the eighteenth century at its worst. For Mr. Foster does not try to gild Shebbeare's character; the poor quack is disclosed in all his wretchedness, scurrility, and egoism. His life and quarrels (almost synonymous words in Shebbeare's case) are expansively described, but not much is added to the biographical facts given in the *DNB*, unless one counts some very dubious conjectures based on Shebbeare's and Smollett's works. The subject, of course, does not warrant the detailed biographical research one would expect in the treatment of a major writer.

But Mr. Foster gives us much more than the biography of a grub. His critical summary of Shebbeare's novels will save many of us the torture of reading them; for here again Mr. Foster shows a balanced point of view. He notes the vigor of occasional scenes and emphasizes Shebbeare's conception of the noble savage, but always he admits "the general mediocrity of these tales."

Most important is the account of Shebbeare's connection with Smollett. We have always known vaguely of this: Shebbeare is said to have been the prototype of Ferret in *Sir Launcelot Greaves*; and he was involved in a violent quarrel with the *Critical review*. In Mr. Foster's thorough investigation of these matters many valuable bits of information occur. He scotches again the false impression that *Greaves* was begun by Smollett in prison; and by a good piece of research and reasoning he destroys the legend that Smollett later made amends to Shebbeare.

It is equally interesting to find that Mr. Foster attributes to Smollett a series of articles in the *Critical review* related to Shebbeare. But one must treat these attributions with great caution. Mr. Foster at first concedes that "positive evidence is lacking" for the authorship and claims no more than probable attribution. As his discussion proceeds, however, we find the authorship of Smollett frequently assumed or even stated as a fact — "Smollett (for it is certainly he)." "Certainly" should sometimes read "possibly," although there can be little doubt that Smollett wrote some of these reviews. Two of them (those of October and December, 1756) certainly have the authentic Smollettian ring; and the *Critical* states (IV [1757], 333) that the *one* Scotsman on the staff "has occasionally detected and chastised" Shebbeare (Mr. Foster omits this point, which should have been his most convincing argument).

There also seems to be something in Mr. Foster's suggestion that Lismahago's account of Indian savagery in *Humphry Clinker* is designed to ridicule such conceptions of the noble Indian as Shebbeare presents in his novel, *Lydia*. But one should note that in the same part of *Humphry Clinker* (Melford's letter of July 13) Smollett also preserves to some extent the idea of the noble savage in order to satirize Europeans: the Indians are "shocked at the impiety" of the Catholic missionaries, and reveal their virtuous simplicity in another passage which Mr. Foster quotes (p. 1076) but seems to misinterpret as a piece of irony against the Indians. There are other slips of various kinds which shake one's confidence. Note 107 contains several misstatements; in note 122 "R——n" is interpreted as "Rivington," when the reference is to Rapin's *History of England; Humphry Clinker* is consistently spelled with an "e" in the first word. Mr. Foster sometimes makes rather lame references to secondary sources (see notes 4, 161, and his general use of the *DNB*); he bothers to cite Melville's *Life and letters of Smollett*, which is one book that ought to be burned. Mr. Foster, I suspect, has within his grasp but misses some important points about Smollett's *Adventures of an atom*. In this satire Smollett's choice of the "White Horse" as a symbol of the Hanoverian policy may be traced back to the controversy aroused by a passage which Mr. Foster cites (n. 92) from Shebbeare's *Third letter*. It seems possible, too, that the form of Smollett's *Atom* may have been influenced by Shebbeare's *History of the Sumatrans*. One ought to add, without detraction from the essential value of Mr. Foster's article, that it is very weak in organization: it is almost as rambling as one of Shebbeare's novels. — LOUIS L. MARTZ.

Jones, Claude E. *Smollett studies.* (University of California publications in English, Vol. IX, No. 2.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1942. Pp. xii + 29-134.

This monograph contains two studies, "Smollett and the Navy" and "Smollett and the *Critical review*." The first puts Smollett's treatment of the British navy into a broad historical setting, but needs to be supplemented by closer analysis of Smollett's use of his own experiences and by consideration of his relation to contemporary controversies about the Carthagena expedition. See Martz's recent article (*PMLA*, LVI [1941], 428-46), and a writer in *Old England*, May 11, 1751: "Myself saw, and will maintain the Glory of that Action; will rescue it from the Malice of Detraction, from the execrable Falshood of a *Random* Scribler, who hath lately soused himself in such wretched *Pickle*."

Study of the *Critical* is difficult in the absence of a marked set such as we have for the *Monthly*. Jones is rightly cautious about attributing reviews to

Smollett on internal evidence. Appendix B1, "Attacks on the *Critical*, 1756-1771," a valuable list of about a hundred titles, tantalizes the student with clues which are not followed. Perhaps most of them could not be followed, but the possibilities may be illustrated by one item recorded here only by title, *The peregrinations of Jeremiah Grant, Esq; the West Indian* (1763). Chapter XI of this work seems to contain an account, however unreliable, of the inner circle of the *Critical* about 1762. Before we can discuss this part of Smollett's career to much purpose, we must have a careful examination of such documents.

There are some errors in names and dates, the most serious perhaps the misdating of Smollett's imprisonment (see Alice Foster in *SP*, XXXIX [1942], 552-53, and J. R. Foster, in *PMLA*, LVII [1942], 1053). — ALAN D. MCKILLOP.

Martz, Louis L. *The later career of Tobias Smollett.* (Yale Studies in English, Vol. XCVII.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1942. Pp. xi + 213.

Despite its title the present volume is not a full-length sketch of Smollett's later life but a study of the literary drudgery which occupied the novelist's middle years and of the effect which this may have had upon his later work. The book is divided into two parts. Part I is a careful study of the *Compendium of voyages* (1756), as a representative compilation of the middle period. The three chapters which trace its genesis and publication, its sources, and the manner in which Smollett utilized these sources, afford an excellent demonstration of Smollett's editorial methods in the rearrangement of older material into a readable and popular form. A final chapter attempts to show — less convincingly — that the style of the *Compendium* is marked by "a preference for classical diction and strong rhythm, accompanied by a tendency toward all forms of parallelism" (p. 55) — in short, that it is consciously "Johnsonian." Part II takes up the three major works of Smollett's "later creative period," the *Travels through France and Italy*, the *Adventures of an atom*, and *Humphry Clinker*, with the purpose of showing that the earlier hack writing affected both choice of subject and style in the later works. On these later works, particularly the *Travels* and *Humphry Clinker*, Mr. Martz has much to say that is new and important. He has uncovered several hitherto unknown sources for the *Travels*, and he shows convincingly that much of the material in *Humphry Clinker* derives from Smollett's earlier handling of the accounts of England and Scotland in *The present state of all nations.*

The thesis underlying the book is two-fold: that "Smollett's labors of historical compilation played an important part in a great intellectual movement, and also exerted a dominant influence upon Smollett's later creative works" (p. 16). The "great intellectual movement" is the interest in encyclopaedias and intellectual syntheses which marked the eighteenth century, and there is no doubt that Smollett's industry contributed much toward the dissemination of popular knowledge, though Smollett may not have taken these labors quite so seriously as Mr. Martz suggests. Whether they had a "dominant" influence upon the later work is more difficult to prove. To say, for instance, that but for the earlier hack work the *Adventures of an atom* "would probably never have appeared" (p. 103) seems too strong in view of the popularity of "Oriental" and satirical themes at the time. But the *Travels* and *Humphry Clinker* certainly show reminiscences in subject matter of the earlier writing, and *Humphry Clinker* has an ease of style that may owe much to Smollett's years of practice in condensing and rearranging large masses of material. Mr. Martz's discussion of this novel is to be recommended to all students of Smollett, though few, I think, will agree that two of the best characters in the book — Matthew Bramble and Lismahago — were invented by Smollett primarily as vehicles for denunciation of England and praise of Scotland. Mr. Martz has studied profitably a hitherto neglected aspect of the novelist, and — whether one accepts his thesis entirely, in part, or not at all — there can be no doubt that he has made a stimulating and suggestive contribution to our understanding of Smollett's later work. — DONALD F. BOND.

Parker, Alice. "Tobias Smollett and the law." *SP*, XXXIX (1942), 545-58.

Traces Smollett's encounters with the law for the light they throw on his novels and his character.

Pritchett, V. S. "Books in general." *New statesman and nation*, XXIII (1942), 145.

A brief general commentary on the novels.

William Somerville

"Guide to the hunt. William Somerville: 1675-1742." *TLS*, July 18, 1942, p. 358.

Richard Steele

Blanchard, Rae. "Additions to *The correspondence of Richard Steele*. *RES*, XVIII (1942), 466-70.

Some manuscripts from the Aitken Collection at the University of Texas.

Blanchard, Rae. "Richard Steele's West Indian plantation." *MP*, XXXIX (1942), 281-85.

New information concerning Steele's financial transactions not available to Miss Blanchard for her edition of the letters.

Blanchard, Rae. "Steeleiana: an eighteenth-century account book." *SP*, XXXIX (1942), 502-9.

Annotation for a group of Steele's letters.

The correspondence of Richard Steele. Edited by Rae Blanchard. Oxford University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1941. Pp. xxviii + 562.

Rev. by Stephen Gwynn in *Time and tide*, Dec. 6, 1941; by J. W. R. Purser in *MLR*, XXXVII, 216-17; by A. L. Rowse in *New statesman and nation*, XXIII, 79-80; by C. E. Vulliamy in *Spectator*, Nov. 28, 1941; by Harold Williams in *RES*, XVIII, 498-502; by Marjorie Williams in *English*, IV, No. 19, pp. 19-20; in the *Scotsman*, Jan. 22; in *TLS*, Jan. 10, pp. 18, 20.

To the distinguished Oxford editions of the letters of eighteenth-century writers (Addison, Boswell, Burns, Gray, Hume, Johnson, Sterne) a handsome volume of Steele's letters has now been added by the skilled and diligent coöperation of Miss Blanchard and the Press. This volume contains the familiar format and the familiar excellence. Miss Blanchard has wisely refrained from any attempt to incorporate a biographical or critical estimate in her notes, which contain concise and useful annotation. Perhaps a reading of all Steele's letters will tell little that is new about him, for he was not one of the great letter-writers, but the collection will be welcomed and treasured by all who are interested in the period.

The series of indexes, although sanctioned by the custom of the Oxford Press, is somewhat confusing to use. The first index is "The writings of Steele" (2 pages), arranged not alphabetically but chronologically, and the most important reference is placed first and also italicized (except for one printer's error). The second index is "Steele and his family" (3 pages) and the third of 15 pages is of course "Other persons." The lack of a wedding ring prevents inclusion under "Steele and his family" although illegitimacy is no bar; thus Elizabeth Tonson whom Steele did not marry is consigned to the ranks of "Other persons," but their daughter is admitted to the family as Mrs. Aynston with a cross-reference from Elizabeth Ousley. The only subject index to the volume is dispersed among the entries under various people, so that what is

listed under Mrs. Manley as "a reference to Steele's illegitimate child" appears under Steele only as a "period of profligacy," and Miss Blanchard's valuable note on Elizabeth Tonson (p. 399) is indexed only as the last entry under "Steele, descendants."

The facsimile of Letter 120 as it is reproduced shows several small divergences from the printed text. I notice Sr, Mr, Mr, Mr, Sr, Yr, and Mr, in that order, all written in the manner customary for abbreviations, that is, a superior "r" above a period. Miss Blanchard transcribes these as follows: Sr, Mr., Mr, Mr, Sr, Yr., and Mr, leaving one to wonder whether the seeming accuracy would not be less misleading were all the words normalized like the first "Mr." Incidentally, for Miss Blanchard's "Best Freind" in line 2, I read a clear "best Freinds" (the loss of the plural alters the meaning and forces her to write an inappropriate note), and if we are to follow Steele's casual capitalization of the verb "sollicit" in line 3, it seems to me that we must also capitalize "obey" in line 7 and "join" in line 9. But these are minutiae, allowed by Miss Blanchard, it may be, in order to entice reviewers to a careful examination of her text; the text seems to be a good one. — A. T. HAZEN.

Jonathan Swift

Darnall, F. M. "Old wine in new bottles." *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLI (1942), 53-63.

Some sensible comments on *Gulliver's travels* in a popular article by a scholar familiar with Swift and his period.

Davis, Herbert. *Stella: a gentlewoman of the eighteenth century.* (Alexander Lectures at the University of Toronto, 1942.) New York: Macmillan Co., 1942. Pp. xi + 103.

This study of Swift and Stella is distinguished by an austere avoidance of gossip and conjecture and by what is indeed rare among those who have written on the subject, the author's insistence that he has no secrets to reveal, no theory concerning the relationship, no proof that Swift and Stella were or were not married. What Mr. Davis presents is a study of documents, the letters, essays, and poems which Swift wrote to and about Stella; and it is refreshing to find that from this sensible and objective consideration of the documents Swift and Stella emerge in a relationship that is consistent with Swift's complexity as a normal human being and wholly understandable without recourse to theories of consanguinity or impotence or insanity. In view of the temptations it is striking how persistently Mr. Davis is guilty of being unmelodramatic and how cautiously he follows his initial presumption, that all that can be validly reconstructed of the relationship must rest on the documents. The cogency of this presumption is the more obvious when one considers that Stella exists almost wholly by virtue of what Swift has written to and about her. She is hardly more than a series of deductions from Swift's words, which constitute the source of our knowledge of her bad eyes, the books she read, the people she visited, her illness — in short, of her whole personality.

It is logical therefore that Mr. Davis should attempt to see Stella from Swift's angle of vision; thus he schematizes the study according to "certain tones recurring either separately or blended variously together" in the relevant documents, specifically satire, comedy, and sentiment — tones which are, as a matter of fact, dominant throughout Swift's works and which in a sense are the embodiments of Swift's characteristic responses to life in general. Mr. Davis begins by presenting the Stella of another writer, Sir Philip Sidney's, and her role of exalted romance, and traces briefly the seventeenth-century reaction against romantic love poetry and the romantic idea of woman. Swift, he believes, must be viewed in continuity with this reaction, but with certain differences in his view of woman from the cynical Cavalier and the rake of Restoration comedy as well as from the Puritan with his insistence on woman's submissiveness. There is in Swift "a new view of woman, unromantic but not unpleasant. She is able to take her place in the world on equal terms, a free,

intelligent gentlewoman, worthy of man's highest regard and friendship whether within or without the bounds of holy matrimony." Such is Swift's image, Mr. Davis contends, of an English gentlewoman, one who can move with ease and urbanity in an enlightened and civilized society; and in some such terms he thought of Stella, of her role in society, and of her relationship to him. Here it is that satire and comedy function. If I interpret Mr. Davis correctly, he thinks that satire is both an antecedent condition and a concomitant of comedy in the Swift-Stella relationship. Swift's satiric bent countenanced no romantic delusions and nonsense and at the same time provided the pleasant ridicule and good-humored raillery to be tempered by the comic spirit, the wit and urbanity that made it possible, in the words of St. Évremond, for a man and a woman to enjoy a "pleasing and reasonable friendship that has none of the uneasiness of love." If this suggests lack of warmth, the impression is false. Certainly there was no extravagant emotionalism or language of the courts of love, but there were tenderness and affection, deep though controlled, and what must have been most satisfying of all to Swift and Stella, selflessness, identification of interests, and complete understanding. This study will not satisfy those who insist on final answers, nor those who persist in viewing Swift in sensational and romantically theatrical terms; but it will be welcomed by those who would prefer to see a careful definition of the boundaries at which scholarship ends and speculation — pleasant as it may be — begins. — LOUIS A. LANDA.

The Drapier's letters and other works, 1724-1725. (The prose works of Jonathan Swift. Edited by Herbert Davis. Vol. X.) Oxford: Blackwell, 1941. Pp. xxxi + 222.

Rev. by Harold Williams in *RES*, XVIII, 354-56; in *TLS*, Feb. 7, p. 70.

Gove, Philip Babcock. "Gildon's 'Fortunate shipwreck' as background for *Gulliver's travels.*" *RES*, XVIII (1942), 470-78.

A cautious and well qualified argument that Swift knew and was influenced by *The fortunate shipwreck.*

Gulliver's travels, 1726. With an introduction by Harold Williams. (The prose works of Jonathan Swift. Edited by Herbert Davis. Vol. XI.) Oxford: Blackwell, 1941. Pp. xliv + 316.

Rev. by W. D. Taylor in *RES*, XVIII, 356-58.

Karpman, Ben. "Neurotic traits of Jonathan Swift, as revealed by 'Gulliver's travels.'" *Psychoanalytic review*, XXIX (1942), 26-45, 165-84.

Dr. Karpman believes that *Gulliver's travels* "may be viewed as a neurotic phantasy with coprophilia as its main content." His conclusions are as follows: *Gulliver's travels* "furnishes abundant evidence of the neurotic makeup of the author and discloses the presence in him of a number of perverse trends indicative of fixation at the anal-sadistic stage of libidinal development. Most conspicuous among those perverse trends is that of coprophilia, although the work furnishes evidence of numerous other related neurotic characteristics accompanying the general picture of psychosexual infantilism and emotional immaturity, along with a great deal of emotional ambivalence connected with the varied expression of misanthropy and misogyny." Swift scholars may be interested in knowing that among the "numerous other related neurotic characteristics" are mysophilia, mysophobia, urophilia, voyeurism, sadism, masochism, exhibitionism, and compensatory potency reactions. One error in fact, which in no way invalidates Dr. Karpman's conclusions, may be noted: Ford's *'Tis pity she's a whore* is ascribed to Wycherley.

Landa, Louis A. "*A modest proposal* and populousness." *MP*, XL (1942), 161-70.

An interpretation of *A modest proposal* in the light of eighteenth-century mercantilist theories of population, particularly the widely prevalent assumption that a large population is desirable on economic grounds, commonly expressed in contemporary economic treatises in the form of a maxim: people are the riches of a nation.

Maxwell, J. C. "Demigods & pickpockets: the Augustan myth in Swift and Rousseau." *Scrutiny*, XI (1942), 34-39.

Some parallels in Swift and Rousseau to show the "use to which the notion of classical antiquity is put by two of the most notable dissidents of the age." The chief point is that the widespread, unhistorical reverence for the Augustan age of Rome among their contemporaries amounted to a "myth" which both authors used to good purpose in attacking society. The prestige of the Augustan past was such that it became, even when the symbols representing it were almost devoid of content, a standard by which the shortcomings of contemporary society could be measured.

Neumann, J. H. "Jonathan Swift and English pronunciation." *Quarterly journal of speech*, XXVIII (1942), 198-201.

Westgate, R. I. W., and MacKendrick, Paul L. "Juvenal and Swift." *Classical journal*, XXXVII (1942), 468-82.

Points out "the likeness of the two men's minds, the similarity of their reactions to their environments." Adds nothing to Swift scholarship.

Sir William Temple

Woodbridge, Homer E. *Sir William Temple: the man and his work.* New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1940. Pp. xii + 361. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 223.

Rev. by Clara M. Kirk in *MLN*, LVII, 219-21; by Hoyt Trowbridge in *MP*, XXXIX, 323-24.

James Thomson

"James Thomson, from a hitherto unpublished crayon portrait by William Aikman." *TLS*, Aug. 29, 1942, pp. 421, 429.

The portrait is reproduced on p. 429 and discussed on p. 421. For discussions of whether the portrait is of Thomson see "Portraits of Thomson" and "A century of error," *TLS*, Sept. 26, p. 470; Stanley Cursiter, "A Thomson portrait," *TLS*, Nov. 7, p. 547, and cf. Eric S. Taylor, *ibid.*; Stanley Cursiter, *TLS*, Nov. 28, p. 583.

Linck, Orville Francis. "Benevolism in the works of James Thomson." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations submitted to the Graduate School of Northwestern University . . . for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, June-August, 1941* (Chicago and Evanston: Northwestern University, 1942), pp. 23-28.

McKillop, Alan Dugald. *The background of Thomson's Seasons.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, [1942]. Pp. vii + 191.

Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 19, p. 618.

The past quarter-century has seen the publication of a considerable number

of important works on the history of ideas in eighteenth-century literature, as well as several special studies of Thomson. Utilizing these, and adding valuable discoveries and interpretations of his own, Mr. McKillop has produced an illuminating volume on Thomson's thought, or at least on several of the most important heads of Thomson's thought, as exhibited primarily in *The seasons*, but to some extent in the minor poems, especially *Liberty*.

Without benefit of very much in the way of bibliographical material to guide him, Mr. McKillop has been astonishingly successful in tracking down specific passages which have clearly influenced *The seasons*. Almost never does he make a claim of this kind which the reader is disinclined to grant. One exception may be the connection of *Spring*, ll. 76-84, with the *Spectator* No. 387 (see pp. 57-58): the idea is not uncommon, and the verbal parallelism is not very marked. In all four chapters, which deal with Thomson's general philosophy, his interest in science, and his attitudes toward primitivism (whether connected with ancient times or remote places) this new material demonstrates a greater extent and variety in Thomson's reading than has been shown before. Especially interesting is the analysis of the changes in Thomson's thought, or, more frequently, the changes in emphasis, which took place during the successive revisions of *The seasons*. Altogether, the book intensifies the impression of the boundless and rather uncritical hospitality of Thomson's eclectic mind to new ideas, although it does show that occasionally even he recognized the hopeless irreconcilability of two conflicting theories. — ARTHUR E. CASE.

[Taylor, Eric S.] "James Thomson's library." *TLS*, June 20, 1942, p. 312.

Cf. E. H. W. Meyerstein, *TLS*, July 4, p. 336.

"After a disappearance of nearly a century, the sale-catalogue of Thomson's furniture and library has at last come to light in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow." This important announcement is here made by a correspondent, Mr. Eric S. Taylor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who now permits the use of his name and who has generously helped me, through the good offices of the University of Edinburgh Library, to obtain a photostatic copy of the catalogue. Taylor's closely packed article gives an excellent description of this material and refers by author or title to 92 of about 250 named works. He will no doubt proceed to further analysis and interpretation of Thomson's reading. With his permission, however, I am enabled to restate some of the conclusions suggested by this list, and to comment on a few points connected with *The seasons*.

These are the works that Thomson happened to keep or to acquire in his later years. Taylor points out that most of them are dated after 1730, that is, after the completion of early versions of *The seasons*, and wisely adds that we must not "construct any theories upon the absence of a particular book from the list." For a few works it can be shown that Thomson must have used editions earlier than those here recorded. At the end of the catalogue Andrew Millar, the bookseller who was conducting the sale, asks gentlemen to return "any Books of Mr. Thomson's." And as books were absent by chance, so they might be present by chance; thus Thomson was likely to have almost any book published by his friend Millar. When all reservations have been made, however, this new evidence is extremely valuable.

The 250 titles may be roughly divided as follows: classics and ancient history, 55; travel and geography, 42; English literature, 40; French, 20; Italian, 19; science, 16; fine arts, 10; modern and miscellaneous history, 9; politics, 5; philosophy, 5; religion, 5; husbandry and gardening, 4; miscellaneous, 20. The catalogue gives place and date of publication, and classifies the books by size, thus making it usually possible to identify editions. Dates given below are as in the catalogue. English literature is greatly increased by other items, 15 "English Plays and Poetry" octavo and duodecimo, 52 "Quarto Pamplets, mostly Poetry," and 30 "Folio Pamphlets, mostly Poetry." An entry of 58 "English Pamphlets, mostly Political" shows that the count for politics is not full. Taylor points out that there are very few Greek texts, but more French and Italian than one might expect. My count for travel and geography is

enlarged by including some histories, such as Campbell's *Spanish America* (1741), Brockwell's *Portugal* (1726), Du Halde's *China* (1739), and Kaempfer's *Japan* (1738); the poet's interest in such works may fairly be called geographical. Among works in this group certainly used in *The seasons* are Gordon's *Geography anatomised* (1735), Maupertuis' *Figure of the earth* (1738), Lockman's *Travels of the Jesuits* (1743), Martin's *Description of the Western Islands* (1716), and Varenius' *Geography* (1734). The appearance of a title sometimes helps to determine the exact channel by which current information reached Thomson: thus material assembled in Lockman probably gives the immediate source of the passages in *Summer* on Abyssinia and the Nile.

Taylor notes that "the great scientists and naturalists of Thomson's day are not represented." There are a few technical works — a translation of Boerhaave's *Chemistry* (1735), Diemerbroek's *Antatomy* (1694), and a few other medical books. The count for science includes physico-theology; indeed, separate figures for philosophy, science, and religion are perhaps misleading. Though we do not find the well-known manuals of Ray and Derham, here are the less familiar Newtonian works of Andrew Baxter, *An enquiry into the nature of the human soul* (1733 and 1738, correcting a misprinted date in the catalogue) and *Matho* (1745, 1746), and also the later English version of Pluche's *Spectacle* as *Nature delineated* (1740). Thomson certainly used Pluche, and at least two other books in this short list, Mead's *Discourse concerning pestilential contagion* (1744) and Burnet's *Theory of the earth* (1726). Though, broadly speaking, natural science is more fully represented than metaphysics, theology, or ethics, Thomson used such science as he had largely in the service of natural religion. He would not be disposed to keep apart from science the influence of two notable works in his library, Shaftesbury's *Characteristics* (1732) and Wollaston's *Religion of nature delineated* (1738). The dates of these editions do not mean that such writers reached Thomson late.

Two minor groups deserve more comment than can be offered here — the works on the fine arts (along with the catalogue of prints and drawings) and the small but interesting group of works on husbandry and gardening. Taylor suggests the influence of Bradley's *Husbandry* (1727) on *Spring*; the influence of another work of Bradley's not in the catalogue, *New improvements of planting and gardening* (1717-18), can be demonstrated. Miller's *Gardeners dictionary*, which Thomson owned, may have been the intermediary, or more probably Thomson read both Miller and the *New improvements*. — ALAN D. MCKILLOP.

Wells, John Edwin. "Thomson's *Agamemnon* and *Edward and Eleonora* — first printings." *RES*, XVIII (1942), 478-86.

Wells, John Edwin. "Thomson's *Britannia*: issues, attribution, date, variants." *MP*, XL (1942), 43-56.

Richard Tickell

Tickell, Richard. *Anticipation.* With an introduction, notes, and a bibliography of Tickell's writings, by L. H. Butterfield. New York: King's Crown Press, 1942. Pp. 120.

A political satire of 1778, largely concerned with attitudes in Parliament toward the war in America.

Thomas Traherne

Traherne, Thomas. *Of magnanimity and charity.* Edited with an introduction by John Rothwell Slater. New York: King's Crown Press, 1942. Pp. xvi + 20.

Two chapters from *Christian ethicks* (1675).

Abraham Tucker

(See *Joseph Butler*)

Edmund Waller

Shepherd, T. B. "The poetry of Edmund Waller." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, July, 1942, pp. 263-68.

Horace Walpole

Gray, W. Forbes. "Horace Walpole & Wm. Robertson." *TLS*, March 14, 1942, p. 132.

Reproduces "extracts from Walpole's correspondence with Robertson which have not hitherto seen the light of day and which deal for the most part with his 'History of Scotland'."

Cf. Catherine Carswell, *TLS*, April 25, p. 211.

Horace Walpole's correspondence with George Montagu. Edited by W. S. Lewis and Ralph S. Brown, Jr. (The Yale edition of Horace Walpole's correspondence. Edited by W. S. Lewis. Vols. IX and X.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941.

Rev. by Charles H. Bennett in *JEGP*, XLI, 386-88; by Dora Mae Clark in *AHR*, XLVII, 846-47; by Herbert Davis in *Yale review*, XXXI, 611-13; in *TLS*, July 11, p. 342.

Joseph Warton

Sadler, Ernest A. "Joseph Warton to William Hayley." *N&Q*, CLXXXII (1942), 189.

Text of a letter of 1784.

Isaac Watts

(See *Charles Wesley*)

Charles Wesley

Manning, Bernard L. *The hymns of Wesley and Watts: five informal papers.* London: Epworth Press, 1942.

Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 3, p. 484.

Rattenbury, J. Ernest. *The evangelical doctrines of Charles Wesley's hymns.* London: Epworth Press, 1941. Pp. 365. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 224.

Rev. by S. Leigh Hunt in *Evangelical quarterly*, XIV, 151-55; by C. S. Phillips in *Theology*, XLIV, 112-13.

William Wycherley

Avery, Emmett L. "*The country wife* in the eighteenth century." *Research studies of the State College of Washington*, X (1942), 142-72.

The title of Mr. Avery's study indicates with reasonable exactness the material with which he has dealt, though in two respects it is slightly misleading: the study actually begins with the stage history of *The country wife* at its first performance in 1675, and it factually is confined to an account of this stage history and of the newspaper and periodical comments and reviews up to the end of the eighteenth century. No attention is paid to any other type of criticism or opinion. Since, however, there is little cause to suspect that such views would differ substantially from those presented, Mr. Avery may be

justified in tacitly ignoring them. His monograph, in any case, affords an interesting sidelight on the conception of comedy, both Restoration and eighteenth-century, during the period.

The study is divided into three main sections: the first is devoted to the stage and journalistic history of Wycherley's original version of the play from 1675 to 1753; the second concerns the two-act farce adaptation made by James Lee, which held the stage from 1765 to 1787; and the third deals with the full-length adaptation made by David Garrick under the new title of *The country girl* and performed from 1766 to 1800. There is also an appendix listing all the eighteenth-century performances of the three versions, so far as these performances are known. The information accumulated through this process allows Mr. Avery to draw several conclusions, some of them anticipated but others less expected.

The general moral and "utilitarian" approach to literature, even to comedy, in the eighteenth century is a familiar theme. The conflict between "true" comedy and "sentimental" comedy has been thoroughly investigated, and the "reform" of the theater has been well discussed. It is no surprise to find many publicists and theater-goers in the early part of the century adopting the attitude and something of the methods of our Legion of Decency. What is more surprising, however, if one may safely judge from the history of *The country wife*, is to discover how relatively ineffectual the efforts of the reformers were. The continuation of Restoration taste into the eighteenth century by a considerable part of the playgoing public has of course been realized, but it is at least interesting to know that *The country wife* in a practically unexpurgated form was finding more or less of an audience until past the middle of the century. It was, then, the last third of the century, when the conflict between "true" and "sentimental" comedy reached its height and the sentimentalists were at least superficially put to rout, which saw the elimination of Horner and Quack and the considerable modification of the parts of Pinchwife, Mrs. Pinchwife, Dorilant, and others. As Mr. Avery puts it: "In Lee's version the problems of marriage, lovers, wives, and husbands are still to the fore, but the emphasis is upon the improvement of the relations between Margery and Pinchwife, not upon the intrigue itself and the entertainment resulting from it." In Garrick's version, on the other hand, "the emphasis is not so much upon marriage as upon the romantic endeavor of a young girl and a young man to escape the domination of her guardian and to be married."

Thus Wycherley was at last bowdlerized and the moralists had their way. It is some satisfaction to report, however, that many of the better critics were far from pleased with the result as comedy, though Garrick's prettified version had a fairly successful stage history because of the opportunity it provided him to bring out new young actresses in the role of the heroine. Unfortunately it was not Wycherley's fate to fall even into such hands as Vanbrugh did, when Sheridan cleaned up *The relapse* and presented it to his more "refined" audience as *A trip to Scarborough*. — ARTHUR H. NETHERCOT.

Edward Young

Hanson, T. W. "Richard Edwards, publisher." *TLS*, Aug. 8, 1942, p. 396.

On the publisher of the edition of *Night thoughts* illustrated by Blake.

Pettit, Henry. "The text of Edward Young's letters to Samuel Richardson." *MLN*, LVII (1942), 668-70.

On the imperfections of the text in the collected editions of Young.

VI. CONTINENTAL BACKGROUND

Baldensperger, Fernand. "L'heureux Paradoxe de Madame de Sévigné: sa continuité de culture." *Romanic review*, XXXIII (1942), 32-40.

Barker, Joseph Edmund. *Diderot's treatment of the Christian religion in "The Encyclopédie."* New York: King's Crown Press, 1941. Pp. 144.

Rev. by George R. Havens in *MLN*, LVII, 398-99; by J. Lough in *MLR*, XXXVII, 227-28; by Charles H. Lyttle in *Church history*, XI, 342-44; by Ira O. Wade in *Review of religion*, VI, 437-39.

Beall, Chandler B. *La Fortune du Tasse en France.* (University of Oregon monographs: studies in literature and philology, No. 4.) Eugene, Ore.: University of Oregon and Modern Language Association of America, [1942]. Pp. xi + 308.

Rev. by J. H. Whitfield in *MLR*, XXXVII, 512-15.

Bisson, L. A. "Rousseau and the Romantic experience." *MLR*, XXXVII (1942), 37-49.

Carnus, Juliette. "The cosmological system of Pierre Bayle." *Philosophy of science*, VIII (1941), 585-97.

Carnus, Juliette. "L'évolution de la notion d'evidence au XVIII[eme] siècle chez les écrivains français." *French review*, XV (1942), 487-92.

Comarnesco, Petru. "The social and ethical conceptions of Descartes." *Ethics*, LII (1942), 493-503.

Dieckmann, Herbert. "Bibliographical data on Diderot." *Studies in honor of Frederick W. Shipley* (Washington University studies, New ser.: language and literature, No. 14 [St. Louis, 1942]), pp. 181-220.

Facteau, Bernard. "An unpublished Mémoire of Fénelon with emended letter." *PMLA*, LVII (1942), 116-32.

Concerned with the progress of Jansenism.

Gaudin, Lois S. *Les Lettres anglaises dans l'Encyclopédie.* New York, 1942. Pp. xvii + 256.

Many generalizations have been made in the past as to the role played by Diderot and the other *Encyclopédistes* in the dissemination of English thought in eighteenth-century France. These have necessarily been incomplete and hypothetical since no one has hitherto had the patience and the industry to make a detailed search for references to English writers through the fifteen thousand folio pages of the *Encyclopédie.* Mrs. Gaudin has essayed the Herculean task, and the results are presented in her dissertation, which will be consulted with profit by anyone interested either in the working habits of the *Encyclopédistes* or in the growth of Anglomania in eighteenth-century France. She has read carefully, and she has checked her findings with recent scholarship on similar *enquêtes*, e.g., with those of Miss Cameron (1927), Miss Lovering (1930), Mlle La Harpe (1933), and Dr. Courtines (1938). She has in many cases discovered the direct sources of the English references and quotations: she has found, for instance, that many of the facts about prose writers derive (as might be suspected) from Chambers' *Cyclopedia*, and that practically all the quotations from English poets are taken from the extracts in Bysshe's *Art of English poetry.* The result is a valuable reference work and at the same time a persuasively written study, with four chapters devoted to poetry, drama,

fiction, and miscellaneous prose, and three chapters (over half the book) to philosophical, scientific, and religious thought.

Mrs. Gaudin — unwisely, I think — has kept all English names in the French forms as they occur in the *Encyclopédie*. "Guillaume Petty" and "Alexandre Pope" will offer no difficulty to the reader, but a reference to "M. Gilson, évêque de Londres" or "M. Swalbrook, évêque de Lichfield et de Coventry" (p. 192) will not be so easily recognized as Edmund Gibson and Richard Smalbroke. At times, too, the writing shows less familiarity with English literary history than is desirable, as when, e.g., Mrs. Gaudin groups "Vanbrugh, Farquhar et Wilson" (p. 61) among the important Restoration dramatists omitted by the *Encyclopédie*.

I note several unacknowledged borrowings in the *Encyclopédie* from the *Spectator*. The comment on *Paradise lost* (p. 24) is based on *Spectator*, No. 267; the remarks on the pleasures of sight (p. 26) are paraphrased from a letter in *Spectator*, No. 472; the "trois traductions d'un fragment sur l'amour de Sapho" in the article "Gradation" (p. 39) are from *Spectator*, No. 229; the material on Otway (p. 58) and Jaucourt's comment on Lee (p. 58) are taken from *Spectator*, No. 39; and the quotation by Le Chevalier on "la méthode" (p. 82) is derived from *Spectator*, No. 476. A few minor points. P. 5: Mrs. Gaudin notes that "Jaucourt, copiant Yart, ignorait sans doute que son collègue reproduisait l'article de Chambers . . . " Actually Chambers was copying in turn from Bysshe. P. 7n: The "Dissertation sur la poésie anglaise" in the *Journal littéraire de La Haye* is probably by Justus Van Effen rather than by Basnage de Beauval (see W. J. B. Pienaar, *English influences in Dutch literature* [Cambridge University Press, 1929], pp. 212-21). P. 27, n. 107: The reference should be to Bysshe, II, 249. Pp. 29-30: The "accolade que l'on trouve en marge dans Bysshe" is not "[pour] signaler les vers les plus représentatifs" but a printer's device for indicating triplet variations from the heroic couplet. P. 30, n. 119: The reference is to Bysshe, I, 165, "Palace of fame." P. 31: Most of the remarks on Butler are to be found also in Voltaire's comments on Butler in the *Lettres philosophiques* (ed. Lanson, II, 134-35). P. 41, line 12: Bysshe reads "tuneful bards," not "tuneful birds." P. 45: Is Jaucourt's admiration for Thomson in advance of his time? Cf. the review of Mme Bontems's translation in *Année littéraire*, 1760, I, 121-44. P. 51: The reference to "*Ferren et Porrex*" is to Sackville and Norton's *Gorboduc*. P. 66: *Robinson Crusoe* was translated in 1720 (Dottin, pp. 398-99), and Rousseau's *Emile* appeared in 1762. P. 222: The article on "Les Amitiés françaises de Hume" is by Rudolph Metz. P. 224: Horace Walpole was Fourth Earl of Orford (not Oxford). — DONALD F. BOND.

Gilbert, Dorothy Lloyd, and Pope, Russell. "The animadversions of Bishop Bossuet upon the Quakers and Quietists." *PMLA*, LVII (1942), 105-15.

Grout, Donald Jay. "The origins of the Opéra-comique." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences summaries of theses . . . for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, 1939* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), pp. 286-88.

Grubbs, Henry A. "Voltaire and rime." *SP*, XXXIX (1942), 524-44.
A discussion and criticism of Voltaire's theory and practice.

Hallett, H. F. "Some recent criticisms of Spinoza." *Mind*, LI (1942), 134-59; 223-41; 318-42.

Havens, George R. "Rousseau's First Discourse and the *Pensées philosophiques* of Diderot." *Romanic review*, XXXIII (1942), 356-59.

Hyslop, Beatrice F. "Recent work on the French Revolution." *AHR*, XLVII, 488-517.

La Harpe, Jacqueline de. *L'Abbé Laurent Bordelon et la lutte contre la superstition en France entre 1680 et 1730.* (University of California publications in modern philology, Vol. XXVI, No. 2.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1942. Pp. 123-224.

Lough, J. "D'Argenson and socialist thought in eighteenth-century France." *MLR*, XXXVII (1942), 455-65.

Maestro, Marcello T. *Voltaire and Beccaria as reformers of criminal law.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1942. Pp. xi + 177.
Rev. by Frank J. Klingberg in *AHR*, XLVIII, 95-96.

Miller, John R. *Boileau en France au dix-huitième siècle.* (Johns Hopkins studies in Romance literatures and languages, Extra Vol. XVIII.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press; Paris: Société d'édition Les Belles Lettres, 1942. Pp. 626.

Mornet, Daniel. *Histoire de la littérature française classique, 1660-1700: ses caractères véritables, ses aspects inconnus.* Paris: Armand Colin, 1940. Pp. 426.

Peyre, Henri. *Le Classicisme français.* New York: Éditions de la Maison française, 1942. Pp. 281.

Under this new title, M. Henri Peyre has expanded and rewritten his older book *Qu' est-ce que le Classicisme?* (Paris, 1933). The chapter-divisions, the main thesis, and many passages have remained unchanged, but much has been amplified and worded more sharply. The book is worth rereading, if for no other reason than the boldness with which it raises many central problems. M. Peyre dismisses the question of the meaning of "classicism in itself" as an eternal mental type, and assumes that it is best to understand the term as referring to the general characteristics of the classical writers of the French seventeenth century. Thus French classicism need not be defined merely in terms of opposition to romanticism, nor need too much attention be devoted to the critical theories current at the time, as they are only remotely related to the actual practice of the French classical writers. M. Peyre argues that French classicism is wrongly characterized by terms such as "rationalist," "intellectualist," "formalistic." French classicism rather represents a synthesis of feeling and intellect, of sentiment and reason. That the influence of classical antiquity on French classicism has been extremely overrated is the thesis which M. Peyre had already documented in his *L'Influence des littératures antiques sur la littérature française moderne* (New Haven, 1941; cf. *PQ*, XXI [1942], 246). "It is better to give up looking for a classical epoch and a classical spirit exactly comparable to ours in the fifth or first centuries B. C." (p. 176). Also the "classicist" movements in other European countries have little in common with French classicism, and recent French neo-classicism misunderstands and narrows down the genuine classicism of the seventeeth century, which was a unique phenomenon, possible only at that precise moment in history. A very useful *bibliographie raisonée* is added in which we find refreshingly pungent opinions on many well-known English discussions of classicism (Grierson, Quiller-Couch, Ifor Evans, Sherard Vines).

Much of this is excellent and needed saying. There is much truth in M. Peyre's refutation of the current easy parallels and analogues, e.g., between classicism and the baroque; and even the statement about the "persistent autonomy behind all superficial influences of each important European literature" (p. 183) can be welcomed as a somewhat exaggerated reaction against the excesses of "general" literature. But M. Peyre has frequently overshot his mark or dismissed difficult problems far too easily. In the discussion of the rules, for instance, M. Peyre argues eloquently in favor of restrictions and discipline in literature generally, without facing the crucial question of the objections against the particular nature of the rules. The arguments against the dependence of French classicism on antiquity seem also frequently specious. Surely the fact that the classicists neither went nor desired to go to Greece as the Romantics did does not refute their love of Greek literature (p. 115). The Turkish wars (in 1683 Vienna was besieged), Turkish rule in Greece, the difficulties of traveling, the lack of interest in mere landscape and ruins account for their presumed indifference quite sufficiently. Negatively, however, M. Peyre succeeds in setting off French classicism from other similar movements well enough, but he fails precisely in his main task: the actual description of the achievement and uniqueness of French classicism in any positive terms. M. Peyre operates only with the usual sets of contraries such as intellect and sentiment, which are, according to his theory, synthesized by the French classicist. He has constantly to fall back on a string of oxymorons such as "voluptous order, audacious clarity, cerebral sensuality" (p. 228), formulas which seem to me to have all the vices of the old opposition between classicism and romanticism. They remind us forcibly of M. Cazamian's theory expounded in his half of the Legouis-Cazamian *Histoire de la littérature anglaise*, which is built around these dichotomies and leads up to one grand climax: the synthesis of romanticism and classicism in the equilibrium of the Victorian Age. The very fact that such different ages as that of Victorianism and French classicism can be described by the same formulas seems to me to discredit these contraries and their synthesis. Surely the usefulness of such terms must depend upon their power of making distinctions. Admittedly, it is a difficult problem to characterize a whole group of highly individual authors in general terms. One might well despair of reducing Molière and Pascal to a common denominator. But some more satisfactory criteria than these simple opposites could be found. The principles enunciated in Wölfflin's *Principles of the history of art* and their application to literature by Strich and Walzel are, like M. Peyre's terms, open to objection on the ground of being simple dichotomies; but these authors have, at least, developed concrete descriptive criteria which allow them to handle actual documents with an increased acuteness of perception. The fatal objection to terms like "intellect" and "sentiment" is their remote relationship to the actual works of art: an analysis of the works themselves, even in the traditional terms of diction, imagery, meter, etc. (problems scarcely touched by M. Peyre) should lead to more fruitful oppositions than the use of criteria based on the old-fashioned faculty psychology. M. Peyre speaks also, it is true, of form and content and uses the familiar description of classicism as a perfect equilibrium of the two (p. 123). But again it is unclear why this equilibrium might not apply to the most diverse forms of art throughout history. Equilibrium, balance, synthesis of intellect and sentiment, form and content are almost meaningless terms: they do not set off Racine or Pascal, La Fontaine or Molière in any recognizable way and fail thus to describe the unique phenomenon, French classicism.

Furthermore, M. Peyre wavers in his main point of view. On the one hand he stresses this uniqueness of French classicism and the special political and social circumstances which made it possible; on the other, he cannot free himself from the traditional idea of the eternal classicism of the French, of the peculiarly French logic and clarity, or of the "native" desire for harmony, ordered moderation, and noble simplicity of the classics themselves (p. 117). Here, in the central problem of his task, M. Peyre remained content with the

old generalities and glossed over the real difficulties presented by the description and analysis of a given period in literature.

A few minor points in the chapter on classicism in other countries may be noted. "The sensual grace and pastoral freshness of certain poems of Marvell" (p. 197) are mentioned as among the most original contributions of English classicism, though Marvell's poems were written in the 1650's and can be pressed into English classicism only with great difficulty. On the same page, M. Peyre asserts that English classicism *followed* two revolutions and the philosophical and political speculations of Hobbes, Locke, and Mandeville. Mandeville's *Fable of the bees* dates from 1714 and is scarcely relevant to the rise of English classicism. Elsewhere (p. 201n.) the term "Augustan" is described as a French neologism employed by Middleton Murry and M. Baldensperger and praised as preferable to "classical" in referring to English literature. But the term is old and was used of English literature by Atterbury in 1690, by Welsted in 1724, etc. and was a commonplace in nineteenth-century English criticism. It seems to me false to say that no preceding "fougue" justified the rules and conventions introduced by Opitz into Germany (p. 184). The German sixteenth century, whatever we may think of the absolute artistic value of its work in literature, was extraordinarily productive and exuberant. Opitz directed his academic classicism against such extravagant writers as Fischart, who himself was a grotesque exaggeration of Rabelais. Heine, it seems to me, cannot be quoted as a typical romantic writer who refused to "mature" (p. 235) when the late Heine of the so-called *Matratzengruft* wrote his most audacious, most poignant and original poetry, in a manner completely different from the sentimental *Buch der Lieder*. Finally, it seems an exaggeration to say that French and English literature are the only modern European literatures which underwent continuous development since the Middle Ages (p. 191). There was never any interruption in Italian and German literary tradition, whatever changes they may have undergone, and even such a small literature as Czech has had a continuous development since the thirteenth century. — RENÉ WELLEK.

Price, E. H. "Voltaire and Montesquieu's three principles of government." *PMLA*, LVII (1942), 1046-52.

An attempt to account for Voltaire's criticism of the motivating principles of the three forms of government as they were set forth in the *Esprit des lois*.

Price, Lawrence Marsden. *Christian Heinrich Schmid and his translations of English dramas, 1767-1789.* (University of California publications in modern philology, Vol. XXVI, No. 1.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1942. Pp. ix + 122.

Rosenthal, Gertrude. "The basic theories of French classic sculpture." *Journal of aesthetics and art criticism*, No. 6 (1942), pp. 42-60.

Saintonge, Paul, and Christ, Robert Wilson. *Fifty years of Molière studies: a bibliography, 1892-1941.* (Johns Hopkins studies in Romance literatures and languages, Extra Vol. XIX.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press; Paris: Société d'éditions Les Belles Lettres, 1942. Pp. 313.

Schultz, Arthur Rudolph. "Schiller and the literature of travel."

University of Wisconsin summaries of doctoral dissertations . . . July, 1940 — June, 1941, VI (1942), 313-15.

Selden, Elizabeth. *China in German poetry from 1773 to 1833.* (Univerisity of California publications in modern philology, Vol. XXV, No. 3.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1942. Pp. ix + 141-316.

Spengler, Joseph J. *French predecessors of Malthus: a study in eighteenth-century wage and population theory.* Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, 1942. Pp. ix + 398.

Van Tieghem, Paul. "Le Roman sentimental en Europe de Richardson à Rousseau (1740-1761)." *Revue de littérature comparée*, XX (1940), 129-51.

Van Tieghem's valuable though scattered studies of the eighteenth century sentimental novel show how much we need a systematic history of the subject from the point of view of the *comparatiste*. Prinsen's *De Roman in de 18de Eeuw* is useful but not entirely satisfactory. Even Van Tieghem's highly competent work shows how hard it is to control the material. The literature of the subject abounds in dogmatic statements about influences; a recent and striking example is Liljegren's *English sources of Goethe's Gretchen tragedy* (1937). We are perhaps close to a general understanding about the nature of Richardson's influence, yet it is still possible for a careful scholar like Van Tieghem to make statements about Richardson's direct influence upon Sarah Fielding which it would be hard to support. Gellert's *Schwedische Gräfin* can hardly be called Richardsonian, and Van Tieghem recognizes this, but he does not consider the possibility that this work may be Prévostian. Another difficulty is the chaotic state of bibliography: thus Van Tieghem takes La Place's *Orpheline anglaise* (really a translation of the English *Charlotte Summers*) as an adaptation of Sarah Fielding's *David Simple*, and considers Prévost's translation of Mrs. Sheridan's *Sidney Bidulph* to be a French original. Crébillon's *Heureux orphelins* is treated as a direct imitation of Richardson, whereas it is based on Eliza Haywood's *Fortunate foundlings* plus the *Orpheline anglaise*. The minor fiction of the period lures us into bibliographical thicket, or else invites us to hasty generalization. — ALAN D. MCKILLOP.

Waterman, Mina. *Voltaire, Pascal, and human destiny.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1942. Pp. xvi + 130.

Rev. by Albert Guérard in *Romanic review*, XXXIII, 393; by Charles H. Lyttle in *Church history*, XI, 341-42.

Weinberg, Bernard. "Scaliger versus Aristotle on poetics." *MP*, XXXIX (1942), 337-60.

Important for the background of neoclassical literary criticism.

Wolff, Hans M. "Der junge Herder und die Entwicklungsidee Rousseaus." *PMLA*, LVII (1942), 753-819.

Wonderley, Anthony Wayne. "The origins of pessimism in German literature of the early eighteenth century." *University of Wisconsin summaries of doctoral dissertations . . . for July, 1940 — June, 1941*, VI (1942), 316-18.

Zoff, Otto. *The Huguenots: fighters for God and freedom.* New York: L. B. Fischer, 1942. Pp. 340.

1944

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1800: A CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

By Arthur Friedman and Louis A. Landa
The University of Chicago

This bibliography attempts to list the more significant books, articles, and reviews[1] published during the year 1943, together with some of earlier dates that were omitted from previous bibliographies in this series. Since there is often a great interval between the publication of a scholarly work and reviews of it, we have not hesitated to list again such earlier works as have been the subject of important reviews in the current year. We are indebted to the following for contributing reviews: Emmett L. Avery, Gerald Eades Bentley, James L. Clifford, David Daiches, Reginald Harvey Griffith, Edward Niles Hooker, Helene Maxwell Hooker, Henry Clinton Hutchins, Alan D. McKillop, Dougald MacMillan, Allardyce Nicoll, Warren Hunting Smith, Hoyt Trowbridge, René Wellek. Thanks are also due to Sarah M. Harris for aid in collecting material.[2]

CONTENTS

I. Bibliographies and Bibliographical Studies 142
II. Political and Social Background 144
III. Philosophy, Science, and Religion 148
IV. Literary History and Criticism 150
V. Individual Authors 155
VI. Continental Background 182

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR *American historical review*
EHR *English historical review*
ELH *ELH, A journal of English literary history*
JEGP *Journal of English and Germanic philology*
JHI *Journal of the history of ideas*
JMH *Journal of modern history*
MLN *Modern language notes*
MLQ *Modern language quarterly*

[1]The year of a review is 1943 unless otherwise specified.

[2]The editors will be grateful to scholars in the field for reprints or notices of their publications.

MLR *Modern language review*
MP *Modern philology*
N&Q *Notes and queries*
PMLA *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
PQ *Philological quarterly*
RES *Review of English studies*
SP *Studies in philology*
TLS *Times literary supplement* (London)

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

Babcock, Robert W. "Francis Colman's *Register of operas*, 1712-1734." *Music & letters*, XXIV (1943), 155-59.

Baugh, Albert C., with the assistance of Allan G. Chester and Matthias A. Shaaber. "American bibliography for 1943: English language and literature." *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 1195-1242.

Bond, Donald F. "Anglo-French and Franco-American studies: a current bibliography." *Romanic review*, XXXIV (1943), 154-72.

Burnett, Virginia S. "Seventeenth-century English newspapers and periodicals." *Journal of the Rutgers University Library*, VII (1943), 9-27.
An annotated bibliography of the Rutgers holdings.

Chapman, R. W. "Individual binding." *Library*, 4th ser., XXIII (1943), 197-98.

Craig, Hardin (gen. ed.). "Recent literature of the Renaissance." *SP*, XL (1943), 257-366.

Deutsh, O. E. "Music bibliography and catalogues." *Library*, 4th ser., XXIII (1943), 150-70.

Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1942-1943. No. 10. Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries. Edited by Edward A. Henry. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1943. Pp. xiii + 110.

Evans, Frank B., III. "Platonic scholarship in eighteenth-century England." *MP*, XLI (1943), 103-10.
Contains (pp. 108-10) "A list of the editions and English translations of Plato from 1670 to 1804."

Francis, F. C. "Recent bibliographical work." *Library*, 4th ser., XXIII (1942), 108-26.
A paper "intended to give some account of bibliographical work in progress and to relate it to what has been done in the last few years."

French, J. Milton. "Seventeenth-century English newsbooks." *Journal of the Rutgers University Library*, VII (1943), 1-8.
A description of the Rutgers holdings.

Friedman, Arthur, and Landa, Louis A. "English literature, 1660-1800: a current bibliography." *PQ*, XXII (1943), 125-88.

Graham, Walter (ed.). "The Romantic movement: a selective and critical bibliography for the year 1942." *ELH*, X (1943), 1-25.

Gray, W. Forbes. "The John Lee collection." *TLS*, June 19, 1943, p. 300; June 26, p. 312.
Manuscript material relating to Scottish literati in the later eighteenth century recently acquired by the National Library of Scotland.

H., A. M. "The *Annual register*: a bibliographical note." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 99-100.
Lists the publishers since the beginning in 1758.

Hazen, A. T. *A bibliography of the Strawberry Hill Press, with a record of the prices at which copies have been sold.* Together with a bibliography and census of the detached pieces, by A. T. Hazen and J. P. Kirby. New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1942. Pp. 300. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 127.
Rev. by G. L. M. in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXXVII, 236-38; by George P. Winship in *MLN*, LVIII, 636-38; in *TLS*, Sept. 11, p. 444.

Jaryc, Marc. "Studies of 1935-1942 on the history of the periodical press." *JMH*, XVI (1943), 127-41.

McDowell, R. B., and others. "Writings on Irish history; with addenda, 1940." *Irish historical studies*, III (1943), 297-318.

MacPike, E. F. "English, Scottish, and Irish diaries, journals, commonplace-books, etc., 1550-1900: a bibliographical guide to selected materials." *Bulletin of bibliography and dramatic index*, XVII (1943), 213-15.
Part II. The first part appeared in 1942.

Morgan, William Thomas. *A bibliography of British history (1700-1715), with special reference to the reign of Queen Anne.* Vols. IV and V (with Chloe Siner Morgan). Bloomington, Indiana, 1941, 1942.
Rev. by Violet Barbour in *AHR*, XLVIII, 327-28; by Godfrey Davies in *Library quarterly*, XIII, 174-75; by Laurence Hanson in *Library*, 4th ser., XXIII (1942), 146-48; by James J. Kortendick in *Catholic historical review*, XXIX, 249-50; by James R. Sutherland in *RES*, XIX, 427-30; by Mark A. Thomson in *MLR*, XXXVIII, 148-49.

Pearce, Ethel. "*The Larpent plays*: additions and corrections." *Huntington Library quarterly*, VI (1943), 491-94.
Corrections and additions to Dougald MacMillan's *Catalogue* (1939).

Peyre, Henri. "Ouvrages français parus depuis la guerre (Septembre 1939-Septembre 1942)." *Romanic review*, XXXIV (1943), 97-108.
See pp. 101-2 for works on the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Carl H. Pforzheimer Library: English literature, 1475-1700. 3 vols. New York: Privately printed, 1940.
Rev. by Curt F. Bühler in *Library*, 4th ser., XXIII (1942), 140-42.

"Private libraries — XXX: Sir Ambrose Heal." *TLS*, Jan. 2, 1943, p. 12.

Report on the manuscripts of the Right Honourable Lord Polwarth, C. B. E., formerly preserved at Mertoun House, Berwickshire, and now in H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh. Vol. IV. Edited by the Rev. Henry Paton. (Historical Manuscripts Commission, No. 67.) London: H. M. Stationery Office; New York: British Library of Information, 1942. Pp. liv + 366.
Diplomatic correspondence from the beginning of 1724 to the end of September 1725.

"Sixty-third critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of

science and of the history of civilization (to October 1942)." *Isis*, XXXIV (1943), 238-86.

"Sixty-fourth critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization (to June 1943)." *Isis*, XXXIV (1943), 423-62.

Wallace, Karl R. *Francis Bacon on communication & rhetoric: or the art of applying reason to imagination for the better moving of the will.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1943. Pp. xi + 277.

Contains (pp. 231-55) "Books on rhetorical theory, 1500-1700."

II. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Aiken, William H. (ed.). *The conduct of the Earl of Nottingham.* New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1941.

Rev. by F. E. Hutchinson in *EHR*, LVIII, 238-39.

Benham, Sir Gurney. "Jacobites in Essex on the accession of George I." *Essex review*, LII (1943), 137-42.

Boston, Noel. "Music in the eighteenth century village church." *Archaeological journal*, XCIX (1943, for 1942), 53-66.

Brooks, E. St. John. "Colonel William Mercer." Corr. in *TLS*, April 10, 1943, p. 175.

Establishes 1683 as the date of death of the "soldier and poet, who saw service on the Continent and in Ireland and was the author of various miscellaneous volumes."

Calkin, Homer L. "Internal Irish organizations during the eighteenth century." *Southwestern social science quarterly*, XXIV (1943), 197-213.

Campbell, M. *The English yeoman under Elizabeth and the early Stuarts.* (Yale historical publications, No. 14.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1942. Pp. 453.

Cobb, Gerald, and Webb, Geoffrey. *The old churches of London.* London: Faber & Faber, 1942.

Davenant, Charles. *Two manuscripts: I. A memorial concerning the coyn of England. November, 1695; II. A memoriall concerning credit. July 15, 1696.* With an Introduction by Abbot Payson Usher. (Johns Hopkins University reprint of economic tracts, Ser. 5, No. 4.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1942. Pp. xi + 108.

Deutsch, Otto E. "Haydn's hymn and Burney's translation." *Music review*, IV (1943), 157-62.

The Eton College register, 1441-1698. Alphabetically arranged, and edited with biographical notes by Sir Wasey Sterry. Eton: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne, and Co., 1943.

Rev. in *N&Q*, CLXXXIV, 384-85; in *TLS*, May 1, p. 212.

Fay, C. R. *English economic history, mainly since 1700.* Boston: Bruce Humphries, 1943. Pp. 253.

Fea, Allan. "Portraits of Nell Gwyn, Moll Davis, and others." *Connoisseur*, CXI (1943), 29-33.

Fletcher, F. T. H. "Montesquieu and British education in the eighteenth century." *MLR*, XXXVIII (1943), 298-306.

Fussell, G. E. "'A real farmer' of eighteenth-century England and his book, *The modern farmers guide*." *Agricultural history*, XVII (1943), 211-15.

Gahan, Robert. "Old alms-houses of Dublin." *Dublin historical record*, V (1942), 14-40.

Of interest for the charity movement in the period.

Gay, Edwin F. "Sir Richard Temple: the debt settlement and estate litigation, 1653-1675." *Huntington Library quarterly*, VI (1943), 255-91.

Gooch, G. P. "Courts and cabinets: I. Burnet and the Stuart kings; II. Burnet and William III; . . . V. Lord Hervey and George II; VI. Lord Hervey and Queen Caroline." *Contemporary review*, CLXIII (1943), 24-31, 97-105, 284-92, 350-60.

From a series of papers on famous memoirs; the others are concerned with France.

Grossman, Henryk. "The evolutionist revolt against classical economics: I. In France — Condorcet, Saint-Simon, Simonde de Sismondi; II. In England — James Steuart, Richard Jones, Karl Marx." *Journal of political economy*, LI (1943), 381-96; 506-22.

Harvey, John H. "Some notes on the family of Dampier." *Mariner's mirror*, XXIX (1943), 54-56.

Hayden, Mary. "Charity children in 18th-century Dublin." *Dublin historical record*, V (1943), 93-107.

Hayes, Richard. "Biographical dictionary of Irishmen in France." *Studies*, XXXII (1943), 235-52, 379-91.

Parts VI and VII.

Hughes, G. Bernard. "Thomas Rowlandson." *Apollo*, XXXVII (1943), 1-3.

Hughes, Rosemary. "Dr. Burney's championship of Hayden." *Musical quarterly*, XXVII (1941), 90-96.

Jenkinson, Hilary. "What happened to the Great Seal of James II?" *Antiquaries journal*, XXIII (1943), 1-13.

Jones, Harold Wellington. "Caricatures, especially medical caricatures." *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, XXI (1943), 108-18.

Touches upon Hogarth and Gillray among others.

Jones, Louis C. *The clubs of the Georgian rakes*. (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 157.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1942. Pp. xi + 259. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 134.

Rev. by Robert J. Allen in *JEGP*, XLII, 279-80; by Stanley Pargellis in *JMH*, XV, 82-83.

Jordan, W. K. *Men of substance: a study of the thought of two English revolutionaries*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, [1942]. Pp. ix + 283. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 134.

Rev. by Herbert H. Coulson in *Thought*, XVIII, 136-37; by G. H. Sabine in

Journal of economic history, III, 90-93; by Raymond P. Stearnes in *Journal of religion*, XXIII, 148-49.

Kuczynski, Jürgen. *A short history of labour conditions under industrial capitalism*, Vol. I: *Great Britain and the Empire, 1750 to the present day*. London: Muller, 1943. Pp. 272.

Lawson, Murray G. *Fur: a study in English mercantilism, 1700-1775*. (University of Toronto studies, history and economics, Vol. IX.) Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1943. Pp. xxiii + 140.

Rev. by Wayne E. Stevens in *Pacific historical review*, XII, 401-2.

Letters of a grandmother, 1732-1735: being the correspondence of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, with her granddaughter Diana, Duchess of Bedford. Edited by Gladys Scott Thomson. London: Cape, 1943.

Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 23, p. 513.

Lewis, Wilmarth Sheldon. *Three tours through London in the years 1748, 1776, 1797*. (Colver lectures, Brown University, No. 21.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941. Pp. xii + 135. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 184.

Rev. by M. D. George in *RES*, XIX, 96-97; by William Henry Irving in *MLN*, LVIII, 235-36.

Loewenberg, Albert. *Annals of opera, 1597-1940*. Cambridge: Heffer and Sons, 1943. Pp. xxiii + 879.

Rev. by Howard Taubman in *New York Times book review*, Aug. 8, p. 16.

Lough, J. "The 'Encyclopédie' in eighteenth-century Scotland." *MLR*, XXXVIII (1943), 38-40.

McCraken, J. L. "The conflict between the Irish administration and parliament, 1753-6." *Irish historical studies*, III (1942), 159-79.

Marriage bonds of the ancient archdeacony of Chester, now preserved at Chester, Part III: *1711-1715*. Edited by P. H. Lawson. London: The Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1943.

Minutes of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1671-1674. Edited by E. E. Rich, with an introduction by Sir John Clapham. Toronto: Champlain Society; London: Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1942. Pp. lxviii + 276.

Rev. by Sylvia L. Thrupp in *British Columbia historical quarterly*, VII, 301-2; in *TLS*, Sept. 4, p. 428.

Mullett, Charles F. "'A list of severall acts to be pass'd next sessions,' *c.* 1700/1." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 128-32.

A satirical list from the Ellesmere Papers in the Huntington Library.

Mullett, Charles F. "Roman precedents and British colonial policy in 1770." *Huntington Library quarterly*, VII (1943), 97-104.

Nef, John U. "The Industrial Revolution reconsidered." *Journal of economic history*, III (1943), 1-31.

Prunières, Henri. *A new history of music: the Middle Ages to Mozart*. Trans. by Edward Lockspeiser. New York: Macmillan Co., 1942. Pp. xiv + 413.

Rev. by Robert Brennan in *Thought*, XVIII, 544-45.

Quinlan, Maurice James. *Victorian prelude: a history of English manners, 1700-1830*. (Columbia University studies in English

and comparative literature, No. 155.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. x + 299. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 136.

Rev. by Charles Frederick Harrold in *MLQ*, IV, 386-88; by M. D. George in *RES*, XIX, 220-22; by William D. Templeman in *JEGP*, XLII, 137-41.

Ramsay, G. D. *The Wiltshire woollen industry in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.* Oxford University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1943.

Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 4, p. 428.

Ramsey, Robert W. "Sir George Wheler and his travels in Greece, 1650-1724." *Essays by divers hands, being the transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom*, N. S., XIX (1942), 1-38.

Reddaway, T. F. *The rebuilding of London after the Great Fire.* With a new introduction by the author. London: Cape, 1943.

Ritchie, Andrew C. *English painters, Hogarth to Constable.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1942. Pp. ix + 61.

Rev. by C. H. C. Baker in *Art bulletin*, XXV, 276-79.

Rogers, Francis. "Handel and five prima donnas." *Musical quarterly*, XXIX (1943), 219-24.

Roscoe, P. C. "Arne and *The guardian outwitted.*" *Music and letters*, XXIV (1943), 237-45.

Roy, Parimal. "The mercantilist view of money in relation to public finance." *Indian journal of economics*, XXIII (1943), 257-70.

Schlatter, Richard B. "The problem of historical causation in some recent studies of the English Revolution." *JHI*, IV (1943), 349-67.

Scholes, P. A. "George the third as music lover." *Musical quarterly*, XXVIII (1942), 78-92.

Seeber, Edward D. "The authenticity of *The voyage of Richard Castleman*, 1726." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXXVII (1943), 261-74.

Seeber shows pretty convincingly that this account of a trip to America which edified eighteenth-century readers is pieced together from other accounts.

Shepperson, Archibald Bolling. *John Paradise and Lucy Ludwell of London and Williamsburg.* Richmond, Va.: Dietz Press, 1942. Pp. 501.

Paradise was a fellow of the Royal Society and a friend of Johnson, Boswell, Mrs. Thrale, and Fanny Burney. Rev. by Edward Laroque Tinker in *New York Times book review*, Feb. 7, p. 22.

Sibley, Mulford Quickert. "Cosmopolitanism and particularist sovereignty with special reference to British thought." *Summaries of Ph.D. theses, University of Minnesota*, II (1943), 274-78.

"Part I . . . interprets certain phases of eighteenth-century thought. . . ."

Southworth, James Granville. *Vauxhall Gardens: a chapter in the social history of England.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. xii + 192. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 137.

Rev. by William O. Aydelotte in *AHR*, XLVIII, 326-27; by C. A. Moore in *MLN*, LVIII, 409; by Karl Pfeiffer in *MLQ*, IV, 247-48.

Sypher, Wylie. *Guinea's captive kings: British anti-slavery litera-*

ture of the XVIIIth century. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1942. Pp. x + 340. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 137.

Rev. by Lowell Ragatz in *AHR*, XLVIII, 401-2; by W. D. Taylor in *RES*, XIX, 431-33; by C. B. Tinker in *MLN*, LVIII, 212-14.

Tarkow, I. Naamani. "The significance of the Act of Settlement in in the evolution of English democracy." *Political science quarterly*, LVIII (1943), 537-61.

Trevelyan, G. M. *Trinity College: an historical sketch.* Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1943. Pp. vi + 122.

Rev. by Theodore Spencer in *New York Times book review*, Nov. 28, p. 38; in *TLS*, Oct. 16, p. 493.

Ullrich, H. J. "Mozart and England: his British friends and pupils." *Music review*, IV (1943), 35-44.

Whitmore, J. B. "'Dr. Worsley being dead'." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 123-28.

On Benjamin Worsley, a civil servant of the Commonwealth and Restoration.

Wright, Louis B. "The noble savage of Madagascar in 1640." *JHI*, IV (1943), 112-18.

III. PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

A., E. L. "Whitefield's three letters from Savannah." *More books*, XVIII (1943), 229.

Allen, Phyllis. "Problems connected with the development of the telescope (1609-1687)." *Isis*, XXIV (1943), 302-11.

Newton, Halley, and the Royal Society are mentioned.

Arber, Agnes. "A seventeenth-century naturalist: John Ray." *Isis*, XXXIV (1943), 319-24.

A review article on C. E. Raven's *John Ray, naturalist: his life and works* (1942).

Ashley Montagu, M. F. *Edward Tyson, M.D., F. R. S., 1650-1708, and the rise of human and comparative anatomy in England: a study in the history of science.* (Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. XX.) Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1943. Pp. xxix + 448.

Rev. by F. J. Cole in *Nature*, CLII, 611-12.

Bonno, G. "Hans Sloane et les relations intellectuelles franco-anglaises au dix-huitième siècle (d'après des documents inédits)." *Romanic review*, XXXIV (1943), 40-49.

Brown-Serman, Stanley. "The Evangelicals and the Bible." *Historical magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, XII (1943), 157-79.

Chapman, S. "Edmond Halley and geomagnetism." *Nature*, CLII (1943), 231-37.

Davis, Joe Lee. "Mystical versus enthusiastic sensibility." *JHI*, IV (1943), 301-19.

Expounds the "fundamental divergencies between Mystical and Enthusiastic Christian sensibility up until the latter part of the 18th Century" and explains "wherein the relations of these types of Christian sensibility to the development of religious thought in the 17th and 18th Centuries provides further bases for distinguishing between them in England and America."

"Defender of the faith: Dr. William Paley." *TLS*, July 3, 1943, p. 318.
A general article on the bicentenary of his birth.

Gundry, D. W. "The bi-centenary of an English divine: William Paley, 1743-1805." *Theology*, XLVII (1943), 145-50.

Hodgen, Margaret. "Sir Matthew Hale and the 'method' of invention." *Isis*, XXIV (1943), 313-18.

Kendall, James. "Some eighteenth-century chemical societies." *Endeavour*, I (1942), 106-9.

Koyre, Alexander. "Galileo and the scientific revolution of the seventeenth century." *Philosophical review*, LII (1943), 333-48.

Krapp, Robert Martin. "A note on the Puritan 'calling'." *Review of religion*, VII (1943), 242-51.
Background for eighteenth-century thought.

Lowry, Charles Wesley, Jr. "Spiritual antecedents of Anglican Evangelicalism." *Historical magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, XII (1943), 117-56.

MacPike, E. F. "Dr. Edmond Halley (1656-1741/2): bibliographical addenda." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 298-302.

Mekeel, Arthur Jacob. "The Society of Friends and the American Revolution." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1940* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), pp. 191-95.
Concerned with Quakers in both England and America.

Passmore, J. A. "The moral philosophy of Cudworth." *Australasian journal of psychology and philosophy*, XX (1942), 161-83.

Plum, Harry G. *Restoration Puritanism: a study of the growth of English liberty*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1943. Pp. ix + 129.

Raven, Charles E. *John Ray, naturalist: his life and works*. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1942. Pp. xx + 502.
Rev. by Hugh Macdonald in *RES*, XIX, 421-24; in *TLS*, Feb. 6, p. 66; in *Quarterly review*, CCLXXXI, 125-26. Cf. the paper by Agnes Arber listed above.

Sams, Henry W. "Self-love and the doctrine of work." *JHI*, IV (1943), 320-32.

Smith, Philip Allerton. "Neo-Stoicism in English prose of the seventeenth century." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1940* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), pp. 363-67.

Swabey, William Curtis. "Benevolence and virtue." *Philosophical review*, LII (1943), 452-67.
On Francis Hutcheson.

Truro, Bishop of. "The bicentenary of Sir Joseph Banks." *Fortnightly*, N. S., CMXXII (1943), 271-75.
A biographical sketch.

Willey, Basil. *The eighteenth century background: studies on the*

idea of nature in the thought of the period. London: Chatto and Windus, 1940; New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. viii + 301. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 188; XXII, 140.

Rev. by Arthur O. Lovejoy in *MLN*, LVIII, 485-87; by Melvin Rader in *MLQ*, IV, 116-18.

Zabriskie, Alexander C. (ed.) *Anglican Evangelicalism.* Philadelphia: Church Historical Society, 1943. Pp. xiv + 283.

Zabriskie, Alexander Clinton. "The rise and major characteristics of Anglican Evangelicalism in England and America." *Historical magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, XII (1943), 81-115.

IV. LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Abrams, Meyer Howard. "Romantic theories of poetry and criticism." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1940* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), pp. 331-34.

Concerned in part with the eighteenth-century background.

Alleman, Gellert Spencer. *Matrimonial law and the materials of Restoration comedy.* Wallingford, Pa., 1942. Pp. vii + 155. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 140.

Rev. by Harold F. Brooks in *RES*, XIX, 424-26 (an informative review); by George W. Stone, Jr. in *MLQ*, IV, 364-66; by Clyde T. Warren and Paul S. Clarkson in *MLN*, LVIII, 397-99; by John Wilcox in *MP*, XL, 290-91; briefly noted in *MLR*, XXXVIII, 269-70.

Alspach, Russell K. *Irish poetry from the invasion to 1798.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1943. Pp. xi + 146.

Aubin, Robert Arnold (ed.) *London in flames, London in glory: poems on the fire and rebuilding of London, 1666-1709.* New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1943. Pp. xvi + 383.

Rev. by R. K[irk] in *Journal of the Rutgers University Library*, VI, 63-64; by George Kitchin in *MLR*, XXXVIII, 257-58; in *N&Q*, CLXXXV, 328-29.

Baker, Herschel. *John Philip Kemble: the actor in his theatre.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1942. Pp. ix + 414. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 141.

Rev. by H. N. Hillebrand in *JEGP*, XLII, 291-93; by Hazelton Spencer in *MLN*, LVIII, 75-77; by Russell Thomas in *MP*, XL, 292-94; in *TLS*, Jan. 26, p. 32.

Bartley, J. O. "The development of a stock character: II. The stage Scotsman; III. The stage Welshman (to 1800)." *MLR*, XXXVIII (1943), 279-88.

Barzun, Jacques. *Romanticism and the modern ego.* Boston: Little Brown, 1943. Pp. viii + 359.

Rev. by Merle Curti in *New York Times book review*, Dec. 19, p. 9; by J. Randall, Jr., in *Journal of philosophy*, XL, 635.

Beauchamp, George Emerson. "The profession of writing in England from 1660 to 1740." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations submitted to the Graduate School of Northwestern University . . . June-August 1942,* X (1943), 12-15.

Bell, Whitfield J., Jr. "Thomas Anburey's *Travels through America*: a note on eighteenth-century plagiarism." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXXVII (1943), 23-36.

Boas, Frederick S. "The soldier in Elizabethan and later English drama." *Essays by divers hands, being the transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom*, N. S., XIX (1942), 121-56.

There is some discussion of Farquhar, Steele, and Sheridan.

Boyce, Benjamin. "News from hell: satiric communications with the nether world in English writing of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 402-37.

Colwell, W. A. "The first English translation of Wieland's *Oberon*." *PMLA*, LVII (1942), 576-82.

By James Six. Sixteen stanzas are reprinted from the *Deutsches Museum* of 1784.

Crane, R. S. "Neo-classical criticism." In *Dictionary of world literature: criticism, forms, technique*, edited by Joseph T. Shipley (New York: Philosophical Library, [1943]), pp. 193-203.

DeArmond, Anna Janney. "Some aspects of character-writing in the period of the Restoration." *Delaware notes*, Sixteenth ser. (1943), pp. 55-89.

Disher, M. Willson. "Pope's 'Angel of dulness'." *TLS*, Dec. 11, 1943, p. 595.

Concerned with the relationship of Rich to the origin of English pantomime.

Dodds, M. H. "XVIII-century theatre at Richmond, Yorks." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 166.

Cf. A. L. Cox, *ibid.*, p. 239.

Downer, Alan S. "Nature to advantage dressed: eighteenth-century acting." *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 1002-37.

There is nothing, they say, so dead as a dead actor. The medium of the actor's art is his own living body, which necessarily vanishes when his own life is extinct: nothing remains to correspond to the words of the poet or the colours of the painter.

This is true; yet the vital quality of the art of the actor and the influence which the stage in each period has on its own generation demand that we should search for any means that may be available for the recreating of the players' ghosts, if even but shadowy, from the theatres their bodies once inhabited and made gracious. For some periods adequate sources of information are not available for this process of summoning back to our times the spirits of the past, but others are so rich in record that at least some attempt may be made towards estimating their actors' gestures and tones of voice. Among these periods, the eighteenth century is one. While drama did not reach in those years the heights which it attained in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, there can be no doubt but that the players of those hundred years had outstanding quality and that this quality was fully recognized by contemporaries.

Mr. Downer has well indicated in his essay some of the ways in which, by comparing and contrasting various stage records, we may move towards an estimate of the histrionic styles of those years. Rightly, he divides the great schools of that time, not into three, but into four — the Betterton, the Cibber-Booth-Wilks, the Macklin-Garrick, and the Kemble. While perhaps he underestimates the weight of contemporary comment which proclaims each of these in turn as a realistic delineation of human passions, his analysis unquestionably

presents in excellent perspective the changes, sometimes gradual, sometimes violent, which brought the stage from the restraint of Betterton, through Booth's exaggeration and Macklin's familiarity, back to the restraint of Mrs. Siddons. His study is indeed a welcome contribution to a neglected theme and it is to be hoped that it will lead to fuller studies of this subject.

In further development of the theme, it may be suggested that additional evidence might be gained from a variety of sources largely unemployed in Mr. Downer's present survey. Daily press criticism (even although the newspapers of the time had not fully developed the art of dramatic criticism) would certainly yield some valuable material under meticulous scrutiny. Contemporary prompt books, of which the Folger Library in Washington preserves so important a collection, would almost certainly provide clues to the interpretation of classic dramas, especially those of Shakespeare. While Mr. Downer does make reference to a few illustrations of actors in their various roles, it may be suggested that a fuller examination of the iconographic evidence might provide us with significant information, particularly if an attempt were made to relate the iconographic evidence to such kinds of literary evidence as Mr. Downer adduces. One thinks here, for example, of the invaluable series of water colour sketches in the British Museum, showing Mrs. Siddons in a diversity of roles.

Above all, it would seem that a considerable service might be rendered to students of the eighteenth century, if an attempt were made to contrast and compare the various histrionic styles thus recreated with current tendencies in art and in literature. Such knowledge as we now possess would seem to indicate that this process of comparison might throw a certain amount of light on the "return to nature" theme which runs like a refrain through cultural life from 1700 to 1800. As each new school takes the place of its predecessor, we hear contemporaries lauding the new-comers' "realism" and "naturalism." The truth is, perhaps, indicated in Mr. Downer's remark to the effect that, quite probably, "Garrick has been given credit for more natural acting than he actually practised." This remark, it may be, could be applied to all, for each generation thinks its own particular brand of "realism" the ultimate in the "naturalistic" — each succeeding generation thinks its predecessors' vaunted truth to nature to be either a lie or a burlesque. What is of importance is that we, looking back over the vistas of time, should be able to assess rightly the particular approach to nature of each school and to see all of them, if possible, through the double eye of ourselves and of their contemporaries. — ALLARDYCE NICOLL.

Evans, Gwynne Blakemore. "The life and works of William Cartwright." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1940* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), pp. 342-47.

Concerned in part with Cartwright's influence on later dramatists: Shadwell, Otway, Southerne, and Congreve.

Fairchild, Hoxie Neale. *Religious trends in English poetry*, Vol. II: *1740-1780, religious sentimentalism in the age of Johnson.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1942. Pp. ix + 406. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 146.

Rev. by William Henry Irving in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLII, 100-102; by Alan Dugald McKillop in *JEGP*, XLII, 443-45; by John T. McNeill in *Journal of religion*, XXIII, 218-19; by Frederick A. Pottle in *Review of religion*, VIII, 80-84; in *TLS*, May 18, p. 234.

Foerster, Donald. "Mid-eighteenth century Scotch criticism of Homer." *SP*, XL (1943), 425-46.

Gove, Philip Babcock. *The imaginary voyage in prose fiction: a history of its criticism and a guide to its study, with an anno-*

tated check list of 215 imaginary voyages from 1700-1800. (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 152.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. xi + 445. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 191; XXII, 148.

Rev. by E. G. R. Taylor in *RES*, XIX, 430-31.

Harris, Brice. "Captain Robert Julian, secretary to the muses." *ELH*, X (1943), 294-309.

Some aspects, biographical and literary, of the career of the disreputable newsmonger who numbered among his "patrons" such noblemen as Dorset, Buckingham, Mulgrave, and Rochester. Harris prints, probably for the first time, the scandalous libel, "Old Rowley the king," for the hawking of which Julian was sentenced to a fine and the pillory. Cf. the paper by Miss Randolph listed below.

Heilman, Robert B. *America in English fiction: 1760-1800* (Louisiana State University studies, No. 33.) Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University Press, 1943. Pp. x + 480.

Hodgson, Mrs. Willoughby. "A Shakespearian forgery." *Apollo*, XXXVII (1943), 12-13.

Concerned with the Ireland forgeries, especially with the paintings.

Houghton, Walter E., Jr. "Lamb's criticism of Restoration comedy." *ELH*, X (1943), 61-72.

Hughes, Helen Sard. *The gentle Hertford: her life and letters.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1940. Pp. xiii + 506. Cf. *PQ*, XX, 140.

Rev. by Helene Maxwell Hooker in *MLN*, LVIII, 231-33.

Larrabee, Stephen A. *English bards and Grecian marbles: the relationship between sculpture and poetry, especially in the Romantic period.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1943. Pp. xi + 312.

Rev. by Douglas Bush in *JEGP*, XLII, 595-97. Chapters III and IV are concerned with the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; Chapter V is on Blake.

Macdonald, Hugh. "Another aspect of seventeenth-century prose." *RES*, XIX (1943), 33-43.

McKillop, Alan D. "The poet as patriot: Shakespeare to Wordsworth." *Rice Institute pamphlet*, XXIX (1942), 309-35.

MacLean, Malcolm Shaw. "Eighteenth-century theories of the comic." *Summaries of Ph.D. theses, University of Minnesota*, II (1943), 140-43.

Mayo, Robert D. "How long was Gothic fiction in vogue?" *MLN*, LVIII (1943), 58-64.

A study of the *Lady's magazine* as representative of popular taste.

Mizener, Arthur. "Some notes on the nature of English poetry." *Sewanee review*, LI (1943), 27-51.

In part on the eighteenth century.

Randolph, Mary Claire. "Diamond-satires in the eighteenth century." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 62-65.

Cf. *ibid.*, p. 148. On verses scratched on inn-windows.

Randolph, Mary Claire. "'Mr. Julian, secretary of the muses': Pasquil in London." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 2-6.

Cf. the article by Brice Harris listed above.

Rosenfeld, Sybil. "Some notes on the players in Oxford, 1661-1713." *RES*, XIX (1943), 366-75.

Sampson, Gregory. *The century of divine songs.* (Warton Lecture on English poetry, British Academy, 1943.) From the *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Vol. XXIX. London: Humphrey Milford, 1943.

Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 9, p. 491. On the eighteenth century.

Sarchet, Helen Cooke. "Women in English fiction of the mid-eighteenth century from 1740 to 1771." *Summaries of Ph.D. theses, University of Minnesota*, II (1943), 146-49.

Smalley, Beryl. "An anonymous poem of the eighteenth century." *RES*, XIX (1943), 70.

Prints the text.

Stoll, Elmer Edgar. "The 'real society' in Restoration comedy: hymeneal pretenses." *MLN*, LVIII (1943), 175-81.

Taylor, John Tinnon. *Early opposition to the English novel: the popular reaction from 1760 to 1830.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1943. Pp. vi + 148.

The early opposition to prose fiction is, as Taylor says in his Preface, "repetitious and persistent," and even the most zealous student can quote only representative passages from a wide field. This study is further limited to a "largely social point of view"; the novel is here considered in relation to such matters as the actual trade of authorship, the circulating libraries, feminine education, and evangelical and moralistic prejudice. Taylor has read widely and cites much fresh material, arranging it in such a way as to give a coherent and interesting picture of the social context of novel-reading from 1760 to 1830. He was of course at perfect liberty to choose this plan, but it interferes with a thorough study of the early opposition. Much of what is reported was an old story by 1760; the character of the female Quixote and the didactic objections to extreme realism and extreme idealism appear full-fledged in the seventeenth century. On the other hand, though people were still saying the same things in 1830 important changes had meanwhile taken place which are not fully or systematically recorded here. We are told that the opposition was not overcome until the appearance of the *Waverley* novels, but the sampling of opinion does not give us an actual view of this change. Thus Taylor says that the *Monthly* is "advanced" when it condemns "Timothy Touchstone's" bigoted and reactionary *Letter to the author of Waverley* (1820). Yet Hillhouse's careful weighing of the early reviews of Scott (*The Waverley novels and their critics* [Minneapolis, 1936]) shows that many contemporary critics held a theory of prose fiction which we should consider sound. It is impossible to separate a study of the novel-reading public from a discriminating consideration of opinion on different levels and from different angles. Conversations in circulating libraries, ponderous didacticism like Murray's *Morality of fiction*, the policy of the reviews, the brilliant criticism of Coleridge and Hazlitt — all must have a place but must not be put on the same footing. One difficulty is that denunciation of inferior novels and silly novel-readers shades into or is taken to be identical with denunciation of all fiction. What Taylor calls the "popular reaction" often obscures critical distinctions and goes too far in praise or blame. Nevertheless the educational literature shows, I think, that the reading of the major novelists got a good deal of official sanction; more evidence from this field would strengthen the chapter called "Women and fiction." For the generation of 1760, the opposition to the novel cannot be properly estimated without a study of the opposition to sentimentalism, a subject which is not treated here. And at the end of the century, in the generation of Jane Austen and Maria Edgeworth, an anti-sentimental program is of great importance for the theory and practice of prose fiction.

— ALAN D. MCKILLOP

The Tenbury letters. Selected and edited by Edmund H. Fellowes and Edward Pine. London: Golden Cockrell Press, 1943. Pp. 200.

Rev. in *TLS*, March 27, p. 156. A variety of letters, mostly of the late eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century. Among the literary figures represented are Crabbe, Anna Seward, Maria Edgeworth, Mrs. Chapone, Elizabeth Montagu, and Horace Walpole.

Thompson, James Westfall, and Holm, Bernard J. *A history of historical writing*, Vol. I: *From the earliest times to the end of the seventeenth century*; Vol. II: *The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1942. Pp. 674, 676.

Rev. by H. Barnes in *Library quarterly*, XIII, 152-54; by Daniel C. Knowlton in *New York Times book review*, Jan. 24, p. 33; by J. Swain in *AHR*, XLVIII, 291.

Tillotson, Geoffrey. *Essays in criticism and research.* Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1942. Pp. xxix + 215. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 150.

Rev. by Alan D. McKillop in *MLN*, LVIII, 650-51; by James Edward Tobin in *Thought*, XVIII, 151-54.

Trauger, Wilmer Kohl. "Pedagogues and pupils: a study in eighteenth-century fiction." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1940* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), pp. 373-78.

Wasserman, Earl R. "Early evidences of Milton's influence." *MLN*, LVIII (1943), 293-95.

Poems of 1712 and 1728.

Wellek, René. *The rise of English literary history.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1941. Pp. vii + 275. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 195; XXII, 150.

Rev. by Donald F. Bond in *MP*, XL, 361-63; by Elizabeth J. Sweeting in *MLR*, XXXVIII, 359.

Wiley, Autrey Nell (ed.). *Rare prologues and epilogues, 1642-1700.* London: Allen and Unwin, 1940. Pp. xlv + 358.

Rev. by J. H. Walter in *Library*, 4th ser., XXIII (1942), 144-45.

V. INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

Thomas Amory

Hong, Howard Vincent. "Thomas Amory: eccentric literary philosopher." *Summaries of Ph.D. theses, University of Minnesota*, II (1943), 134-36.

Jane Austen

Chambers, L. H. "Jane Austen's birthplace." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 318-20.

Chapman, R. W. "Jane Austen's Mr. Jefferson." Corr. in *TLS*, Feb. 20, 1943, p. 92.

Anna Letitia Barbauld

" 'Life I know not.' Mrs. Barbauld: 1743-1825." *TLS*, June 19, 1943, p. 298.

A general article on the bicentenary of her birth.

George Berkeley

Luce, A. A. "The alleged development of Berkeley's philosophy." *Mind*, LII (1943), 141-56.

Luce, A. A. "Berkeley's essays in the *Guardian*." *Mind*, LII (1943), 247-63.

Luce, A. A. "The purpose and the date of Berkeley's *Commonplace book*." *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, XLVIII, Sec. C, No. 7 (1943), 273-89.

Sir Richard Blackmore

Long, E. Hudson. "Notes on Sir Richard Blackmore." *MLN*, LVIII (1943), 585-89.

Biographical information.

William Blake

Keynes, Geoffrey. "New Blake documents: history of the Job engravings." *TLS*, Jan. 9, 1943, p. 24.

Keynes, Geoffrey. "New lines from Blake's 'Jerusalem'." *TLS*, July 10, 1943, p. 336.

Keynes, Geoffrey. "William Blake's brother." *TLS*, Feb. 6, 1943, p. 72; Feb. 13, p. 84.

Macphail, J. H. "Blake and Switzerland." *MLR*, XXXVIII (1943), 81-87.

Wolf, Edwin, 2nd. "The Blake-Linnell accounts in the Library of Yale University." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XXXVII (1943), 1-22.

Some financial records of Linnell's patronage of Blake.

James Boswell

de Castro, J. Paul. "Laetitia Hawkins and Boswell." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 373-74.

Osgood, Charles Grosvenor. "Lady Phillipina Knight and her Boswell." *Princeton University Library chronicle*, IV (1943), 37-49.

Valuable information hidden away in marginal annotations may long elude the prying scholar. A good example is the copy of the first edition of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, once the property of Cornelia Knight, and now in the Princeton University Library. The margins of these volumes, which are "scribbled over with unpublished anecdotes and reminiscences concerning Johnson and his contemporaries," have only recently been partially transcribed by a Johnsonian scholar, Mr. Osgood. He makes it clear that the glosses were probably made by Lady Phillipina Knight, mother of the more celebrated Cornelia, and wife of Sir Joseph Knight. Since Lady Knight was an intimate friend of Frances Reynolds, Sir Joshua's sister, and of Johnson's companion, Miss Williams, her judgment on people and events is of some interest to us today.

In his article Mr. Osgood begins with a brief resumé of the lives of Lady Knight and her daughter, and then gives excerpts from some of the annotations. To be sure, no startling new evidence about Johnson is included, though careful scholars will be glad of the proof that the only meeting of Johnson and Laurence Sterne occurred at Sir Joshua Reynolds' home. And the hopes of the ever optimistic literary detective will be stimulated by Lady Knight's statement that "Hawkesworth had a retentive memory, and always took occasion to slip out of the room and write down Johnson's conversations." Further anecdotes concern Boswell, Mrs. Piozzi, Miss Williams, the Garricks, Dr. Dodd, and such minor worthies as the Reverend Zachariah Mudge and Zachary Pearce. Nor are the glosses entirely devoted to members of the John-

sonian set. Lady Knight has written down an account of her acquaintance with the poet Gray and her impressions of his manner and temperament. She even included a rather dubious account of the poet Thomson and his Amanda, and his loss of temper on one occasion when they disagreed.

How much reliance can be placed in these occasional anecdotes cannot definitely be ascertained. But at least it is important that we know what and where they are. The only adverse criticism of the present article, as with any partial publication of hitherto unknown evidence, is that the reader would like to know more about the nature of those annotations not included. Some statement of the percentage of evidence printed, and of the character of the remarks not available, would have been welcomed. — JAMES L. CLIFFORD.

Powell, L. F. "Boswell's 'Life of Johnson'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 257-58.

A note and a query on the bookseller Somerset Draper.

John Bunyan

Willcocks, Mary Patricia. *Bunyan calling: a voice from the seventeenth century.* London: Allen and Unwin, 1943. Pp. 236.

Edmund Burke

Hutchins, Robert M. "The theory of oligarchy: Edmund Burke." *Thomist*, v (1943), 61-78.

Hutchins, Robert M. "The theory of the state: Edmund Burke." *Review of politics*, v (1943), 139-55.

Robert Burns

Ferguson, DeLancey. "An inedited Burns letter." *MLN*, LVIII (1943), 617-20.

Robert Burns: his associates and contemporaries. The Train, Grierson, Young, and Hope manuscripts, edited with an introduction by Robert T. Fitzhugh, with *The journal of the border tour*, edited by DeLancey Ferguson. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1943. Pp. ix + 133.

This rather miscellaneous collection of papers makes available in print for the first time some interesting primary material for Burns' biography. The Grierson notes, now in the Register House, Edinburgh, have only recently been brought to light, though their existence in a vague sort of way has long been surmised. James Grierson of Dalgoner collected his material about Burns from Burns' friend John Richmond and from other of Burns' associates and acquaintances, and what he reports is almost always authentic. Grierson also supplied much material to Joseph Train, who in turn supplied Lockhart, whose *Life* is one of the principal contributions to the tradition of Burns biography as it developed in the nineteenth century. It is interesting to trace the direct line — from a friend of Burns such as Richmond, through Grierson to Train, and so to Lockhart and from him to the modern tradition. However, not all of Grierson's material has come through these channels — largely because Train's manuscript contained some unpalatable anecdotes which nineteenth century biographers preferred to disbelieve and so ignored. And so long as the identity of Grierson remained obscure, Train's use of his material remained suspect. With the discovery of Grierson's identity and his notes, however, both men are vindicated.

Neither the Grierson nor the Train notes provide us with anything to revolutionize our view of Burns or even add substantially to our knowledge of the details of his life. Even Grierson's report of his conversation with Highland Mary's sister, though it is interesting as, in Mr. Fitzhugh's words, "the most direct link with Highland Mary on record," provides no essentially new material. Nevertheless the anecdotes and glimpses of Burns provided by both these collectors are of great interest, and substantiate the view of Burns' char-

acter and temperament which modern scholarship has developed. Indeed, everything in this book bears out a view held by many in Scottish Burns circles today — that the reader who wishes to get a first view of Burns' life and character, in some detail, should read both Franklin Snyder and Catherine Carswell — the former for his sober factual account, the latter for the essential soundness of her brilliant though undocumented interpretation.

Alexander Young's notes provide some unsympathetic but authentic views of Burns' personal relations and of the way his opinions of people were affected by his political feelings. These again bear out everything we know from other sources about Burns' temperament. The few pages by Charles Hope (later Lord Granton) give us some interesting sidelights on Nicoll, the irascible teacher at the Royal High School whose friendship with Burns has always been something of a puzzle, and on Lord Monboddo. Young's notes also give some interesting facts about Monboddo: these references remind us that it is time that some modern scholar did some further investigating into this fascinating figure.

Mr. Ferguson puts those interested in Burns further in his debt by editing the Journal of the Border Tour — or at least printing the full text (not substantially differing from that which Allan Cunningham first printed, though somewhat fuller, for Cunningham, contrary to his habit, omitted some sentences instead of adding some of his own). He uses a photostat of the original manuscript. The text, however, is printed without the commentary it ought to have and which Mr. Ferguson tells us he is unable for various reasons to provide. The full annotation of the Journal is work for the unwearying if plodding antiquary, and it is understandable why so many editors have shirked it.

These papers are all so much raw material. We are glad to have them, but we hope that some day a full study of the development of the tradition of Burns biography will be made, utilizing this material and assessing and interpreting it. Mr. Fitzhugh's introduction is a sound and well-proportioned account of the poet's character, following the lines currently accepted. It is not quite clear what function such an essay serves in a somewhat specialized scrapbook of this kind. — DAVID DAICHES

Samuel Butler

Richards, Gertrude R. B. "Butler's Hudibras." *More books*, XVIII (1943), 407-10.

Henry Carey

" 'Sally in our alley': plays of Henry Carey." *TLS*, Oct. 9, 1943, p. 490.

A general article on the bicentenary of his death. Cf. Percy A. Scholes in *TLS*, Oct. 16, p. 499, and Arthur Melville Clark in *TLS*, Nov. 13, p. 538.

Charles Churchill

Brown, Wallace Cable. "Charles Churchill: a revaluation." *SP*, XL (1943), 405-24.

William Collins

Musgrove, S. "The theme of Collins's odes." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 214-17, 253-55.

William Congreve

Hodges, John C. "The composition of Congreve's *Mourning bride*." *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 971-76.

Potter, Elmer B. "The paradox of Congreve's *Mourning bride*," *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 977-1001.

In this article Mr. Potter calls attention to a number of somewhat contradictory facts in the stage history of *The mourning bride*: in 1697 it achieved a greater success than any other of Congreve's plays at their premières; a few writers, particularly Sir Richard Blackmore, gave it high praise; it remained on the London stage for more than two hundred performances in over a hun-

dred years; in contrast, it received severe censure and little praise from the critics of both those and later times. In a sense, the play was a popular success but a critical failure. In resolving this paradox, Mr. Potter demonstrates that the seeming shift from praise to condemnation was "more apparent than real" inasmuch as Blackmore's praise was neither representative nor truly critical and few reputable critics gave the play genuine commendation. It retained its place, Mr. Potter argues, because it "was skillfully adjusted to the playhouse and to the audience for which it was written" and because it was well suited to the acting techniques: By the end of the century it had been altered to make it a better vehicle for the players and a better stage play. In tracing its stage history, Mr. Potter attributes much of its success to Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Siddons in the role of Zara. The play "prospered in the theater only so long as it served as vehicle for one or more of the great players of the century."

Mr. Potter has brought together most of the known facts concerning the stage vogue of *The mourning bride* and has given an especially good analysis of the alterations made in the acting versions. He offers data concerning the principal actors who played Osmyn, Almeria, and Zara, and their handling of these roles. He does, however, tend to neglect the dramatic notices in the newspapers, particularly discussions of *The mourning bride* in the *Public ledger*, September 28, 1771, several reviews in the *World* during 1787, 1788, and 1789, and animated arguments in the *Thespian magazine* for December, 1792, and February, March, and May, 1793. As an example of an attempt to extol the tragedy, he might have included James Boaden's remarks on it in his *Memoirs of Mrs. Siddons*. The newspaper reviews, especially, would have offered more evidence concerning the acting at specific performances, although these reviews might not have changed Mr. Potter's general conclusions.

There is some question, I believe, as to whether Mr. Potter completely supports his theory that it was the "great players" who gave the tragedy its popularity and durability, for he does not discuss some possible exceptions to his argument. For example, Mrs. Barry's success as Zara at the première did not lead to frequent performances in the decade following; even though the tragedy was fresh in the public mind, there are only two recorded performances after 1700 in which she of a certainty acted Zara. Another exception appears in the fact that, from 1731-32 to 1734-35, the tragedy was performed twenty-one times (eleven in one season) at Goodman's Fields with Mrs. Roberts, who hardly qualifies as one of the great actresses, as Zara; she was supported by Delane or Giffard as Osmyn and Mrs. Giffard or Mrs. Thurmond as Almeria, competent but not great players. In the same years Drury Lane and Covent Garden, with generally superior companies, gave the tragedy only eight times altogether. Neither does his thesis seem to explain fully why Mrs. Siddons, whose masterly handling of Zara was acknowledged by all, acted the role in London no more than nineteen times between 1783 and 1800 (never more than three times in one season), whereas during the same years lesser actresses sustained *The mourning bride* in Covent Garden for eleven performances. The difference is not so great as one would expect.

Mr. Potter's emphasis upon the player as a factor in the reputation of eighteenth century plays does raise, however, the very large problem of accounting for the retention of those plays which more or less regularly kept the stage. He implies, perhaps not consciously, that *The mourning bride* has a somewhat unusual history. There are, however, other plays with puzzling elements in their stage histories. Why did *Cato*, to which Mr. Potter refers as the first tragedy to have a more successful première than *The mourning bride*, exceed it in frequency of performance when *Cato* was not extremely well regarded, then or now, by the critics and did not call so much upon the virtuosity of the actor? Did *Tamerlane*, which held the stage long and tenaciously, do so because of its excellence, its good acting parts, or its political implications? Similar problems occur in respect to Congreve's comedies. *The double dealer* rarely came on the stage without being attacked for its licentiousness, its villainous characters, or its tendency toward being a "conversation piece,"

yet it achieved eleven performances in 1735-36 at Drury Lane in spite of a vigorous attack upon it by Aaron Hill in *The prompter* for November 11, 1735, and remained on the stage with fair regularity to near the end of the century. *The way of the world,* coolly received at first and subject to similar criticism, grew in vogue and was performed nearly as many times as *The old batchelor,* which had as many consecutive performances at its première as did *The mourning bride.* What accounts for such variations?

There is probably no single explanation for each one; Mr. Potter, I believe, leans too strongly upon the "great players" and does not give sufficient attention to the effect of the repertory system itself, especially a repertory system in a patent monopoly, upon the revival and variations in popularity of plays. The stage history of many plays on the eighteenth century stage is a cyclic one: a revival (with frequent performances) followed by a decline in performances until for one reason or another — the continual search for novelty which restores an old play, the desire to introduce a new actor in a somewhat familiar role or the desire of an established actor to undertake new roles, competition with another theater — the play is restored again. All of Congreve's plays were subject to being taken up and performed frequently for a year or two until an interest in them dwindled except for those who would relish his works over and over; after a few seasons or more, a revival animated by a new actor or by the return of a favorite or by the need for a moderately unfamiliar play in the repertory would occur. Mr. Potter is right in asserting that the "great players" had a considerable influence upon the vogue of *The mourning bride,* but in a repertory system the players, great and small, have a great effect upon the reputation of all plays. In respect to *The mourning bride* itself, there seems a question as to whether the one factor upon which Mr. Potter relies so much is sufficiently stronger than all the other elements at work in the repertory system that it will explain why Congreve's tragedy survived as long as it did. — EMMETT L. AVERY.

William Cowper

M., E. F. "William Cowper and John Johnson." *N&Q,* CLXXXV (1943), 385.

Quinlan, Maurice J. "William Cowper and the unpardonable sin." *Journal of religion,* XXIII (1943), 110-16.

Denies the usual assertion that Cowper's religious melancholy resulted from his contact with the Evangelicals.

"Sotheby's sale." *TLS,* May 22, 1943, p. 252.

A number of Cowper's books and manuscripts are mentioned.

John Cunningham

Morley, Edith J. "John Cunningham, 1729-1773." *Essays by divers hands, being the transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom,* N. S., XIX (1942), 39-52.

An attempt to reinstate "a half-forgotten versifier . . . in the niche he rightfully deserves to occupy in the temple of the English muse."

Daniel Defoe

Burch, Charles Eaton. "The authorship of *A Scots poem* (1707)." *PQ,* XXII (1943), 51-57.

Evidence for Defoe's authorship.

Moore, John Robert. *Defoe's sources for "Robert Drury's Journal."* (Indiana University publications, Humanistic series, No. 9.) Bloomington: Indiana University, [1943]. Pp. 87.

Rev. in *N&Q,* CLXXXV, 149-50.

Mr. Moore conclusively established Defoe as the author of *Robert Drury's Journal* in an important chapter of an earlier volume, *Defoe in the pillory and other studies* (1939). Now, at the suggestion of one discerning reviewer of that work, he capably undertakes a discussion of Defoe's extensive borrowings

and other source material such as oral communications and unpublished manuscripts, as well as Defoe's own works, which made the *Journal* what has been termed by an earlier editor "a most charming and interesting romance."

In a well-arranged sequence of chapters beginning with a clear statement of the Drury problem and concluding with an acute analysis of Defoe's literary craftsmanship, his constant realization of the narrative value of the dramatic scene, and his underlying sense of fact, Mr. Moore uses his extraordinary knowledge of voyage literature to round up (chap. v) some of the stray parallels to *Robert Drury's Journal* found in the *Atlas geographus* (1711-17), in Walter Hamond's (Hammond) *A paradox* (1640) as well as his *Madagascar* (1716) and in *The English pilot, the third book* (1716). He writes convincingly (chap. vi) of the source material in the earlier works of Defoe, chiefly idiomatic turns of speech, and a special knowledge of Madagascar and of pirates before 1729, the year in which the *Journal* was first published. Perhaps not as convincing is the author's attempt (chap. iii) to clarify the relationship between Drury and John Benbow, the son of a popular admiral, whose manuscript account of Madagascar left at the time of his death in 1708 in the care of his brother, William, was accidentally burned in 1714, with the conclusion that much of the information in the biographical accounts of Benbow are, in reality, based on Drury's *Journal*, Defoe having inserted the many references to Benbow, twenty-one years after the latter's death, in order to lend authenticity to his own narrative.

In his examination of Defoe's indebtedness in Drury's *Journal* to Robert Knox's *An historical relation of the island of Ceylon* and Knox's autobiographical fragment *Concerning severall remarkable passages of my life that hapned since my deliverance out of my captivity* (chap. iii) Mr. Moore, as he himself observes, is on more solid ground (perhaps admitting a tenuousness of evidence in the preceding chapter) because there was a copy of the first edition of *Ceylon* (1681) in Defoe's library (Item No. 198 in the sale catalogue of 1731). Remarking that "Knox was doubly like Drury: he not only was a captive in his own island of Ceylon, but he was afterwards seized by a native king in Drury's region of Madagascar," the author in a comprehensive comparison of these narratives points to many close and varied similarities in episode and action which show the liberal use that Defoe made of *Ceylon* and the *Autobiography*, conclusive evidence that Defoe must have "found in Knox the main source for *Robert Drury's Journal.*" That Robert Everard's *Relation* (chap. iv) was not published until 1732 in Churchill's *Voyages* does not detract from its importance as another source, for there is evidence that the manuscript, probably written in 1693 or shortly after, "might well have been accessible," as Mr. Moore suggests, "to a specialist in voyages who was intimate with printers and booksellers." The same argument refutes the objection that Everard's *Relation* (1732) was patterned after Drury's *Journal* (1729). Following the method of his discussion of Knox's *Ceylon* and the *Autobiography*, Mr. Moore by carefully chosen passages takes the reader through a maze of interesting adventures, paralleled by similarity of incidents, manners, personages, animals, and vegetables, passages which further confirm Defoe's appropriations and the artless perfection of his narrative style.

Finally, Mr. Moore selects his parallel passages so judiciously that he is able in limited space to convince the reader without overwhelming him. The chosen passages accurately reflect the extensive range of Defoe's literary debts to travel books and maps in his own library, a dukedom in itself, as well as to contemporary modes of story-telling. This, together with the efficiency of Mr. Moore's style and the accuracy of his documentation, despite the baffling mass of factual and fictional incident, makes this monograph a noteworthy contribution to the study of Defoe. — HENRY CLINTON HUTCHINS.

Moore, John Robert. "Defoe, Stevenson, and the pirates." *ELH*, x (1943), 35-60.

John Dennis

The critical works of John Dennis. Edited by Edward Niles Hooker.

Vol. II: *1711-1719*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1943. Pp. cxliv + 588.

Rev. in *TLS*, July 17, p. 342.

Dias, Mary. "A satire on John Dennis, 1711." *RES*, XIX (1943), 213-14.

In Charles Johnson's play, *The generous husband.*

John Dryden

Bottkol, J. McG. "Dryden's Latin scholarship." *MP*, XL (1943), 241-54.

An article based upon part of Mr. Bottkol's Harvard dissertation, which is of considerable interest to students of Dryden. That Dryden was familiar with certain Latin texts and commentaries we may gather from the poet's own remarks. Early in the eighteenth century William Benson tried to demonstrate how a portion of the Virgil had been affected by the work of Ruaeus. In the Oxford edition of the *Poems* Sargeaunt indicated the importance, in editing the text of the translations, of knowing the Latin texts which Dryden followed. But no comprehensive study of the translations in the light of the Latin texts and commentaries available to Dryden had been made before Mr. Bottkol undertook the job. His study shows the pains which the poet took to render the meaning of the Latin originals as carefully as the scholarship of his day would permit. Having begun the good work, Mr. Bottkol will, we hope, follow it up with a line-by-line examination of the translations, showing in detail how Dryden made use of his sources and his learning. — EDWARD NILES HOOKER and HELENE MAXWELL HOOKER.

Hathaway, Baxter. "John Dryden and the function of tragedy." *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 665-73.

Mr. Hathaway attempts to elucidate Dryden's views on purgation and the function of tragedy, and to relate them to what he takes to be the two prevailing conceptions of tragedy in Augustan criticism: the Neo-Stoic, which distrusted the passions and demanded that tragedy subdue them; and the sentimental, which urged that tragedy should increase compassion in men and thereby make them better. In his outline he fixes Heinsius as representative of the Neo-Stoic view, and concludes that Dryden was veering steadily away from the Neo-Stoic and toward the sentimental; with cartographical precision he locates Rapin's position exactly halfway between Dryden and Heinsius.

This would be all very well if the Neo-Stoic conception of tragedy and the Neo-Stoic theory of the passions were much more than a myth. But the distrust of the passions which has been taken as a characteristic of Dryden's age is hard to find in the psychology and literature of the period. Those who deplored action resulting from excess of passion, those who found vicious passions objectionable, are not Stoic by any stretch of meaning. Even Mr. Hathaway finds only French critics to illustrate the Neo-Stoic view. Were there no English? Chapelain, whom he cites as a Neo-Stoic, says merely that the utility of poetry rests in the purging of vicious passions. Corneille, whom he cites as a Neo-Stoic, says merely that tragic pity brings us in a roundabout way to purge, moderate, refine, or even uproot in ourselves that sort of passion which subjected the tragic hero to misfortune. What peculiarly Stoic quirk can be found in that? That Dryden's contemporaries hated literary enthusiasm and distrusted the passions is a hoary chimera raised by the imaginations of nineteenth-century essayists; it has haunted us long enough and the time has come to lay the apparition.

As for Mr. Hathaway's endeavor to show how Dryden modified the doctrine of Rapin and how he edged away toward the sentimental position, something needs to be said. He cites a passage from the Preface to *Troilus and Cressida*, and concludes that Dryden "stressed only the part which conceived of the purgation as a rousing of emotions"; yet in two other (uncited) passages in

the same essay Dryden follows Aristotle closely in remarking that tragedy "by moving in us fear and pity, is conducive to the purging of those two passions in our minds." He cites fragments of two sentences to show that Rapin approximates the Neo-Stoic position, but overlooks the fact that Rapin devotes all of section xviii in Part II of his *Reflections* to developing the thesis that the distinctive pleasure of tragedy "consists in the Agitation of the Soul mov'd by the Passions." He misinterprets Dryden's doctrine of poetic justice, and erroneously ties it up with a mistaken view of what Dryden meant by saying that tragedy teaches by example. Dryden obviously meant, not that tragedy teaches by setting up perfect models of moral virtue for our imitation, but that, whereas philosophy teaches by *general precepts*, tragedy teaches by showing us *particular characters*, their motives, actions, and the inevitable results of such motives and actions (cf. Ker, II, 209-10). Hence the idea has no relation to the doctrine of poetic justice. To hold that Dryden supplanted tragic fear with "concernment" is to misinterpret the meaning of the term. To Dryden "concernment" meant nothing more than that the audience must identify themselves with dramatic characters and share their emotions; it was not thought of as inconsistent with tragic fear, as one may find by reading Rapin. In short, Mr. Hathaway's conclusions are based upon mistaken ideas of Dryden's meaning, set against a false conception of the intellectual history of Dryden's age. — EDWARD NILES HOOKER.

Hooker, Helene Maxwell. "Dryden's and Shadwell's *Tempest*." *Huntington Library quarterly*, VI (1943), 224-28.

The letters of John Dryden, with letters addressed to him. Collected and edited by Charles E. Ward. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, 1942. Pp. xvii + 196. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 157.

Rev. by Hugh Macdonald in *RES*, XIX, 308-9.

Loane, George G. "Notes on the Globe 'Dryden'." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 272-81.

Additional annotation on many of Dryden's poems.

McManaway, James G. "Notes on 'A key . . . to . . . Absalom and Achitophel'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 365-66.

Montgomery, Guy. "Dryden and the Battle of the Books." *Essays and studies by members of the Department of English, University of California* (University of California publications in English, Vol. XIV, 1943), pp. 57-72.

Mundy, P. D. "The baptism of John Dryden." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 286, 352.

Cf. J. B. Whitmore, *ibid.*, p. 352.

Osborn, James M. *John Dryden: some biographical facts and problems.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1940. Pp. xiv + 295. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 203; XXII, 157.

Rev. by Edward N. Hooker in *MLN*, LVIII, 566-67.

Stallman, Robert W. "Dryden in modern poetry and criticism." *University of Wisconsin summaries of doctoral dissertations . . . for July, 1941-June, 1942*, VII (1943), 302-4.

Trowbridge, Hoyt. "Dryden's *Essay on the dramatic poetry of the last age*." *PQ*, XXII (1943), 240-50.

Trowbridge denies that Dryden can be validly charged with critical instability and inconsistency, as is commonly done by scholars who point to the enthusiastic praise of the Elizabethans in the *Essay of dramatic poetry* (1668) and the presumed general attack on them five years later in the *Essay on the dramatic poetry of the last age*. The two essays, Trowbridge maintains, are not contradictory but complementary, and different in their designs — the one con-

cerned with Elizabethan drama in the large and the other with a particular aspect of the drama. To see in the restricted scope of the *Essay on the dramatic poetry of the last age* either a general attack on the Elizabethans or a retraction of the earlier praise is to misunderstand Dryden's intention.

Wallerstein, Ruth. "Dryden and the analysis of Shakespeare's techniques." *RES*, XIX (1943), 165-85.

Wallerstein, Ruth. "To madness near allied: Shaftesbury and his place in the design and thought of *Absalom and Achitophel*." *Huntington Library quarterly*, VI (1943), 445-71.

In this substantial and well organized paper, Miss Wallerstein discusses the function of Dryden's portrait of Achitophel both in the thought and in the artistic plan of the poem. In passing, she touches briefly on other aspects of the satire, such as the portraits of Zimri and the populace, and still more rapidly, yet with fine insight, on other poems — *MacFlecknoe* and *Aureng-Zebe* in particular.

The main part of the paper (pp. 449-68) deals with the intellectual implications of the passage characterizing Shaftesbury. Miss Wallerstein agrees with earlier commentators that Shaftesbury is conceived on the analogy of Milton's Satan, as "a devil who would destroy all order to satisfy his ambition." She believes, however, that lines 163-72 imply a more specific conception: Achitophel represents a definite and well recognized type of aberration from reason, invoking for the Restoration reader a complex of traditional ideas about the relation between genius and madness and the dangers to society of melancholy, enthusiasm, and excessive or diseased imagination. Miss Wallerstein's analysis and history of these ideas, though less fully illustrated than some earlier studies, is the most comprehensive we have had; it will interest all students of the period, and it throws new light on several aspects of Dryden's poem. But the application of these ideas to Achitophel seems doubtful. As Miss Wallerstein says (p. 468), Dryden does not name melancholy as the cause of Shaftesbury's madness. In many ways the portrait scarcely fits the pattern of that malady. Insofar as the categories of the old psychology are relevant, he seems to represent the choleric rather than the melancholy man: he is lean, fiery, rash, treacherous, and proud, but his senses are not shown to be disordered, he is not gloomy or hypochondriacal, and nothing is said of his imagination. Nor is he described as an enthusiast; on the contrary, he is a sagacious politician who exploits the enthusiastic for his own purposes. Though important in Dryden's treatment of the fanatic sects and of the London mob, traditional ideas of imagination, enthusiasm, and melancholy seem largely irrelevant to Shaftesbury.

Miss Wallerstein's discussion of the design of *Absalom and Achitophel* is much briefer but seems to me more valuable. She suggests that the poem should be compared not to satires with a fully developed plot but to Dryden's own *MacFlecknoe*, in which intellectual content is embodied, without a true action, in "semi-narrative" characters and orations. The unity of such a work is not a unity of plot but of ideas; as in the group portraits of the Renaissance painters, the beauty of the work lies in the arrangement of varied and contrasting elements which give concrete embodiment to precisely defined ideas. When considered in this light, Miss Wallerstein contends, the poem will not seem incomplete or poorly constructed. One might still object that Dryden's execution was inferior to his formal scheme — that David's speech from the throne fails as an adequate contrast to Achitophel's temptation of Absalom; but Miss Wallerstein's analysis goes a long way toward refuting the charge of formlessness which has often been raised against Dryden's masterpiece.

— HOYT TROWBRIDGE.

John Dyer

Grongar Hill. By John Dyer. Edited with an introduction and notes by Richard C. Boys. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1941. Pp. xi + 114. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 157.

Rev. by Geoffrey Tillotson in *RES*, XIX, 90-93.

George Farquhar

Kies, Paul P. "Lessing's intention in *Der Dorfjunker.*" *Research studies of the State College of Washington*, XI (1943), 257-63.

Contends that Farquhar's *The beaux stratagem* and Vanbrugh's *The relapse* were sources of Lessing's play.

Henry Fielding

Hill, Rowland M. "Setting in the novels of Henry Fielding." *Bulletin of the Citadel*, VII (1943), 26-51.

"Jonathan Wild." *TLS*, Aug. 14, 1943, p. 396.

Argues that *A journey from this world to the next* and *Jonathan Wild* "are Fielding's first efforts in fiction, although 'Joseph Andrews' preceded them in order of publication. . . ." Cf. Brian W. Downs in *TLS*, Sept. 11, p. 444.

Rogers, Winfield H. "Fielding's early aesthetic and technique." *SP*, XL (1943), 529-51.

Vincent, Howard P. "Early poems by Henry Fielding." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 159-60.

Prints the texts of two poems — one apparently from a magazine of 1787 and the other from a miscellany of 1731.

David Garrick

Martz, Louis L., and Martz, Edwine M. "Notes on some manuscripts relating to David Garrick." *RES*, XIX (1943), 186-200.

Stone, George Winchester, Jr. "Garrick's treatment of Shakespeare's plays, and his influence upon the changed attitude of Shakespearian criticism during the eighteenth century." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1940* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), pp. 368-72.

John Gay

Barnett, George L. "Gay, Swift, and 'Tristram Shandy'." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 346-47.

Alexander Gerard

Grene, Marjorie. "Gerard's *Essay on taste.*" *MP*, XLI (1943), 45-58.

Edward Gibbon

Cochrane, C. N. "The mind of Edward Gibbon (II)." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XII (1943), 146-66.

William Gilpin

Templeman, William D. "An 1811 publication of drawings by William Gilpin." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 39-40.

Cf. Maurice W. Brockwell, *ibid.*, p. 178; W. Frank Perkins, *ibid.*, p. 235; William D. Templeman, *ibid.*, CLXXXV (1943), 112.

William Godwin

Priestley, F. E. L. "Platonism in William Godwin's *Political justice.*" *MLQ*, IV (1943), 63-69.

Oliver Goldsmith

Lynskey, Winifred. "The scientific sources of Goldsmith's *Animated nature.*" *SP*, XL (1943), 33-57.

An "interpretation of Goldsmith's interests as a popular natural historian

with particular emphasis on his handling of scientific sources''; modifies considerably the conclusions of Pitman's *Goldsmith's Animated nature* (1924).

Moore, John Robert. ''Goldsmith's degenerate song-birds: an eighteenth-century fallacy in ornithology.'' *Isis*, XXXIV (1943), 324-27.

Smith, John Harrington. ''Tony Lumpkin and the country booby type in antecedent English comedy.'' *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 1038-49.

In an attempt to estimate Goldsmith's indebtedness to earlier comedies in his characterization and use of Tony Lumpkin, Mr. Smith has studied six plays: Shadwell's *The Lancashire witches*, Steele's *The tender husband*, Dryden's *The wild gallant*, Molière's *George Dandin*, Cibber's *Woman's wit*, and an anonymous comedy, *The lottery* (1728). After discussing in some detail the parallels — many here pointed out for the first time — between *She stoops to conquer* and the other plays, he arrives at the following conclusion (pp. 1047-48): ''By the confluence of suggestions from models in the older drama, then, it was decided in advance that Goldsmith's booby would be fond of horses, hunting, ale, and low company (Shadwell); that he would be averse to marrying his cousin, would ally himself with her to deceive her aunt, and would be instrumental in helping her to the man of her choice (Steele);'' and so on through some seven further points.

The main fault of this paper — and the same criticism might apply to all earlier attempts to find sources for Goldsmith's comedy — is that Mr. Smith is unable, or at least refuses, to distinguish between definite sources and parallels that may well rest on mere coincidence. For him almost all similarities are taken as certain evidence of indebtedness. Clearly he is at his worst in finding sources for Tony's illiteracy. The passages quoted from Dryden and Molière might be taken as historical evidence of a sort that there were people who could read print but not script; they certainly do not warrant the surmise — as Mr. Smith seems to realize in a note apparently added as an afterthought (p. 1043, n. 17a) — that ''Dryden's booby is certainly, and the jest in Molière probably, involved in Tony's inability to cope with longhand.'' Again, unless one is convinced that ''the *Witches* furnished the framework for *She Stoops*'' (p. 1039) — and a reading of the plays rather than of Mr. Smith's misleading summaries does not lead to conviction — there is slight reason for believing that Shadwell's Young Hartfort left any impress upon Tony. The parallels from the other three plays are somewhat more substantial, but the lack of verbal similarities so characteristic of Goldsmith's borrowings in his reviews, essays, and compilations leaves in doubt the question of indebtedness. For the hypothesis that Goldsmith created Tony without being influenced by any particular one of the earlier plays and that the similarities can be explained as mere coincidences seems to me just as probable as the hypothesis by which Mr. Smith accounts for the similarities: ''It is as if he [Goldsmith] had read the plays years before and then done no conscious thinking at all about them, while subconsciously his sense of humor worked and turned over selected motifs and put them through a sea-change. Sometimes the bit comes out so changed in application that one can scarcely be sure it is the same'' (pp. 1048-49). Actually all the bits are so changed that one cannot be sure they are the same, and this is merely another way of saying that the problem of indebtedness is not subject to precise scholarly solution.

P. 1047: ''Surely he [Goldsmith] would have owned and been familiar with sets of Dryden, Steele, Cibber, and Shadwell.'' The sales catalogue of Goldsmith's library lists ''Cibber's Works, 5 vols. 1760'' (see Prior's *Life* [London, 1837], II, 581), but it does not contain the plays of Dryden, Steele, or Shadwell; nor are Molière's works or *The lottery* mentioned. — P. 1047 n.: The paper in the *Bee* cannot be taken as satisfactory evidence of Goldsmith's interest in witchcraft, since it was borrowed with only slight verbal changes

and omissions from Thomas Gordon's *The humourist* (see *Works*, ed. Gibbs, II, 438 n.). — ARTHUR FRIEDMAN.

Thomas Gray

Halsband, Robert. "A parody of Thomas Gray." *PQ*, XXII (1943), 255-66.

A study of the two parody odes aimed at Gray and William Mason by Robert Lloyd and George Colman the elder. Mr. Halsband considers "their genesis and their contemporary reception, and more briefly their effect on Gray and Mason and their rôle in the reaction to the pre-romantic movement of the mid-eighteenth century."

Northup, Clark S. "Gray and Chatterton." *Mark Twain quarterly*, V (1943), 17-18.

Sir John Hill

Potter, George Reuben. "The significance to the history of natural science of John Hill's 'Review of the works of the Royal Society'." *Essays and studies by members of the Department of English, University of California* (University of California publications in English, Vol. XIV, 1943), pp. 157-80.

Thomas Hobbes

Thorpe, Clarence DeWitt. *The aesthetic theory of Thomas Hobbes, with special reference to his contribution to the psychological approach in English literary criticism.* (University of Michigan publications, language and literature, Vol. XVIII.) Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1940. Pp. ix + 339. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 205; XXII, 161.

Rev. by Marjorie Nicolson in *MLN*, LVIII, 487-89.

David Hume

(See also *Samuel Johnson*)

Grene, Marjorie. "Hume: sceptic and Tory?" *JHI*, IV (1943), 333-48.

Mossner, Ernest Campbell. *The forgotten Hume: Le bon David.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1943. Pp. xv + 251.

Rev. by David Daiches in *MP*, XLI, 123-26; by H. A. L[arrabee] in *Journal of philosophy*, XL, 278-79; by Arthur E. Murphy in *JEGP*, XLII, 594-95; by W. Stanford Reid in *American historical review*, XLIX, 146-47; by George H. Sabine in *Philosophical review*, LII, 610-11; in *N&Q*, CLXXXIV, 295-96; in *TLS*, July 24, p. 354.

Mr. Mossner has written a series of valuable biographical studies of David Hume, partly based on new MS material, which supplement and amplify many points in the lives by Burton and Greig. First Hume's relations to contemporary Scottish poets — to Thomas Blacklock, John Home, William Wilkie, and James Macpherson — are described. Hume recognized Macpherson as a forger and refuted the claims made for Ossian in a paper "Of the authenticity of Ossian's Poems." The paper was withheld by Hume out of what Mr. Mossner calls a desire for "compromise on nonessentials" (p. 99), but which others might well consider as a shirking of critical responsibility. The other three poets the "Scottish Pindar," the "Scottish Shakespeare," and the "Scottish Homer," were all praised, patronized, and assisted by Hume — actions which confirm Hume's reputation for good nature and demonstrate his intense Scottish patriotism but cannot enhance our regard for Hume's capacities as a literary critic. Mr. Mossner, in a labored parallel, calls Hume's Dedication of his *Essays* of 1757 to Home the "Scottish Declaration of Literary Independence,"

his letter to the *Critical review* commending Wilkie the "Scottish Bill of Literary Rights," and the criticism of Macpherson the "verdict of Scotland's Supreme Court of Criticism" (p. 102). But the dedication to Home was withdrawn by Hume himself, the letter in praise of Wilkie was unsigned and never reprinted by Hume, and the exposure of Macpherson was published by Burton only in 1846. Hume cannot be considered as a champion of Scotland's native literary tradition; he was quite out of touch with its sources in the Middle Ages and folk-poetry, and was himself most anxious to erase every trace of Scotticisms in his writings (see the list of Scotticisms drawn up by Hume, in *Essays moral, political and literary*, ed. T. H. Green and T. H. Grose [London, 1889], II, 461-64, and the letters to Mallet in *Letters*, ed. J. Y. T. Greig [Oxford, 1932], I, 236, 369, 386). Mr. Mossner avoids any discussion of the actual merits of Blacklock's *Poems*, of *Douglas*, or of the *Epigoniad*, though casual remarks seem to show that he considers their case as hopeless. He need not, however, have dismissed as absurd the blind poet's associations of colors with sounds and concepts. Blacklock's sensations and speculations are an early example of *synaesthesia* which had begun to interest the age. Father Castel produced or at least planned his *clavecin des couleurs* and an English eye-specialist, John Thomas Woolhouse, studied a blind German who, like Blacklock, claimed to distinguish colors by touch (cf. Albert Wellek, "Farbenharmonie und Farbenklavier," in *Archiv für die gesamte Psychologie*, XCIV [1935], 347-75).

A second series of studies, entitled "The controversialists," gives first a full account, based on much MS material, of Hume's relations with Robert Wallace, an Edinburgh clergyman, with whom he engaged in polemics on the question of the populousness of the modern compared to the ancient world. The spirit of the controversy does honor to both men. Mr. Mossner quotes also from MS defences of the clergy by Wallace against Hume's aspersions, but unfortunately does not tell us anything of a MS paper of Wallace's (p. 217n) which argued against Hume's denial of the existence of abstract universal ideas. It might have constituted the one item of philosophical interest in the book.

A further chapter retells the much belabored story of Hume's quarrel with Rousseau. The narrative is done very judiciously and soberly, but no new evidence of any consequence is offered which would go beyond the materials printed by Greig. Mr. Mossner has tucked away two valuable points in the notes: his discovery of one MS letter of Hume to Davenport, Rousseau's host in Derbyshire, and five letters by Davenport, all apparently pertaining to Rousseau's last weeks in England; but he had no access to them because of the war (p. 219). He refutes M. Henri Roddier's latest pro-Rousseau version of the quarrel in the *Revue de littérature comparée* (XVIII [1938], 452-77) by showing that no evidence exists for Hume's admission of guilt in the matter of Walpole's faked letter of Frederick the Great and that M. Roddier draws quite unwarranted conclusions from Hume's admission that he heard some of Walpole's pleasantry against Rousseau at Lord Ossory's table (cf. *Letters*, II, 16). Mr. Mossner does not offer any interpretation of Rousseau's behavior beyond saying that the case is "nothing if not psychological" (p. 133), which seems to mean irrational and hence inexplicable.

In the section on Rousseau Mr. Mossner has shunned the task of psychological interpretation. He indulges in it, with a vengeance, in the following section on Boswell and Dr. Johnson. According to Mr. Mossner, Hume's "ethical enigma demented Boswell temporarily": a "catharsis" came when Boswell dreamt that Hume was really a pious man and he was thus "purged of a fixation of over a quarter of a century's duration" (pp. 170, 186). Boswell's lion-hunting, his puzzled astonishment at Hume's calm disbelief in immortality, and the childish dream seem scarcely to require such solemn and strained psychoanalytical explanation. Nor is the evidence strong that Dr. Johnson hated Hume "because he recognized in him a kindred spirit" (p. 206). The repressed religious skepticism of Johnson and his agonized doubts have nothing in common with Hume's untroubled non-comprehension of religious experience and the religious view of the world. Mr. Mossner's final contrast between Hume and

Johnson culminates in some speculation as to why it was "Samuel Johnson and not David Hume who lent his name to that era" (p. xiv). His own sympathies are so strongly on the side of Hume that he does not doubt that "Johnson's literary production did not equal Hume's whether in quality, in scope, or in influence" (p. 195. An exception is, however, made for the *Dictionary*). Johnson's thought appears to him "retrogressive," "untempered by the sense of historical change, and by the significance of the New Science," while Hume's "creative scepticism" advocated a "spiritual revolution" (p. 203). One may doubt that Johnson lacked historical sense, nor was he completely untouched by science (cf. the discussion of Johnson's historical sense in my *Rise of English literary history* [Chapel Hill, 1941], pp. 137-42). But the contrast as formulated by Mr. Mossner is surely unnecessary: in what quality is Johnson's work inferior to that of Hume? Surely not in literary quality, in imagination, in style, in critical ideas on literature, in sheer personality and character. All these are qualities which count for more in *literature* than Hume's philosophical mind, his power of analysis, and even his lucidity of style and skill of exposition. One might just as well ask why we speak of an age of Shakespeare rather than of Bacon, an age of Goethe than of Kant. It may be deplorable, but it is a fact that posterity is more interested in the "intolerance" and "bigotry" (p. 208) of Dr. Johnson than in the kindliness and good nature of Hume, not because we necessarily prefer intolerance and bigotry, but because Hume's good nature has not assumed any literary expression comparable to the record of Johnson's personality in the pages of Boswell or in his own biographies, prefaces, notes, essays, and poems. These reflections do not in the least detract from Hume's great achievement, which is in the realm of thought and which has shown an amazing vitality in its long and lasting effect on almost the whole history of philosophy from Kant and Herder to William James and John Dewey. The man Hume will remain, except for biographers, the "forgotten Hume," however good he might have been. — RENÉ WELLEK.

Taylor, Harold. "Hume's theory of imagination." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XII (1943), 180-90.

Richard Hurd

Trowbridge, Hoyt. "Bishop Hurd: a reinterpretation." *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 450-65.

Scholars have traditionally shown Hurd to be pre-romantic or fluctuating uneasily and inconsistently between romanticism and neo-classicism. Trowbridge is dubious about the methodology by which such judgments have been reached. He believes that a careful examination of "the assumptions and the characteristics of method which underlie Hurd's specific critical statements" — which he undertakes in this article — will reveal that Hurd's views are internally consistent and the product of a "single literary outlook and a single critical approach." Focusing his analysis on the *Letters on chivalry and romance* and the *Dissertation on the idea of universal poetry*, with supporting citations from other works, he arrives at the following conclusion: "For [Hurd's] way of reasoning in criticism, the closest parallel is to be found not in Wordsworth or Coleridge but in Hurd's philosophical contemporaries — in Hume, Kames, Reynolds, and Burke. If the conclusions Hurd reaches are not those of the early neo-classicists, they are at least representative of the systematic and rational neo-classicism of the 1750's and 60's."

Charles Johnson

(See also *John Dennis*)

Shudofsky, M. Maurice. "Charles Johnson and eighteenth-century drama." *ELH*, X (1943), 131-58.

Samuel Johnson

(See also *Hester Lynch Piozzi, Richard Savage,* and *John Wesley*)

Cameron, Kenneth Neill. "*Rasselas* and *Alastor*: a study in transmutation." *SP*, XL (1943), 58-78.

C[hapman], R. W. "Did Johnson destroy Mrs. Thrale's letters?" *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 133-34.

Chapman, R. W. "Johnson as book-collector." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 136.

Chapman, R. W. "The Johnson-Boswell correspondence." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 32-39.
A chronology of the correspondence.

C[hapman], R. W. "Johnson, Brocklesby and Juvenal." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 256.

C[hapman], R. W. "Johnson's copy of 'Phillips's poems'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 76.

Chapman, R. W. "Johnson's 'Journey'." *TLS*, March 27, 1943, p. 156.

C[hapman], R. W. "Johnson's letters to Mrs. Thrale." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 18.
Conjectural emendations and queries.

Chapman, R. W. "Johnson's literary earnings: a problem." *RES*, XIX (1943), 403-4.

C[hapman], R. W. "The sale of Johnson's 'Idler'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 256.

Esdaile, Arundell. "Dr. Johnson and the young." *English*, IV (1943), 110-16.

H., R. "Johnson on a metaphor of Dryden's." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 256.

Hagstrum, J. H. "The sermons of Samuel Johnson." *MP*, XL (1943), 255-66.
A discussion of the canon of the sermons. Hagstrum brings evidence to show that "of the twenty-four sermons published in 1788 and 1789, all are Johnson's except Sermon XXI and the conclusion of Sermon XVIII," and that a manuscript sermon now in the Yale Library (discussed by R. W. Chapman in the *Times* [London], Sept. 29, 1933, p. 13) is by Johnson.

Havens, Raymond D. "Johnson's distrust of the imagination." *ELH*, X (1943), 243-55.

Lass, Robert Nelson. "Summary of [doctoral] dissertation: A brief history of the criticism of Dr. Johnson." *Programs announcing candidates for higher degrees, 1942* (University of Iowa publication: series on aims and progress of research, No. 71).

Loane, George G. "Johnson and Tunbridge Wells." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 198; CLXXXV (1943), 24.

Loane, George G. "Time, Johnson, and Shakespeare." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 184.

McAdam, Edward L., Jr. "Johnson's lives of Sarpi, Blake, and Drake." *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 466-76.

The poems of Samuel Johnson. Edited by David Nichol Smith and Edward L. McAdam. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. xxvi + 420. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 162.

Rev. by A. T. Hazen in *MLN*, LVIII, 640-41; by Geoffrey Tillotson in *MLR*, XXXVIII, 149-54.

Powell, L. F. "An addition to the canon of Johnson's writings." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association*, Vol. XXVIII, 1942, collected by R. W. Chapman (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1943), pp. 38-41.

Reprints the preface to the first index of the *Gentleman's magazine*, published in 1753.

Reviewer. "Johnson and Hume." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 147.

Cf. C. B. Freeman, *ibid.*, p. 267. An examination of a paragraph on Johnson's "scepticism" in Mossner's *The forgotten Hume.*

Smith, D. Nichol. "Samuel Johnson's poems." *RES*, XIX (1943), 45-50.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. "Johnsonian generality and philosophic diction." *PQ*, XXII (1943), 71-73.

An answer to a review by Arthur Friedman in *PQ*, XXI, 211-13. Cf. Friedman's reply in *PQ*, XXII (1943), 73-76.

Sir William Jones

Hewitt, R. M. "Harmonious Jones." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association*, Vol. XXVIII, 1942, collected by R. W. Chapman (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1943), pp. 42-59.

On the poetry of Sir William Jones, orientalist and jurist (1746-94), who, according to Hewitt, "altered our whole conception of the Eastern world."

Henry Home, Lord Kames

McKenzie, Gordon. "Lord Kames and the mechanist tradition." *Essays and studies by members of the Department of English, University of California* (University of California publications in English, Vol. XIV, 1943), pp. 93-121.

William King

Horne, Colin J. "Early parody of scientific jargon: some notes for 'O. E. D'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 66-68.

Francis Kirkman

Bald, R. C. "Francis Kirkman, bookseller and author." *MP*, XLI (1943), 17-32.

Francis Kirkman is known to scholars as a play collector, as a publisher, as an author, and as the man chiefly responsible for our knowledge of that curious dramatic form, the droll. Mr. Bald has made substantial additions to the biographical material assembled by Plomer, Goodwin, Greg, and Elson, principally by sifting out the biographical facts from Kirkman's *The unlucky citizen*, 1673. The present article also offers interesting evidence for the historian on the developing popular taste in prose fiction during the third quarter of the 17th century, and evidence for the bibliographer on publishing methods and chicaneries during the same period. Kirkman published and sold books and seems to have operated a circulating library, all without membership in the Stationers' Company. — GERALD EADES BENTLEY.

George Lillo

Price, Lawrence. "George Barnwell on the German stage." *Monatshefte für deutschen Unterricht*, XXXV (1943), 205-14.

Edmund Malone

Chapman, R. W. "Cancels in Malone's *Dryden*." *Library*, 4th ser., XXIII (1942), 131.

Sir Isaac Newton

Andrade, E. N. de C. "Newton and the apple." *Nature*, CLI (1943), 84.

Bell, Eric Temple. "Newton after three centuries." *American mathematical monthly*, XLIX (1942), 553-75.

Burtt, E. A. "Method and metaphysics in Sir Isaac Newton." *Philosophy of science*, X (1943), 57-66.

Cassierer, Ernst. "Newton and Leibniz." *Philosophical review*, LII (1943), 366-91.

Weinstein, Alexander. "Ode on Newton's theory of gravitation by Edmund Halley." *Science*, XCVII (1943), 69-70.

John Oldham

Williams, W. M. "The genesis of John Oldham's *Satyrs upon the Jesuits*." *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 958-70.

Thomas Paine

Penniman, Howard. "Thomas Paine — democrat." *American political science review*, XXXVII (1943), 244-62.

Smith, T. V. "Thomas Paine: voice of democratic revolution." In *The philosophy of American democracy*, ed. Charner M. Perry (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, [1943]), pp. 1-27.

Robert Paltock

McC., H. "The airy adventures of Peter Wilkins." *More books*, XVIII (1943), 129.

Thomas Parnell

Green, Roger Lancelyn. "Notes on Thomas Parnell and his Chester relations." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 308-11.

Samuel Pepys

Esdaile, Katharine A. "Pepys's plaisterer." *TLS*, Oct. 2, 1943, p. 480.

Smith, A. Lancaster. "Pepys's diary: Coome Farm." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 341.

Hester Lynch Piozzi

(See also *Samuel Johnson*)

C[hapman], R. W. "Piozzi on Thrale." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 242-47.

In accordance with the usual practice of her day, when Mrs. Piozzi published in 1788 two volumes of letters by Dr. Johnson she was careful to expunge the names of many living persons. A dash or an initial served to show where the name had been. As a modern editor, Dr. R. W. Chapman is, of course, anxious to discover what was originally written — not always an easy task, since even in the manuscripts, once they are discovered, the erasures are often impossible

to decipher. Another method, and the one described in the present article, is to consider contemporary ascriptions scrawled in various volumes by Mrs. Piozzi herself and by others.

What Baretti and Malone wrote in their copies is of little real help, since neither had had any opportunity to see the original letters. On the other hand, Samuel Lysons aided Mrs. Piozzi in the actual editing, and his glosses may be considered as genuine evidence. On the surface, Mrs. Piozzi's own ascriptions might seem to be even more conclusive evidence. However, her copy which has survived, as Dr. Chapman clearly proves, was not filled in at the time of editing, but many years later. In fact, it would appear that her marginal notes in this instance are merely guesses, and do not represent a close examination of the actual letters, which probably were locked up in her bank vault, or at least packed away where she could not conveniently consult them. It is important, then, to weigh carefully all the evidence bearing on each omission. This Dr. Chapman does by listing in parallel columns Mrs. Piozzi's late guesses, Lysons' earlier ascriptions, and the readings derived from years of patient examination of what manuscripts are available. It might be well to point out, however, that not all of the blanks in Johnson's letters are included in this list, and the basis for the choice is not clearly stated. For instance, in letter 641 several deletions are omitted, one of which Mrs. Piozzi filled in as "Ld. Lucan." The total number of erasures in Johnson's letters is greater than the 207 blanks here considered.

Since Dr. Chapman makes no attempt to summarize the results of his compilation, some listing of the findings may be desirable, incomplete though they be. Of the total number of erasures listed, Mrs. Piozzi tried to fill 187, admitted that she had forgotten 7, and left 13 blank. Of her annotations approximately 93 are proved definitely correct by the original letters, and 15 seem probably so; 13 are almost certainly wrong, and 1 ("theatre" for "playhouse") is only verbally incorrect. Of the remainder, where the erasures are illegible or where the manuscripts have not been discovered, her guesses agree with those of Lysons in 33 instances, and in 5 they disagree. Assuming Lysons correct, as seems possible, we find that Mrs. Piozzi was demonstrably wrong in 18 ascriptions, right in 142, and possibly so in about 27 more.

Dr. Chapman's conclusions, then, would appear to be substantially correct. After more than sixteen years Mrs. Piozzi had a retentive memory and was a fairly successful guesser; but her refusal to consult the originals in her possession corroborates the accepted verdict that she was not a thoroughly reliable scholar. — JAMES L. CLIFFORD.

Ewing, Majl. "Mrs. Piozzi peruses Dr. Thomas Browne." *PQ*, XXII (1943), 111-18.

Thraliana: the diary of Mrs. Hester Lynch Thrale (later Mrs. Piozzi), 1776-1809. Edited by Katharine C. Balderston. 2 vols. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1942. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 167.

Rev. by Philip Brooks in *New York Times book review*, May 23, p. 31; by John Butt in *RES*, XIX, 93-95; by Gwyn Jones in *MLR*, XXXVIII, 55-57.

Alexander Pope

Ault, Norman. "Pope and 'England's arch-poet'." *RES*, XIX (1943), 376-85.

Babcock, R. W. "Pope's grotto today." *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLII (1943), 289-95.

Brooks, Cleanth. "The case of Miss Arabella Fermor: a re-examination." *Sewanee review*, LI (1943), 505-24.

The Dunciad. Edited by James Sutherland. (The Twickenham

edition of the poems of Alexander Pope, Vol. V.) London: Methuen, 1943.

Rev. in a leading article in *TLS*, Dec. 4, p. 582; by F. R. Leavis in *Scrutiny*, XII, 74-80.

Mack, Maynard. "Pope's Horatian poems: problems of bibliography and text." *MP*, XLI (1943), 33-44.

Mr. Mack has had the grand good luck to find three hitherto unrecorded varieties of Pope books. They parallel in part those listed in my *Bibliography* as Nos. 505, 507, and 524, and consequently are numbered 505x, 507x, and 524x. Pope's poems most concerned are those published 1737-1738. After explorations more intricate than needed for an income tax report Mr. Mack submits additions and alterations in chronology, and points out that the new books contain some of the earliest revisions made after the first editions, though Warburton ignored them. Only one copy is yet known of 524x and only two copies each of 505x and 507x. Hence a weighing of the accuracy of the new results must wait better traveling times. These "small octavo" volumes of Pope's Works, 1735-1743, have long been known to be a tricky lot to deal with; sundry booksellers, printers, copyright owners, possibly editors, and the poet himself contributed to the intricacies of printing and binding in sets. Seeking "variants" in order to solve problems, J. W. Croker, Peter Cunningham, C. W. Dilke, M. C. Lefferts, and I, as well as others, have collected scores and scores of them, in sets, broken sets, and singly, and had to leave some problems unsolved. Even among the imposing folios and quartos of 1737-1741, especially among the "Thick Paper" quartos, there remain still unsolved problems. Mr. Mack's contribution is warmly welcome.

— R. H. GRIFFITH.

Matthew Prior

Ewing, Majl. "Musical settings of Prior's lyrics in the 18th century." *ELH*, X (1943), 159-71.

Sir Joshua Reynolds

Burke, Joseph. *Hogarth and Reynolds: a contrast in English art theory.* (William Henry Charlton memorial lecture, 1941.) Oxford University Press, 1943. Pp. 28.

Samuel Richardson

Eaves, T. C. Duncan. "'The Harlowe family' by Joseph Highmore: a note on the illustration of Richardson's *Clarissa*." *Huntington Library quarterly*, VII (1943), 89-96.

Reproduces the painting.

The letters of Doctor George Cheyne to Samuel Richardson (1733-1743). Edited with an introduction by Charles F. Mullett. (University of Missouri studies, Vol. XVIII, No. 1) Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1943. Pp. 137.

This is a companion volume to Mr. Mullett's *The letters of Dr. George Cheyne to the Countess of Huntingdon* (1940). Here we have eighty-seven letters to Richardson by the author of *The English malady* — the Cheyne "three ells round" (Young's reference to the doctor's weight of thirty-four stone) who was a specialist in nervous distempers and who ministered to Gilbert Burnet, Beau Nash, George Grenville, and other formidable contemporaries. Only six of these letters have appeared before, imperfectly printed; and now we have what is probably all of the letters Cheyne wrote to the novelist. Perhaps the unavailability of Richardson's replies — only two are extant — can in this instance be borne philosophically; nevertheless we have had to depend too long on Mrs. Barbauld's inadequate edition of Richardson's correspondence, and it is to be hoped that Mr. William M. Sale's projected edition will move

forward expeditiously. So far as is known the originals of Cheyne's letters no longer exist. The present text is from transcriptions, apparently made for Richardson, in a notebook now in the University of Edinburgh Library. Although Mr. Alan D. McKillop drew from these letters expertly in his study of Richardson, their publication will be welcomed as making available the details and the broader basis for inference about Richardson's life in the decade covered.

Not that the general outlines of our knowledge of Richardson will be changed in any respect. These were years when he was an increasingly successful printer. Since Cheyne's relationship to him was one of author to printer as well as of doctor to patient, we learn something inferentially of Richardson's business. But we learn more about the quarrels between authors and booksellers. Cheyne writhed in the clutches of the rapacious tribe of "specious Curls." He inveighed regularly against Richardson's brother-in-law, James Leake of Bath, Strahan, and booksellers in general. "All booksellers I fear are Curl's by Profession," he wrote in 1738; and he constantly asserts he will deal with them no more. He finds however that he must, "for I am told they have it in their Power to damn the best Book ever printed." Without any question Cheyne embodies the spirit that brought into existence the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, which struggled unsuccessfully from 1735 to 1749 against the booksellers and the apathy of its own members. Cheyne appealed to Richardson for aid in getting his books properly printed and Richardson in turn solicited his aid in revising Defoe's *Tour thro' the whole island of Great Britain*, the third edition of which Richardson printed in 1742. The doctor also made various suggestions to the printer, for example, a Catalogue of Books for the Devout, the Tender, Valetudinarian and Nervous; and Cheyne was among those who made suggestions for Pamela II — suggestions tinged by a professional bias, as when he recommends "a broken Leg, a disjointed Limb, a dangerous Fever, happening to a Husband and then the tender Care Vigilance and active Nursing of a loving Wife."

The state of Richardson's health for a decade unfolds minutely in these letters. From London Richardson wrote to Cheyne in Bath an account of his symptoms and sufferings, to be diagnosed and prescribed for at long range. Giddiness, lowness, vapors, "Hypocondriac Wind on the Drum," tremblings, twitchings, cramps — these, Cheyne decided, constituted "Scurbutico Nervose from a sedentary studious Life." He urged a fleshless and wineless diet, which Richardson reluctantly adopted in 1741 and followed, not too faithfully, until Cheyne's death in 1743.

A minor figure, Cheyne is on the periphery of significance. Although *The English malady* was the most famous, his other medical works — he called them philosophical medicine — were also in demand; and his *Philosophical principles of religion natural and revealed* (1715) was in a sixth edition at the middle of the century. He is of particular interest in revealing the ramified Newtonianism of the period by virtue of his application of mathematical and Newtonian principles to medicine as well as to religion, principles which at times are curiously interlarded with neoplatonic ideas. Mr. Mullet has provided a scholarly and well-balanced introduction which, when added to the introductory remarks in *The letters of Dr. George Cheyne to the Countess of Huntingdon*, sets before us a full picture of a man justly described in the *London magazine* as "a Person of Great Learning and Abilities, an eminent Physician, and famous for his several writings."

I find no evidence in Cheyne's works for Mr. Mullett's belief that Cheyne was in general sympathy with the deists. There is much evidence to the contrary. Cheyne's rationalism never went beyond the principles of physico-theology expounded by William Derham and many another Boyle lecturer. Two notes may be slightly misleading. P. 31: 1724 is given without question as the date Leake started business at Bath. In the *Dictionary of the printers and booksellers . . . from 1726 to 1775*, Plomer gives the date as doubtful, and in *Samuel Richardson: printer and novelist* McKillop says that Leake was already established by Feb., 1722. P. 52: Mr. Mullett writes that Richardson was "the

printer'' for the Society for the Encouragement of Learning. There were at least two other printers for the Society, James Bettenham and William Bowyer. Of the three Bowyer printed more works for the Society than either of the others. — LOUIS A. LANDA.

McKillop, Alan D. ''Samuel Richardson's advice to an apprentice.'' *JEGP*, XLII (1943), 40-54.

McKillop argues convincingly for Richardson's authorship of *The apprentice's vade mecum* (1733). The attribution is based on (1) the fact that Part II of the manual is a revised form of a letter of advice Richardson wrote to his nephew in 1732; (2) the way in which the *Vade mecum* was published and advertised; (3) resemblances between the *Vade mecum* and the *Familiar letters*.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester

Moore, John F. ''Rochester's *Satyr against mankind*.'' *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 393-401.

The Rochester-Savile letters, 1671-1680. Edited by John Harold Wilson. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1941. Pp. ix + 127. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 217.

Rev. by William O. Aydelotte in *AHR*, XLVIII, 401; by G. Kitchin in *MLR*, XXXVIII, 52-53; by Francis Whitfield in *MLN*, LVIII, 324.

Wilson, J. Harold. ''Rochester's marriage.'' *RES*, XIX (1943), 399-403.

Nicholas Rowe

Doughty, Howard N. ''Nicholas Rowe and the Widow Spann.'' *MLQ*, IV (1943), 465-72.

Richard Savage

Carrigan, Edward. ''Richard Savage.'' *TLS*, Sept. 25, 1943, p. 463.

Prints a letter from Mrs. Oldfield substantiating Johnson's statement that she extended financial aid to the poet.

''Poet and interloper. Richard Savage: 1698-1743.'' *TLS*, July 31, 1943, p. 368.

A general article.

Anna Seward

Scudder, Harold H. ''Anna Seward and the Mathias family.'' *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 184-87.

Thomas Shadwell

(See *John Dryden*)

Richard Brinsley Sheridan

Nettleton, George H. ''*Robinson Crusoe*: Sheridan's Drury Lane pantomime — I.'' *TLS*, Dec. 25, 1943, p. 624.

Adam Smith

Scott, W. R. ''Studies relating to Adam Smith during the last fifty years.'' *Proceedings of the British Academy*, XXVI (1940), 249-74.

Tobias Smollett

Jones, Claude E. *Smollett studies.* (University of California publications in English, Vol. IX, No. 2.) Berkeley and Los Angeles:

University of California Press, 1942. Pp. xii + 29-134. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 173.
Rev. by Louis L. Martz in *MLN*, LVIII, 639-40.

Knapp, Lewis M. "Smollett's friend Smith." *TLS*, Oct. 9, 1943, p. 492.

Martz, Louis L. *The later career of Tobias Smollett.* (Yale Studies in English, Vol. XCVII.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1942. Pp. xi + 213. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 174.
Rev. by Alan D. McKillop in *MLQ*, IV, 118-20; by J. M. S. Tompkins in *RES*, XIX, 433-36.

Meikle, Henry W. "New Smollett letters." *TLS*, July 24, 1943, p. 360; July 31, p. 372.
Prints the text of seven letters from Smollett to Dr. Carlyle.

Laurence Sterne

Hartley, Lodwick. *This is Lorence: a narrative of the Reverend Laurence Sterne.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, [1943]. Pp. xii + 302.
Rev. by Edward Wagenknecht in *New York Times book review*, June 20, p. 8.

Myers, Walter. "O, the hobby-horse." *Virginia quarterly review*, XIX (1943), 268-77.
A popular article.

John Stewart

Bronson, Bertrand H. "Walking Stewart." *Essays and studies by members of the Department of English, University of California* (University of California publications in English, Vol. XIV, 1943), pp. 123-55.

John Strype

"John Strype." *TLS*, Nov. 6, 1943, p. 535.
A short general article on the tercentenary of his birth. Cf. William Addison in *TLS*, Nov. 13, p. 547, and E. R. Brinkworth, *TLS*, Nov. 20, p. 559.

Jonathan Swift

Berwick, Donald M. *The reputation of Jonathan Swift, 1781-1882.* Philadelphia, 1941. Pp. vi + 170.
Rev. by Ricardo Quintana in *MLN*, LVIII, 160-61.

Brooks, E. St. John. "A poem of Swift's." *TLS*, July 10, 1943, p. 331.

Brooks, E. St. John. "Swift and Dr. Wilson." *TLS*, Aug. 7, 1943, p. 379; Oct. 9, p. 487.
Cf. T. C. D., *TLS*, Aug. 21, p. 403.

Davies, Godfrey. "Swift's *The story of the injured lady.*" *Huntington Library quarterly*, VI (1943), 473-89.

Davis, Herbert. "The canon of Swift." *English Institute annual, 1942* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1943), pp. 119-36.

Davis, Herbert. *Stella: a gentlewoman of the eighteenth century.* (Alexander Lectures at the University of Toronto, 1942.) New York: Macmillan Co., 1942. Pp. xi + 103. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 176.
Rev. by R. H. Griffith in *Dallas morning news*, Jan. 17, p. 10; by Ricardo Quintana in *University of Toronto quarterly*, XII (1943), 508-11; in the *Personalist*, XXIV, 443-45.

Hand, George. "Swift and marriage." *Essays and studies by members of the Department of English, University of California* (University of California publications in English, Vol. XIV, 1943), pp. 73-93.

Holst, Edward D. "Swift's politics." *University of Wisconsin summaries of doctoral dissertations . . . for July 1941-June 1942,* VII (1943), 288-290.

Horrell, Joe. "What Gulliver knew." *Sewanee review,* LI (1943), 476-504.

Landa, Louis A. "Swift's economic views and mercantilism." *ELH,* X (1943), 310-35.

An attempt to show the nature of Swift's economic thought and his comprehension, despite his preference for the landed interest, of the importance of trade in the economy of a nation, evident in the Irish tracts where he strongly urges economic solutions based on orthodox mercantilist principles.

Neumann, J. H. "Jonathan Swift and the vocabulary of English." *MLQ,* IV (1943), 191-204.

Piper, A. Cecil. "Swift's Stella." *N&Q,* CLXXXIV (1943), 323.

On her baptism.

Ross, John F. *Swift and Defoe: a study in relationship.* Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1941. Pp. xi + 152. Cf. *PQ,* XXI, 221.

Rev. by A. W. Secord in *MLN,* LVIII, 642; by W. D. Taylor in *RES,* XIX, 89-90.

Williams, Harold. "Swift's Stella." *N&Q,* CLXXXIV (1943), 351.

Wittkowsky, George. "Swift's *Modest proposal*: the biography of an early Georgian pamphlet." *JHI,* IV (1943), 75-104.

A highly suggestive study of the tract, showing that it must be read not merely as a reaction to a set of conditions obtaining in Ireland, but also in the light of a set of economic assumptions and principles. Mr. Wittkowsky demonstrates convincingly that Swift derived his technique and subject matter from contemporary economic theory. Particularly he makes a good case for his point that Swift used the methods and views of the political arithmeticians, with their unemotional, statistical approach to the problems of labor, poverty, and national wealth, as a chief instrument of the satire; and he also makes clear that Swift was glancing obliquely at prevalent ideas concerning economic statism, balance of trade, the impotent poor, and population. The impact of the tract upon eighteenth-century readers will be more understandable by virtue of this analysis, as will some of its more allusive qualities.

Perhaps Swift is credited with a greater degree of dissidence from contemporary economic theory than he possessed. I am unable to agree with a fundamental premise of the discussion, that Swift transcended mercantilist attitudes and saw their fallacies. His introduction of humanitarian considerations into discussions of economic problems is not necessarily an indication, as is implied, that Swift differed in any essentials from economic writers who kept their treatment purely in terms of economic causes and effects. The difference may be explained by Swift's intention, the audience he wrote for, and the manner in which he slants his material for that audience. I would contend that all Swift wanted was an Ireland free from the restrictive policies of England, an Ireland, that is, free to practice mercantilism. Otherwise how are we to explain the wholly orthodox mercantilist solutions he offers for Ireland's difficulties in the various Irish tracts? Mr. Wittkowsky emphasizes Swift's dissent from prevalent attitudes toward population and emigration. I suggest that this

dissent was only apparent and for ironic purposes. Swift's attack on the mercantilist maxim that people constitute the wealth of a nation is not because he thinks it false. The attack derives from his ironic intention to show that this maxim, universally accepted as valid, does not apply to Ireland — the one nation in the world it does not apply to — because English policies prevent valid and universal economic laws from operating in oppressed Ireland (see *Modern philology*, XL [1942], 161-70). Precisely the same point may be made about Swift's apparent and ironic approval of emigration. — LOUIS A. LANDA.

Sir William Temple

Kliger, Samuel. "Sir William Temple and the Gothic cult of the seventeenth century." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations submitted to the Graduate School of Northwestern University . . . June-August 1942*, X (1943), 25-29.

Macpherson, C. B. "Sir William Temple, political scientist?" *Canadian journal of economics and political science*, IX (1943), 39-54.

Woodbridge, Homer E. *Sir William Temple: the man and his work.* New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1940. Pp. xii + 361. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 223; XXII, 178.

Rev. by W. P. Morrell in *RES*, XIX, 88-89.

James Thomson

McKillop, Alan Dugald. *The background of Thomson's Seasons.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, [1942]. Pp. vii + 191. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 178.

Rev. by J. C. Bryce in *MLR*, XXXVIII, 258-59; by Hoxie N. Fairchild in *MLN*, LVIII, 643-44; by William Henry Irving in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLII, 298-300; by James R. Sutherland in *RES*, XIX, 218-20; in *N&Q*, CLXXXIV, 90.

Wells, John Edwin. "James Thomson's minor poems — more manuscripts." *PQ*, XXII (1943), 69-71.

Wells, John Edwin. "Thomson's *Seasons* 'corrected and amended'." *JEGP*, XLII (1943), 104-14.

John Toland

Heineman, F. H. "Prolegomena to a Toland bibliography." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 182-86.

Pierre Henri Treyssac de Vergy

Sutherland, Bruce. "Pierre Henri Treyssac de Vergy." *MLQ*, IV (1943), 293-307.

A brief account of the life and works of this adventurous Frenchman — "spy, scandalmonger, pamphleteer and novelist" — who came to England in 1763 and for a decade wrote sentimental fiction and enlivened the London scene. The article is followed by a bibliography.

Horace Walpole

Chase, Isabel Wakelin Urban. *Horace Walpole, gardenist: an edition of Walpole's "The history of modern taste in gardening" with an estimate of Walpole's contribution to landscape architecture.* Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, for University of Cincinnati, 1943. Pp. xxix + 285.

Walpole's many interests included a lively one in landscape design. He was

an amateur nurseryman and landscape architect ("gardenist" was his term for it); he criticized and discussed the many gardens which he visited; his *History of the modern taste in gardening* traces the development of landscape art from remote antiquity to the informal gardens of his own day.

A definitive edition of this *History*, with a discussion of contemporary landscape theories and of Walpole's own ideas and practice, is Mrs. Chase's contribution. Here the text of the 1782 edition is thoroughly annotated with even the slightest variants from other editions. Mrs. Chase's discussion of landscape theory is necessarily a tissue of quotations from the literary gardeners and gardening littérateurs of the eighteenth century, and her discussion of Walpole's taste is similarly compiled from his own statements in letters and journals. The journals of his visits to Paris might have been quoted, but his better known writings provide ample material. Eighteenth-century drawings of Strawberry Hill are beautifully reproduced as illustrations.

Such illustrations tell us more about eighteenth-century taste than any description can convey. Walpole, as Mrs. Chase remarks, uses a neo-classic approach in discussing landscape gardening of the informal sort, but her own book is inevitably confined to the rigid allées and parterres of formal scholarship. No dissertation can make us feel that we are standing in Mr. Pope's grotto or admiring the view from Mr. Walpole's shell-bench. These drawings, however, show not only what the eighteenth century saw at Strawberry Hill, but what it preferred to see there.

A garden, composed as it is of living plants and subject to all the whims of nature and of human owners, is one of the less permanent forms of artistic expression. Design, however, endures as long as there is paper to record it, and, without landscape design, the most splendid flowers and shrubs are little better than an array of inanimate objects. Walpole and his contemporaries realized that nature is an excellent designer, whose principles can be studied with good effect. They also realized that even a small piece of ground can be given dignity and significance. Mrs. Chase's final chapter shows how the gardens of today are descended from those of the eighteenth century, and her book is a useful record of one of the soundest traditions in landscape planning.

She is slightly unfair to Walpole when she complains that axial design was lacking at Strawberry Hill. The cloisters, to be sure, faced a mere stretch of lawn, but at the end of that stretch was the famous view of the Thames and Richmond Hill. This was the focal point towards which the planting opened; the landscape was designed to lead towards it rather than to present rival points of interest. Walpole in his "Visitors book" (about to be printed with the forthcoming Berry Correspondence) says: "I have observed often that accordingly as I am in health or not, or as my eyes are stronger or weaker, Richmond Hill at which I have looked a thousand and a thousand times from my own windows or garden, appears very differently at different times in respect to the size of the objects."

Like the Psalmist, Walpole's garden was supposed to lift up its eyes unto the hills, and it is somewhat captious to complain of lack of axis in a design which led towards such a natural and appropriate feature. Though Strawberry Hill is greatly altered now, its "enamelled lawns and filigree hedges" are immortal and its descendents are found wherever the English garden has penetrated. — WARREN HUNTING SMITH.

de Castro, J. Paul. "A misdated Walpole letter." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 15.

Greenberg, Herbert. "Dating a letter by Horace Walpole." *MLN*, LVIII (1943), 624.

Horace Walpole's correspondence with George Montagu. Edited by W. S. Lewis and Ralph S. Brown, Jr. (The Yale edition of Horace Walpole's correspondence. Edited by W. S. Lewis.

Vols. IX and X.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 181.

Rev. by Robert K. Root in *MLN*, LVIII, 226-27; by Harold Williams in *MLR*, XXXVIII, 53-55.

Joseph Warton

Scheffer, John D. "A note on Joseph Warton and Voltaire." *Bulletin of the Citadel*, VII (1940), 3-5.

Thomas Warton the Elder

Kirchbaum, Leo. "The imitations of Thomas Warton the elder." *PQ*, XXII (1943), 119-24.

Quotes parallel passages to shew that Warton echoes Shakespeare, Jonson, Milton, Denham, and Dryden. Kirchbaum believes that Warton is more important historically than has been recognized.

Thomas Warton

Smith, D. Nichol. "Thomas Warton's miscellany: *The union.*" *RES*, XIX (1943), 263-75.

Isaac Watts

Davis, Arthur Paul. *Isaac Watts: his life and works.* New York: Dryden Press, 1943. Pp. 306.

Rev. by A. W. Nagler in *Church history*, XII, 138-39.

John Wesley

Baker, Frank. "A study of John Wesley's readings." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, April and July, 1943, pp. 140-45, 234-41.

Belshaw, Harry. "The influence of John Wesley on Dr. Johnson's religion." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, July, 1943, pp. 226-34.

Davis, Samuel. "A centenary appreciation of Southey's *Life of John Wesley.*" *London quarterly and Holborn review*, Oct. 1943, pp. 319-23.

Dilks, T. Bruce. "The Wesleys and others: letters found in salvage." *TLS*, Dec. 11, 1943, p. 600.

Edwards, Maldwyn. *After Wesley: a study of the influence of Methodism in the middle period (1791-1849).* London: Epworth Press, 1943.

The journal of John Wesley. Edited by Nehemiah Curnock. (Bicentenary issue.) London: Epworth Press, 1943.

Thickens, John. "The Wesleys and others." Corr. in *TLS*, Dec. 25, 1943, p. 619. Cf. C. Ryder Smith, *ibid.*

Wetenhall Wilkes

Williams, Harold. "The Rev. Wetenhall Wilkes." *N&Q*, CLXXXIV (1943), 315-16.

Notes on his life and a list of his writings.

Mary Wollstonecraft

Nitchie, Elizabeth. "An early suitor of Mary Wollstonecraft." *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 163-69.

William Wycherley

Avery, Emmett L. "*The plain dealer* in the eighteenth century." *Research studies of the State College of Washington*, XI (1943), 234-56.

A study of *The plain dealer* in the eighteenth century should be a contribution to our knowledge of the period and of the literary afterlife of William Wycherley, clearly, if perhaps only to the initiated, one of the most vital English dramatists. *The plain dealer* was, and is, a great work of art in its kind. There is no questioning its consummate craftsmanship, its vigorous execution. However one may feel inclined to deplore his subject matter or to differ with his conclusions, Wycherley nevertheless belongs with Swift, his contemporary, and Mr. Shaw (shall we say?), ours, among the great critics of intellectual fopperies. To say that his plays were not popular on the eighteenth-century stage because people then were foolish and pretentious does not explain either Wycherley's plays or the eighteenth century. We, therefore, look to a study of the stage history of these plays to throw better light on the subject than we now have.

Mr. Avery has devoted the second of his studies of Wycherley's comedies in the eighteenth century to *The plain dealer*. He presents by exposition the stage history of the original version and of two revisions, Bickerstaff's in 1765 and Kemble's in 1769. An appendix contains a list of performances by years from 1700 to 1796.

Concerning both original and revisions, Mr. Avery provides a running history with some contemporary comment, but without interpretation. The reader does not know why one performance was successful or why another was not. Since the entire study is devoted to stage history, no mention is made of editions of *The plain dealer* in its original form; but it is surprising that no analysis of the revisions is given and no adequate presentation of contemporary reaction. It is regrettable that this study leaves the question of Wycherley in the eighteenth century pretty much where it was, certainly as far as students of eighteenth-century drama are concerned.

A reviewer separated from books and notes must not trust his memory not to trick him if he goes into factual detail, with consequent injustice to the author. However, he may be allowed to call attention to the slight documentation of the present article. The list of performances, for instance, "represents an attempt to list every performance of *The plain dealer* and its revisions in the eighteenth century." How successful the attempt has been is not stated. Nor is there indication of the sources from which the dates are taken, unless a reference to "advertisements" implies an exhaustive search of eighteenth-century newspapers. There is no mention of play-bills, and only the most obvious of contemporary commentators upon plays and players are referred to in the text or footnotes. — DOUGALD MACMILLAN.

Vincent, Howard P. "William Wycherley's 'Posthumous works'." *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 12-13.

VI. CONTINENTAL BACKGROUND

Baldensperger, Fernand. "L'Intermède 'populiste' de la littérature française, 1778-1792." *PMLA*, LVIII (1943), 674-88.

Barker, Joseph Edmund. *Diderot's treatment of the Christian religion in "The Encyclopédie."* New York: King's Crown Press, 1941. Pp. 144. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 183.

Rev. by Jean David in *MLQ*, IV, 380-82; by Herbert Dieckmann in *Romanic review*, XXXIV, 174-77.

Beyer, Charles J. "Du Cartésianisme à la philosophie des lumières." *Romanic review*, XXXIV (1943), 18-39.

Brown, Harcourt. "Voltaire and the Royal Society of London." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XIII (1943), 25-42.

Caillet, Emile. *La Tradition littéraire des Idéologues.* With an introduction by Gilbert Chinard. (Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. XIX.) Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1943. Pp. xxi + 322.

Cole, Charles Woolsey. *French mercantilism, 1683-1700.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1943. Pp. viii + 354.

Dujovne, Leon. *Spinoza: su vida, su época, su obra, su influencia,* Tomo II: *La época de Baruj Spinoza.* (Ensayos filosóficos, Tomo II.) Buenos Aires: Instituto de Filosofía, 1942. Pp. 316.
Rev. by P. R[omanell] in *Journal of philosophy*, XL, 447-48.

Eckstein, Walter. "The religious element in Spinoza's philosophy." *Journal of religion*, XXIII (1943), 153-63.

Gaudin, Lois S. *Les Lettres anglaises dans l'Encyclopédie.* New York, 1942. Pp. xvii + 256. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 183.
Rev. by George R. Havens in *MLN*, LVIII, 303-4; by Henri Peyre in *Romanic review*, XXXIV, 269-71.

Gravit, Francis W. "Notes on the contents of Fréron's periodicals." *Romanic review*, XXXIV (1943), 116-26.

Hatfield, Henry Caraway. *Winckleman and his German critics, 1755-1781: a prelude to the classical age.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1943. Pp. xi + 169.

Jamieson, Ruth Kirby. *Marivaux: a study in eighteenth-century sensibility.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1942. Pp. 202.
Rev. by Ira Wade in *MLQ*, IV, 104-7.

Kettler, H. K. *Baroque tradition in the literature of the German enlightenment, 1700-1750: studies in the determination of a literary period.* Cambridge: W. Heffer, 1943. Pp. viii + 155.
Rev. by August Closs in *MLR*, XXXVIII, 367-68.

Lancaster, Henry Carrington. *A history of French dramatic literature in the seventeenth century,* Part V: *Recapitulation, 1610-1700.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press; Paris: Les Belles-Lettres, 1942. Pp. vii + 235.

Loomis, C. Grant. "English writers in Gottsched's *Handlexikon.*" *JEGP*, XLII (1943), 96-103.

Miller, John R. *Boileau en France au dix-huitième siècle.* (Johns Hopkins studies in Romance literatures and languages, Extra Vol. XVIII.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press; Paris: Société d'édition Les Belles Lettres, 1942. Pp. 626.
Rev. by A. F. B. Clark in *MLN*, LVIII, 301-3; by H. E. Whittle in *MLR*, XXXVIII, 364-65.

Murray, John J. "Baltic commerce and power politics in the early eighteenth century." *Huntington Library quarterly*, VI (1943), 293-312.

Nisbet, Robert A. "Rousseau and totalitarianism." *Journal of politics*, v (1943), 93-115.

Peyre, Henri. *Le Classicisme français.* New York: Editions de la Maison française, 1942. Pp. 281. Cf. *PQ*, xxii, 185.
Rev. by H. Carrington Lancaster in *MLN*, lviii, 78-79; A. Lytton Sells in *MLR*, xxxviii, 158-60; by Fernand Vial in *Thought*, xviii, 342-44.

Picard, Roger. *Les Salons littéraires et la société française, 1680-1789.* (Bibliothèque Brentano's.) New York: Brentano's, 1943. Pp. 353.

Rosenthal, Jerome. "Attitudes of some modern rationalists to history." *JHI*, iv (1943), 429-56.
Descartes and Leibniz are discussed.

Schilling, Bernard N. "The English case against Voltaire: 1798-1800." *JHI*, iv (1943), 193-216.

Stilson, Earl Newton. "The genesis of nationalism as observed in eighteenth-century French political thought." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1940* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1942), pp. 247-50.

1945

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1800: A CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

By ARTHUR FRIEDMAN AND LOUIS A. LANDA
The University of Chicago

This bibliography attempts to list the more significant books, articles, and reviews[1] published during the year 1944, together with some of earlier dates that were omitted from previous biblographies in this series. Since there is often a great interval between the publication of a scholarly work and reviews of it, we have not hesitated to list again such earlier works as have been the subject of important reviews in the current year. We are indebted to the following for contributing reviews: Charles H. Bennett, Donald F. Bond, Tom Peete Cross, Godfrey Davies, R. W. Frantz, R. H. Griffith, Raymond D. Havens, Richard F. Jones, E. L. McAdam, Jr., Alan D. McKillop, Louis L. Martz, Arthur H. Nethercot, James M. Osborn, Ricardo Quintana, Austin Warren, René Wellek. Thanks are also due to Francis S. Nipp of the University of Chicago for aid in collecting material.[2]

CONTENTS

I. Bibliographies and Bibliographical Studies 124
II. Political and Social Background 125
III. Philosophy, Science, and Religion 127
IV. Literary History and Criticism 130
V. Individual Authors 135
VI. Continental Background 165

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR *American historical review*
EHR *English historical review*
ELH *ELH, A journal of English literary history*
HLQ *Huntington Library quarterly*
JEGP *Journal of English and Germanic philology*
JHI *Journal of the history of ideas*
JMH *Journal of modern history*
MLN *Modern language notes*
MLQ *Modern language quarterly*

[1]The year of a review is 1944 unless otherwise specified.

[2]The editors will be grateful to scholars in the field for reprints or notices of their publications.

MLR *Modern language review*
MP *Modern philology*
N&Q *Notes and queries*
PMLA *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
PQ *Philological quarterly*
RES *Review of English studies*
SP *Studies in philology*
TLS *Times literary supplement* (London)

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

Baugh, Albert C., with the assistance of Allan G. Chester and Matthias A. Shaaber. "American bibliography for 1944: English language and literature." *PMLA*, LIX (1944), 1186-1233.

Bond, Donald F. "Anglo-French and Franco-American studies: a current bibliography." *Romanic review*, XXXV (1944), 186-202.

Coykendall, Frederick. "Bookbinders and margins." *TLS*, Dec. 23, 1944, p. 619.

Brings historical evidence to show why bookbinders of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries cut off so much of the margins.

Craig, Hardin (gen. ed.). "Recent literature of the Renaissance." *SP*, XLI (1944), 265-369.

Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1943-1944. No. 11. Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries. Edited by Edward A. Henry. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1944.

First minute book of the delegates of the Oxford University Press, 1668-1756. Edited by Strickland Gibson and John Johnson. Oxford: Oxford Bibliographical Society, Bodleian Library, 1942. Pp. 104.

Friedman, Arthur, and Landa, Louis A. "English literature, 1660-1800: a current bibliography." *PQ*, XXIII (1944), 141-84.

Graham, Walter (ed.). "The Romantic movement: a selective and critical bibliography for the year 1943." *ELH*, XI (1944), 1-37.

Hazen, A. T. *A bibliography of the Strawberry Hill Press, with a record of the prices at which copies have been sold.* Together with a bibliography and census of the detached pieces by A. T. Hazen and J. P. Kirby. New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1942. Pp. 300. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 127; XXIII, 143.

Rev. by D. Nichol Smith in *RES*, XX, 244-46.

Howe, Ellic (ed.). *The trade: passages from the literature of the printing craft, 1550 1935.* Privately printed . . . by Walter Hutchinson, 1943. Pp. 151.

Rev. by A. F. J. in *Library*, 4th ser., XXIV, 204-5.

McDowell, R. B., and others. "Writings on Irish history, 1942." *Irish historical studies*, IV (1944), 81-99.

Morgan, William Thomas. *A bibliography of British history (1700-1715), with special reference to the reign of Queen Anne.* Vols.

IV and V (with Chloe Siner Morgan). Bloomington, Indiana, 1941, 1942. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 143.
Rev. by Donald F. Bond in *MP*, XLI, 203-4.

Pane, Remigio Ugo. *English translations from the Spanish, 1484-1943: a bibliography.* New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1944. Pp. vii + 218.
Arranged alphabetically under Spanish authors. Rev. in *N&Q*, CLXXXVII, 219-20.

"Sixty-fifth critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization (to December 1943)." *Isis*, XXXV (1944), 53-92.

"Sixty-sixth critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization (to July 1944)." *Isis*, XXXV (1944), 221-78.

The year's work in English studies. Vol. XXII, 1941. Edited for the English Association by Frederick S. Boas. Oxford University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1944. Pp. 245.
See "The Restoration" by Beatrice White (pp. 165-72) and "The eighteenth century" by Edith J. Morley (pp. 173-92).

II. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Alumni Cantabrigienses: a biographical list of all known students, graduates, and holders of office at the University of Cambridge from the earliest times to 1900. Compiled by J. A. Venn. Part II: *From 1752 to 1900*, Vol. II: *Chalmers — Fytche.* Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1944.
Rev. in *TLS*, July 8, p. 336.

Andrews, H. C. "History of paper mills in England." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 140-41.

Callender, Sir Geoffrey, and Britton, C. J. "Admiral Benbow: fact and fiction." *Mariner's mirror*, XXX (1944), 123-43, 200-219.

Carter, Winifred. *Sarah.* London: Selwyn & Blount, 1943. Pp. 192.
On the Duchess of Marlborough.

Clapham, Sir John. *The Bank of England: a history.* 2 vols. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1944.
Vol. I covers the years 1694-1797. Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 26, p. 414.

Dolmetsch, Arnold. *The interpretation of the music of the XVII and XVIII centuries, revealed by contemporary evidence.* London: Novello; Oxford University Press, 1944. Pp. 493.
A reissue. Rev. by D. S. in *Music & letters*, XXV, 246-47.

Falk, Bernard. *The Berkeleys of Berkeley Square and some of their kinfolk.* London: Hutchinson, 1944.
A history of the family through three centuries. Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 21, p. 510.

Gilmour, Margaret. *The great lady: a biography of Barbara Villiers, mistress of Charles II.* London: John Long, 1944. Pp. 200.
A popular biography. Rev. unfavorably in *TLS*, March 18, p. 142.

Greig, T. P. "Sotheby's 200 years." *Connoisseur*, CXIII (1944), 65.
Brief history and account of notable sales.

Gwynn, Aubrey. "Lord Acton and the Popish plot." *Studies*, XXXIII, 451-64.

H., H. S. "The 'lost' sixth Douay diary." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 84-86.
For 1676-1692.

Hayes, Richard. "Biographical dictionary of Irishmen in France." *Studies*, XXXIII (1944), 68-80; 237-48; 367-77; 505-15.

Hogarth and English caricature. Edited by F. D. Klingender. New York: Transatlantic Arts, 1944.
Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 30, p. 634.

Irish historical documents, 1172-1922. Edited by Edmund Curtis and R. B. McDowell. London: Methuen, 1943.

Jones, Louis C. *The clubs of the Georgian rakes.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 157.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1942. Pp. xi + 259. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 134; XXIII, 145.
Rev. by C. P. C. in *Studies*, XXXIII, 279-80; by W. H. Irving in *MLN*, LIX, 148.

Ketton-Cremer, R. W. *Norfolk portraits.* London: Faber, 1944.
Studies of eight outstanding men of Norfolk between the Restoration and the Napoleonic wars. Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 7, p. 488.

Knorr, K. E. *British colonial theories, 1570-1850.* Toronto: University Press, 1944. Pp. xix + 429.

LePelley, J. "The Jacobite privateers of James II." *Mariner's mirror*, XXX (1944), 185-93.

Loukomski, Georges. *Charles Cameron (1740-1812).* Adapted in English and edited by Nicholas de Gren. London: Nicholson and Watson, 1944. Pp. 103.
Cameron was a Scottish architect employed by Catherine the Great. Cf. Benjamin Walker, *TLS*, April 1, p. 163.

McDowell, R. B. *Irish public opinion, 1750-1800.* London: Faber & Faber, 1944.
Rev. by C. O'C. in *Studies*, XXXIII, 421-22; in *TLS*, July 22, p. 359.

Mearns, David C. " 'Another England in the Great South Sea': Captain Cook's autograph journal of the voyage of the 'Endeavour'." *Library of Congress quarterly journal of current acquisitions*, I (1944), 24-29.

Pollock, Sir John. *The Popish Plot: a study in the history of the reign of Charles II.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1944.
A reissue after forty years. Discussed in *TLS*, Nov. 25, p. 571.

Rosen, George. "An eighteenth century plan for a national health service." *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, XVI (1944), 429-36.
Concerned with a tract by John Bellers, Fellow of the Royal Society and friend of Sir Hans Sloane.

Smith, R. A. L. *Bath.* London: Batsford, 1944.
Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 16, p. 445. A history of the city.

Tate, W. E. "The *Commons' Journals* as sources of information concerning the eighteenth-century enclosure movement." *Economic journal*, LIV (1944), 75-95.

Whitmore, J. B. "Joseph ('Consul') Smith, 1674-1770." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 120.
Cf. Paul H. Emden, *ibid.*, pp. 154-56; Leslie J. V. Bailey, *ibid.*, pp. 207-8;

Hilda F. Finberg, *ibid.*, pp. 255-56; J. B. Whitmore, *ibid.*, p. 256. Smith was a noted collector whose books went to the British Museum.

Williams, Basil. *Carteret & Newcastle: a contrast in contemporaries.* Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1943. Pp. vi + 240.

Rev. by E. P. Lilly in *Catholic historical review*, XXX, 362-63; by J. A. R. Marriott in *Fortnightly*, CLV, 199; by O. J. McDougall in *Canadian historical review*, XXV, 425-26; by Stanley Pargellis in *JMH*, XVI, 144-45; in *TLS*, Jan. 1, pp. 1-2.

Ever since the appearance in 1913 of his life of Chatham Professor Williams has been recognized as a leading authority on eighteenth-century English history, especially on its biographical side. His new study of Carteret and Newcastle will do nothing to dim his reputation as a historian, though it is not so interesting or significant as the earlier work mentioned above. The fact is that, whereas Chatham would be an early choice in any selection of the greatest English statesmen, neither of these contemporaries would come near that distinction. Moreover, the claim cannot be advanced in their behalf that they were typical Englishmen. Neither of them contributed any principles that were adopted by their own or later generations as rules of policy. The popular view tends to identify Carteret with a pro-Hanoverian bias to the neglect of what Seeley labelled "the expansion of England." Newcastle is regarded as a nobleman who had an unusual dexterity in the manipulation of patronage and rotten boroughs. On the whole Professor Williams confirms these verdicts. His wide knowledge of foreign relations enables him to bring out clearly a number of points often overlooked. Among them are: Carteret's skill in helping arrange the pacification of the North which followed the death of Charles XII of Sweden; Walpole's control of foreign policy; the importance of trade in the early 1740's (though its significance as a factor in foreign policy during the whole period might have received greater emphasis here); and the diplomatic preparations for the Seven Years' War (1756-63), summed up by Newcastle as "little treaties with little princes for little bodies of troops." Another point well made is Carteret's persistent underrating of Prussia under Frederick the Great. Throughout the book, English foreign relations occupy much space — perhaps disproportionately so for the years of Carteret's supremacy, 1743-44. One of the most interesting chapters of the book deals with Carteret as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at the time of Swift's later *Drapier letters*, and with Carteret's private life. Each subject merits a chapter to itself: it is curious that Newcastle's private life is not given separate treatment, though a brief survey of a great nobleman at home — not to mention the sources of his income — would have been a distinct contribution. Inasmuch as Newcastle owed his long tenure of office, indeed, one might say his indispensability in any cabinet, to his electioneering skill, a fuller treatment would have been welcomed. As a piece of political history woven round the lives of two leaders this is first rate. But greater novelty could have been secured if the horizon had been broadened and the occasional peeps at social life magnified. — GODFREY DAVIES.

Witmer, Helen E. *The property qualifications of members of Parliament.* (Studies in history, economics, and public law, No. 498.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1944. Pp. 245.

Concerned with the controversy over the Act of 1710. Rev. by Frances E. Gillespie in *JMH*, XVI, 145-46.

III. PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

Addison, William George. *Religious equality in modern England, 1714-1914.* London: S. P. C. K., 1944.

Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 12, p. 394.

Clarke, W. K. Lowther. *Eighteenth century piety.* London: S. P. C. K., 1944. Pp. 168.
Rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 30, p. 633.

Dale, Sir Henry. "The Royal society and its homes." *Nature,* CLII (1944), 649-51.

"John Theophilus Desaguliers (1683-1744)." *Nature,* CLIII (1944), 246.
An account of a refugee French scientist in England.

Dickinson, H. W., and Vowles, H. P. *James Watt and the Industrial Revolution.* London: Longmans, 1943. Pp. 59.

"Early medical books at Edinburgh." *Nature,* CLIII (1944), 647-48.
A description of an exhibition.

Emery, Clark. "The background of Tennyson's 'airy navies'." *Isis,* XXXV (1944), 139-47.
Includes material on flying in the eighteenth century.

Foster, Finley. "Bath: physicians and literature." *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association,* XXXII (1944), 2-22.

Hart, A. T. "Archbishop Sharp and his 'poor relations': a study in archiepiscopal nepotism." *Modern churchman,* XXXIV (1944), 55-59.

Keys, Thomas. "The plague in literature." *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association,* XXXII (1944), 35-56.
Touches on Defoe.

King, C. Harold. "God's dramatist." *Studies in speech and drama in honor of Alexander M. Drummond* (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1944), pp. 369-92.
On George Whitefield.

Lam, George L., and Smith, Warren H. "Two rival editions of George Whitefield's *Journal,* London, 1738." *SP,* XLI (1944), 86-93.

Lough, J. "*L'Esprit des lois* in a Scottish university in the eighteenth century." *Comparative literature studies,* XIII (1944), 13-16.

Lyons, Sir Henry. *The Royal Society, 1660-1940: a history of its administration under its charters.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1944.
Rev. in *TLS,* Dec. 30, p. 630.

MacPike, E. F. "Dr. Edmond Halley (1656?-1741/2): bibliographical addenda." *N&Q,* CLXXXVI (1944), 42-44, 268.

Micklewright, F. H. Amphlett. "Some prolegomena to the history of religious dissent in England." *N&Q,* CLXXXVII (1944), 115-19.

Mineka, Francis E. *The dissidence of dissent: the "Monthly repository," 1806-1838, . . . with a chapter on religious periodicals, 1700-1825.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1944. Pp. xiv + 458.

Osmond. P. H. *Isaac Barrow: his life and times.* London: S. P. C. K., 1944. Pp. vii + 230.
Rev. by P. R. Smythe in *Modern churchman,* XXXIV, 173-75.

Pittenger, W. Norman. "Ralph Cudworth and the Cambridge Platonists." *Anglican theological review*, XXVI (1944), 224-29.

Sams, Henry W. "Anti-stoicism in seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century England." *SP*, XLI (1944), 65-78.

The term *anti-stoicism*, Mr. Sams feels, has been overemphasized in the scholarship of the past ten years or so. Sams is fully aware of the repeated attacks during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries upon "stoic apathy," and apparently he would not object if such attacks were all that is implied by *anti-stoicism*. But he seems to feel that something more has been implied. (1) ". . . apart from the universal attack on the stoic apathy, there is no 'line,' no continuity, in any phase of English thought which can legitimately be called anti-stoic. . . . There is, in fact, no reason to suppose because of anti-stoic pronouncements in England that elements of stoical philosophy might not have found their way into English ways of thought with as little difficulty as those of other pagan systems" (pp. 77-78). This entire point seems a bit labored. Has anyone, when he used the term *anti-stoicism*, ever really suggested that there was current during the period an embracing philosophy characterized by rejection of stoical principles *in toto*? Sams seems to be fighting windmills here — and it is apparent that he knows it. (2) But his real concern is of a somewhat different sort. He feels — if I interpret rightly — that recent scholarship concerned with this body of ethical speculation has been obscuring the wood, and that the truly significant aspects of this speculation are to be sensed only by reference to and against the background of the social character of the entire age. It follows that a too repeated use of the term *anti-stoicism*, along with a tendency — as in R. S. Crane's "Suggestions toward a genealogy of the 'man of feeling'" — to trace sentimentalism back in part to seventeenth-century developments of an exclusively philosophic-ethical nature, confines analysis of these matters to a too narrow context — and ends by obscuring the salient fact that the seventeenth century saw the development, as part of the whole attack on authoritarian controls, of a system of ethics based on human nature rather than immutable law.

The above is not a fair summary of the article, the greater part of which deals with matters referred to under (1) above. Furthermore, under (2) Sams's approach is much more oblique and cautious than suggested. Perhaps it is unfair to go back to the problems suggested under (2), but these seem to be the nub of the matter. Sams's desire that the ethical movement be brought into relation with the other forces of the age is certainly not open to challenge; and it may be that too much of our scholarly discussion of ethical speculation has been too narrowly confined. Nevertheless, the larger historical views and statements are apt to get somewhat out of focus unless the way has been prepared by precise and carefully delimited, if unexciting, analysis. At any rate, the scholarship of the past decade in this field has revealed certain basic facts and distinctions which can be overlooked only with unfortunate results. Thus, in seventeenth-century texts generally, *reason* has one set of meanings and references where ethical matters are being debated, and a different set when the "Divine Reason," "Right Reason," innate reason, or the rational faculty is under discussion. Similarly, the reason and judgment referred to in critical and aesthetic passages are usually to be differentiated alike from ethical reason and the rational principle in the universe. These are distinctions which Sams sometimes overlooks (cf. p. 71, pp. 76-77). There is, too, some confusion behind the statement (p. 75) that the Anglican clergy "generally expressed a distrust of the rational process" — sometimes, in certain traditional contexts, they were indeed anti-rationalistic; but there were also many traditional occasions which drew from them a most vigorous sort of rationalism. — RICARDO QUINTANA.

Wearmouth, Robert F. "The first Methodist conference, June 25-

30, 1744." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXIX (1944), 205-10.

IV. LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Alspach, Russell K. *Irish poetry from the invasion to 1798*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1943. Pp. xi + 146.

Rev. by Myles Dillon in *JEGP*, XLIII, 112-15; by Roland M. Smith in *MLN*, LIX, 422-24.

The purpose of this book, as set forth in the Preface, is "twofold: to tell the story, from the English invasion [of 1167] to the abortive rebellion of 1798, of the poetry written in English in Ireland that can with justice be called 'Irish,' and to show how the stories of Irish mythology and the material of Gaelic poetry were put into English during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries." As the author admits, the definition adopted for the term "Irish Poetry" is "purely arbitrary." The phrase is applied, not, as is usually the case, to the poetry written in the Irish Gaelic language but to "poetry in the English language, written by an Irishman or an Anglo-Irishman, and inspired by Ireland or its people" (Preface, p. viii).

These limitations result in several significant though, in some respects, necessary omissions from Mr. Alspach's survey. First, as the author points out (Preface, p. viii), the record is incomplete for the period from 1700 to 1798. This period includes not only a mass of Irish Jacobite verse some of which exists both in Irish and in English but also an important part of the background of the Ossianic controversy, which, if surveyed completely even in its Irish aspects, would include material not given in even so excellent an account as Professor E. D. Snyder's *Celtic revival in English literature, 1760-1800* (to which Mr. Alspach duly refers). Again, the choice of the year 1798 as the terminus of Mr. Alspach's survey involves the exclusion of the nineteenth century, which, as Stephen Gwynn suggests, includes most of the Irish literature in the English tongue which possesses much significance. Third, the author is committed — and properly committed — by his definition of "Irish" to the approximately if not complete exclusion of Swift, Goldsmith, and Sheridan, to say nothing of Thomas Moore, Samuel Lover, Father Prout, and less significant writers of English verse whose work appeared after 1798. (An English version of Swift's "Description of an Irish feast," discussed by Mr. Alspach [pp. 77 f.], is to be found in MSS 23B28 and 23L7 in the Royal Irish Academy. For other quotations from Swift, with occasional renderings in Irish, see MSS 23F3, 23K14, 23L9, 23M9, 23M16, and 23Q3, in the same collection.)

Taken even in its entirety, the body of verse composed in English by Irishmen or Anglo-Irishmen is, to the student of Irish poetry in the native language, generally unimpressive and un-Irish. One of the peculiarities of the Irish temperament, from the Latin Irish writers of the Carolingian period to the nineteenth century, appears to consist in the unwillingness or inability of Irishmen to transfer successfully to a foreign medium the idiom or the habits of thought that mark the best Irish poetry in the native tongue. The well-known mediaeval Latin poem beginning *Finibus occiduis*, attributed to an eighth-century Irish bishop of Fiesole (an English translation is given in the predominantly Irish MSS 23B37, 23L7, and 23L11, R.I.A.), is a fair sample of the lack of peculiarly Celtic flavor which, with few exceptions, characterizes verse written by Irishmen in non-Irish languages from the much discussed fourteenth-century Kildare poems (Alspach, pp. 12 f.) down to Yeats's "Lake Isle of Innisfree," even when the authors treat of themes familiar in native poetry.

The thin stream of verse discussed by Mr. Alspach might perhaps have been increased and the conclusions broadened, had attention been paid to more of

the English poems scattered through Irish manuscripts. (*The catalogue of Irish manuscripts in the Royal Irish Academy*, now in progress, appears to be missing both from Mr. Alspach's text and his extensive bibliography.) Something of linguistic if not of literary value might be discovered among the numerous poems given both in English and in Irish in Irish manuscripts. Examples are to be found in MSS 23A1, 23B19, 23B38, 23B39, 23C28, 23D16, 23E2, 23E12, 23F14, 23G20, 23H31, 23I23, 23K3, 23L5, 23L6, 23L25, 23L28, 23M14, 23M46, 23N4, 23N13, 23N14, 23O42, 23O47, 23P14, 23Q3, 24B34, 24B37, 24C2, 24C11, 24C13, 24L2, 24L7, 24L8, 24L12, and 24P7, R.I.A. In at least one case, "Dar do Láimhsi, a leabhráin bháin," two English versions are given (MSS 23G27 R.I.A.). For similar poems, see MSS 3B7, 3B38, and 23I8, R.I.A. A poem by Samuel Lover, falling outside the scope of Mr. Alspach's survey, is quoted, with Irish translation, in MS 24C2, R.I.A. For Irish versions of poems by Thomas Moore, see MS 24C13, R.I.A.

Within the narrow and somewhat artificial limits adopted, Mr. Alspach's book is a useful survey of the subject discussed. — TOM PEETE CROSS.

Angus, William. "Actors and audiences in eighteenth-century London." *Studies in speech and drama in honor of Alexander M. Drummond* (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1944), pp. 123-38.

Aubin, Robert Arnold (ed.). *London in flames, London in glory: poems on the fire and rebuilding of London, 1666-1709*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1943. Pp. xvi + 383. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 150.

Rev. by Allen R. Benham in *MLQ*, V, 240-41; by E. S. de Beer in *RES*, XX, 166-68; by William Henry Irving in *MLN*, LIX, 206-7; by Arthur W. Secord in *JEGP*, XLIII, 256-57.

Baldensperger, Fernand. "1793-1794: climacteric times for 'romantic' tendencies in English ideology." *JHI*, V (1944), 3-20.

Barzun, Jacques. *Romanticism and the modern ego*. Boston: Little Brown, 1943. Pp. viii + 359. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 150.

Rev. by Charles Frederick Harrold in *JEGP*, XLIII, 260-62; in *TLS*, Aug. 19, p. 399.

Brett, R. L. "The aesthetic sense and taste in the literary criticism of the early eighteenth century." *RES*, XX (1944), 199-213.

Clough, Wilson O. "Reason and genius: an eighteenth-century dilemma (Hogarth, Hume, Burke, Reynolds)." *PQ*, XXIII (1944), 33-54.

Congleton, J. E. "Theories of pastoral poetry in England, 1684-1717." *SP*, XLI (1944), 544-75.

Drummond, Andrew L. "English nonconformity in fiction." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXIX (1944), 310-25.

In part on the eighteenth century.

Engel, Claire-Eliane. "English novels in Switzerland in the XVIII century." *Comparative literature studies*, XIV and XV (1944), 2-8.

English, Scottish, and Welsh landscape, 1700-c. 1860. Chosen by John Betjeman and Geoffrey Taylor. (New excursions in English poetry. Edited by W. J. Turner and Sheila Shannon.) London: Muller, 1944.

Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 26, p. 409.

Fairchild, Hoxie Neale. *Religious trends in English poetry,* Vol. II: *1740-1780, religious sentimentalism in the age of Johnson.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1942. Pp. ix + 406. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 146; XXIII, 152.

Rev. by Clark Emery in *MLQ*, V, 241-43; by Ricardo Quintana in *MLN*, LIX, 290-92; by Mary S. Serjeantson in *MLR*, XXXIX, 78-79.

Gooch, G. P. *Courts and cabinets.* London: Longmans, 1944. Pp. 323.

Rev. by J. A. R. Marriott in *Fortnightly*, CLVI, 127-28; in *TLS*, July 15, p. 342. Concerned with famous memoir-writers: Bishop Burnet, Lord Hervey, Horace Walpole, and Fanny Burney, among others.

Gove, Philip Babcock. *The imaginary voyage in prose fiction: a history of its criticism and a guide to its study, with an annotated check list of 215 imaginary voyages from 1700-1800.* (Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature, No. 152.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1941. Pp. xi + 445. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 191; XXII, 148; XXIII, 152-53.

Rev. by Ernest Bernbaum in *MLN*, LIX, 137.

Grierson, H. J. C. "Criticism and creation: their interactions." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association,* Vol. XXIX, 1943, collected by Una Ellis-Fermor (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1944), pp. 7-29.

In part on the eighteenth century.

Grierson, Herbert J. C., and Smith, J. C. *A critical history of English poetry.* London: Chatto and Windus, 1944. Pp. viii + 527.

Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 2, p. 582.

Hartnoll, Phyllis. "Juvenile drama: a Birmingham bequest." *TLS*, Oct. 7, 1944, p. 492; Oct. 14, p. 504.

Concerned in part with eighteenth-century plays.

Johnstone, Paul H. "The rural Socrates." *JHI*, V (1944), 151-75.

A study of eighteenth-century agricultural literature in an attempt to show the relationship between the back-to-nature theme and the fashionable enthusiasm for agriculture.

Jones, Ernest. *Geoffrey of Monmouth, 1640-1800.* (University of California publications in English, Vol. V, No. 3.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1944. Pp. v +357-442.

The first two sections are concerned with Geoffrey's reputation as a historian; Section III is entitled "Geoffrey of Monmouth and ecclesiastical and legal controversy, 1640-1700," and Section IV "Geoffrey of Monmouth, literature, and historians of literature, 1640-1800."

Larrabee, Stephen A. *English bards and Grecian marbles: the relationship between sculpture and poetry, especially in the Romantic period.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1943. Pp. xi + 312. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 153.

Rev. by Bernard H. Stern in *MLN*, LIX, 211-12; by René Wellek in *PQ*, XXIII, 382-83.

LeComte, Edward S. *Endymion in England.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1944. Pp. xii + 189.

Macdonald, Hugh. "The law and defamatory biographies in the seventeenth century." *RES*, XX (1944), 177-98.

Magee, Grace Miriam. "English biography during the Restoration period." *University of Southern California abstracts of dissertations for the degree of doctor of philosophy . . . 1944* (Los Angeles: University of Southern California Press, 1944), pp. 58-60.

Matthews, William. *English pronunciation and shorthand in the early modern period.* (University of California publications in English, Vol. IX, No. 3.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1943. Pp. iv + 135-213.

The study is based on shorthand textbooks and manuscripts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Monk, Samuel H. "'A grace beyond the reach of art'." *JHI*, V (1944), 131-50.

Musgrove, S. "Two anonymous verse translations from Seneca, 1653 and 1666." *N&Q*, CLXXXVII (1944), 120-21.

Noyes, Robert Gale. "Shakespeare in the eighteenth-century novel." *ELH*, XI (1944), 213-36.

Patrick, Max J. "*Scydromedia*, a forgotten Utopia of the seventeenth century." *PQ*, XXIII (1944), 273-82.

In Latin, by Antoine Le Grand.

Peltz, Catharine Walsh. "The neo-classic lyric, 1660-1725." *ELH*, XI (1944), 92-116.

A study of the neo-classic lyric, in terms of its own critical theory and practice, is worth doing, and Miss Peltz's survey, though based on rather slender critical foundations (Mulgrave's *Essay on poetry* and Ambrose Philips' letter on song-writing in *Guardian*, No. 16), affords a pleasing excursion through the miscellanies, the songs from the dramas, and the short poems of thirty-one selected poets. She finds that "almost without exception the neo-classic lyric is upon the love theme" (p. 97) — Isaac Watts is not among the poets chosen for study — and that the poet's "objective" is "usually to achieve physical union with an adored mistress" (p. 98). She is able to classify — not without overlapping — the "dominant themes" as four: complaint of the cruel mistress, "the *carpe diem* theme," praise of the mistress, and rebuke of the lady "for her cruel wit or her fickle nature" (pp. 98-100)— to which she joins a fifth: "a series in which the lover's approach to, success with, withdrawal from the lady are voiced in sequence, sophisticated, subtle, comparable to the outline of a complete circle in its amatory progression" (p. 101). The imagery employed in these love-poems is "conventionalized," and centers about four comparisons: that of love to Cupid, of love to fire, of love to tasting food, and of love as a chain binding the lover to his mistress. As to metrical form, the quatrain is most frequent, but the six-line stanza and the tetrameter couplet are also widely used. Finally, the poets who "exemplify in their writing the highest reaches of this lyric genre" are Rochester, Congreve, and Prior.

If little of this seems new, Miss Peltz writes in an urbane and smooth style, and her numerous quotations from the poets afford a pleasing anthology for the general reader (though there seems little excuse for some inaccurate texts). Her conclusion that the neo-classic lyric "is as finely wrought as the most exquisite Dresden China statuette" (p. 112) is not meant as faint praise; and her frequent use of such phrases as "the importance of chiselled form," "flawless expression," "chiselled, restrained manner," and "perfection of form" (pp. 93, 96, 112) is in the best tradition of Austin Dobson and Gosse. Consequently the reader is not surprised to find Pater and Locker-Lampson

quoted approvingly (pp. 111-12) on the "charm" of Restoration and Queen Anne verse. It should be possible, however, to approach the neo-classical poets in the light of their own expressed aims, rather than by the laws of "a different country" or another age. If we regard the lyric "primarily as personal, passionate, and sincere," "the spontaneous expression of a mood," "voicing the author's feeling and thought as an individual," "an individual cry" (pp. 95, 92, 96n.), we inevitably reach the conclusion that the neo-classic lyric expresses only "a restricted, thoroughly familiar subject matter in familiar language and verse forms" (p. 111). But the poet writing between 1660 and 1725 can hardly be said to have regarded the lyric as "an individual cry," nor in the campaign for the establishment of true wit did he think of himself as carving out exquisitely chiselled bits which would reflect a sophisticated and artificial mode of life. The generation of Dryden and Pope were concerned more with getting rid of what they regarded as an entirely unnatural and "Gothic" kind of poetry. Whether or not they accomplished their purpose we may best see by dropping all "romantic" catchwords and measuring their achievement by their own avowed critical principles. — DONALD F. BOND.

Randolph, Mary Claire. " 'Candour' in XVIIIth-century satire." *RES*, xx (1944), 45-62.

Randolph, Mary Claire. " 'The sinful suburbs of cookery': satirical recipes of the XVIII century." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 32-36.

Robertson, Jean. *The art of letter writing: an essay on the handbooks published in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.* Liverpool: University Press; London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1942. Pp. 80. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 149.

Rev. by Ruth Kelso in *MLN*, LIX, 203-5.

Scouten, A. H., and Hughes, Leo. "A calendar of performances of *1 Henry IV* and *2 Henry IV* during the first half of the eighteenth century." *JEGP*, XLIII (1944), 23-41.

Scouten, A. H., and Hughes, Leo. "The New Theatre in the Haymarket, 1734 and 1737." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 52-53.

Corrections of earlier studies by Emmett L. Avery.

Siebert, Fred S. "Taxes on publications in England in the eighteenth century." *Journalism quarterly*, XXI (1944), 12-24.

Sprague, Arthur Colby. *Shakespeare and the actors: the stage business in his plays, 1660-1905.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1944. Pp. xxvii + 440.

Rev. by Edward Wagenknecht in *New York Times book review*, July 16, p. 19.

Swedenberg, H. T., Jr. *The Theory of the epic in England, 1650-1800.* (University of California publications in English, Vol. xv.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1944. Pp. xi + 396.

Taylor, John Tinnon. *Early opposition to the English novel: the popular reaction from 1760 to 1830.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1943. Pp. vi + 148. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 154.

Rev. by Donald F. Bond in *Library quarterly*, XIV (1944), 356-57.

Thomas, Russell. "Contemporary taste in the stage decorations of London theaters, 1770-1800." *MP*, XLII (1944), 65-78.

Tillotson, Geoffrey. *Essays in criticism and research.* Cambridge:

At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1942. Pp. xxix + 215. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 150; XXIII, 155.
Rev. by René Wellek in *MP*, XLI, 261-63.

Tobin, James E. "Three eighteenth century plays." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 18.
Additions to and corrections of Nicoll on three minor plays.

Warner, James H. "*Émile* in eighteenth-century England." *PMLA*, LIX (1944), 773-91.

Woehl, Arthur L. "Some plays in the repertories of the patent houses." *Studies in speech and drama in honor of Alexander M. Drummond* (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1944), pp. 105-22.
On the Restoration stage.

V. INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

Mark Akenside

Aldridge, Alfred Owen. "The eclecticism of Mark Akenside's 'The pleasures of imagination'." *JHI*, V (1944), 292-314.
A common procedure in philosophy is to separate such supposed opposites as wit and judgment, reason and passion, reason and imagination, the senses and the intellect, and then to put them together again in some sort of combination, compromise, or synthesis. If this is to be called eclecticism, it follows naturally from the traditional oppositions; and differs from the eclecticism which is merely an appropriation of congenial ideas from various sources. Aldridge describes Akenside as an eclectic in both senses, but more important than his piecemeal borrowings is what Aldridge describes as his "desire to reconcile two divergent streams of thought, rationalism and empiricism." Commentators on Akenside have usually connected the former with Shaftesbury, the latter with Addison. Aldridge studies the notes to the first edition of *The pleasures of imagination* carefully, and, though of course he does not overlook Shaftesbury and Addison, he is disposed to emphasize other sources, such as Plato, Lucretius, and Leibniz. The direct connection with Platonism is clear, but this hardly lessens the importance of Shaftesbury as a carrier of ideas ultimately derived from ancient philosophy. A direct and extensive influence from Lucretius is far less certain, despite a few borrowed lines. And it seems that Aldridge overstates the direct influence of Leibniz, or at least fails to prove his claims on this point. There is a reference by Akenside to the conclusion of the *Théodicée* (note to II, 335), though the whole passage is Platonic; but when Aldridge quotes the difficult lines

> that from the wide complex
> Of coexistent orders, *one* might rise,
> *One* order, all-involving and intire [II, 320-22] —

and says that they connect Marcus Aurelius and Leibniz, he fails to cite in full Akenside's note on this passage: "See the meditations of *Antoninus*, and the characteristicks, passim." And it is more than doubtful whether Akenside's references to harmony point to the special Leibnizian doctrine of preestablished harmony. Harmony was a favorite idea because it could be used loosely, expressing *a priori* ideas about a world order and at the same time denoting various relations and patterns discovered empirically. Aldridge's paper would have been strengthened had he paid more attention to the presence of this popular philosophy in Akenside's immediate background, without concerning himself so much with the tracing of individual ideas to ultimate sources. For example, he might have made more of the poet's opening definition of the "powers of imagination": "Certain powers in human nature

which seem to hold a middle place between the organs of bodily sense and the faculties of moral perception." This invites comparison with Addison's remark in *Spectator*, No. 411: "The pleasures of the imagination . . . are not so gross as those of sense, nor so refined as those of the understanding," and would have helped to connect Akenside's ideas with current doctrines about the moral and the aesthetic senses, especially with Hutcheson. Thorpe's articles should have been used on this point ("Addison's theory of the imagination as perceptive response," *Papers of the Michigan Academy*, XXI [1935], 511-30; "Addison and Hutcheson on imagination," *ELH*, II [1935], 215-34). In general, Aldridge shows little interest in Akenside's empiricism. He offers a sound commentary on many details. He is probably right in denying that there is any specific doctrine of evolution in Akenside. Here, however, we should reckon not only with Akenside's own scientific opinions, but with current ideas about the progress of knowledge or imagination along the chain or scale of being. For Akenside's relation to science, the Newtonian passage on the rainbow should be noted (II, 97-120). — ALAN D. MCKILLOP.

John Arbuthnot

Cooke, Alice L. "The shadow of Martinus Scriblerus in Hawthorne's 'The prophetic pictures'." *New England quarterly*, XVII (1944), 597-604.

John Armstrong

Knapp, Lewis M. "Dr. John Armstrong, littérateur, and associate of Smollett, Thomson, Wilkes, and other celebrities." *PMLA*, LIX (1944), 1019-58.

Mr. Knapp's article is a modern version of an old and honored form — the memoir. Armstrong's career as physician, author, gentleman, and coffee-house wit is presented with a wealth of patiently and skillfully collected detail, mainly new or forgotten; anecdotes from every conceivable source; letters from original manuscripts now in London, Boston, or Philadelphia; inferences drawn from all of Armstrong's published works. Armstrong moves throughout in distinguished company whose respect and affection he merited and won. There is much of Smollett here: the article has grown out of Mr. Knapp's research for his forthcoming biography of Smollett. Indeed, Armstrong's career and character present very close similarities to Smollett's; as Mr. Knapp says, Armstrong even speaks sometimes with the voice of the novelist, "but pitched in a lower key, and with less authority, range, and power." The study of the friendship between these two men is one of the most valuable aspects of this memoir, especially the survey of their correspondence and other relations during Smollett's last years in Italy. And there is Wilkes, that gay, faithless, and unscrupulous "friend," to whom Armstrong could write, "For god's sake come if you can [to dine with Smollett *et al.*], and if you incline to take Ranelagh in your way home I'm your man for that too"; but some years later was forced to retract: "I cannot with Honour or Decency associate myself with one who has distinguished himself by abusing my Country." There is Dr. Dickson, who drank to Armstrong's memory "with tears in his eyes"; Thomson, who included some of Armstrong's lines in *The Castle of Indolence*; Fuseli, whom Armstrong fostered and then seems to have quarreled with "over the pronunciation of an English word"; Hume, Robertson, Alexander Carlyle, and other fellow-Scots. The whole is concluded with a "character" of Armstrong that does full justice to the man's indolent, sensitive, witty, splenetic, and altogether companionable nature. In short, we have here a memoir on the model of Scott and Anderson, but developed with all the resources and all the care of modern scholarship. — LOUIS L. MARTZ.

Jane Austen

Bell, C. F. "Jane Austen's backgrounds." *TLS*, Aug. 26, 1944, p. 420.

Annotation of passages in the novels.

C[hapman], R. W. "Scott and Jane Austen." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 91.
On his opinion of her.

Etherington, J. R. M. "Jane Austen's religion." Corr. in *TLS*, Jan. 29, 1944, p. 55.
On her attitude toward Evangelicalism. Cf. Winifred Schofield in *TLS*, Feb. 12, p. 79; Q. D. Leavis in *TLS*, Feb. 19, p. 91.

Kaye-Smith, Sheila, and Stern, G. B. *Speaking of Jane Austen.* New York: Harper, 1944. Pp. 286.
Published in England as *Talking of Jane Austen.* Rev. by Marjorie Nicolson in *New York Times book review*, May 28, p. 3; in *TLS*, Jan. 8, p. 21.

Leavis, Q. D. "A critical theory of Jane Austen's writings: III. The letters." *Scrutiny*, XXII (1944), 104-19.

Leavis, Q. D. "Jane Austen's 'Emma'." Corr. in *TLS*, Feb. 5, 1944, p. 67.

William Beckford

"Beckford the Caliph: a traveller of two worlds, passion and fantasy." *TLS*, May 6, 1944, p. 222.
A general essay in interpretation. Cf. C. F. Bell in *TLS*, May 13, p. 235; *TLS*, May 20, p. 247.

George Berkeley

Philosophical commentaries, generally called "The commonplace book." By George Berkeley. An editio diplomatica, transcribed and edited with introduction and notes by A. A. Luce. London: Nelson & Sons, 1944. Pp. xlii + 485.
Rev. by A. D. Ritchie in *Nature*, CLIV, 380; by H. J. Patton in *Hibbert journal*, XLII, 80-82; in *TLS*, Sept. 16, p. 454.

William Blake

Bronowski, J. *A man without a mask: William Blake, 1757-1827.* London: Secker and Warburg, 1944. Pp. 153.
Rev. in *TLS*, April 22, p. 200.

Pinto, V. de S. "Isaac Watts and William Blake." *RES*, XX (1944), 214-23.

Preston, Kerrison. *Blake and Rossetti.* London: De la More Press, 1944. Pp. 109.
Rev. by H. G. F. in *Connoisseur*, CXIV, 60-61; in *Apollo*, XL, 84-85; in *TLS*, June 24, p. 309.

Saurat, Denis. "Spiritual attitudes in Spenser, Milton, Blake and Hugo." *Comparative literature studies*, XIII (1944), 8-12; XIV (1944), 23-26.

Witcutt, W. P. "Blake's pun." Corr. in *TLS*, Aug. 5, 1944, p. 379.
On Blake's Urizen. Cf. Kerrison Preston, *ibid.*, and Aug. 19, p. 403; W. P. Witcutt, Sept. 2, p. 427.

Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke

(See *Arthur Murphy*)

James Boswell

(See *Samuel Johnson*)

Robert Boyle

More, Louis Trenchard. *The life and works of the Honourable Rob-*

ert Boyle. London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1944. Pp. xii + 313.

Rev. by Philip P. Wiener in *New York Times book review*, April 2, p. 20.

It is strange that as important a figure as Boyle was in seventeenth-century science, he should have to wait until now for a modern account of his life. In view of this fact we are thankful for the present volume which, though disclosing no new sources of information, marshals the known facts in an intelligent manner and presents a readable account. Nearly two-thirds of the book are concerned with relating Boyle's religious thought to the thought of his time and with making clear the great contribution which his scientific thinking made to the emancipation of modern science from the domination of traditional ideas. With this part of the book I would find no fault except to note that Boyle's effort to reconcile religion and the new experimental philosophy should have received somewhat more attention since it was a matter of first concern to the scientists.

With reference to the biography itself, it is unfortunate that no new biographical data were unearthed, especially as regards the last twenty-three years of Boyle's life, which are covered in only seven pages. Certainly he was sufficiently conspicuous in the last third of the century to have left traces of his sojourn on earth in places accessible to assiduous research. As it stands, the account also fails to impress upon us Boyle's personality, a personality attractive enough, though a little too shaded by sombre religious seriousness. It would be difficult to find anyone who has in his work revealed his spirit more clearly than Boyle. To understand him one must possess a clear realization of the motive and purpose of his scientific activities. In one passage the author emphatically presents Boyle as a popularizer of science, but he seemingly fails to realize how the spirit of the propagandist permeated most of his activities from the public "shows" he put on in his laboratories to his ardent defense of the new philosophy against its enemies. If his first concern was to influence others to accept the new faith, his second was to make contributions to a universal natural history as advocated by Bacon. This conception inspired most of the experimental and observational activity of the third quarter of the century in England, and to it Boyle consecrated his scientific findings.

At times the biographer gives evidence of not possessing the fullest knowledge of the background of some of his statements, as, e.g., when he remarks, "As for the reading of English poetry, he [Boyle] makes the odd criticism that it is not very profitable, because the living English tongue changes greatly and rapidly and thus even its noblest poetry soon becomes obsolete" (p. 40). This, of course, was the dominant attitude toward the English language from Waller's "Of English verse" to Pope's *Essay on criticism*, and later. Another example might be found in his attributing the seventeenth-century revolt from the authority of Aristotle to the example of Galileo (p. 225). The revolt had many sources, of which one of the most important was Bacon, who influenced Boyle profoundly. At other times the biographer reveals unfamiliarity with contributions already made to the investigation of problems in which he expresses interest, such as the influence which the Royal Society exerted on the simplification of prose in the Restoration (p. 111). In view of the tremendous importance which scientists of that day attached to style, Boyle's own stylistic views could have been examined with profit. He was so involved in all aspects of the scientific movement that an extensive knowledge of this movement is essential to a complete understanding of his position in it. — RICHARD F. JONES.

John Bunyan

Harrison, Frank Mott. "Notes on the early editions of 'Grace abounding'." *Baptist quarterly*, XI (1943), 160-64.

Harrison, Frank Mott. "Repudiable 'Bunyan writings'." *Baptist quarterly*, XI (1944), 277-81.

Willcocks, Mary Patricia. *Bunyan calling: a voice from the seventeenth century.* London: Allen and Unwin, 1943. Pp. 236.
Rev. by E. A. Payne in *Baptist quarterly*, XI (1943), 179-81; by P. R. Smythe in *Modern churchman*, XXXIII (1943), 266-67.

Edmund Burke

Bryant, Donald C. "Edmund Burke's conversation." *Studies in speech and drama in honor of Alexander M. Drummond* (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1944), pp. 354-68.

Hamm, Victor M. "Burke and metaphysics." *New scholasticism*, XVIII (1944), 3-18.

Harding, Harold F. "The listener on eloquence, 1750-1800." *Studies in speech and drama in honor of Alexander M. Drummond* (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1944), pp. 341-53.
Concerned with the reception of speeches by Burke, Sheridan, and others.

Magnus, Sir Philip. "Edmund Burke." *Oriel review*, [I (1943)], 117-24.

Robert Burns

Noyes, Russell. "Wordsworth and Burns." *PMLA*, LIX (1944), 813-32.
"The present study undertakes to set out the first full and accurate account of Wordsworth's literary debt to Burns."

Robert Burns: his associates and contemporaries. The Train, Grierson, Young, and Hope manuscripts, edited with an introduction by Robert T. Fitzhugh, with *The journal of the border tour*, edited by DeLancey Ferguson. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1943. Pp. ix + 133. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 157-58.
Rev. by Edward G. Cox in *MLQ*, V, 500-501; by David Daiches in *MLN*, LIX, 581-82; by Franklin B. Snyder in *JEGP*, XLIII, 481-82; in *TLS*, Feb. 5, p. 68.

Samuel Butler

Bentley, Norma E. "A grant to 'Hudibras' Butler." *MLN*, LIX (1944), 281.
£20 from the king in 1680.

Richard Owen Cambridge

Altick, Richard D. *Richard Owen Cambridge: belated Augustan.* (University of Pennsylvania diss.) Philadelphia, 1941. Pp. v + 160.
Rev. by James L. Clifford in *MLQ*, V, 118-19.

Thomas Chatterton

Miller, Frances Schouler. "The historic sense of Thomas Chatterton." *ELH*, XI (1944), 117-34.

Charles Churchill

Brown, Wallace Cable. "Charles Churchill and criticism in transition." *JEGP*, XLIII (1944), 163-69.

Jeremy Collier

Hooker, Helene Maxwell. "Father John Constable on Jeremy Collier." *PQ*, XXIII (1944), 375-78.

Charles Cotton

Hussey, Richard. "The text of Cotton's poems." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 87-88.

William Cowper

C., R. W. "A book from Cowper's library." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 291.

[Starkey, James.] "Cowper and Newton." *Essays and recollections, by Seumas O'Sullivan* (Dublin and Cork: Talbot Press, 1944), pp. 38-47.

George Crabbe

Batdorf, Franklin Pierce. "A study of George Crabbe's tales." *Cornell University abstracts of theses . . . for the doctor's degree, 1942* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1943), pp. 15-19.

Daniel Defoe

Moore, John Robert. *Defoe's sources for "Robert Drury's Journal."* (Indiana University publications, Humanistic series, No. 9.) Bloomington: Indiana University, [1943]. Pp. 87. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 160-61.

Rev. briefly by Rae Blanchard in *MLN*, LIX, 201-2.

Moore, John Robert. "Scott's *Antiquary* and Defoe's *History of apparitions*." *MLN*, LIX (1944), 550-51.

Sherwin, Oscar. "Defoe reviews World War II." *JHI*, V (1944), 359-68.

John Dennis

The critical works of John Dennis. Edited by Edward Niles Hooker. Vol. II: *1711-1719*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1943. Pp. cxliv + 588. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 162.

Rev. by Louis I. Bredvold in *MLN*, LIX, 354-56; by Marvin T. Frederick in *JEGP*, XLIII, 127-31; by James R. Sutherland in *RES*, XX, 168-70.

The wish of Dr. Johnson that Dennis' essays be collected, a wish seconded by Spingarn (in his influential *Critical essays of the seventeenth century*, 1909), has now been realized. Mr. Hooker tells us, indeed, that "three different projects for an edition were in the preliminary stages of preparation when announcement was made of the present edition. . . ."

The first volume, published in 1939, demonstrated its editor's careful scholarship. From its copious and informed notes, few students of eighteenth century literary theory could fail to profit. Volume II offers the editor's general introduction to Dennis, a long and diffuse study of the canon, personal relationships, reputation, critical theories, and critical opinions (i.e., judgments of authors, or "practical criticism"). In Hooker's interpretation of Dennis, there is nothing really new or bold but, rather, a cautious consolidation of H. G. Paul, J. W. Krutch, C. de W. Thorp, and others.

It is wearisome to have the old quarrel between Dennis and Pope not only rehearsed but resumed in the "quarrel of the scholars," who constitute themselves defending attorneys of their respective clients. The general pattern seems clear enough: the two men never really "met" intellectually. In 1704, Dennis (whose best work was done in the preceding decade) withdrew from the "Conversation of the Great World," the London literary world; and for the rest of his life he wrote as a survivor of the "last age," out of sympathy with the new, thin, urbane "classicism," embittered by Pope's gibes (and the success of this upstart sitting in Dryden's chair) and by Addison's failure to recognize his priority as an admirer and quoter of *Paradise lost*. Meanwhile, the rising writers certainly failed of justice to Dennis' best work (if they knew it) with an unfairness still requisite to clashes between literary

generations. We do not need to protract the quarrel. Dennis' *Usefulness of the stage, Advancement and reformation of modern poetry,* and *Grounds of criticism in poetry* (which Hooker rightly judges his most solid and original treatises) deserve high rank in the history of English criticism and retain more than historical interest.

Dennis' general position is that of a Christian humanist. Both Graeco-Roman culture and Anglican Christianity are real forces in his thinking; and he makes an intellectually creditable adjustment of them. Though in defending the theater against Collier and Law he had, as playwright, a professional interest, he is centrally expositing a eudaimonist theory of human nature and an Aristotelian theory of how drama benefits society against ascetic and perfectionist views. (M. J. Adler's *Art and prudence* [pp. 71-72] puts Dennis' reply to Collier in its proper perspective and praises it as "the best of its kind at the time.") To a degree difficult to parallel among other Miltonists, Dennis' Miltonism, which is restricted to *Paradise lost,* combines religious and aesthetic motivations. It is Dennis' general thesis, for which he makes a good case, that the greatest poetry (i.e., the best poems written in the major kinds — the epic, the tragedy, the ode) has always been religious (i.e., drawing their themes from the *cultus* of a culture). Such a thesis, like his thesis about the stage, sets Dennis to studying the relations of art to society. Here he does his most original work. Religious poetry must (in the Longinian term) be sublime; in seventeenth century language (which Dennis was bold to use, in view of its damaging associations) it must be *enthusiastic.* What are the psychological effects on an audience of such an art, he asks; and what must be the psychic states of the poet who by his art produces such effects?

Dennis' well-known apostrophe to the Alps, his central concern for the sublime, and his general psychological interests have led some commentators to call him a precursor of romanticism; and the mild excitement with which the romantics, Wordsworth, Coleridge, De Quincey, even Lamb (cf. E. Blunden's *Lamb and his contemporaries* [1933], p. 147, for C. L., not in Hooker's *catena*) rediscovered Pope's old enemy gives some plausibility to the alignment. Since the time of the romantic movement, until very recently, the stock conception of neoclassicism, even among literary scholars, was such a caricature, such a straw man, that any eighteenth-century critic one actually read seemed not to fit; and he who was not a sheer authoritarian was gratefully recognized as a pre-romanticist. But this is no longer the story. By now, among our literary critics, who are at least a generation in advance of the scholars, romanticism has turned into just such a caricature, such a system as no intellectually respectable man could ever have held.

What Dennis does represent, in terms of literary history, is a variety of neoclassicism better illustrated in seventeenth century France, the France of Molière, Racine (*Athalie*), and Bossuet than in Restoration England, the kind of classicism which the Puritans and reaction against the Puritans denied to England. In strictly English terms, Dennis does something to span the Civil War. His Anglicanism is not that of Laud but it is not pure Tillotson either: there is some line back to the *Ecclesiastical polity.* His classicism rests on the double pillars of Milton and Dryden, the two seventeenth centuries. In modern comedy, his taste is massively sound — for Jonson's *Alchemist* and *Volpone,* for Molière's *Tartuffe* and *Misanthrope.* Of French minds, he quotes Montaigne and Pascal as well as Le Bossu and Dacier. Better than the other great critic of the age, Dryden, Dennis represents an English and Christian neoclassicism. — AUSTIN WARREN.

John Dryden

Huntley, Frank Livingstone. *The unity of John Dryden's dramatic criticism: the preface to "Troilus and Cressida" (1679).* (Part of University of Chicago diss.) Chicago, 1944. Pp. ii + 179-212.

The Letters of John Dryden, with letters addressed to him. Col-

lected and edited by Charles E. Ward. Duke University Press, 1942. Pp. xvii + 196. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 157; XXIII, 163.

Rev. by Rae Blanchard in *MLN*, LIX, 200-201; by G. R. Noyes in *JEGP*, XLIII, 124-27.

Smith, R. Jack. "Shadwell's impact upon John Dryden." *RES*, XX (1944), 29-44.

Scott, Florence R. "Lady Honoria Howard." *RES*, XX (1944), 158-59.

Concerned with the possible source of Dryden's Honoria in *The rival ladies.*

John Evelyn

Groom, Phyllis M. "Evelyn and Dr. Papin," *TLS*, Feb. 27, p. 103.

See also Mar. 6, p. 116.

Henry Fielding

C., T. C. "Fielding and Bentley." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 245-46.

On a passage in *Amelia*, Bk. X, ch. i.

Clark, Charles Marston "*The life of Mr. Jonathan Wild the great* by Henry Fielding, edited with introduction and notes." *Cornell University abstracts of theses . . . for the doctor's degree, 1942* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1943), pp. 19-22.

Greene, Charles Richard. "A note on the authorship of *Shamela.*" *MLN*, LIX (1944), 571.

David Garrick

Motter, T. H. Vail. "Garrick and the private theatres, with a list of amateur performances in the eighteenth century." *ELH*, XI (1944), 63-75.

John Gay

(See also *Alexander Pope*)

Trowbridge, Hoyt. "Pope, Gay, and *The shepherd's week.*" *MLQ*, V (1944), 79-88.

Edward Gibbon

Grant, Frederick C. "Edward Gibbon's five causes." *Religion in life*, XIII (1943), 18-25.

Low, D. M. "Scribble, scribble, scribble!" Corr. in *TLS*, Jan. 22, 1944, p. 43.

Concerning the reliability of an anecdote about Gibbon. Cf. Francis Bamford in *TLS*, Feb. 12, p. 79.

"Portrait of an artist: the young Gibbon." *Cornhill*, 1944, pp. 91-96, 252-60.

A popular article.

William Godwin

Deen, Floyd H. "The genesis of *Martin Faber* in *Caleb Williams.*" *MLN*, LIX (1944), 315-17.

Oliver Goldsmith

Bell, Howard J., Jr. "*The deserted village* and Goldsmith's social doctrines." *PMLA*, LIX (1944), 747-72.

A study of the poem in relation to Goldsmith's other writings and to the thought of the period.

Knight, Douglas. "Two issues of Goldsmith's 'Bee'." *N&Q*, CLXXXVII (1944), 276.

Mr. Knight has discovered in a full set of unbound numbers of the *Bee* at Yale University an unnoticed edition of No. I with numerous variants from the edition found in all bound copies that have been hitherto described: there are differences in ornaments, press numbers, punctuation, etc., and p. 32 is correctly numbered. His argument for the priority of the newly discovered edition is not conclusive; the errors of punctuation in No. I of the bound copies can be explained by his hypothesis of hasty reprinting, but they cannot in turn be taken as a proof of that hypothesis. Possibly a better argument for its priority is to be found in its comparative rarity; if the more common edition of No. I is the earlier, then it is hard to understand why Wilkie printed a new edition to complete sets of a work for which there was no guarantee of — and which seems not to have had — an extensive sale. — Possibly it is worth noting that No. I in my copy of Lane's reissue, while apparently the same as that in bound copies in other respects, has p. 32 correctly numbered. — ARTHUR FRIEDMAN.

Lynskey, Winifred. "Goldsmith and the warfare in nature." *PQ*, XXIII (1944), 333-42.

Price, Lawrence Marsden. "The works of Oliver Goldsmith on the German stage, 1776-1795." *MLQ*, V (1944), 481-86.

[Starkey, James.] "'Goldsmith and 'The Bee' " and "Goldsmith's birthplace." *Essays and recollections, by Seumas O'Sullivan* (Dublin and Cork: Talbot Press, 1944), pp. 24-28, 29-37.

The first of these papers offers nothing new to the student of Goldsmith. The second would seem to be more important, for, in its author's opinion, it "settles the question of the birthplace [of Goldsmith] once and for all." Mr. Starkey has found in Edward Mangin's *An essay on light reading* (1808) a letter concerning Goldsmith by Annesley Strean, which in turn contains a letter (written in 1807) by Robert Jones Lloyd saying on the evidence of his mother (a relative of the poet) that Goldsmith was born in the house of his grandfather at Smith-Hill. On the basis of this evidence alone Mr. Starkey concludes that Goldsmith's birthplace was not Pallas or Elphin but "Ardnagow (in English 'Smith-Hill') in the County of Roscommon."

Concerning Mr. Starkey's essay two things may be said. First, the material he presents is not new; Mangin's book is well known to students of Goldsmith (it is listed, for example, in the bibliography of Goldsmith in the *CBEL*, where attention is called to Strean's letter), and it has been used by two earlier writers who have argued for Smith-Hill (see M. F. Cox in the *Journal of the National Literary Society of Ireland*, Vol. I [1900], and W. A. Henderson in *N&Q*, 9th ser., VIII [1901], 330). Second, the "Pallas theory" cannot so lightly be dismissed, for it does not rest, as Mr. Starkey seems to believe, on Johnson's epitaph — "an epitaph which . . . is sadly characteristic of that most unreliable of biographers." Rather, it is supported by evidence of the strongest kind. Both the Goldsmith family Bible and Mrs. Hodson's Narrative name Pallas (see Prior, *Life* [1837], I, 14, and *Collected letters*, ed. Balderston, p. 162), and — most striking of all — the Percy Memorandum, taken from Goldsmith's "own Mouth, Apr. 28, 1773," is at complete variance with Lloyd's letter: "Oliver, born at a Place called Pallas in the County of Longford in the Parish of Forney (a house belonging to his Wife's Uncle the Revd. Mr. Green Rector of Kilkenny West . . .)" (Katharine C. Balderston, *The history and sources of Percy's Memoir of Goldsmith*, p. 13). — ARTHUR FRIEDMAN.

Weatherly, Edward H. "Beau Tibbs and Colonel Sellers." *MLN*, LIX (1944), 310-13.

Not very striking parallels between the *Citizen of the world* and Mark Twain's *Gilded age*.

Thomas Gray

Starr, Herbert W. *Gray as a literary critic.* (University of Pennsylvania diss.) Philadelphia, 1941. Pp. vi + 144.
Rev. by W. Powell Jones in *MLN*, LIX, 146-47.

Aaron Hill

Horsley, Phyllis M. "Aaron Hill: an English translator of *Mérope.*" *Comparative literature studies*, XII (1944), 17-23.

Hughes, Leo. " 'The actor's epitome'." *RES*, XX (1944), 306-7.
Concerning Hill's versified treatment of the art of acting.

Sir Robert Howard

de Beer, E. S. "The dramatist sons of Thomas, Earl of Berkshire." *N&Q*, CLXXXVII (1944), 214-15.
Concerned with Howard's third marriage. Cf. H. S. H., *ibid.*, 281-83.

David Hume

Mossner, Ernest Campbell. *The forgotten Hume: Le bon David.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1943. Pp. xv + 251. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 167-69.
Rev. by Roy W. Battenhouse in *Church history*, XIII, 77-78; by Monroe C. Beardsley in *Review of religion*, VIII, 189-92; by Leo Leonard Camp in *MLQ*, V, 499-500; by W. T. Laprade in *JMH*, XVI, 64; by Frederick A. Pottle in *MLN*, LIX, 294-95; by J. S. in *Studies*, XXXIII, 272; by W. D. Taylor in *RES*, XX, 240-41; by Norman L. Torrey in *Romanic review*, XXV, 175-76; by Fernand Vial in *French review*, XVII, 291-92.

Mossner, Ernest Campbell. "Hume's epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, 1734: the biographical significance." *HLQ*, VII (1944), 135-52.

Catharine Jemmat

(See *John Winstanley*)

Samuel Johnson

Bronson, Bertrand H. *Johnson and Boswell: three essays* ["Johnson Agonistes," "Boswell's Boswell," and "Johnson's *Irene*"]. (University of California publications in English, Vol. III, No. 9.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1944. Pp. 363-475.

Here is another exploration of the mind of Samuel Johnson, as well as an excursion into the less traversed territory of Boswell. Both investigations have been pursued with vigor and are in many ways acute and revealing. The cue for "Johnson Agonistes" is Boswell's remark, "Everything about his character and manners was forcible and violent" — a violence which Bronson finds everywhere exemplified in, and lending distinction to, Johnson's writings and conversation. The greater part of the essay is given over to analyses of and extensive quotations from a wide selection of Johnson's prose writings, notably the political pamphlets, which the author has succeeded admirably in revivifying by relating them to Johnson's character. In them Bronson points to numerous instances of that opposition between "the conservatism of intellectual attitude and the ebullient temperament" which kept Johnson "from ever being a philosopher in the strictest sense." As everybody knows, Johnson in his political theorizing moved away from independence in the direction of ever greater subordination to authority. But Bronson points out that, in a sense, Johnson was always a rebel against the established *mores*, for as he grew more deferential to authority the rest of the western world came more and more to question it.

The organization of Bronson's study of *Irene* can best be shown by the

titles of the sections: the background, the first draft, the private content, and the artifact. In his study of the background the author supplements, and at one point contradicts, the conclusions reached by Nichol Smith and E. L. McAdam in their edition of Johnson's poems. He points out a contributing story, that of Manto, in Knolles's *Historie of the Turkes*, Johnson's source; and he disagrees with the editors' assertion that Johnson was not influenced by earlier dramatic treatments based on Knolles. He finds a definite progression, or rather recession, in Irene's character: "She recedes in tragic interest, or at least in pathetic interest, with each successive play." As for the first draft (printed by Nichol Smith and McAdam), Bronson perhaps magnifies its importance in the composition of the poem: "That Johnson's play is dramatically as convincing as it is must be credited to the fact that the draft is no fuller; as, conversely, we can hold the draft to blame for much of the failure of the finished work really to fuse." He is on firm ground, however, when he finds the draft illuminating in its emphasis upon the moralistic rather than the dramatic elements of the play. His search for biographical matter in *Irene* is kept under control, and the results are convincing. In Johnson's choice of theme as well as in his treatment of it — his severe judgment upon Irene for yielding to the temptation to give up her religion — Bronson finds reflected Johnson's own religious waverings and his harsh repression of them. And in the portrait of Aspasia, Bronson pleasantly suggests that the poet is celebrating the charms of "Tetty." Up to this point I follow the author willingly, agreeing with him that what gives the play any interest it may still retain is its illumination of Johnson's character, and that the central figure is too bleak and generalized to support the superstructure of a tragedy which will stir our emotions. But it is a little disconcerting to find him stating in the end that "the basic trouble lies in the style," and quoting some remarks of T. S. Eliot — which I feel sure Eliot himself would never have applied to *Irene* — that "Poetry . . . has to be in such relation to the speech of his time that the listener or reader can say 'that is how I should talk if I could talk poetry.'. . . [It] must be a music latent in the common speech of its time." Obviously, poetic style in the eighteenth century was at a further remove from common speech than it has been since 1798; but it could not easily be demonstrated that the splendid music of *Irene* was not latent in English common speech of 1749, and there can be no doubt that its first hearers (though they were not moved by the play) would have been very proud to be able to "talk" such poetry. The chief cause of *Irene*'s failure as drama lies in the substance of what the characters say and do — and what they are prevented from saying and doing — rather than in the manner in which they speak.

It would be pleasant to think that the time had come when a sympathetic student of Boswell could write on him without assuming the rôle of protector. Bronson, however, felt himself obliged to devote the introductory section of his essays to a long quotation from Macaulay's famous attack, a briefer reference to Lytton Strachey's, and finally an extended summary of, and reply to, the unwarranted but unimportant conclusions of C. E. Vulliamy. After this unhappy start, he proceeds to more significant matters — for example, some observations on the dual personality revealed in Boswell's journal. There are also some sound remarks on Boswell's style, a style so transparent that its felicity has hitherto gone almost unnoticed. The entertaining scenes with Rousseau are very generously quoted, and the essay concludes with a comparative study of parallel sections of the journal and the *Life of Johnson*.

Throughout the essay Bronson has quite properly emphasized the importance of Boswell's unfortunate relationship with his father. It undoubtedly contributed to his waywardness and helped to prevent him from maturing properly; but Bronson considers it also the chief cause of his hero-worship, and states flatly that "if Boswell had been better adjusted, or merely on harmonious terms with his father, there would have been no *Life of Johnson*." Possibly; but the outlines of character suggested by such a remark are dis-

torted, and the reader realizes that what Bronson is actually concerned with is not "Boswell's Boswell," but Johnson's Boswell. This is not, in other words, a complete picture. There is nothing here of Boswell's non-Johnsonian publications (except, oddly and gratifyingly, the *Hypochondriack*), no word of his legal career, nothing at all about those later heartbreaking years, after Johnson's death, when Mrs. Boswell was dying, when his passion for drinking grew less and less controllable, when he was trying to write his great work but was much more intent upon a humiliating and fruitless quest of a seat in Parliament. All this is essential to a full portrayal of Boswell; and since Bronson has written so well on the subject as far as he has gone, let us hope that he will one day give us a sequel. — CHARLES H. BENNETT.

Brown, John J. "Samuel Johnson 'making aether'." *MLN*, LIX (1944), 286.

C., P. "Johnson on subordination." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 159.

Chapman, R. W. "The Johnson-Boswell correspondence." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 45-47.

Additions and corrections to Chapman's paper in *N&Q*, CLXXXV (1943), 32.

C[hapman], R. W. "Johnson and Baxter's Anacreon." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 246.

Coleman, William H. "The Johnsonian conversational formula." *Quarterly review*, CCLXXXII (1944), 432-45.

Gove, Philip B. "Johnson's copy of Hammond's Elegies." *MLQ*, V (1944), 435-38.

Howarth, R. G. " 'From China to Peru'." *N&Q*, CLXXXVII (1944), 188-89.

Earlier associations of the two countries than those given in Nichol Smith and McAdam's edition of the *Poems*.

"Dr. Johnson and Holland House." *N&Q*, CLXXXVII (1944), 108.

Krutch, Joseph Wood. *Samuel Johnson*. New York: Henry Holt, 1944. Pp. xiv + 599.

Rev. by James L. Clifford in *New York times book review*, Nov. 19, p. 1.

Joseph Wood Krutch's *Samuel Johnson* is primarily a study of Johnson's mind and personality. Formally it is a biography, but Mr. Krutch is interested in the outward events of Johnson's life largely as they help to build up a portrait of his mind. It therefore follows that Johnson's critical works receive very full treatment, and it should be stated at once that the examination of his criticism, particularly in the edition of Shakespeare and in the *Lives of the poets*, is not only brilliant but seems definitive for our times.

This biography does not compete with Boswell's. It is not a detailed, chronological record of events, and though conversations are frequently quoted, the result (and probably the purpose) is to give a sampling of Johnson's opinions and to explore their basis and structure, and not to display his conversational powers at length. For the somewhat shadowy period before Boswell met Johnson, Mr. Krutch is able to correct and supplement Boswell by use of the indefatigable researches of Aleyn Lyell Reade; in the later period *Thraliana* and Mr. Clifford's biography of Mrs. Thrale are used for the same purpose. The result of this is that two parts of Johnson's life emerge with new clarity and interest: the period before 1740, the terminal date of Mr. Reade's research, and the last decade, when Mrs. Thrale's records are fullest. The years between 1740 and 1763, when Johnson met the Thrales, are still obscure. This is, however, less noticeable in a book of this sort, and less disadvantageous, than it would be in one the primary purpose of which was straight biography.

The scholar will find no new information on Johnson in this book, since it is admittedly based wholly on the research of others, but he will find new

light on the problems of Johnson's mind. Because of the scarcity of letters or other autobiographical matter in the first half of Johnson's life, and the even greater scarcity of reliable contemporary accounts of those years, Mr. Krutch is forced to depend to a considerable extent on Johnson's later recorded opinions in discussing the earlier years. This is admittedly dangerous practice; proper warnings are given, and for the most part the author is on safe ground. But in regard to Johnson's political opinions I believe he goes astray. The evidence from Johnson's own published writings shows that in 1738-1739 his opposition to the Walpole administration was serious and out-spoken. Though his Jacobitism may have been primarily sentimental, there is no reason for not taking it seriously also. To dismiss its importance in 1738 because some forty years later Johnson told Boswell that "if holding up his right hand would have secured victory at Culloden to Prince Charles's army, he was not sure he would have held it up" is to forget that Johnson was looking back at Culloden through the distorting haze of a long period of contentment with the reign of George III. Even in what is described as hackwork, the opinions presented must be taken to be Johnson's own unless they can be conclusively proved otherwise. The very fact that Johnson's opinions show a considerable consistency throughout his life should make the author wary about forcing an absolute consistency.

The new aspect of Johnson's mind which emerges most clearly from Mr. Krutch's analysis is his double fear of insanity and death. His fear of death comes out in Boswell's account, although the reader may not recall it as of dominating force. The fear of insanity appears in *Prayers and meditations* and in other autobiographical writings, some unpublished. Mr. Krutch makes the point that the fear of death was quite different in its intensity from the usual Christian concern over what the hereafter may hold for the average man. In my opinion, Mr. Krutch proves beyond doubt that these two fears were major influences in Johnson's thinking, and that they bordered on the pathological. It is equally made clear that these fears did not seize his mind and disable it, except for temporary and relatively short periods of black melancholia.

Johnson's conscience, as well as the testimony of people who knew the man only in the last twenty of his seventy-five years, is primarily responsible for the tradition that he was lazy and wrote little compared with what he ought to have accomplished. Mr. Krutch comments illuminatingly on this supposed indolence, but does not drive home the fact that Johnson's production was amazingly great. The standard edition of his works published in 1825 in eleven octavo volumes excludes the eight-volume *Shakespeare* and the two large folio volumes of the *Dictionary*, as well as at least a volume of odd pieces never collected. If one adds a considerable quantity of assistance with the writings of others, such as his work on Chambers's law lectures, the total is large indeed. What more shall be required of a single lifetime?

The insatiable Johnsonian will not be satisfied till a biography is written which incorporates every fact about Johnson's life and about each of his publications. This is not that biography. But every Johnsonian is now in debt to Mr. Krutch for insight into Johnson's personality and opinions, and for the most important criticism to date on his major works. — E. L. McAdam, Jr.

Krutch, Joseph Wood. "Samuel Johnson and his friends." *American scholar*, XIII (1944), 363-72.

Krutch, Joseph Wood. "On the talk of Samuel Johnson and his friends." *American scholar*, XIII (1944), 263-72.

Leavis, F. R. "Johnson as critic." *Scrutiny*, XII (1944), 187-204.

McAdam, Edward L., Jr. "Pseudo-Johnsoniana." *MP*, XLI (1944), 183-87.

Evidence that seven pieces should not be attributed to Johnson.

Moore, Wilbur E. "Samuel Johnson on rhetoric." *Quarterly journal of speech*, XXX (1944), 165-68.

Pyles, Thomas. "The romantic side of Dr. Johnson." *ELH*, XI (1944), 192-212.

The difficulty of determining the respective proportions of romantic and neo-classic ingredients in the works and life of an author is apparent from this study. For Mr. Pyles, romanticism comprises both reaction to "the tradition of dogma which had grown up around neo-classicism" and also a set of principles, concepts, and psychological qualities, such as originality, invention, imagination, enthusiasm, genius, the historical point of view, interest in the mediaeval, diversitarianism, love of nature, a tendency toward sentiment. Neo-classicism, both by implication and overt statement, is the obverse of romanticism; and if under the criteria set up a neo-classicist will seem to many pure fiction Mr. Pyles too, in an uneasy moment, refers to "that man of straw, the hypothetical dyed-in-the-wool neo-classicist." Unfortunately this is a casual remark, and the logic of his study is such as to give reality to the fiction. The method used is to apply the criteria to Johnson — not only to his writings but also to his oral statements, behavior, personal preferences, and personality — to determine the extent of his leanings toward the romantic. Evidence is accumulated with a design to present Johnson as a rebel whose revolt against the conventional neo-classical critical canons illustrates "an attitude toward art and life which was later to become dominant." And in the end the conclusion is that Johnson "had himself the emotional equipment for a first-rate romanticist — but a romanticist with a very strong 'inner check'." This despite the statement at the outset that Johnson was not "otherwise than he is usually represented — a thorough-going neo-classicist in principle, profoundly distrusting emotion and constantly seeking after what was universal." It is Mr. Pyles' use of the concepts "neo-classic" and "romantic" that we believe is open to criticism, involving, as it does, two kinds of confusion and distortion. The first kind arises from what would seem to be a misunderstanding of neo-classical theory.

For example, an opposition is set up between "neo-classic rules" and "Reason's rules." Johnson exhibits a romantic side to the extent that he "attacked the neo-classic 'rules,' himself adhering only to 'Reason's rules' . . ." (p. 193). But is it true that any major neo-classical critic thought that the rules rested merely on authority — or on any grounds other than reason and nature? Was Dryden, almost a century earlier, exhibiting a romantic side when, in *The grounds of criticism in tragedy* (1679), he quoted with approval from (the romantic!) Rapin: "They [the rules] are founded upon good sense, and sound reason, rather than on authority; for though Aristotle and Horace are produced, yet no man must argue that what they write is true, because they writ it. . ."? Similarly, is Dennis to be aligned with the romanticists when he asks in *The causes of the decay and defects of dramatick poetry* (1725): "Is it not more than Barely probable, that the conformity which They [the rules] have to Reason and nature could alone give them that Authority which They have had Two Thousand years together. . .?" These quotations are not unusual. Instances could be multiplied. Although admittedly Johnson's view of the rules is in certain important respects different from the views of many earlier writers, the differences are not most effectively brought out by the kind of false opposition Mr. Pyles sets up.

Another set of oppositions of importance in the article appears to us to misrepresent neo-classical theory — the presumed distinction between the romantic and neo-classic because the romanticist values invention, imagination, fancy, originality, genius, whereas the neo-classicist, by implication at least, neglects these. Mr. Pyles thinks that Johnson leans toward romanticism to the extent that he praises invention and imagination. But once again, the neo-classicist did not undervalue these faculties. What are we to say of Pope's remarks in the *Preface to Homer's Iliad*: "Homer is universally allowed to have had

the greatest *Invention* of any writer whatever. . . . Nor is it a wonder if he has ever been acknowledged the greatest of poets, who most excelled in that which is the very foundation of poetry. It is the invention that in different degrees distinguishes all great Geniuses. . . ." Similarly with the term "imagination," what interpretation concerning the value placed upon it by the neo-classical critic can be drawn from Addison's praise of Pindar in *Spectator*, No. 160, as "a great genius of the first class, who was hurried on by a natural fire and impetuosity to vast conceptions of things, and noble sallies of imagination"? Indeed, the neo-classicist did not neglect the imagination; he valued it, and Rymer's remark in 1674 — that "Fancy. . ., in Poetry, is like *Faith* in Religion" — would not have been challenged. The degree of value accorded the imagination is not sufficient to distinguish neo-classicism and romanticism; the different conceptions of the nature of the faculty must also be taken into account. Studies of this kind too infrequently approach the problem from this vantage. It would be difficult to show that Johnson's conception of imagination is closer to that of Coleridge than to that of Pope, Dennis, or Gildon. The error consists in being concerned with words rather than with meanings, in relying more on the mere fact that a faculty or a concept is praised than on its nature and its function. Mr. Pyles' use of the concepts of originality and genius is open to the same criticism.

The second kind of confusion results from the ambiguous and doubtful nature of the evidence used to determine the extent of Johnson's romanticism, where reference is made not to his considered critical judgments but to his oral statements, behavior, personal preferences, and personality. For example, Mr. Pyles supports Johnson's diversitarianism by quoting Boswell's remark that Johnson sought variety in his friendships: "He associated with persons the most widely different in manners, abilities, rank, and accomplishments." Again, as evidence of Johnson's romantic side Mr. Pyles points out that Johnson "was by no means apathetic to nature in its grander aspects," that he "even approved of the pseudo-mediaeval poetry of Chatterton" (though Johnson's great antipathy to the pseudo-mediaeval poetry of Macpherson is not mentioned), that he liked domestic tragedy, "because it laid hold upon the heart," and that he had "a sentimental sort of devotion" to the lost cause of Jacobitism. The question is, do personal preferences of this kind or the presence of strong feelings prove anything about a writer's aesthetic principles, or even align him with any type which can be clearly defined historically as neo-classic or romantic? The Johnson who loved London "better than all the open fields in the world" (p. 206) is translated into a romanticist because his love is "enthusiastic" and "almost passionate." Intensity of feeling happily preserves the romanticist who unhappily loves an unromantic object. Consider, if we accept the evidence presented here, the devastating implication concerning the neo-classicist. He could love London, but not too well; he could be a Jacobite, but not feel sentimental about the cause; he could like domestic tragedy and the novels of Richardson but not, apparently, if they affected him strongly. If the evidence is valid, the concept "romantic" becomes blurred as a designation for a body of aesthetic principles or for a historical movement, and serves as a designation for universal qualities in human beings, peculiar to no time and place. Any writer or any man in any age can be shown, according to the kind of criteria used here, to be a mixture of romantic and of whatever is taken as the opposite of romantic.

The point we wish to make is not that Johnson does not differ in certain respects from those who came before him or from his contemporaries, or even that he has no similarities to writers of a later generation; the point is that if these differences are to be meaningfully set forth a method other than that of employing the conventional conceptions of neo-classicism and romanticism will prove more fruitful.— ARTHUR FRIEDMAN and LOUIS A. LANDA.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. *The prose style of Samuel Johnson.* (Yale studies in English, Vol. XCIV.) New Haven: Yale University

Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. XVI + 166. Cf. *PQ*, XXI, 211; XXII, 164.
Rev. by R. W. Chapman in *RES*, XX, 84-86.

Sir William Jones

Arberry, A. J. "Persian Jones." *Asiatic review*, XL (1944), 186-96.
Commemorates the anniversary of the death of the Orientalist and poet, Sir William Jones (1746-94).

Henry Home, Lord Kames

Randall, Helen Whitcomb. *The critical theory of Lord Kames.* (Smith College studies in modern languages.) Northampton, Mass.: Smith College, 1944. Pp. viii + 147.

George Lillo

Price, Lawrence M. "The Bassewitz translation of *The London merchant.*" *JEGP*, XLIII (1944), 354-57

Fanny Maccartney

[Starkey, James.] "Fanny Maccartney." *Essays and recollections, by Seumas O'Sullivan* (Dublin and Cork: Talbot Press, 1944), pp. 48-54.

Edmond Malone

(See *Thomas Percy*)

Andrew Marvell

Rainbow, M. F. E. "Marvell and nature." *Durham University journal*, XXXVII (1944), 22-27.

Henry More

Reimann, Hugo. *Henry Mores Bedeutung für die Gegenwart.* Basel: Rudolph Geering, 1941. Pp. 65.

Arthur Murphy

Botting, Roland B. "Bolingbroke and Murphy's Aboulcasem." *MLQ*, V (1944), 89-91.
Finds in Murphy's oriental tale "a thinly veiled account of Bolingbroke's life and his dealings with Mallet."

John Oldham

Williams, Weldon M. "The influence of Ben Jonson's *Catiline* upon John Oldham's *Satyrs upon the Jesuits.*" *ELH*, XI (1944), 38-62.

Thomas Paine

Thomas Paine: representative selections. With introduction, bibliography, and notes by Harry Hayden Clark. (American writers' series.) New York: American Book Co., 1944. Pp. cli + 436.

Thomas Parnell

Havens, Raymond D. "Parnell's 'Hymn to contentment'." *MLN*, LIX (1944), 329-31.
An explication of the poem.

Thomas Percy

Bate, Walter Jackson. "Percy's use of his folio-manuscript." *JEGP*, XLIII (1944), 337-48.
A study of Percy's alterations.

The correspondence of Thomas Percy & Edmond Malone. Edited

by Arthur Tillotson. (The Percy letters, edited by David Nichol Smith & Cleanth Brooks.) Louisiana State University Press, 1944. Pp. xxv + 302.

The publication of this correspondence is an event to be hailed by all students of later eighteenth-century life and literature. Other volumes are in active preparation, and the second of the series will be correspondence between Percy and Dr. Farmer. If each succeeding volume sheds as much additional light on Percy and the "Age of Johnson," we shall be fortunate indeed.

The present volume should be viewed primarily as the correspondence between two prominent literary antiquaries, Percy in the twilight of his career, and Malone at the height of his powers. Their friendship had begun even before Malone left the Irish bar and settled down in London to devote his life to editing Shakespeare. These letters show the continuation of the friendship during the next thirty odd years. In the distant bishopric of Dromore, Percy hungered to learn of events in London: "New literary Intelligence will be a most welcome present to me in this remote Solitude: as also any Account of the Club for the last Winter," he wrote in one of the earliest letters. And two years later he again pleaded: "In this remote part of the kingdom, nothing would afford me a higher gratification than to be honoured with a few lines from you or any other of my good friends, to inform me what is doing in the literary world; of which I can seldom obtain intelligence sooner than it might reach to the East Indies."

Because of its nature this correspondence is essentially one-sided. Of the fifty-two letters Percy is known to have addressed to Malone, seventeen are missing, and nine are preserved in extract only. But of the forty-four letters from Malone, all are extant, except one that Percy never received. Most of them are now in the Bodleian where they have been consulted by many scholars, the bulk of them having been purchased in 1851. Moreover, two-thirds of the correspondence falls in the period after 1800, when Percy was old, blind, and settled in the routine of his bishopric. Malone's faithfulness proved a blessing indeed.

These letters will introduce Malone to students who were not well acquainted with him before. Here we see the "clubable" man, so beloved by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Burke, Boswell, Windham, and other great men of the day. They show Malone in the full stride of scholarship, deep in editing Shakespeare and Dryden, as well as a dozen minor projects. For example, during this period he also served as literary executor to Reynolds, and prepared for the press four editions of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, each with augmented annotations. All of Malone's researches and editorial activities provided topics to entertain Percy. And in return Percy's memory was frequently called upon to supplement Malone's investigations.

The letters are full of literary news, including comment upon various publications of the day. On many subjects these letters are the primary source of our knowledge, for example, the subscription for Dr. Johnson's monument, the Memoir of Goldsmith, and details about "The Club" to which both Percy and Malone were so devoted. They show quite clearly that without Malone's efforts the motto "Esto Perpetua" would have proven a mockery. The membership included many of the most influential names in the realm, but it was only through Malone's persistency that the organization survived. In Percy's phrase, Malone was the "connecting cement" that held the club together. Indeed, these letters to Percy are the chief authority for the early history of "The Club."

On the whole, the editing of this correspondence has been carefully done. The text has been accurately prepared and in method is a model of editing. The notes are informative, and the index is quite ample. Some students might wish the notes had been fuller (especially since the edition is intended for scholarly use, and will probably never be reprinted), but for the general reader they are more than adequate. The index omits references to much matter in

the footnotes, a custom that has unfortunately become rather common nowadays. The one obvious fault, in my opinion, is that the book lacks illustrations, having not even a frontispiece. This omission is thoroughly regrettable; portraits of both Percy and Malone are easily available, and the cost would be comparatively modest. Since this is the first volume of the series, a portrait of Percy, at least, would have been in order.

The book has been handsomely printed by the Louisiana State University Press, on good quality paper purchased before the war. Here is an undertaking which should bring much honor to this Press, and which other University Presses may profitably emulate. By publishing the Percy correspondence they are making a genuine contribution to literary history, and demonstrating the existence of a mature sense of cultural values. — JAMES M. OSBORN.

Hester Lynch Piozzi

Thraliana: the diary of Mrs. Hester Lynch Thrale (later Mrs. Piozzi), 1776-1809. Edited by Katharine C. Balderston. 2 vols. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1942. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 167; XXIII, 173.

Rev. by Richard L. Greene in *MLN*, LIX, 67-69.

Alexander Pope

(See also *John Gay*)

"Alexander Pope: the voice of Augustan England." *TLS*, June 3, 1944, p. 270.

An essay in appreciation.

Ault, Norman. "Mr. Pope's 'Poetical soop': evidence of authorship." *TLS*, June 3, 1944, p. 276.

Concerning "A receipt to make soup," usually ascribed to Gay; "the story of the poem, its occasion, composition and publication, is now told for the first time."

Bond, Donald F. "Pope's contributions to the *Spectator*." *MLQ*, V (1944), 69-78.

Reviews the evidence for Pope's authorship, and concludes that he was responsible for parts of Nos. 378, 406, 452, 457, 527, and 532. The latter half of the article is an examination of Ault's claims for Pope as author of seven additional *Spectator* essays (in his edition of the *Prose works*, Vol. I, Oxford, 1936). A series of parallel passages between Pope and *Spectator* essays known to be the work of other authors is included to show the dangers of relying solely on internal evidence.

Brooks, E. St. John. "A friend of Pope's." *TLS*, Sept. 16, 1944, p. 456.

On William Rollinson.

Churchill, R. C. "The enduring element in Pope." *Dublin review*, Oct. 1944, pp. 160-70.

Dearing, Vinton A. "New light on the first printing of the letters of Pope and Swift." *Library*, 4th ser., XXIV (1943), 74-80.

The Dunciad. Edited by James Sutherland. (The Twickenham edition of the poems of Alexander Pope, Vol. v.) London: Methuen, 1943.

Rev. by Edith J. Morley in *English*, V, 19-20; by Harold Williams in *RES*, XX, 327-29. Vols. II and IV of the Twickenham edition rev. by Louis I. Bredvold in *MLN*, LIX, 202-3.

The Dunciad, Volume V in the handsome six-volume "Twickenham edition of the poems of Alexander Pope," is now available to readers. It makes use of sundry devices (adopted in common by the several editors of the edition)

that render possible the compression of much matter in small space, which is well; for Professor Sutherland, of the University of London, has a large mass of material to present to his readers, gathered from previous editors and commentators for more than 200 years and from his own labors.

No MS of *The Dunciad* is known to have survived. In print the poem and its author's annotations have come down to us in four redactions:—

Redaction I (1728), *The Dunciad. An Heroic Poem* — a small, thin pamphlet of sixty-four pages containing the text of the poem (920 lines) and little else; a trial balloon to get publicity and pique curiosity; within redaction I there were eight editions (or impressions or printings or variants).

Redaction II (1729-1741), *The Dunciad Variorum* — first in a large, handsome quarto (174 pages), later in octavo; the poem (not greatly changed, 1014 lines, later 1012, later 1016), long, numerous footnotes (poem and notes, 79 pages), and enough prolegomena and appendices to fill the rest of the 174 pages; the number of editions (printings, variants) mounted up to twenty-eight.

Redaction III (1742), (a) *The New Dunciad*, called also *The Dunciad, Book IV* — one volume (618 lines, later 620, later 648; with notes), and (b) *The Dunciad Variorum* — another volume (latest variety, 1096 lines); text of Book IV recently composed; editions, eleven in 1742 and three in 1743.

Redaction IV (1743), *The Dunciad. In Four Books* — a large quarto (1754 lines, pages 304); edited by Warburton under Pope's supervision; latest edition seen by the author; only one printing (reprinted by Warburton 1749, 1751, and later).

The Twickenham Edition reprints redactions II and IV.

The poem, in redactions I and II, pictures scenes of two events in Present Time in Books I and II; and presents the vision of a sequence of events in Past Time and Future Time in Book III.

Book I. — Dulness, Goddess of Anarchy [just arrived in England] finds an appropriate apartment in Rag Fair (London, near the Tower), and looks about her at the wares her "sons" have produced. She spies her most favored, Theobald, and eyes the bard where supperless he sits in his Gothic Vatican of a library. In the depths of dismay he builds an altar of his volumes, offers a prayer to Dulness, and fires the pile. Dulness, almost put asleep by the prayer, rouses and smothers the flames beneath a sheet of Ambrose Philips's *Thulé*, bids Theobald "wait" her to the Cave of Poverty and Poetry, shows to her Chosen all her works, anoints him with opium, and hails him King, the one who is to extend her empire over England and Ireland. God save King Theobald! Grub-street alleys roar.

Book II. — Next day; sundry games and contests for prizes, as parts of the Coronation festivities.

Book III. — Asleep, with his head in the lap of Dulness, King Theobald is transported in spirit to Elyzium, where, chaperoned by Settle, he mounts a hill and has a vision [which takes on the guise of a Progress Piece] of Past and Future. The Past: he beholds the Progress of Dulness, reigning goddess, first, for an epoch in China, proceeding through successive epochs to Egypt, Ukraina (Maeotis, Tanais), the territories of the Goths, Alans, Huns [destroyers of order], Phoenicia, and Rome. The Future: now the hour is on its way to give Dulness imperial sway in England. Behold, more numerous than Berecynthia's, the progeny of Dulness (listed one after another) in the wars they are yet to wage against Wit and Sense, until Chaos and Night come again, and Universal Darkness covers all.

Texts of the verse, author's notes, and winnowed editorial notes Professor Sutherland has presented with fidelity, and thereby has won our thanks and praise.

For the history of the origin and composition of the poem, the sundry

printings, the attacks and counter attacks, and the position of the poem in Pope's life and in the stream of literature, for all these, he has allowed himself but forty pages of Introduction, and thus has imposed upon himself a great task of condensation. To complete the operation without some wounds would be nearly miraculous. He has made some slips, but they are few and slight; an example or two may be pointed out.

P. xxix, top — The Dob (! *b*) octavo "in half-sheets" should not have been called a quarto; in contemporary advertising it was called a quarto, through loose usage and perhaps fraudulent intent; semantically it is wrong so to call it, and in 1944 disadvantageous to do so.

P. xvi, bottom, and n. 3 — The supposition that Pope baited dunces into attacking him so that he might have victims to immolate, was warmly advocated by Professor Lounsbury, and he should have been mentioned up-page or in the note. The supposition is an attempt to show the intention hidden in a man's mind — easy to state, usually impossible either to prove or to disprove. In the Index there is a single reference to Lounsbury.

P. xxvi — Of the pamphlets Pope had Tonson bind for him, mention is made of the four volumes Courthope willed to the British Museum, but the two similar volumes in the Dyce collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, are not noticed.

P. xxi — For the editor to place Warburton among the dunces-by-nature is, offhand but severely, to arraign Pope for stupidity in submitting to Warburton's influence. The paradox-loving divine's power to infatuate remains a problem for commentators to puzzle over.

It may be said that the student using the book will find, I believe, that Professor Sutherland's gathering and statement of data are superior to his interpretation of the data he has in hand. To give three examples, in different fields —

The story of the publishing and copyrighting of *The Dunciad* (redaction I) was not recorded in any contemporary account; we are forced to piece it together, with many of the details still unknown to us; but if not documentable at every point, it is less a maze than our editor thinks. Pope desired anonymity. He could not use Lintot or Motte, for, as publishers for him already, either name in the imprint of *The Dunciad* might too easily be suggestive; and besides he was feeling irritated at each of them. Pope wished (as usual) not only to supply copy to the bookseller (publisher) and printer, but to take a directing hand, too, in the goings-on in both printing-shop and bookshop. The printer of his *Works* (1717) and *Iliad* (1715-1720) was William Bowyer; and of the *Iliad* in small octavo Bowyer had had his son-in-law, James Bettenham, print several of the six volumes (1720-1721). If Pope consulted Bowyer, the suggestion of Bettenham to print *The Dunciad* lay on the surface; Pope was not in this instance trying to make money, and hence the choice of a publisher could be made later. Bettenham did print the pamphlet, and he did register it and did present the required copies of it at Stationers' Hall — with Mrs. Dodd's name in the imprint. The previous history of Mrs. Dodd and Mrs. Nutt gives us ground to suspect (I believe) that neither woman objected if her name was placed in an imprint even if she was not consulted beforehand, the one implied proviso being that the book should not bring her into conflict with the law (note the imprint of the *First satire of the second book*, 1733). A name in the imprint, as such, merely advertised where the book could be obtained. It is an easy inference that (1) Bettenham did not wish to be the "publisher" of *The Dunciad*, and that (2) he continued after the first printing to be Pope's adviser (perhaps half-heartedly). To be the "publisher," possibly for a limited time (Pope at first sold the privilege of publishing the *Essay on man* "for one year"), choice fell on Lawton Gilliver. And who was Gilliver? He was — to add a piece of information not known to Professor Sutherland — a newcomer barely out of his apprenticeship, in a shop where the new paint could hardly have got dry yet. The record in the Stationers'

Company register is: "6 March 1720. — Lawton Gilliver, son of John late of Pilsey in the County of Derby Gentleman, deceased, to Jonah Bowyer, West End St. Paul's, Bookseller, 7 years. Coñs 80.t" . . . "7th May 1728. — Lawton Gilliver, Apprentice of Jonah Bowyer deceased, Sworn and Admitted into the Freedom of this Company by Service upon the Testimony of Christiana Bowyer, Widow and Administratrix of the said Jonah Bowyer." Before 7 May, Gilliver had anticipated his freedom and opened a shop in Fleetstreet. In the *Monthly chronicle* (to use but a single source), 1728, p. 103, April 6, a notice of the *History of the Council of Constance . . . No. I (To be continued monthly)* . . . is the first to mention his name as a bookseller, and there he is merely joined to T. Cox and T. Astley. Next, in May: R. Gilliver (? error) published a four-penny pamphlet; on the 18th *The Dunciad* was published for A. Dodd (no mention of Gilliver); and for a Hebrew grammar in Latin T. Astley's name is again followed by Gilliver's. In June the *Hist. Council Constance, No. II*, lists eight others besides Gilliver; and another notice reads "Printed for W. Burton, and sold by" five other booksellers and Gilliver. July no mention; August one (*Hist. Council Const.*); September none; October, "subscriptions taken in by," once, and in a group, once; November, an attack on inoculation, "Printed at Norwich and Reprinted at London, for L. Gilliver in Fleet-street"; December none. In January, February, March of 1729 the story is of the same thinness. The newcomer was weaving himself into the book-trade. But under 10 April 1729 there is a long, elaborate notice of the quarto, A. Dod *Dunciad*, "Printed for L. Gilliver in Fleet-street, 4to. Pr. 6s. 6d.," without mentioning Dodd's or any other bookseller's name. On 12 April 1729 Gilliver "entered for his copy the *Dunciad Variorum*," and on 21 November 1729 Gilliver likewise recorded (E-C, IV, 309) that the three noble lords had assigned to him the copyright to *The Dunciad, An Heroic Poem* (the life of which would extend fourteen years from December 1728). In leaving Bettenham, Pope, still wishing anonymity and safety, had continued to exercise a directing hand in printing-shop, bookshop, and management of copyright; and in choosing Gilliver (contrast Twickenham Ed. *Dunciad*, p. xix, especially the second sentence), though he used the young and inexperienced man much as his agent (or even "servant," in the sense of that day), he was nevertheless beginning a patronage that, if we commanded more details, might well appear to us as pleasant a story as that of his patronage of Robert Dodsley.

In discussing (pp. xxxvii-xli) the construction of *The Dunciad*, Professor Sutherland recognizes that Pope drew upon numerous sources, mentions many, and continues, "Most important of all is his debt to Dryden's *Mac Flecknoe*, which gave Pope the idea of a succession to the throne of Dullness." Right! But he doesn't go far enough. Pope was fond of writing again on a subject that Dryden had written upon, and treating it in his own way. But let it be noted that it was a part of "his own way" to seek to give the subject a better "expression." His experience (biographical event) Dryden bodied forth as occasional and temporary (or merely contemporary). The similar experience Pope set in a containing design, a framework (? *sub specie aeternitatis*) to reveal meaning and significance of large implication. (Here, reread the outline of the poem, *supra*.) The plaint that the poem "lacks action" (Dennis, Warton, Sutherland — p. xli) is beside the mark; it is to impose the critic's demand for a particular structure upon the poet who has chosen another structure. In an epic, truly, the hero moves from great deed to great deed. Pope chose a structure that was typical from *Cooper's Hill* to *The task*, a sequence of "characters" linked together by a thin thread of "plot." A poem can mockingly be heroic without being epical.

In the stream of Pope's own mental life, *The Dunciad* is not a digression, but is of the integral texture of it, which was the same from first to last. *The Dunciad* continues, on the reverse side, the doctrine of the *Essay on criticism*.

A couplet from the *Essay* (ll. 264-65) might have served as the motto or text for *The Dunciad*:

> Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays,
> For not to know some trifles, is a praise.

The crime of a man is to expend energy upon things that do not advantage mankind. Dryden had stated the obverse, the true doctrine (*State of innocence*, sig. b 1, *verso*): "They wholly mistake the Nature of Criticism, who think its business is principally to find fault. Criticism, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a Standard of Judging well. The chiefest part of which is to observe those Excellencies which should delight a reasonable Reader. If the Design, the Conduct, the Thoughts, and the Expressions of a POEM, be generally such as proceed from a true Genius of Poetry, the Critique [critic] ought to pass his judgment in favor of the Author. 'Tis malicious and unmanly to snarl at the lapses of a Pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted." From 1715 to 1727 journals multiplied rapidly; and the publication of ill-founded opinions and benighted criticisms multiplied more rapidly. Why, Welsted and A. Philips were being acclaimed the great poets of England! To this was added the mountainous accretion of verbal criticisms and, worse, criticisms of commas in Theobald's *Shakespear restored*. A wave of wrong methods, wrong standards was threatening the extinction of Learning in England. This Pope "experienced." Thus he saw it. He was mistaken — doubtless. His was the mistake of all who bemoan the departure of "the good old days." He could perceive the passing away of the good and helpful in the old order; but the good and helpful in what was to come was not yet manifest. The ideal of Theobald and Bentley, perhaps not clearly perceived by themselves, a diminishing tolerance of error, an increasing demand for precision, is a method or tool or attitude of mind necessary to a growing understanding of the structure of things. Four years after Pope's death Hartley stated (too narrowly, in his turn), "Criticism . . . may be defined the Art of restoring the corrupted Passages of Authors, and ascertaining their genuine Sense, and Method of Reasoning" (*Observ. man*, I, 356). Pope entered manhood condemning the waste of energy; he departed life doing the same thing.

We can go further and learn more if we look at *The Dunciad* and Pope's whole work and Pope himself in his place in a larger framework.

A sufficient number of things, gestated in the womb of time, emerged and became working forces in men's minds around about the year 1540 to make that time the beginning of the Modern World in England. Among all of them the presiding idea was that an individual's will should not be subjected to the will of a group or another individual imposed upon it. The idea has made its progress in stages. In religion, the English church freed itself from Rome and became the Church of England and from 1540 a party contention was that it had allowed too little freedom of individual judgment. In state organization, from the middle of the period (1603) a further struggle was to evade having "Divine Right" perpetuate the hierarchical set-up in the political machinery. By 1720-30 the checks-and-balance "institution" of King-Parliament-Church was a halting place; but soon dissent was dissatisfied and vigorously at work. The period from 1660 to 1780 nurtured the demand for popular government and led to The Revolutions. That from 1780 to 1900 was spent in getting manhood suffrage ("freedom" of the individual) and trying to make it work.

The period from 1540 to 1660 was the age of gentlemen, and control was in the hands of royalty, nobles, and gentry. Estates were the mark of them, and education was planned for their needs and tastes. Their needs were to learn, not how to do things, but how to give instructions to their laborers or their agents and overseers over workmen; and how to do the governing of the commonalty. Their tastes were to be developed through college generation after college generation to determine what were the excellences in the arts. The humanities were the nobleman's reading; and the Greeks and Latins had

produced most of the reading worthy his attention. The professions — priests, lawyers, physicians, teachers, literary men — were cadets in his house or his upperclass servants, catering to his needs and pleasures, and were both supported and guided by patronage.

Dryden and Pope were of the next period, 1660-1780, and both were educated into, and adopted as their own, the scale of excellences of the preceding period (1540-1660). They were aware of forces stirring beneath their mental feet that threatened change, even breakdown of the established order. They desired orderliness, wanted standards. Dryden's was among the large group of minds that wish to be told what to believe. In beliefs he moved, slowly perhaps but surely, to the Tory party, the Roman Catholic Church, the Rules in art, even if in practice he sometimes followed afar off. In Pope's day (Pope and Perrault's *Ancients and moderns* were born in the same year) subterranean forces had broken the surface and had become perceptible, though interpretation of them lay in the future. Newspapers, journals, pamphlets, "novels," theaters were drawing a livelihood from the public, a public but lately become literate. And that little-thinking public was to be the judge of what is excellence! (The Drama's Laws the Drama's Patrons give.) Pope (Order is Heaven's first law . . . And who but wishes to invert the laws/Of Order, sins against th' Eternal Cause), Pope, champion from 1711 to 1744 of the aristocratic way, Pope could not imagine order achievable in any but a hierarchical system, with the best and most authoritative of proven excellence at the top. Order was now being ignored from below. What good the disturbance was engendering in its womb, Pope was unaware of. To him there was the threat of Anarchy flooding in, a new Dark Ages to engulf England.

Many, far too many readers have thought of *The Dunciad* as merely a personal brawl, in which Pope engaged his (numerous!) enemies in a knock-down, drag-out fight (p. xxvii, top). What he really has done, is what a great poet necessarily does. He has taken an experience actually lived through and felt intensely, and placed it in a framework wherein its meaningfulness transcends its individual importance. The result he named *The Dunciad.* — R. H. GRIFFITH.

Esdaile, K. A. "Busts of Pope and the Stanhopes." Corr. in *TLS*, June 10, 1944, p. 283.

Cf. Willard Connely in *TLS*, June 24, p. 307.

Esdaile, Mrs. "Pope's portraits." *TLS*, June 3, 1944, p. 273.

Hussey, Richard. "A note on Pope's Homer: ii. The rhymes." *N&Q*, CLXXXVII (1944), 278.

L., G. G. "Remarks on the new 'Pope'." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 36-37.

Additional annotation of *The Dunciad.*

Laird, John. "Pope's *Essay on man.*" *RES*, XX (1944), 286-98.

Martin, L. C. "Lucretius and *The rape of the lock.*" *RES*, XX (1944), 299-303.

Root, Robert K. "A Pope exhibition and an unpublished letter of Pope." *Princeton University Library chronicle*, VI (1944), 37-40.

Tobin, James Edward. "Alexander Pope, 1744-1944: I. Personality and reputation; II. Satire and sense." *Thought*, XIX (1944), 71-94; 247-68.

To commemorate Pope's anniversary Mr. Tobin sets out to examine some of the false, curious, and patently absurd opinions of Pope as man and poet which have sprung into being in the course of the two hundred years since his death. Despite the attempts of a few scholars the traditional distorted view of Pope as "odious, snobbish, fretful, sly, mean, greedy, vain, touchy and wordly" — this catalogue of epithets was applied as recently as 1937 —

has had amazing persistence. Mr Tobin does his part to redress the balance in Pope's favor by setting forth sympathetically in Part I of the article, the facts of Pope's quarrel with such contemporaries as Addison, Hervey, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and Colley Cibber. In Part II he reappraises a traditional body of criticism of Pope's poetry as ill founded as the judgments of Pope's character.

Tobin, James Edward. "Alexander Pope and classical tradition." *Bulletin of the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences in America*, III (1943), 343-54.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. "One relation of rhyme to reason: Alexander Pope." *MLQ*, V (1944), 323-38.

Allan Ramsay the Younger

Gray, W. Forbes. "Allan Ramsay the younger: publicist, scholar, and litterateur." *Quarterly review*, CCLXXXII (1944), 72-83.

Mainly concerned with the political writings of the younger Ramsay, who is usually known only as a portrait painter.

Samuel Richardson

Collins Baker, C. H. "Joseph Highmore, Samuel Richardson, and Lady Bradshaigh." *HLQ*, VII (1944), 316-20.

The letters of Doctor George Cheyne to Samuel Richardson (1733-1743). Edited with an introduction by Charles F. Mullett. (University of Missouri Studies, Vol. XVIII, No. 1.) Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1943. Pp. 137. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 174-76.

Rev. by Richard H. Shryock in *AHR*, XLIX, 279.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester

Wilson, J. Harold. "Rochester: an overlooked poem." *N&Q*, CLXXXVII (1944), 79.

Wilson, J. Harold. "Rochester's marriage." *RES*, XX (1944), 399-403.

Elizabeth Rowe

Hughes, Helen Sard. "Elizabeth Rowe and the Countess of Hertford." *PMLA*, LIX (1944), 726-46.

New light on the personal and literary relationship between the two women, particularly evidence that the gentle Hertford contributed some of the letters in Mrs. Rowe's *Letters moral and entertaining*.

Thomas Shadwell

(See *also John Dryden*)

Scott, Florence R. "*News from Plimouth* and Sir Positive At-All." *MLR*, XXXIX (1944), 183-85.

William Shenstone

Williams, Marjorie. "A portrait of William Shenstone." Corr. in *TLS*, Jan. 22, 1944, p. 48.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan

(See also *Edmund Burke*)

Loewenberg, Alfred. "An uncollected poem of Sheridan." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 3-4.

Prints the text.

Moore, John Robert. "Sheridan's 'little bronze Pliny'." *MLN*, LIX (1944), 164-65.

On a reading in *The school for scandal*.

Nettleton, George H. "*Robinson Crusoe*: Sheridan's Drury Lane pantomime — II." *TLS*, Jan. 1, 1944, p. 12.

Cf. Sybil Rosenfield, *TLS*, March 4, p. 120; George H. Nettleton, *TLS*, April 15, p. 192.

Martin Sherlock

[Starkey, James.] "An eccentric parson." *Essays and recollections, by Seumas O'Sullivan* (Dublin and Cork: Talbot Press, 1944), pp. 55-68.

On the author of *Letters on several subjects* (1781).

Christopher Smart

Ainsworth, Edward G., and Noyes, Charles E. *Christopher Smart: a biographical and critical study.* (University of Missouri studies, Vol. XVIII, No. 4.) Columbia: University of Missouri, 1943. Pp. 164.

The purpose of this monograph, which was completed by Mr. Noyes after Professor Ainsworth's death, is to survey the life and works of Smart and to show that *A song to David* "is of a piece with his other religious verse — finer, stronger, sweeter, but of the same substance"; in other words, that Browning was mistaken and "there was no flame-transfigured moment when the god spoke" (p. 110). But the first purpose defeats the second. For the better one knows Smart and his writings the more certain one becomes that neither as a promising young scholar nor as a resourceful grub-street hack did the poor drunken wastrel produce aught but inflated banalities, facile imitations, perfunctory translations, and mechanical lyrics. Then came the whirlwind and the cloud, out of which God spoke.

Mr. Noyes is disturbed by what he terms "the suspicious and resentful" actions of the poet after his release from confinement. But these, as well as the tender, child-like, Blakean quality of some of his last lyrics, particularly his *Hymns*, are to be explained by the incompleteness of his recovery. Smart was never again entirely sane or entirely insane (see Boswell's letter to Dalrymple of July 30, 1763, quoted on p. 104). Such was his state of mind when completing *A song to David.* "The order of the *Song* compared with the chaos of the *Jubilate,*" writes Mr. Noyes, "argues powerfully that the former was given its final form after Smart's confinement" (pp. 108-9). Certainly the *Song* has none of the obvious marks of insanity which mar the *Jubilate Deo*; yet its curious and elaborate structure, which is unique not only in Smart's poems but in those of his contemporaries, may well proceed from a mind keen and alert but imperfectly adjusted to everyday life. Cowper's "Castaway," it should be recalled, appears to be perfectly normal; yet it was written by an insane man.

The factual part of the present study is carefully done, although, as Mr. Noyes has been in the Air Corps since June, 1942, he did not see the articles by Wikelund and McKillop which prove that "The Benedicite paraphrased" was not by Smart. The time and space devoted to criticism might better have been given to an index and to a short-title list of Smart's principal works. The essentially imitative character of his output would have been made clear if the different pieces — Georgics, satires, Miltonic blank verse and octosyllabics, hymns for adults and for children — had been related to the literary movements of the day. Such a course would have revealed that Smart's Seatonian prize poems had considerable influence on the religious blank verse of the later eighteenth century. — RAYMOND D. HAVENS.

Botting, Roland B. "Christopher Smart's association with Arthur Murphy." *JEGP*, XLIII (1944), 49-56.

Tobias Smollett

Jones, Claude E. *Smollett studies.* (University of California publi-

cations in English, Vol. IX, No. 2.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1942. Pp. xii + 29-134. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 173; XXIII, 177.

Rev. by George M. Kahrl in *MLQ*, V, 243-44.

Knapp, Lewis M. "Rex versus Smollett: more data on the Smollett-Knowles libel case." *MP*, XLI (1944), 221-27.

Knapp, Lewis M. "Smollett and the elder Pitt." *MLN*, LIX (1944), 250-57.

Presents "Smollett's attitude toward Pitt expressed during a quarter of a century, including his long lost criticism . . . in *The Gazetteer and London Daily Advertiser* in 1762."

Knapp, Lewis M. "Smollett's letter to Philip Miller." *TLS*, June 24, 1944, p. 312.

Prints the text of the letter and discusses its importance.

Martz, Louis L. *The later career of Tobias Smollett.* (Yale Studies in English, Vol. XCVII.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1942. Pp. xi + 213. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 174; XXIII, 177.

Rev. by Claude E. Jones in *MLN*, LIX, 208.

Sir Richard Steele

Blanchard, Rae. "Steele and Chesterfield." *RES*, XX (1944), 63-67.

The correspondence of Richard Steele. Edited by Rae Blanchard. Oxford University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1941. Pp. xviii + 562. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 175.

Rev. by Donald F Bond in *MP*, XLI, 263-65; by Arthur E. Case in *JEGP*, XLIII, 368-69; by Walter Graham in *MLN*, LIX, 69-70.

Tracts and pamphlets by Richard Steele. Edited with notes and commentary by Rae Blanchard. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1944. Pp. xvii + 663.

This is a valuable collection. Of the thirty-three tracts and pamphlets which it contains, all except one have until now been available in eighteenth-century versions only. The one exception is *The Christian hero,* which Miss Blanchard edited a few years ago. Many of the others have remained relatively inaccessible because of their rarity and their being widely scattered in libraries both here and in the British Isles. To the ten tracts reprinted by Steele during his lifetime and the twelve by John Nichols late in the century, Miss Blanchard adds ten more. Four of these enter a second edition in the present printing. Two are printed for the first time from the original manuscripts. All students of the early eighteenth century, and of Steele in particular, will be grateful to Miss Blanchard for providing in one volume materials which have hitherto been so widely dispersed.

The editing bears the marks of thoroughness and care. Full bibliographical and textual notes are provided at the end of the volume. Each text is based upon "the edition or issue which represents Steele's final word" (preface, p. ix), or seems to come closest to representing it. During the course of her research, it was Miss Blanchard's "practice, within a limited experience of course, to handle and examine as many copies as possible in the various libraries in this country and the British Isles where the work has been carried on" (*ibid.*). Although her aim has been to include "every tract and short piece of writing in pamphlet form known certainly to be Steele's" (*ibid.*, p. viii), she is inclined to think that not a few anonymous pamphlets belonging to Steele remain yet to be discovered. She gives encouraging reasons why further research of this kind seems desirable, and she helps the enterprising student along his way by submitting a list of pamphlets and papers which have been attributed to Steele (cf. preface, p. viii, and pp. 634-35). Not the least

difficult part of Miss Blanchard's editorial task was the writing of an appropriate introduction for each tract which should outline "the occasion and the general background for it" and answer "the obvious questions of date, authorship, and interpretation" (preface, p. ix).

These introductions, although generally compact, supply all the relevant information needed, and they really illuminate the texts. Some of the texts, of course, provide more opportunity than do others to display the editor's powers of analysis and interpretation. Two among several are the *Englishman*, No. 57, and *A letter to a member of Parliament*. The headnote to each represents, it seems to me, an admirably deft and judicious handling of the material (cf. pp. 183-84 and 237-38). The most considerable result, however, of these analyses and interpretations is the strong light which they throw on a hitherto obscure side of Steele. Steele the writer of *belles-lettres* we are well acquainted with, but Steele the politician is not nearly so well known to us. The various introductions, together with the preface, provide by far the best account available of Steele's political ideas and of his journalistic activities as a politician. Much remains to be done, as Miss Blanchard points out (preface, p. x). A book which shall reappraise Steele's genius is a very real desideratum. Miss Blanchard should write that book. — R. W. FRANTZ.

Laurence Sterne

Eaves, T. C. Duncan. "George Romney: his *Tristram Shandy* paintings and trip to Lancaster." *HLQ*, VII (1944), 321-26.

Hartley, Lodwick. *This is Lorence: a narrative of the Reverend Laurence Sterne*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, [1943]. Pp. xii + 302.

Rev. by W. B. C. Watkins in *MLN*, LIX, 363-64; by James A. Work in *JEGP*, XLIII, 479-81.

Pearce, Roy Harvey. "Sterne and sensibility in American diaries." *MLN*, LIX (1944), 403-7.

Sclater, W. L. "Letters addressed by Eliza Draper to the Strange family, 1776-1778." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 201-4, 220-24; CLXXXVII (1944), 7-13, 27-33, 48-54.

Jonathan Swift

(See also *Alexander Pope*)

Ashley Montagu, M. F. "Tyson's *Orang-outang, sive homo sylvestris* and Swift's *Gulliver's travels*. *PMLA*, LIX (1944), 84-89.

Bracher, Frederick. "The maps in *Gulliver's travels*." *HLQ*, VII (1944), 59-74.

It has been at least half a century now since geographical errors were first pointed out in *Gulliver's travels*; and commentators, knowing Swift's exactitude in other details, continue to explain or wonder at his apparent indifference to geographical fact. In a recent article ("The geography of *Gulliver's travels*," *JEGP*, XL [1941], 214-28) Mr. John Robert Moore presented a detailed study of Gulliver's "incredible" geography in opposition to the contention of Mr. Arthur Case — in his edition of *Gulliver* (1938) — that Swift's geography was carefully worked out except for an initial error which if corrected brings order out of apparent confusion. Now we have an interesting contribution from Mr. Bracher, who ingeniously explains the difficulties the map maker of *Gulliver's travels* faced and the errors he inevitably committed, given the geographical data in Swift's text, when he attempted to draw in with longitudinal and latitudinal exactness the countries visited by Gulliver. In general Mr. Bracher tends to agree with Professor Moore in stressing Swift's culpability; and he suggests that Swift's "carelessness with geographic details in *Gulliver* provides additional evidence of his contempt for natural, as opposed to moral, philosophy."

Perhaps more significantly Mr. Bracher demonstrates that the authentic portions of the maps in *Gulliver's travels* are based on "A new and correct map of the whole world" (1719), engraved by the famous map-maker, Herman Moll. A number of maps, including some by Moll, have hitherto been suggested as sources, with none of the attributions wholly satisfactory. Mr. Bracher has at last, I believe, discovered the right source, and he is not likely to be challenged by anyone who compares the maps in *Gulliver* with Moll's map of 1719 (I have had access to the Newberry Library copy). It is generally believed that Swift had no hand in making the maps or responsibility for their inclusion in the first edition, published by Benjamin Motte in 1726. But it is very likely, as Mr. Bracher argues, that he tacitly aproved, since he did not have them struck out of Faulkner's edition of 1735. The question naturally arises as to the identity of the map-maker employed by Motte. Two likely candidates suggest themselves at once: Andrew Tooke, the person employed by Motte to edit Swift's manuscript, and, more plausibly, Motte's own brother, Andrew, who had previously done some map work. Of these two Mr. Bracher disposes on the ground that being mathematicians (both were professors of geometry at Gresham College) they would hardly make the crude errors in scale and distance in the maps of *Gulliver*. He favors Sturt and Sheppard, the men who, respectively, drew and engraved the portrait of Gulliver in Motte's edition. It is a reasonable hypothesis. Indeed, much of what Mr. Bracher has to say in this article is necessarily in the realm of hypothesis, though one feels that frequently he is on firm ground. But surely he strongly over-states the case in his unqualified statements that Swift was disdainful of "the kind of knowledge embodied in maps, voyages, and geographical works" and that he "did not take geography more seriously than was necessary to satirize it." — LOUIS A. LANDA.

Davis, Herbert. "Swift and the pedants." *Oriel review*, [I (1943)], 129-44.

Hornbeak, Katherine. "Swift's 'Letter to a very young lady'." *HLQ*, VII (1944), 183-86.

Swift's biographers and editors have disagreed over the person to whom the letter was addressed. Some have suggested Lady Betty Moore, wife of George Rochfort, others, Deborah Staunton, wife of John Rochfort. A manuscript of the letter in Swift's hand, now in the Huntington Library, helps to establish the latter as the recipient.

Jackson, R. Wyse. "Dean Swift's tour of Munster." *Dublin magazine*, XVII (1943), 33-39.

Neumann, J. H. "Jonathan Swift and English spelling." *SP*, XLI (1944), 79-85.

Sir William Temple

Hanson, Laurence. "Sir William Temple, pamphleteer." Corr. in *TLS*, Jan. 15, 1944, p. 36.

Identifies a French pamphlet by Temple.

James Thomson

McKillop, Alan Dugald. *The background of Thomson's Seasons.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press [1942]. Pp. vii + 191. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 178; XXIII, 179.

Rev. by John Edwin Wells in *MLQ*, V, 376-77.

McKillop, Alan D. "Thomson's visit to Shenstone." *PQ*, XXIII (1944), 283-86.

John Toland

Dyche, Eugene Inglish. "The life and works, and philosophical re-

lations of John (Janus Junius) Toland (1670-1722)." *University of Southern California abstracts of dissertations for the degree of doctor of philosophy . . . 1944* (Los Angeles: University of Southern California Press, 1944), pp. 64-69.

Heinemann, F. H. "John Toland and the age of Enlightenment." *RES*, xx (1944), 125-46.

Mr. Heinemann, who is making tentative approaches to a full length study of Toland, to replace such useful but inadequate accounts as those of Desmaizeux, Berthold, Lantoine, and Nourrisson, published recently a preliminary investigation into the Toland canon (*N&Q*, CLXXXV [1943], 182-86), in which he recognized that much spade work remains to be done before Toland can be presented completely. Now we have his present article, also in the nature of a preliminary survey, with the thesis that Toland is best revealed when he is considered as a representative of the Enlightenment. This is not, however, the Enlightenment as ordinarily conceived but one of Mr. Heinemann's definition, with vastly extended chronological limits: a dynamic and persistent tendency in the history of modern man, from the end of the Middle Ages through Marx to the present, toward (1) freedom from authority and (2) a belief in the *lumen naturale* as opposed to the *lumen supranaturale*. From the vantage of his own definition Mr. Heinemann places Toland, by an exact calculation, in the second stage of the Enlightenment, indeed, as "the inaugurator of the second stage," and discovers in his various works, whether in politics, ethics, or religion, an underlying unity despite certain of Toland's Janus-like propensities.

If one overlooks the suspicious neatness in Mr. Heinemann's schematization of five centuries of human thought and his somewhat vague conceptual history (Toland, we are told, "represents a stage in the development of the English mind, where not only Reformation and Renaissance, but also Republicanism meet"), there is still much of importance to be found in his article. He rightly emphasizes Toland's concern with the origin, force, and destruction of prejudices, which is the basis of Toland's sceptical approach to problems in every sphere. He throws new light on the relations between Toland and the Earl of Shaftesbury by means of some hitherto unused manuscript materials. He reassesses the influence of Giordano Bruno on Toland. And in general he reveals the restless, inquiring nature of Toland's mind and the wide range of his intellectual interests which make him, though a minor figure, an interesting reflection of what we conventionally call the Enlightenment. It is abundantly clear, and the conviction will strike anyone who reads Toland's works even superficially, that to classify him merely as a deist is to do an injustice to his versatility. If Mr. Heinemann is to write the needed study of Toland, one hopes that his liking for judgments of value will not be exercised too freely: in Mr. Heinemann's eyes Leibniz, Norris, Malebranche, and Kant are "right" in their views of reason; Toland is "wrong." Perhaps too one may be forgiven mild scepticism concerning the "axiomatic method" used for assessing what is of lasting value in Toland's work, a method, according to Mr. Heinemann, which consists "in writing philosophies in axiomatic language" and "provides an exact basis for comparing and analyzing philosophies and transforms history of philosophy into a science." — LOUIS A. LANDA.

Thomas Traherne

Wade, Gladys I. *Thomas Traherne*. With a selected bibliography of criticism by Robert Allerton Parker. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1944. Pp. x + 269.

Rev. by James G. McManaway in *Thought*, XIX, 729-31.

Horace Walpole

Chase, Isabel Wakelin Urban. *Horace Walpole, gardenist: an edi-*

tion of Walpole's "The history of modern taste in gardening" with an estimate of Walpole's contribution to landscape architecture. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, for University of Cincinnati, 1943. Pp. xxix + 285. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 179-80.

Rev. by Katherine McNamara in *MLN*, LIX, 579-80; by Marjorie Williams in *English*, V, 89-90; in *TLS*, Jan. 22, p. 46.

Horace Walpole's correspondence with Mary and Agnes Berry and Barbara Cecilia Seton. Edited by W. S. Lewis and A. Dayle Wallace. 2 vols. (Yale edition of Horace Walpole's correspondence, Vols. XI-XII.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1944.

Rev. by Joseph Wood Krutch in *New York Times book review*, Oct. 15, p. 1. Vols. IX and X rev. by D. M. Low in *RES*, XX, 242-43.

White, Frederic Connett. "Torrington diaries." *N&Q*, CLXXXVI (1944), 25-26.

Concerning a couplet ascribed to Walpole.

Isaac Watts

(See also *William Blake*)

Davis, Arthur Paul. *Isaac Watts.* New York: Dryden Press, 1943. Pp. 306. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 181.

Rev. by V. de Sola Pinto in *RES*, XX, 326-27.

Charles and John Wesley

Beckerlegge, Oliver A. "An attempt at a classification of Charles Wesley's metres: a contribution to the study of English prosody." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, July, 1944, pp. 219-27.

Dilks, T. Bruce. "The Wesleys and others." Corr. in *TLS*, Jan. 8, 1944, p. 19.

Doughty, W. L. *John Wesley: his conferences and his preachers.* London: Epworth Press, 1944. Pp. 79.

Rev. in *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXIX, 378.

Moore, Sydney H. "Wesley and Fénelon." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXIX (1944), 155-57.

N., G. "John Wesley's 'Complete English dictionary'." *N&Q*, CLXXXVII (1944), 103.

Cf. T. Murgatroyd, *ibid.*, p. 172; Howell Ll. Davis, *ibid.*, pp. 238-39.

Rights, Douglas L. "A Moravian's report on John Wesley—1737." *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLIII (1944), 406-9.

William Wycherley

Avery, Emmett L. "The reputation of Wycherley's comedies as stage plays in the eighteenth century." *Research studies of the State College of Washington*, XII (1944), 131-54.

Mr. Avery's study is the last of his trilogy dealing with the reputation and stage history of Wycherley's comedies to the end of the eighteenth century, the two previously published parts having dealt with "*The country wife* in the eighteenth century" (*Research studies*, X [1942], 141-72) and "*The plain dealer* in the eighteenth century" (*Research studies*, XI [1943], 234-56). The present article adds much interesting new material about productions, receipts, rivalries between theaters and actors, and so on, but there is also some repetition of previously used facts and critical quotations in order to sustain addi-

tional conclusions and interpretations. Mr. Avery has compiled his own calendar of London performances from 1660 to 1810, based on playbills and other information from the Huntington Library, the Folger Library, and the British Museum, and thus has considerably expanded the information available in such already accessible printed sources as Dougald MacMillan's *Drury Lane calendar*. Another of the admirable aspects of his study is his constant comparison of the reception of the Wycherley revivals with those of other leading Restoration plays, particularly those of Vanbrugh, Farquhar, and Congreve. In this posthumous competition, Congreve and Vanbrugh seem to have been the winners. Although Mr. Avery makes it quite clear that a variety of causes were operating in individual cases to affect each playwright's popularity, the main conclusion to be drawn about Wycherley is the one implied in the earlier articles of the series: in spite of the fact that his two chief comedies survived the attack of Jeremy Collier and his fellow moralists for a surprisingly long time, they eventually succumbed to the reform spirit, partly because the objectionable passages could not be revised or eliminated so easily as could similar ones in these other authors. — ARTHUR H. NETHERCOT.

John Winstanley

[Starkey, James.] "Two poets of old Dublin." *Essays and recollections, by Seumas O'Sullivan* (Dublin and Cork: Talbot Press, 1944), pp. 7-23.

Essays in appreciation on John Winstanley and Catharine Jemmat.

Edward Young

Stubbs, Peter. "Edward Young and Locke's theory of perception." *N&Q*, CLXXXVII (1944), 14-15.

On a passage in *Night thoughts*. Cf. *ibid.*, pp. 84-85.

VI. CONTINENTAL BACKGROUND

Alexander, Ian W. "Voltaire and metaphysics." *Philosophy*, XIX (1944), 19-48.

Eckstein, Walter. "Rousseau and Spinoza: their political theories and their conception of ethical freedom." *JHI*, V (1944), 259-91.

Ehrlich, Godfrey. "Goethe, Freiheit und Sturm-und-Drang." *PMLA*, LIX (1944), 792-812.

Elwell, Clarence E. *The influence of the Enlightenment on the Catholic theory of religious education in France, 1750-1850.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1944. Pp. 335.

Gershoy, Leo. *From despotism to revolution, 1763-1789.* (Rise of modern Europe ser., ed. William L. Langer.) New York and London: Harper, 1944. Pp. xvi + 355.

Rev. by Geoffrey Bruun in *JMH*, XVI, 309.

Harcourt-Smith, Simon. *Cardinal of Spain: the life and strange career of Alberoni.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1944. Pp. 282.

Rev. in *New York Times book review*, May 14, p. 4.

Havens, George R. *Voltaire and English critics of Shakespeare.* (Franco-American pamphlets, 2d ser., No. 16.) New York: American Society of the French Legion of Honor, 1944. Pp. 12.

Havens, George R. "Voltaire, Rousseau, and the 'Lettre sur la providence'." *PMLA*, LIX (1944), 109-30.

Lipton, Charles. "The social thought of Diderot." *Science & society*, VIII (1944), 126-42.

McKee, David Rice. "Isaac de la Peyrère, a precursor of eighteenth-century critical deists." *PMLA*, LIX (1944), 456-85.

Nef, John U. "Wars and the rise of industrial civilization, 1640-1740." *Canadian journal of economics and political science*, X (1944), 36-78.

Neill, Thomas P. "Physiocratic economics and natural law." *Modern schoolman*, XXI (1943), 37-46.

Rockett, K. "An optimistic streak in Voltaire's thought." *MLR*, XXXIX (1944), 24-27.

Saintonge, Paul, and Christ, R. W. "Omissions and additions to *Fifty years of Molière studies*." *MLN*, LIX (1944), 282-85.

Thompson, J. M. *The French Revolution*. London: Blackwell, 1943. Pp. 536.

Vico, Giambattista. *The autobiography*. Translated from the Italian by Max Harold Fisch and Thomas Goddard Bergin. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1944. Pp. viii + 240.

Messrs. Fisch and Bergin have accomplished a meritorious task in translating Vico's *Autobiography* and annotating it with the help of the Italian edition of Croce and Nicolini. One can only hope that their promise of a complete translation of the *Scienza nuova* will be fulfilled in the near future. Michelet's French translation (1827) is drastically abbreviated and rewritten; the German translation, by W. E. Weber (1822), is rare as well as crabbed and clumsy.

Mr. Fisch has added a long introduction (107 pp.) which explains the circumstances which led to the writing of the *Autobiography*, sketches the genesis and main ideas of the *New science*, and gives a brief history of Vico's reputation and influence in Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain, the United States, and "in the Marxist tradition." The section on England in the eighteenth century concern us here most nearly. Mr. Fisch reviews the possible channels through which a knowledge of Vico may have reached England. Shaftesbury, during his stay in Naples (1711-13), knew some of Vico's friends and may have included his *Treatise on method* and *The ancient wisdom of the Italians* among the "small literary works" he sent to Bishop Burnet and to Newton. A life of Vico, published in 1836, states that some Englishmen who were in Naples bought up all the copies of the recently published *Scienza nuova* (1725) and sent them to London. And finally we know for certain that Vico sent a copy to Newton. As only the last item seems to constitute any positive evidence, Mr. Fisch has to admit that "no one has so far reported any evidence of direct acquaintance with Vico's writings . . . or indeed so much as a passing allusion to him" (p. 83) in eighteenth century England.

In spite of this almost completely negative evidence, Mr. Fisch argues that it is "scarcely credible that the Vichian ideas scattered through the writings of Blackwell, Ferguson, Hume, Wollaston, Warburton, Hurd, Monboddo, Wood, Blair, Duff, Mason, Brown, Lowth, Warton and Burke, are due solely to their having been in this or that respect *animae naturaliter Vicianae*, or to a gradual unfolding of Shaftesbury's seminal thoughts, or even to an indirect and diluted influence through Italian and French authors" (p. 82). A note refers to my *Rise of English literary history* (Chapel Hill, 1941), where I ascribed the notion of a *histoire raisonnée* or an *a priori* evolutionary scheme to Vico (p. 74) and saw in him the originator of the emotionalist theory of the origins of language, thought I recognized that it had been suggested by Epicurus and Lucretius (p. 86). Taking up the individual authors, Mr. Fisch suggests

that Hume's natural history of religion is "up to a point eminently Vichian. So is Blair's view that the 'times which we call barbarous' were most 'favorable to the poetical spirit,' and that 'imagination was most glowing and animated in the first ages of society.' So is Monboddo's theory of the origin and progress of language. So are many . . . passages in Ferguson's *Essay on the History of Civil Society*" (p. 82). Ferguson is then quoted as saying that mankind progressed twice from barbarism to refinement, that there was no social contract, and that man is a poet by nature.

Mr. Fisch suggests as the only explanation for the strange silence on Vico that Addison's *Remarks on Italy* (1701) had given prevalence to a low opinion of contemporary Italian culture which "effectively discharged borrowers from Vico of the obligation to acknowledge their debts" (p. 81). But this explanation is surely unconvincing. I know of no suppression of references to other contemporary Italians such as Gravina, Muratori, Tiraboschi, Crescimbeni, Algarotti, and others, whom I have come across in reading English eighteenth-century scholarship. There is, besides, plenty of evidence that Vico's great book was little known in all countries and that its style and composition debarred many readers.

Apparently some solution other than any unacknowledged influence must be found. The most reasonable is based on the conviction that the ideas which Mr. Fisch considers as exclusively and most certainly Vichian were widespread before Vico and were developed by Englishmen from other sources than Vico. This is not, of course, a reflection on Vico's originality, which consists frequently in the bold combination of scattered ideas, in the radical thinking-out of their consequences, and a final systematic coherence. Croce, in a study of the sources of Vico's theory of knowledge (in *Saggio sullo Hegel* [Bari, 1927], pp. 234-62) has argued that "the search for precedents does nothing to explain the new thought that followed them." There and in another paper on "Il Vico e la Critica Omerica" (*ibid.* pp. 263-76) he has shown how completely Vico transformed older suggestions and how they assumed a different meaning in their new context. But, in a study of Vico's influence, an exact definition of his originality and hence a search for precedents is indispensable. A glance through Fausto Nicolini's elaborate annotations to the *Scienza nuova* ("Fonti e riferimenti storici della seconda *Scienza nuova*," in *Atti della Academia Pontaniana*, Vol. LIX, Series II — XXXIV [Napoli, 1929], 137-345) shows that Vico refers to dozens of learned Latin books on history, archeology, and philosophy by Englishmen and to many more Latin books by Frenchmen, Dutchmen, and Germans, which were accessible to eighteenth-century English writers.

The view that imagination was strongest in the earliest ages of history was surely held before Vico. It is implied in the debates on nature versus art, on Homer versus Virgil, was common during the Renaissance, and is frequent in discussions of the origins of poetry. We find it stated, for instance, in Fontenelle's *Traité de la poésie en général*. Fontenelle as a good rationalist hails the end of the age of "fabulous and material images," the end of inspiration and talent which will be replaced by a poetry of the *esprit*.

The idea that language arose from the expression of emotion dates back to Lucretius. Warburton, who is on the suspect list of Mr. Fisch, refers, in the *Divine legation of Moses* (1741), to Diodorus Siculus and Vitruvius, to Gregory of Nyssa and to the French Oratorian, Richard Simon (*Histoire critique du vieux testament* [Amsterdam, 1685], pp. 84 ff.). Mandeville's similar discussion of the origin of language even dates from 1728 (see F. B. Kaye, "Mandeville on the origin of language," in *MLN*, XXXIX [1924], 136-42). Condillac, in the *Essai sur l'origine des connaissances humaines* (1746), draws freely on Warburton. Condillac, rather than Vico, was known to Rousseau, Hamann, Herder, Monboddo, and the other expounders of emotionalist and expressionist theories of the origins of language.

The idea that mankind progressed twice was a commonplace of the time. Recent studies have shown how widespread the idea of cyclical progress was

in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Machiavelli, Campanella, Bodin, and Pascal urge it in different contexts. A whole book by Le Roy (*Traité de la vicissitude ou variété des choses en l'univers*, 1577) is devoted to a full exposition of the theory. (Cf. E. Spranger in *Sitzungsberichte der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* [Berlin, 1926]; F. J. Teggart in *JHI*, I [1940], 494-503; Clara Marburg in *Sir William Temple* [New Haven, 1932], pp. 43 ff.)

The view, that Homer was a strolling bard who sang ballads which were not collected until much later, dates back to antiquity and was widely known before Vico. D'Aubignac's *Conjectures académiques* (written in 1664, published in 1715) were probably unknown to Vico, but D'Aubignac's view had been stated in Perezonius's *Animadversiones historicae* (Amsterdam, 1685) and in Perrault's *Parallèle des anciens et des modernes* (1688). The idea must have been commonplace enough in its general outline, since Bentley and Henry Felton refer (in 1713) to Homer's "loose songs" and "strings of ballads."

Vico's and Warburton's view that hieroglyphics do not contain mysterious wisdom, as generally believed, but are rather an early form of writing was anticipated by Bacon (*De augmentis* vi, 1, in *Works*, ed. J. Spedding, R. L. Leslie, and D. D. Heath, I [London, 1889], 652-53). Bacon even calls hieroglyphics a "flying" form of gesture-language (*ibid.*), an idea developed by Vico; and Bacon also connected, as Vico later did, myths and hieroglyphics. (Cf. "Ut hieroglyphica literis, ita parabolae argumentis antiquiores," Praefatio, *De sapientia veterum.*)

Similar arguments could probably be worked out for the ideas on myth, on early religion, on the theory of contract, etc. Besides, there is very strong supporting evidence revealed by an examination of the situation in France and Germany. No evidence for an acquaintance with Vico can be produced, e.g., in the case of Condillac, though he expounds a strikingly similar theory of the evolution of language and poetry. In Germany, Hamann ordered a copy of the *Scienza nuova* only in 1777, though his own aesthetic ideas were fully expounded as early as 1762. Croce's paper on Hamann and Vico (in *Saggio sullo Hegel* [Bari, 1927], pp. 309-15) barely touches on the many similarities between them. Otto von Gemmingen, in *Vico, Hamann und Herder* (München, 1918) assembles the parallels in full and should convince anyone that very similar ideas can be arrived at independently. "Vichian" ideas were apparently developed from their pre-Vichian forms in directions which approximated to the actual statements of Vico. But nobody, in the eighteenth century, took over or even grasped and discussed the totality of Vico's philosophy. The whole question suggests again how far we are from being able to pronounce with certainty on the origins of some of the most widespread and influential ideas of the eighteenth century. A dictionary of unit-ideas on historical principles, comparable to the *OED*, with dated quotations, may be a dream for a distant future, but at least the *Documentary history of primitivism and related ideas*, so auspiciously begun by Lovejoy and Boas, should be continued down to the eighteenth century. — RENÉ WELLEK.

Walker, Eleanor M. "Towards an understanding of Diderot's esthetic theory." *Romanic review*, XXXV (1944), 277-87.

Zeydel, Edwin H. "The concepts 'classic' and 'romantic'." *Germanic review*, XIX (1944), 161-69.

1946

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1800: A CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARTHUR FRIEDMAN
The University of Chicago
AND
LOUIS A. LANDA
Princeton University

This bibliography attempts to list the more significant books, articles, and reviews[1] published during the year 1945, together with some of earlier dates that were omitted from previous bibliographies in this series. Since there is often a great interval between the publication of a scholarly work and reviews of it, we have not hesitated to list again such earlier works as have been the subject of important reviews in the current year. We are indebted to the following for contributing reviews: Ernest Bernbaum, Godfrey Davies, Herbert Davis, Allan Hazen, Maynard Mack, Alan D. McKillop, Ernest Mossner, Rufus Putney, Houghton W. Taylor, Clarence D. Thorpe, Autrey Nell Wiley. Thanks are also due to Francis S. Nipp of the University of Chicago for aid in collecting material.[2]

CONTENTS

I. Bibliographies and Bibliographical Studies 128
II. Political and Social Background 132
III. Philosophy, Science, and Religion 136
IV. Literary History and Criticism 143
V. Individual Authors 146
VI. Continental Background 172

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR *American historical review*
EHR *English historical review*
ELH *ELH, A journal of English literary history*
HLQ *Huntington Library quarterly*
JEGP *Journal of English and Germanic philology*
JHI *Journal of the history of ideas*

[1]The year of a review is 1945 unless otherwise specified.
[2]The editors will be grateful to scholars in the field for reprints or notices of their publications.

JMH *Journal of modern history*
MLN *Modern language notes*
MLQ *Modern language quarterly*
MLR *Modern language review*
MP *Modern philology*
N&Q *Notes and queries*
PMLA *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
PQ *Philological quarterly*
RES *Review of English studies*
SP *Studies in philology*
TLS *Times literary supplement* (London)

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

Adams, C. W., and others. "Sixty-seventh [and sixty-eighth] critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization." *Isis*, XXXV (1944), 349-62; XXXVI (1945), 22-69.

Baugh, Albert C., with the assistance of Allan G. Chester and Matthias A. Shaaber. "American bibliography for 1945: English language and literature." *PMLA*, LX (1945), 1197-1248.

Black, R. D. Collison. "A select bibliography of economic writings by members of Trinity College, Dublin." *Hermathena*, LXVI (1945), 55-68.
Includes a section "Writers of the period 1700-1830."

Bond, Donald F., and Carrière, Joseph M. "Anglo-French and Franco-American studies." *Romanic review*, XXXVI (1945), 161-90.

Browning, Andrew. "The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." *Annual bulletin of historical literature*, XXX (1944), 39-43.
Covers publications of 1940-41.

Carty, James, and others. "Writings on Irish history, 1943." *Irish historical studies*, IV (1944), 181-96.

Craig, Hardin. "Recent scholarship of the English Renaissance: a brief survey." *SP*, XLII (1945), 498-529.

Craig, Hardin, and others. "Recent literature of the Renaissance: a bibliography and index." *SP*, XLII (1945), 269-377.

Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1944-1945. Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries. Edited by Arnold H. Trotier. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1945. Pp. 68.

Friedman, Arthur, and Landa, Louis A. "English literature, 1660-1800: a current bibliography." *PQ*, XXIV (1945), 123-68.

Harrold, Charles Frederick. "The romantic movement: a selective and critical bibliography for the year 1944." *ELH*, XII (1945), 1-34.

"Index (1936-45) of articles and their authors." *PMLA*, LX (1945), 1507-29.
For the eighteenth century, pp. 1513-15.

King, A. Hyatt. "Recent works in music bibliography." *Library*, 4th ser., XXVI (1945), 122-48.

"The library of Frank Hogan." *TLS*, July 28, 1945, p. 360; August 4, p. 372.

The first part gives an account of eighteenth-century books in the Hogan sale.

"A list of the writings of David Nichol Smith, 1896-1945." Compiled by F. P. Wilson. *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 274-83.

Matthews, William (ed.). *American diaries: an annotated bibliography of American diaries written prior to the year 1861.* Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1945. Pp. 383.

Morrell, W. P. *A select list of books relating to the history of the British commonwealth and empire overseas.* (Historical Association pamphlet, No. 130.) London: Published for the Historical Association by P. S. King and Staples, 1944. Pp. 23.

Nichols, J. H. "A list of articles dealing with the field of church history." *Church history*, XIV (1945), 303-10.

"Reformation and modern," pp. 306-8.

Offor, R. *A collection of books in the University Library, Leeds, printed before the 19th century, containing (a) translations from English into French, (b) French books on Great Britain,* Part 6: *1687-1702.* Leeds: Chorley and Pickersgill, 1944.

Subject index of the modern works added to the British Museum library, 1936-1940. 2 vols. London: British Museum, 1945.

Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 11, p. 384.

Taylor, Archer. *Renaissance guides to books: an inventory and some conclusions.* Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1945. Pp. vii + 130.

Concerned with works to about 1700.

Williams, Harold. "The eighteenth century." In *The Bibliographical Society, 1892-1942: studies in retrospect* (London: Printed for the Bibliographical Society, 1945), pp. 136-45.

Wing, Donald G. *Short-title catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America, and of English books printed in other countries, 1641-1700,* Vol. I: *A* — England. New York: Columbia University Press, for the Index Society, 1945. Pp. xvii + 562.

The publication by the Bibliographical Society in 1926 of the *Short title catalogue* of books printed 1475-1640 stimulated and assisted an astonishing new interest in early English literature and printing; librarians began to keep track of their holdings of *STC* books, and dealers began to offer at comfortably higher prices copies of books chiefly interesting for their *STC* number or for being "unrecorded in the *STC.*" There had been similar books before, of which Cambridge University's *Early English printed books* (1900-1907) is perhaps the best, and the British Museum's *Catalogue of books printed to 1640* (1884) is probably the best known, but the Pollard-Redgrave *STC* was nevertheless a great pioneer work. It had numerous shortcomings and occasional errors, but it established itself immediately as indispensable, the book on which all succeeding compilations must depend. Possibly the most direct tribute to the standardizing power of the book is Mr. Bishop's recent listing of *STC* books in American libraries, a list that can be used only when it is placed beside a copy of the *STC.*

No scholar who has carefully estimated the enduring usefulness of the work can fail to wish for its extension into more recent printing; and yet no scholar who fully foresees the unending drudgery of his task can be so temerarious as to venture a short-title catalogue of all books and pamphlets printed in the tumultuous days of the Commonwealth or in the days of Queen Anne. Mr. Wing points out that he undertook his task in 1933 by a "coincidence," a coincidence that almost amounts to carelessness on his part, and Mr. Tobin of Fordham began work a few years ago on a similar *STC* for the years 1701 to 1740 after a single conversation at luncheon, if I remember correctly. But all scholars will doff their caps to the temerity of such public servants, and will use gratefully the help provided.

That Mr. Wing's work when completed will take its place on the shelf next to the Pollard-Redgrave *STC* and be equally indispensable is already abundantly apparent. This first volume, A — England, had been published less than three months when booksellers began to offer copies of rare books with Wing numbers or "not in Wing" at comfortably higher prices, and librarians began to examine the gaps in their own holdings. Not only is this continuation indispensable; it is admirable. The questions to be raised now have to do with method and with detail, and do not affect the fundamental worth of the book.

The pages of the volume are planned with excellently readable economy. The decision to use a separate numeration for each letter of the alphabet keeps the numbers down to four digits. One might wish that the running heads could be allowed more than the traditional three letters; they are clear enough at some points (Cre — Cri, for example), but not especially distinctive when Cha — Cha continues for forty-five pages, more especially since the entry is not repeated at the top of a page and the reader can tell whether he is looking under Charles I or Charles II only by watching the dates.

It is hard to have to learn a whole new set of symbols for the various libraries. The old *STC* did not include so many libraries, it is true, and at best one seldom remembered that L[22] was Lincoln's Inn, but at least one knew it to be a London library. But now L may turn out to be Leicester or the Library of Congress. The letter N is still more confusing, for although it usually means New York, it may mean New Jersey, Newcastle, Norwich, or Nottingham. Since Harvard is identified by MH, the symbol we have learned from the Union List of Serials, it would have seemed easier to most users to keep NjP for Princeton, instead of NP. So also for the Newberry Library, we have learned to substitute ICN (from the Union List) for the *STC*'s familiar N or the library's own NL, but now we must learn that CN is the Newberry and not a city in California. There is besides some evidence that even for the compiler the symbols are confusing: under Sir Edward Coke the symbol NCL which appears repeatedly must stand for Columbia Law, but it is not separately indexed and the reader must guess at it from MHL and YL; at A4240 the symbol MHOS must stand for Mass. Horticultural Society, but the Society is indexed as MHO; at A4115-21 the symbol DPR seems to stand for the Public Record Office at Dublin, which is indexed DP; at B980 a mysterious library, apparently in London, is recorded as LNL; at E1082 the unexplained symbol OQ may stand for Queen's College, Oxford, or it may be a misprint for CQ; and repeatedly an American library is recorded as CSS, which is inexplicable unless it stands for the Sutro Library.

Many people have complained about the form of certain entries, and it is clear that no form could be adopted that would please everybody. The rather rigid title entry is in the line of American custom, and Mr. Wing was perhaps wise to violate the British form established by the old *STC* in order to follow American custom. I am less interested in the abstract logic or consistency of any particular form of entry than in the convenience with which a book may be found; and the logical development of the American rule for exact alphabetizing of titles causes confusion here, just as it does in large American card catalogues. For example, the word "Declaration" fills fifteen columns, and a reader must know whether the title he wants reads "Declaration and, by, concerning, for, from, or sent," in order to find the entry; the word "Elegy"

is similar, but it fills only ten columns. The word "Declaration" is again troublesome under King Charles: there one must hunt through "His Majesty's Declarations against, and, by, from, of, and to." Perhaps worst of all is "England: Parliament"; nearly 1600 entries are there gathered together in strict alphabetical order in eighty-three columns, and one must hunt through acts, additional ordinances, collections, declarations, ordinances, and remonstrances, with many minor variations, in order to identify a vaguely remembered title. Here is one instance where the British method of chronological entry under a reign seems clearly preferable. We may not know the precise year of a pamphlet but we can usually date it within five years; under the American method, if we forget the word "several" in front of "answers" we must start our search sixty weary columns away from the entry we want.

The logic of some entries is not entirely clear, partly because of the alphabetical arrangement. Mr. Wing admits he is not happy to have all trials distributed in strict alphabetical order of title instead of by defendant. The word "Case" introduces fourteen columns of entries, about half of which are trials scattered among other types of pamphlets. Doubtless a subtle difference in official sanction puts *A copy of the Proceedings of some worthy . . . divines* under Church of England, but *A defence of the liturgy of the Church of England* under title. Cross-references grow troublesome when at *Catalogus librorum* . . . 1697 we are referred to "Bernard," some 130 pages earlier; at "Bernard" we find the corrected title, *Catalogi*, but we are referred to the title; finally under the title we find the entry for this not especially rare book, just three pages from where we started. Aretino and Catcall are pseudonyms, we are told, but the cross-reference has disappeared, leaving no trace.

Minor errors do creep in. The entry at E1144 is dated 1600; the three editions numbered E1523-5 could properly be expanded at least to five and the recorded copies should be more accurately distributed, or perhaps it would be better to say merely "several editions, of which the British Museum has three and Yale four"; the British Museum's copies of Brathwaite's *Honest ghost* are overlooked, possibly because the Museum's main entry is under "Osiander." But in evaluating the number of errors, it is well to recall that each user will be impressed by what errors he finds, instead of welcoming the accuracy of most entries. Of obvious typographical errors I have seen only one, an astonishing record for such difficult text.

In the recording of copies Mr. Wing has attempted to include all copies up to five in the British Isles and five in the United States. When more than five are found, he says that he selects the five that give the widest sweep geographically. In practice he seems to list up to seven regularly in the United States, because despite his preface he always includes Harvard and Yale and a copy in New York City. At C6650 two of the six libraries listed are Chicago and Newberry, one hour apart — but one should add that regularly only one Chicago library is recorded; at B4222 two of the six listed are New York Public and Union, thirty minutes apart, along with Harvard and Yale; at B4189 Harvard, Yale, Union, and Fordham are listed among six libraries. Perhaps the only certain rule implicit in the listings is that all holdings of the Library of Congress, Huntington, Texas, Newberry, Harvard, and Yale are recorded, and other copies are recorded for books owned by fewer than five of those six libraries.

One can learn from Mr. Wing's records what has always been known, namely, that Harvard, Yale, and Huntington are the great depositories of rare books printed in the seventeenth century; beyond that his records can not be used to study relative strengths. Nevertheless, many people will undertake to do so, and librarians will continue to buy with one eye on the *STC*. Fifty years ago no American libraries, except Harvard and Yale, owned more than a handful of early English books; in the last twenty-five years the books have been crossing the Atlantic by thousands every year. Nobody would maintain that this distribution has been wholly good: Mr. Wing's volume records widely dispersed copies of many books of no great intrinsic worth, bought by author or title to fill up gaps; sometimes, indeed, there are now more copies

in the United States than in England. But no thoughtful student can disapprove the widest possible diffusion of great books, *Pilgrim's progress*, *Paradise lost*, *Hudibras*, books that belong in Australia and Vancouver, in Texas and Carolina, as well as in London, Oxford, and Cambridge.— A. T. HAZEN.

The year's work in English studies. Vol. XXIII, 1942. Edited for the English Association by Frederick S. Boas. Oxford University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1944. Pp. 245.

See "The Restoration" by Beatrice White (pp. 166-70) and "The eighteenth century" by Edith J. Morley (pp. 171-85).

II. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Aylward, J. D. "Duelling in the XVIII century." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 31-34, 46-48, 70-73.

Aylward, J. D. "An eighteenth century crime-reporter." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 222-27.

On Thomas Gurney (1705-70).

Baker, Collins. " 'Where once stood their plain homely dwelling'." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 80-93.

Concerned with eighteenth-century art and artists.

Barnard, E. A. B. *A seventeenth century gentleman (Sir Francis Throckmorton, 1640-80).* Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons, 1945.

Rev. in *TLS*, April 14, p. 177; in *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII, 153-54.

Bell, Walter George. *Story of London's great fire.* London: Lane, 1944. Pp. 267.

Bopp, Karl R. "The Bank of England." *Canadian journal of economics and political science*, XI (1945), 616-27.

Review article on Clapham's *The Bank of England.*

Bragg, Mary Jane. "American news in English periodicals, 1783-1800." *HLQ*, VIII (1945), 393-403.

Browning, Andrew. *Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby and Duke of Leeds, 1632-1712*, Vol. II: *Letters.* Glasgow: Jackson, Son and Co., 1944.

Rev. in *TLS*, Feb. 10, p. 69.

Bunt, Cyril G. E. "The art of the pageant as illustrated in prints." *Connoisseur*, CXV (1945), 71-78, 111.

On William III and Queen Anne pageants.

Catalogue of Sir Christopher Wren's drawings at All Souls, St. Paul's Library, Sir John Soane's Collection, &c., with plate references to those published in the Wren Society's volumes. Index to Vols. I-XIX. (Wren Society, Vol. XX.) London: Wren Society, 1943.

Completes the publication of the Wren Society volumes. Rev. in *TLS*, Feb. 3, p. 54.

Clark, H. F. "Eighteenth century elysiums: the rôle of 'association' in the landscape movement." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, VI (1943), 165-89.

Coate, Mary (ed.). *The letter-book of John Viscount Mordaunt,*

1658-1660. (Camden 3d ser., Vol. LXIX.) London: Royal Historical Society, 1945. Pp. 196.

de Beer, E. S. "The House of Lords in the Parliament of 1680." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research,* XX (1943), 22-37.

De la Torre, Lillian. *Elizabeth is missing; or, truth triumphant: an eighteenth century mystery.* New York: Knopf, 1945. Pp. 266.

On Elizabeth Canning. See the entry below under Lillian Bueno McCue.

Dickson, Charles. *The life of Michael Dwyer.* Dublin: Brown and Nolan, 1944.

On "the Wicklow guerilla captain of 1798." Rev. by R. H. in *Studies,* XXXIV, 128-29.

Feden, Robert. "Two XVII and XVIII century travel forgeries." *N&Q,* CLXXXIX (1945), 186-87.

Fink, Zera S. *The classical republicans: an essay in the recovery of a pattern of thought in seventeenth century England.* (Northwestern University studies in the humanities, No. IX.) Evanston: Northwestern University, 1945. Pp. xi + 225.

Rev. by Clarence J. Ryan in *Catholic historical review,* XXXI, 332-33.

In his preface Mr. Fink asserts that he is writing a chapter in the history of ideas, that the Renaissance led to imitations of classical models in politics as in many other fields of human endeavor, and that he has studied both the literary and other ramifications of these imitations. The first two of these claims and part of the third are fully justified. The only doubt that arises concerns "the other ramifications." A historian would like to know what influence the classical tradition had upon republicans like Ireton, or upon levellers like Walwyn, or upon the small groups that engineered the Rye House Plot and worried staider politicians after the Revolution of 1688. Ludlow and Wildman are mentioned as republicans, but whether they derived any of their notions from antique wisdom is not stated. If the famous remark of Hobbes is true — that one of the most frequent causes of rebellion was reading Greek and Roman histories — the utterances of leading rebels should demonstrate the source of their political views. However, desire for more does not necessarily lead to dissatisfaction with what is at hand, and, recognizing its limits, this is a very satisfying book.

The author's most original contribution is the proof of the high reputation Venice and her constitution enjoyed in seventeenth-century England. The proof of Harrington's indebtedness in his *Oceana* is conclusive. This admiration continued after the Restoration. Andrew Marvell, Henry Nevill, and Algernon Sydney, who had formed their political ideas during the Puritan Revolution, all refer approvingly to the "serene" republic. All three may have learnt to extol Venice from Harrington, upon whom the last two leaned heavily in parts of their treatises. Whenever Mr. Fink is dealing directly with republican writers, his footing is sure, but when he is depicting the history of their times he sometimes stumbles (the description of Shaftesbury as one of the "suppressors" of the Popish Plot is, however, a misprint for "supporters"). The Whig party is said to have been composed of "the commercial classes of the cities, the Puritan squires of the House of Commons," and some great landowners. This omits the yeomanry and the monied interest, against which Swift was to rail, and implies that squires were Whig, though actually the country gentlemen were mostly Tory. The author rarely cites a modern history for the reign of Charles II, and places excessive reliance upon Sir John Dalrymple's *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland,* first printed in Dr. Johnson's day. A small point — why is the poem "Britannia and Rawleigh" attributed to "the second half" of the 1670's? There are many indications that it cannot have been written later than 1674 and probably in the first part of that year.

What Mr. Fink says about the authorship of the satire is worthy of notice. It certainly strengthens the attribution to Andrew Marvell. Taken as a whole the book is a valuable study of a neglected subject and has many suggestive asides. — GODFREY DAVIES.

Frost, Maurice. "Lock Hospital collection of hymn tunes." Corr. in *TLS*, Jan. 6, 1945, p. 11.

On two editions with forewords dated 1769 and 1792 in the British Museum.

Geoghegan, Joseph A. "Notes on 18th century houses." *Dublin historical record*, VII (1945), 41-54.

Hayes, Richard. "Biographical dictionary of Irishmen in France." *Studies*, XXXIV (1945), 106-18, 259-70, 377-86, 522-32.

Parts XIII-XVI.

Heal, Ambrose. "Daffy's Elixir." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 227-28.

On the eighteenth-century nostrum.

Henderson, Alfred James. *London and the national government, 1721-1742: a study of City politics and the Walpole administration.* Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, 1945. Pp. x + 242.

Holcroft, Thomas. *Plain and succint narrative of the Gordon Riots, London, 1780.* Edited by Garland Garvey Smith. (Emory University publications, sources, and reprints, Ser. 2.) Emory University, Ga.: Emory University Library, 1944. Pp. 41.

Horn, D. B. *Scottish diplomatists, 1689-1789.* (Historical Association publications, No. 132.) London: Published for the Association by P. S. King and Staples, 1944. Pp. 18.

Hughes, Charles W. "John Christopher Pepusch." *Musical quarterly*, XXXI (1945), 54-70.

Hutton, William. *A description of Blackpool in Lancashire frequented for sea-bathing, 1788.* Edited by R. Sharpe France. For the Fylde Historical Society. The University Press of Liverpool; London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1944. Pp. 32.

Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 6, p. 11; in *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII, 22.

Jarvis, Rupert C. "Cope's march north, 1745." *EHR*, LX (1945), 365-79.

Jones, Harold W. "John Graunt and his bills of mortality." *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, XXXIII (1945), 3-4.

Knight, Charles Brunton. *History of the city of York.* York: The author, 1944. Pp. 774.

Latham, R. C. "English revolutionary thought, 1640-60." *History*, XXX (1945), 38-59.

A review article on Jordan's *Men of substance* (1942), Wolfe's *Leveller manifestoes* (1944), and Hamilton's *Gerrard Winstanley* (1944).

McCue, Lillian Bueno. "Elizabeth Canning in print." *Elizabethan studies and other essays in honor of George F. Reynolds* (University of Colorado studies . . . in the Humanities, Vol. II, No. 4, 1945), pp. 223-32.

Mitchell, Charles. "Benjamin West's 'Death of General Wolfe' and the popular history piece." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, VII (1944), 20-33.

Mood, Fulmer. *The English geographers and the Anglo-American frontier in the seventeenth century.* (University of California publications in geography, Vol. VI, No. 9.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1944. Pp. 363-96.
Rev. by Lawrence H. Gipson in *AHR*, L, 827.

Muir, Percy H. "The rolling press in Georgian times: the firm of Laurie and Whittle." *Connoisseur*, CXVI (1945), 92-97.

Murray, John J. "Sweden and the Jacobites in 1716." *HLQ*, VIII (1945), 259-76.

Nahm, Milton C. "The 'common man' and his education." *Ethics*, LVI (1945), 60-70.
Cites ideas of Hobbes and Swift on the subject.

Norman, Hubert J. "The relation of mental disorder to events in history." *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, XXXIII (1945), 60-79.
Some material on the eighteenth century.

Quarrell, W. H. "A Frenchman in London, 1789." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 26-31.
Translates the seventh chapter of Decremps's *Le Parisien à Londre.*

Schuyler, R. L. *The fall of the old colonial system: a study in British free trade, 1770-1870.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1945. Pp. ix + 344.

Sitwell, Sacheverell. *British architects and craftsmen: a survey of taste, design, and style during three centuries, 1600 to 1830.* London: Batsford, 1945. Pp. 196.
Rev. by H. L. Hicks in *Church quarterly review*, CLXI, 113-15; in *TLS*, July 14, pp. 325-26.

Sparrman, Anders. *A voyage round the world with Captain James Cook in H.M.S. Resolution.* Introduction and Notes by Owen Rutter. Wood-engravings by Peter Barker-Mill. London: Golden Cockerel Press, 1945.
An account by a Swedish botanist who accompanied Cook, apparently now first translated into English. Rev. in *TLS*, March 17, p. 130.

Stettner, Walter F. "Sir James Steuart on the public debt." *Quarterly journal of economics*, LIX (1945), 451-76.
A study of eighteenth-century public debt literature, especially of Steuart.

Sykes, Norman. "Archbishop Wake and the Whig party, 1716-23: a study in the incompatibility of temperament." *Cambridge historical journal*, VIII (1945), 93-112.

Tate, W. E. "Opposition to parliamentary enclosure in eighteenth-century England." *Agricultural History*, XIX (1945), 137-42.

Toynbee, Margaret R. "An early correspondence of Queen Mary of Modena." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 90-94, 112-18, 135-40.

Toynbee, Margaret R. "King Charles II and Düsseldorf." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 46-49.

Viner, Jacob. "Clapham on the Bank of England." *Economica*, XII (1945), 61-68.

Wadsworth, John E. "The Bank of England: 1694-1944." *History*, XXX (1945), 60-74.
A review article on Clapham's *The Bank of England* (1944).

"Sir Robert Walpole, 1675-1745: the minister for the House of Commons." Leading article in *TLS*, March 24, 1945, pp. 133-34.

Willcox, William B. "Lord Lansdowne on the French Revolution and the Irish Rebellion." *JMH*, XVII (1945), 29-36.
Prints letters of the period 1793-98.

Wittkower, Rudolf. "Pseudo-Palladian elements in English neo-classical architecture." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, VI (1943), 154-64.

Y[ates], F. A. "An Italian in Restoration England." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, VI (1943), 216-17.
On the portrayal of contemporary conditions in Giovanni Torriano's *The Italian reviv'd: or, the introduction to the Italian tongue* (1673).

"The year 1745." Leading article in *TLS*, Nov. 3, 1945, pp. 517-19.
Largely concerned with the way the Rising of 1745 has been treated by historians.

III. PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

Addison, W. G. *Religious equality in modern England, 1714-1914.* London: S. P. C. K., 1944.

Beckett, J. C. "William King's administration of the diocese of Derry, 1691-1703." *Irish historical studies*, IV (1944), 164-80.

Bett, Henry. *The hymns of Methodism.* London: Epworth Press, 1945.
The third edition "revised, recast and greatly enlarged" of a work which first appeared in 1913. Briefly noted in *TLS*, Sept. 15, p. 444.

Broad, C. D. "The new philosophy: Bruno to Descartes." *Cambridge historical journal*, VIII (1944), 36-54.

Bryson, Gladys. *Man and society: the Scottish inquiry of the eighteenth century.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1945. Pp. xi + 287.
The modern social sciences developed out of the moral philosophy of the eighteenth century. The discipline of moral philosophy was the study of man and his activities; and any given writer would be apt to include such topics as — to employ modern terminology — metaphysics, psychology, ethics, economics, government, jurisprudence, social institutions, educational theory, historical theory, and aesthetics. To be sure, moral philosophy had existed ever since the time of Socrates; but the eighteenth century developed a new method of inquiry and took to itself a new freedom of thought. And so fruitful were its products under these influences that, during the nineteenth century, they ripened to maturity and dropped off the parent limb, one by one, to become separate entities of investigation, each taking to itself the title of "science" in its own right. It would not be amiss, however, to remember that at each of the four Scottish universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, there are still two chairs of philosophy, one the Professorship of Logic, the other the Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

The new method and the new freedom of the eighteenth century were the experimental method of reasoning and the Enlightenment, respectively. Since Copernicus in the sixteenth century and especially since Bacon, Newton, and Locke in the seventeenth, the experimental method had been evolving and producing results of high consequence in the fields of mathematics and the physical sciences, and promise was held for the successful application to yet other fields. For the great Newton himself had written: "If natural philosophy, in all its parts by pursuing the inductive method, shall at length be perfected,

the bounds of moral philosophy will also be enlarged'' (*Optics*, the end). This prediction the eighteenth-century moral philosophers were determined to fulfill, spurred on perhaps by the poet's counsel to ''Account for Moral, as for Natural things.''

The enlargement of the bounds of moral philosophy might, however, be achieved by other than the inductive method. It might, for instance, be achieved by the unaided intellect itself, by *a priori* Reason. So the period of the philosophers of Reason, of Descartes and Leibniz, the close of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century, is sometimes known as the Age of Reason. A better, because a more inclusive, title is the Age of Enlightenment. For whatever the instrumentality, the dominant intellectual impulse of the age was to study man as man; the Socratic *Know thyself* was popularized in the Popean *The proper study of mankind is man.* And the emphasis upon man inevitably led, consciously in some instances, unconsciously in others, to the secularization of thought, to an ''enlightened'' breaking of the shackles of dogmatism and particularly of theological dogmatism. Whether by means of Reason or of induction, therefore, the age was the Age of Enlightenment.

Among those eighteenth-century philosophers professing to follow the experimental method, the most important both in inherent worth and in influence was that group of Scottish writers variously known as the Sentimentalists, the Moral Sense School, the Common Sense School, or — viewed personally — simply as David Hume and his friends. Hume's friends included Adam Ferguson, Francis Hutcheson, Lord Kames, Lord Monboddo, Thomas Reid, and Adam Smith. It is on this influential and cosmopolitan group of moral philosophers, regarded as a school — ''a school of high order, too'' — because they were ''so closely connected by ties of friendship and by the relation of teacher and pupil'' (p. 2) that Miss Gladys Bryson focusses her attention in *Man and society: the Scottish inquiry of the eighteenth century.*

Miss Bryson's intent in so doing is twofold: first, to examine in the comprehensive older moral philosophy the matrix out of which the modern social sciences were born and, second, to study in detail the attempts of the Scottish group to develop an empirical science of man and society. In carrying out this program she always bears in mind the observation of John Dewey, quoted on the fly-leaf: ''For these larger [general philosophical] ideas within the scope of which social theorizing has been carried on, have as a rule been derived, consciously or tacitly, from some comprehensive view of the universe and man. . . . The philosopher has not as a rule traced the ramifications of his ideas in economics, politics, the writing of history, jurisprudence, or the development of educational theories; workers in the latter fields have often taken current ideas ready made, and omitted to ask for their source in prior philosophic speculation, and to consider the degree in which they are affected — or infected — by that origin.''

Historians of the social sciences, in particular, have somewhat strangely neglected to make detailed study of the eighteenth-century moral philosophy, and Miss Bryson deserves great credit for her pioneer courage in undertaking so extensive and so important a task, first approached some years ago in a series of periodical articles and now brought to completion in the present study. After a general introductory chapter, she examines topically Adam Ferguson's system of moral philosophy considered as a typical scheme, man's place in nature, man's past, human nature, society, and select social institutions (marriage and family, education, law and government, political economy, religion, and language); a concluding chapter generalizes on some aspects of this complex of ideas.

Considered on the level of usefulness to the general reader and especially to the student of social theories, Miss Bryson's work will be well regarded — it is to be hoped — by a wide circle of readers. Her style is refreshingly readable and sometimes even lively, and her keen awareness of problems places her exposition far above the customary series of mere summaries of thought. Certainly no one will quarrel with the modestly phrased and yet highly sig-

nificant hope of the author "that this study in moral philosophy, here considered as embodying the chief theoretical background of our modern social sciences, may perhaps, with other like methodological efforts, turn up the mould about the roots of the vines and help to procure a more plentiful vintage for our own day" (pp. 244-45). Some readers may, indeed, be annoyed from time to time by a slight tone of condescension which creeps in when considering social concepts or methods no longer acceptable to the twentieth-century sociologist. This is probably but over-sensitivity to the latter part of Dewey's statement quoted above but represents, nevertheless, an unhistorical attitude.

Considered as an historical study of certain important eighteenth-century thinkers, however, *Man and society* will not pass the scrutiny of specialist readers entirely unchallenged. It is always the hard fate of works covering a multitude of subjects — as surely one on moral philosophy must do — to run up against the specialist on each subject. The reviewer will not be going beyond the usual license, therefore, if in the following remarks he concentrates upon some of the major issues brought up by Miss Bryson's handling of the Hume problem, the more especially since she concedes Hume to be the "pivot and provocation to the group," "standing head and shoulders above them all" (p. 2). For the main point I wish to discuss is Hume as the key figure of a *school* of thought.

The Hume problem is especially difficult to handle in a general work because of the necessity of disentangling the traditional Hume and the historical Hume, that is, Hume as he was misunderstood by but influenced his contemporaries and Hume according to his own intentions. The traditional Hume is that composite of a relatively few notorious purple passages that have sufficed for nearly two centuries of theologians and philosophers to sharpen their controversial spurs upon. This was the Hume that Thomas Reid, allegedly of his school, accused of engendering a "monster" in 1739, said monster being the *Treatise of human nature.* Reid's misconception of that first work was so typical and so influential that it will be useful to examine in some details its aims, sources, and methods.

Hume's own commentary on the *Treatise* is highly instructive. It appeared early in 1740 in an anonymous pamphlet — unnoticed incidentally by Miss Bryson — *An Abstract of a book lately published; entituled, A treatise of human Nature, &c., wherein the chief argument of that book is farther illustrated and explained.* The opening paragraphs read in part:

> This book seems to be wrote upon the same plan with several other works that have had a great vogue of late years in *England.* . . . Our writers seem even to have started a new kind of philosophy, which promises more both to the entertainment and advantage of mankind, than any other with which the world has been yet acquainted. . . . 'Tis at least worth while to try if the science of *man* will not admit of the same accuracy which several parts of natural philosophy are found susceptible of. There seems to be all the reason in the world to imagine that it may be carried to the greatest degree of exactness. If, in examining several phaenomena, we find that they resolve themselves into one common principle, and can trace this principle into another, we shall at last arrive at those few simple principles on which all the rest depend. And tho' we can never arrive at the ultimate principles, 'tis a satisfaction to go as far as our faculties will allow us.
>
> This seems to have been the aim of our late philosophers, and, among the rest, of this author. He proposes to anatomize human nature in a regular manner, and promises to draw no conclusions but where he is authorized by experience. He talks with contempt of hypotheses; and insinuates, that such of our countrymen as have banished them from moral philosophy, have done a more signal service to the world, than *my Lord Bacon,* whom he considers as the father of experimental physicks. He mentions, on this occasion, *Mr. Locke, my Lord Shaftsbury, Dr. Mandeville, Mr. Hutchison, Dr. Butler,* who, tho' they differ in many points among themselves, seem all to agree in founding their accurate disquisitions of human nature intirely upon experience.

> Beside the satisfaction of being acquainted with what most nearly concerns us, it may be safely affirmed, that almost all the sciences are comprehended in the science of human nature, and are dependent on it. *The sole end of* logic *is to explain the principles and Operations of our reasoning faculty, and the nature of our ideas*; morals and criticism *regard our tastes and sentiments*; *and* politics *consider men as united in society, and dependent on each other.* This treatise therefore of human nature seems intended for a system of the sciences. The author has finished what regards logic, and has laid the foundation of the other parts in his account of the passions.

In brief: the aim is to establish the science of man (including psychology, logic, ethics, political science, aesthetics, and criticism); the source is human nature as known through experience, personal (introspection) and group (history), supplemented by the "cautious observation of human life, . . . the common course of the world, . . . men's behaviour in company, in affairs, and in their pleasures" (*Treatise*, Introd., the end); the method is experimental, with the caution that metaphysical ultimates will never be reached. Whitehead's "Seek simplicity, and distrust it" is a good statement of Hume's attitude.

Hume's "contempt of hypotheses," which follows closely Newton's celebrated "I frame no hypotheses, *hypotheses* non fingo," has sometimes been misconstrued as the rejection of all theorizing. The word *hypothesis*, however, was taken by Newton as a provisional theory not based upon phenomena: "for whatever is not deduced from the phenomena is to be called an hypothesis; and hypotheses, whether metaphysical or physical, whether of occult qualities or mechanical, have no place in experimental philosophy. In this philosophy particular propositions are inferred from the phenomena and afterwards rendered general by induction" (Gen. Scholium at end of the *Principia*). This scientific method of analysis and synthesis, it will be observed, contains within it an implicit skepticism by way of limitation.

Newton, comments Hume with approval, "trod with cautious and therefore the more secure steps, the only road which leads to true philosophy"; Hume then proceeds: "While Newton seemed to draw off the veil from some of the mysteries of nature, he showed at the same time the imperfections of the mechanical philosophy, and thereby restored her ultimate secrets to that obscurity, in which they ever did and ever will remain" (*History of England*, Ch. 71). The specific Humian statement of skepticism already noted is a far cry from the complete Pyrrhonianism attributed to him by Reid and so many others. Yet it supplies the basis for the understanding of his critique of the metaphysical foundations of cause and effect in the "occult quality" of *power*. Almost all of Hume's contemporaries, more especially those of his school, as it is represented by Miss Bryson, missed the fundamental point that it was by means of a skeptically limited experimentalism that he deliberately set out to construct those sections of moral philosophy which we today call the social sciences. If, then, those of the school writing after Hume wrote mainly with the intent of refuting him — as they did — the question must arise as to the propriety of considering the Scottish moral philosophers as a school at all. This question is not merely academic but one of fundamental methodology. For if they are regarded as a school, the writer will naturally be prone to generalize as to their school assumptions and conclusions. This Miss Bryson has done and with somewhat disastrous consequences.

The difficulties of dealing with any group thought are prodigious, but the difficulties of dealing with a group united only in opposition to their most brilliant member might well seem to be insuperable. To simplify the case I omit all reference to the unhappy plight of that great individualist and Platonist, Lord Monboddo, in being classified in an empirical school and rest the case upon Hume alone. In the following generalizations offered by Miss Bryson, Hume is not excluded. Thus we are told, for example, that the group shared "a passion for mathematics and mathematical tools usable in the pur-

suit of science" (p. 21); "a judgment that the achievements of the human race could be charted in a unilinear development" (p. 243); a "concept of progress . . . [as] a metaphysic, a scientific credo, a value judgment, a philosophy of history" (p. 243); a "disjunction of science and history which has continued to plague the social sciences even into our own times" (p. 243); the employment of the "concepts of God, final causes, teleology . . . [in] discussions which were intended to be scientific" (pp. 243-44). Strange conclusions, indeed, about a thinker who opposed the high pretensions of mathematics, who held a cyclical theory of history, who repudiated the idea of progress, who regarded the data of history as the experiments of science, who rejected the religious hypothesis, final causes, and teleology! In all fairness to Miss Bryson, however, it seems evident from a close examination of the specific passages on Hume that she would not have drawn these conclusions unqualifiedly, if at all, on Hume alone, yet she has permitted herself to do so on the school of which she maintains that he was a component part.

Again, the relationship between Hume as philosopher and as historian, made unnecessarily obscure by so many commentators, is not clarified by Miss Bryson. Yet a well known passage in the *Enquiry concerning human understanding* (Sect. VIII, Pt. 1, Par. 7) would seem to afford the basic clue: "Its [History's] chief use is only to discover the constant and universal principles of human nature, by shewing men in all varieties of circumstances and situations, and furnishing us with materials, from which we may form our observations, and become acquainted with the regular springs of human action and behaviour. These records of wars, intrigues, factions, and revolutions, are so many collections of experiments, by which the politician or moral philosopher fixes the principles of his science; in the same manner as the physician or natural philosopher becomes acquainted with the nature of plants, minerals, and other external objects, by the experiments, which he forms concerning them." The difference between the philosopher and the historian, according to Hume, is mainly one of emphasis; the data of history provide source materials of human nature for the use of the philosopher (and the social scientist). In emphasizing and in deprecating (*e.g.*, pp. 18-19) introspection as the chief means of providing such materials for the eighteenth-century moral philosophers, Miss Bryson neglects the added means of history. In this connection she seems to assume that the copious historical references in their works were added merely for the sake of confirmation of theories already formulated (*e.g.*, p. 86). In view of Hume's express pronouncement above, however, the case is not altogether proved; and what went with Hume presumably went also to some extent with the others.

Miss Bryson, furthermore, deprecates at considerable length (pp. 109-13) the use by the moral philosophers of "Theoretical" or "Conjectural" or "Natural" history. Much of her argument by way of commentary on Professor Teggart's extended discussion is certainly to the point; nevertheless, some simplification may not be out of order. To take a specific instance: What precisely did Hume imply by entitling his essay *The natural history of religion*? To answer in brief: Hume implied by *natural* (1) human nature as opposed to the supernatural, (2) the psychologically probable as opposed to the certainty of revelation; he implied by *history* the scientific organization of data as opposed to the chronological; he implied by *religion* the hypothesis of supernatural rule of the universe. *The natural history of religion*, therefore, meant to Hume a psychologically probable theory of the origin and development of the religious hypothesis. Given the known facts of human nature, Hume's thesis ran, it does not seem probable that the Biblical account of original theism, from which erring mankind lapsed periodically into polytheism, is true. All of this was clearly seen by Warburton — to give the devil his due — in his abusive attack on Hume in *Remarks on Mr. David Hume's Essay on the natural history of religion* (1757). I see no evidence that Hume, at least, made the fatal blunder of equating *The natural history of religion* with a chronological account of what actually occurred during the course of civilization. His own spirited criticism of writers doing just exactly that with the

theory of the social contract is too well known to need citation here. Consequently I am not at all sure that Hume would have accepted unqualifiedly Dugald Stewart's account (quoted pp. 87-89 and again pp. 235-36) of "*Theoretical* or *Conjectural History*" as coinciding "pretty nearly in its meaning with that of *Natural History*, as employed by Mr. Hume. . . ."

One minor point of omission in Miss Bryson's presentation of the eighteenth-century moral philosophers may deserve mention. Alone of Hume's list of five of "our late philosophers" employing the experimental method of reasoning in their researches on human nature, Bishop Butler passes unnoticed. This total exclusion is the more curious as Butler was most influential among the Scottish thinkers and his analogical arguments concerning religion were handled with particular respect by Hume. Indeed, it seems likely that Butler was the Cleanthes of Hume's *Dialogues concerning natural religion* (see my *Bishop Butler and the age of reason* [New York, 1936], *passim*, and especially "The enigma of Hume," *Mind*, XLV [1936], 334-49). Incidentally Miss Bryson's one fleeting reference to Butler is indexed under Bishop *Samuel* Butler!

In relation to matters purely technical and scholarly, two protests must be lodged against Miss Bryson's handling of notes and bibliographies. In accordance with certain practices she has placed all notes at the end of the volume. So the careful reader patiently turns back only to be rewarded, in most instances, with a mere title and page reference. David Hume, on his deathbed in 1776, was similarly annoyed by Gibbon's *Decline and fall* and wrote to the publisher in complaint. When will scholars learn the lesson of distinguishing between references and appendices? Hume's own practise of placing the one at the bottom of the page and the other at the end of the volume has much to recommend it, although I have encountered scholars employing the opposite system with success. The main point of convenience for readers is to differentiate. Publishers, at least university publishers, will normally adopt some such system when requested to do so.

But Miss Bryson has accepted another and much more irritating device, that of mingling bibliographies with notes. At the close of the notes to Chapter I is a section (pp. 251-53) entitled "Supplementary bibliography," which, in turn, is subdivided into four parts: (1) General works to which no specific reference is made in this chapter; (2) Scotland's relations abroad; (3) Autobiographical and biographical works of special significance; (4) Discussions of eighteenth-century ethics. The inference from this paraphernalia would seem to be that the reader is expected to use the notes for bibliographical reference, supplemented by the above lists — surely a most inconvenient system. There seems to be no valid reason why a learned work of a nature requiring bibliographies should not be provided with a separate bibliographical section.

A final comment concerns Miss Bryson's bibliographies themselves, and this time it is not a matter of taste or of convenience but of scholarship. The only separate bibliography is a list (pp. 275-79) of "Principal works of the Scottish authors under discussion." Although this list pretends only to give "the bare facts of initial publication and does not include detailed information on the history of editions" (p. 275), the fact remains that it is highly inaccurate even within that legitimately restricted scope. By way of illustration, the following errors and omissions were noted in the section on Hume: (1) No mention is made that *A treatise of human nature* (1739-40) appeared anonymously, although other anonymous works are so described. (2) Similarly no mention is made that *Essays, moral and political* (1741-42) appeared anonymously. (3) *Philosophical essays concerning human understanding* appeared in a second edition in London in 1750 as well as in a so-called "Second Edition" in London in 1751. The latter only is listed. (4) *Essays and treatises on several subjects* appeared in London in four volumes, 1753-56. This information is given as: "*Essays and Treatises on General Subjects.* 4 vols. Edinburgh and London, 1753-54." (5) *Two essays*, London, 1777, represents the unauthorized and posthumous publication of the essays, "Of suicide" and "Of the immortality of the soul"; the work appeared without the names of the author or the publisher and without any titles to the essays. This information

is given as: "*Two Essays: On Suicide*; *The Immortality of the Soul.* London, 1757." (6) *Dialogues concerning natural religion* appeared in 1779 without indication of place of publication on the title-page. In the same year a second edition was printed naming London; the latter seems to be the volume listed. I omit later errors on Hume and those on other writers and can only comment that an inaccurate bibliography does not make for "convenient reference" (p. 275); indeed, it might better be omitted.— ERNEST CAMPBELL MOSSNER

Clow, Archibald. "Chemistry at the older universities of Britain during the eighteenth century." *Nature*, CLV (1945), 158-62.

Dodd, A. H. "The influence of early science on English thought." *Hibbert journal*, XLIII (1945), 216-25.
In part on the eighteenth century.

Dodds, W. M. T. "Robert South and William Sherlock: some unpublished letters." *MLR*, XXXIX (1944), 215-24.

G., E. "Archbishop Tillotson to Lady Russell." *More books*, XX (1945), 442.
A letter of 1691.

Gwynn, Aubrey. "John Lynch's 'De praesulibus Hiberniae'." *Studies*, XXXIV (1945), 37-52.
On a manuscript written in 1672 by the Archdeacon of Tuam.

Hanford, James H. "Dr. Paget's library." *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, XXXIII (1945), 91-99.

M., E. F. "Dr. Edmond Halley." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 105.
A letter from Halley to, possibly, Arbuthnot.

McCulloch, Samuel Clyde. "The foundation and early work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." *HLQ*, VIII (1945), 241-58.

McKie, D. "John Harris and his *Lexicon technicum.*" *Endeavour*, IV (1945), 53-57.
On Harris, a member of the Royal Society, and the first technical dictionary, 1704.

Raven, Charles E. *Synthetic philosophy in the seventeenth century: a study of early science.* (Herbert Spencer lecture for 1945.) Oxford: Blackwell, 1945.
Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 15, p. 442.

Tolles, Frederick B. "Quietism versus enthusiasm: the Philadelphia Quakers and the great awakening." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXIX (1945), 26-49.
Concerned with the influence of George Whitefield.

Wearmouth, Robert F. *Methodism and the common people of the eighteenth century.* London: Epworth Press, 1945. Pp. 276.
Rev. in *Durham University journal*, XXXVII, 105-6; in *TLS*, April 28, p. 201.

Weisinger, Herbert. "English attitudes toward the relationship between the Renaissance and the Reformation." *Church history*, XIV (1945), 167-87.
Some material on the eighteenth century.

Wilbur, Earl Morse. *A history of Unitarianism: Socinianism and its antecedents.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1945. Pp. 617.

IV. LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Avery, Emmett L. "A tentative calendar of daily theatrical performances, 1660-1700." *Research studies of the State College of Washington*, XIII (1945), 225-83.

Bate, Walter Jackson. "The sympathetic imagination in eighteenth-century English criticism." *ELH*, XII (1945), 144-64.

Bentley, Gerald Eades. *Shakespeare and Jonson: their reputations in the seventeenth century compared.* 2 vols. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, [1945].

Rev. by Baldwin Maxwell in *PQ*, XXIV, 91-93; by Percy Simpson in *RES*, XXI, 334-36; by F. P. Wilson in *Library*, 4th ser., XXVI, 199-202; in *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII, 241-42.

Betz, Siegmund A. E. "The operatic criticism of the *Tatler* and *Spectator*." *Musical quarterly*, XXXI (1945), 318-30.

Bishop, Carter R. " 'Peace is my dear delight'." *West Virginia University bulletin: philological studies*, IV (1943), 64-76.

Concerned with the conventions of satire.

Boas, F. S. *American scenes, Tudor to Georgian, in the English literary mirror.* London: Humphrey Milford, 1944. Pp. 20.

The Presidential address to the English Association.

Boys, Richard C. "The beginnings of the American poetical miscellany, 1714-1800." *American literature*, XVII (1945), 127-39.

Some evidence of the extent to which the Americans read eighteenth-century English poetry.

Brown, Wallace C. "Dramatic tension in neoclassic satire." *College English*, VI (1945), 263-69.

Considers Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," Pope's "Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot," Johnson's "London" and "The vanity of human wishes," and Churchill's "Fragment of a dedication to Dr. W. Warburton."

Bullitt, John, and Bate, W. J. "Distinctions between fancy and imagination in eighteenth-century English criticism." *MLN*, LX (1945), 8-15.

Clarke, M. L. *Greek studies in England, 1700-1830.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1945.

Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 1, p. 570; in *N&Q*, CLXXXIX, 264.

Green-Armytage, R. N. "William Bereton." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 107-8. Cf. *ibid.*, p. 131.

Some biographical details about this minor actor.

Hook, Lucyle. "James Bridges drops in at the theater." *HLQ*, VIII (1945), 306-11.

Theatrical attendance from 1697 to 1702 by the future Duke of Chandos.

Hughes, Leo, and Scouten, A. H. "John Rich and the holiday seasons of 1732-3." *RES*, XXI (1945), 46-52.

Kliger, Samuel. "The 'Goths' in England: an introduction to the Gothic vogue in eighteenth-century aesthetic discussion." *MP*, XLIII (1945), 107-17.

A valuable contribution to the study of the term "Gothic" as used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, particularly its origin and use in political discussions. Mr. Kliger traces the descent of the word from mediaeval writers, its association in England with constitutional and democratic forms of gov-

ernment, and its transference from political to aesthetic discussion, where "Gothic" style and taste become at times party issues, the Whigs using the term sympathetically and the Tories disparagingly.

Liljegren, S. B. *Essence and attitude in English romanticism.* (Skrifter utgivna av K. Humanistiska Vetenskap-Samfundet i Uppsala: XXXVII, 2.) Uppsala: Almquist & Wiksells, 1945. Pp. 253.

Some material on the eighteenth century.

MacCarthy, B. G. *Women writers: their contribution to the English novel, 1621-1744.* Cork: Cork University Press, 1945. Pp. 288.

Rev. in *TLS,* May 12, p. 225.

Miles, Josephine. "From *good* to *bright*: a note in poetic history." *PMLA,* LX (1945), 766-74.

Touches briefly on eighteenth-century poetry.

Nathan, Hans. "Negro impersonation in eighteenth century England." *Music Library Association notes,* II (1945), 245-54.

Nielsen, Elizabeth E. "Attitudes of English writers (1690-1750) towards the English poor." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations submitted to the Graduate School of Northwestern University . . . June-September, 1944,* Vol. XII (Chicago and Evanston: Northwestern University, 1945), pp. 23-27.

Parker, William R. "Winstanley's *Lives*: an appraisal." *MLQ,* VI (1945), 313-18.

Argues that Winstanley's *Lives of the most famous English Poets* (1687) is less indebted to Edward Phillips' *Theatrum poetarum* than has been previously thought.

Pearce, Roy Harvey. "The eighteenth-century Scottish primitivists: some reconsiderations. *ELH,* XII (1945), 203-20.

R., G. O. "An autumn night's adventure: an echo of the Colchester stage in 1679." *Essex review,* LIV (1945), 59-60.

Renwick, W. L. "Notes on some lesser poets of the eighteenth century." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 130-46.

Reflections on the general nature of eighteenth-century verse as written by such poets as Whitehead, Akenside, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Soame Jenyns, Dyer, Matthew Green.

Richmond, Admiral Sir Herbert. "The naval officer in fiction." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association,* Vol. XXX, 1944, collected by C. H. Wilkinson (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 7-25.

Among the authors treated are Ned Ward, Smollett, Fannie Burney, Jane Austen.

Scouten, Arthur H. "Shakespeare's plays in the theatrical repertory when Garrick came to London." *Studies in English, Department of English, the University of Texas, 1944* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1945), pp. 257-68.

Further evidence to correct the misconception "that Garrick was responsible for both the revival and the popularity of Shakespeare's plays on the mid-eighteenth-century London stage." Mr. Scouten's conclusion is that the fashion

for Shakespeare had already set in and that Garrick merely helped to advance it.

Seeber, Edward D. "Ideal languages in the French and English imaginary voyages." *PMLA*, LX (1945), 586-97.

Speaight, George. "A note on toy theatre lighting." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 20-21.

On the early use of footlights.

Sprague, Arthur Colby. *Shakespeare and the actors: the stage business in his plays, 1660-1905*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1944. Pp. xxvii + 440.

Rev. by Harley Granville-Barker in *MLN*, LX, 127-31; by Allardyce Nicoll in *University of Toronto quarterly*, XIV, 217-18.

Sutherland, James. "Some aspects of eighteenth-century prose." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 94-110.

Swale, Ellis. "Mrs. Siddon's residence in Paddington." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 108.

Swedenberg, H. T., Jr. *The theory of the epic in England, 1650-1800*. (University of California publications in English, Vol. XV.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1944. Pp. xi + 396.

Rev. by Robert Shafer in *MLN*, LX, 345-47; by James R. Sutherland in *RES*, XXI, 336-37; by Hoyt Trowbridge in *MLQ*, VI, 498-500.

Symons, Julian. "Restoration comedy (Reconsiderations II)." *Kenyon review*, VII (1945), 185-97.

Sypher, Wylie. "Baroque afterpiece: the picturesque." *Gazette des beaux-arts*, XXVII (1945), 39-58.

Taylor, Houghton W. " 'Particular character': an early phase of a literary evolution." *PMLA*, LX (1945), 161-74.

An outline, succinct but well-documented, of a notable change in the theory of prose-fiction and other arts — namely, from preference for universality in characterization to particularity. The chief steps away from Fielding's, Johnson's, and Reynolds' theories are carefully traced, including those taken by Hurd, Kames, Walpole, Hazlitt, Blake, and Coleridge, the last being the most important and profound. The choice of significant quotations to mark the different stages is excellent. — ERNEST BERNBAUM.

Tillotson, Geoffrey. "Matthew Arnold and eighteenth-century poetry." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 252-73.

Umphrey, George W. "Spanish ballads in English: Part I, historical survey." *MLQ*, VI (1945), 479-94.

In part on the eighteenth century.

Warner, James H. " 'Education of the heart': observations on the eighteenth-century English sentimental movement." *Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, & Letters*, XXIX (1943), 553-60.

Winesanker, Michael. "The record of English musical drama, 1750-1800." *Cornell University abstract of theses . . . for the doctor's*

degree, 1944 (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1945), pp. 33-36.

V. INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

Joseph Addison

(See also *Thomas Hobbes* and *Jonathan Swift.*)

Bond, Richmond P. "The *Spectator*: two notes." *SP*, XLII (1945), 578-80.

Lewis, C. S. "Addison." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 1-14.

Mark Akenside

Aldridge, Alfred Owen. "Akenside and imagination." *SP*, XLII (1945), 769-92.

Opposes the usual contention that Akenside's theory of the imagination anticipates romantic theory and insists that *The pleasures of imagination* should be thought of "in connection with established moral and esthetic traditions of the eighteenth century." Mr. Aldridge contends that "Akenside's concept of imagination is an amalgamation of nearly all the characteristics attributed to it in esthetic speculation up to the year 1744."

Houpt, Charles Theodore. *Mark Akenside: a biographical and critical study.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1944.

Rev. by A. O. Aldridge in *JEGP*, XLIV, 429-30; in *TLS*, July 7, p. 320.

Christopher Anstey

Powell, William C. *Christopher Anstey: Bath Laureate.* (University of Pennsylvania diss.) Philadelphia, 1944.

Jane Austen

Brower, Reuben A. "The controlling hand: Jane Austen and 'Pride and prejudice'." *Scrutiny*, XIII (1945), 99-111.

John Auther

Aubin, Robert A. "John Auther, Philomusus." *Journal of the Rutgers University Library*, VIII (1945), 14-17.

Jeremy Bentham

Baumgardt, David. "Bentham's 'censorial' method." *JHI*, VI (1945), 456-67.

Baumgardt, David. "Bentham's 'censorial' method." *JHI*, VI code." *Library of Congress quarterly journal*, I, No. 2 (1944), 40-41.

Bentham, Jeremy. *The limits of jurisprudence defined, being Part Two of "An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation."* Now first printed from the author's manuscript, with an introduction by Charles Warren Everett. New York: Columbia University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1945. Pp. 358.

Richard Bentley

Litz, Francis Edwards. "Richard Bentley on beauty, irregularity, and mountains." *ELH*, XII (1945), 327-32.

George Berkeley

Luce, A. A. "Bishop Berkeley's gold medals." *Hermathena*, LXV (1945), 34-39.

Concerning the institution of the award; list of award winners in the eighteenth century.

Philosophical commentaries, generally called "The commonplace book." By George Berkeley. An editio diplimatica, transcribed and edited with an introduction and notes by A. A. Luce. London: Nelson & Sons, 1944. Pp. xlii + 485. Cf. *PQ*, XXIV, 137.

Rev. by R. I. Aaron in *Mind*, LIV, 83-89; by R. R. Hartford in *Hermathena*, LXV, 117-20; by D. J. B. Hawkins in *Dublin review*, CCXVI, 84-87; by John Laird in *Philosophy*, XX, 276-77; by H. R. Smart in *Philosophical review*, LIV, 184-85; by G. C. S. in *Journal of philosophy*, XLII, 80-82.

Hugh Blair

(See *Samuel Johnson.*)

William Blake

Bell, C. F. "Blake and Flaxman." Corr. in *TLS*, March 31, 1945, p. 151.

Cf. Geoffrey Keynes, *ibid.*

B[lunt], A. "Blake's 'Brazen serpent'." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, VI (1943), 225-27.

Blunt, Anthony. "Blake's pictorial imagination." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, VI (1943), 190-212.

Grierson, H. J. C. "Blake and Macpherson." Corr. in *TLS*, April 7, 1945, p. 163.

Hyder, Clyde K. "A Swinburne allusion to Blake." *PMLA*, LX (1945), 618.

Keynes, Geoffrey. "Blake, Tulk, and Garth Wilkinson." *Library*, 4th ser., XXVI (1945), 190-92.

Keynes, Geoffrey. "Blake's 'Poetical sketches'." *TLS*, March 10, 1945, p. 120; March 17, p. 132.

The first part is concerned with such matters as typography, punctuation, and corrections; the second gives a census of twenty-one copies.

Mabbott, T. O. "Blake's 'Tyger'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 211-12.

Mabbott, T. O. "William Blake's 'Urizen'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 161-62.

Todd, Ruthven. "The two Blakes." Corr. in *TLS*, Feb. 10, 1945, p. 72.

A "postscript" to Geoffrey Keynes's "Engraver's called Blake" in *TLS*, Jan. 17, 1942.

James Boswell

(See also *Samuel Johnson.*)

Gray, W. Forbes. "James Boswell in the newer light." *Quarterly review*, CCLXXXVIII (1945), 456-67.

Hegeman, Daniel Van Brunt. "Boswell and the Abt Jerusalem: a note on the background of *Werther*." *JEGP*, XLIV (1945), 367-69.

Pottle, F. A. "The power of memory in Boswell and Scott." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in*

honour of his seventieth birthday (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 168-89.

Quennell, Peter. *Four portraits: studies of the eighteenth century.* London: Collins; New York: Viking Press, 1945. Pp. 242.

The four are Boswell, Gibbon, Sterne, and Wilkes. Rev. by W. B. C. Watkins in *New York Times book review*, July 8, p. 7; in *TLS*, May 26, p. 246.

Robert Boyle

More, Louis Trenchard. *The life and works of the Honourable Robert Boyle.* London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1944. Pp. xii + 313. Cf. *PQ*, XXIV, 137-38.

Rev. by A. M. Witherspoon in *MLN*, LX, 192-94; in *TLS*, May 19, p. 234.

John Bunyan

Harrison, Frank Mott. "The portraiture of John Bunyan." *Baptist quarterly*, XI (1945), 337-42.

Reproduces six portraits.

Roe, F. Gordon. "The face of Bunyan and a great literary forgery." *Connoisseur*, CXV (1945), 10-15.

Distinguishes "the true, the mistaken, the false" portraits. Seventeen illustrations.

Sharrock, Roger. "Bunyan and the emblem writers." *RES*, XXI (1945), 105-16.

Edmund Burke

Bryant, Donald C. "Edmund Burke and James Barry." *Elizabethan studies and other essays in honor of George F. Reynolds* (University of Colorado studies . . . in the Humanities, Vol. II, No. 4, 1945), pp. 244-53.

Cone, Carl B. "Edmund Burke, the farmer." *Agricultural history*, XIX (1945), 65-69.

Fanny Burney

C., R. W. "A date in Fanny Burney." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 190.

On an erroneous date in the diary.

Cecil, Lord David. "Fanny Burney's novels." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 212-24.

Robert Burns

Burns, Robert. *Poems and songs.* With an appreciation by Alexander Gray. Edinburgh: Rathan Publishing Co., 1945. Pp. 160.

Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 15, p. 440.

Robert Burns: his associates and contemporaries. The Train, Grierson, Young, and Hope manuscripts, edited with an introduction by Robert T. Fitzhugh, with *The journal of the border tour*, edited by DeLancey Ferguson. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1943. Pp. ix + 133. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 157-58; XXIV, 139.

Rev. by H. W. Meikle in *RES*, XXI, 68-69.

Dewar, R. "Robert Burns." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 190-211.

Lindsay, Maurice. "The Scottish songs of Francis George Scott." *Music & letters*, XXVI (1945), 1-11.
Account of a modern Scottish composer and a list of works, including settings of many Burns's poems.

Samuel Butler

Bentley, Norma E. " 'Hudibras' Butler abroad." *MLN*, LX (1945), 254-59.
Some of Butler's observations concerning the French, based upon his visit of 1670 as one of the entourage of the Duke of Buckingham.

Henry Carey

Scouten, A. H., and Hughes, Leo. "The first season of 'The honest Yorkshireman'." *MLR*, XL (1945), 8-11.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield

Bryant, Donald C. "The Earl of Chesterfield's advice on speaking." *Quarterly journal of speech*, XXXI (1945), 411-17.

Charles Churchill

(See also *Samuel Foote.*)

Brown, Wallace Cable. "Churchill's mastery of the heroic couplet." *JEGP*, XLIV (1945), 12-23.

Weatherly, E. H. "Possible additions to the Churchill canon." *MLN*, LX (1945), 453-58.
On unsigned poems contributed to *The library, or moral and critical magazine*, 1761-62.

Jeremy Collier

(See *John Constable.*)

William Collins

Sypher, Wylie. "The *Morceau de fantaisie* in verse: a new approach to Collins." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XV (1945), 65-69.

John Constable

Wimsatt, W. K. "Further comment on Constable and Collier." *PQ*, XXIV (1945), 119-22. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII (1944), 375-78.

William Cowper

Wright, Herbert G. "Cowper's 'Retirement' and Balzac's 'Entretiens'." *MLR*, XL (1945), 129-30.

Daniel Defoe

Burch, Charles Eaton. "Defoe and his northern printers." *PMLA*, LX (1945), 121-28.

Burch, Charles Eaton. "Defoe's first *Seasonable warning* (1706)." *RES*, XXI (1945), 322-26.
Argues for Defoe's authorship of *A seasonable warning, or the Pope and the King of France unmasked.*

Burch, Charles Eaton. " 'A discourse concerning the Union': an unrecorded Defoe pamphlet?" *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 244-46.

Burch, Charles Eaton. "An unassigned Defoe pamphlet in the Defoe-Clark controversy." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 185-87.

Moore, John Robert. "Further notes on Defoe's sources for 'Robert Drury's Journal'." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 268-71.

Moore, John Robert. "A rare tract by Daniel Defoe." *Indiana quarterly for bookmen*, Jan. 1945, pp. 9-17.
On *The fears of the Pretender turn'd into the fears of debauchery* (1715).

Moore, John Robert. "*The tempest* and *Robinson Crusoe*." *RES*, XXI (1945), 52-56.

Secord, Arthur W. "Defoe and *Robert Drury's journal*." *JEGP*, XLIV (1945), 66-73.

Secord, A. W. "Robert Drury and 'Robert Drury's journal'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 178-80. Cf. *ibid.*, CLXXXVIII, 268-71.

Charles Dibdin

Sear, H. G. "Charles Dibdin: 1745-1814." *Music & letters*, XXVI (1945), 61-65.
Concerned with his ballad operas.

John Dryden

Cubbage, Virginia Cox. "The reputation of John Dryden, 1700-1779." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations submitted to the Graduate School of Northwestern University . . . June-September, 1944*, Vol. XII (Chicago and Evanston: Northwestern University, 1945), pp. 10-15.

Wright, Herbert G. "Some sidelights on the reputation and influence of Dryden's *Fables*." *RES*, XXI (1945), 23-37.

George Etherege

Howarth, R. G. "Untraced quotations in Etherege." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 281.

George Farquhar

Kavanagh, Peter. "George Farquhar." Corr. in *TLS*, Feb. 10, 1945, p. 72.
Biographical data.

Henry Fielding

Eaves, T. C. Duncan. "The publication of the first translations of Fielding's *Tom Jones*." *Library*, 4th ser., XXVI (1945), 189-90.

Hughes, Leo. "The influence of Fielding's milieu upon his humor." *Studies in English, Department of English, the University of Texas, 1944* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1945), pp. 269-97.

Mr. Hughes announces the intention of showing how Fielding's practice in humor was influenced by the age in which he lived. He does give a clear and coherent picture of Fielding's rise from a not-too-brilliant beginning to those works in which his genius best expressed itself — from comedy-of-manners, to which he was not suited, through farce and satirical burlesque, which suited him very well, to philosophical comedy, which enabled him to give forth freely of his most serious ideas as well as his breezier talents. Mr. Hughes is perhaps knocking over a straw man when he alludes with disapproval to the idea that Fielding was largely independent of his age; of his obvious dependencies, however, the article gives a very useful account.

One ancient prejudice appears in the article, which does not invalidate it but which nevertheless could have been omitted without hampering the purpose as expressed in the title. The author believes that Fielding was somewhat "hampered" by the eighteenth-century milieu in that he was "obliged" to conform somehow to the so-called rules of the ancients. When it comes to the

geniuses of England's neo-classic age, it is doubtful, and impossible to prove, that the rules had any important crippling effect. Would *A tale of a tub* have been much better if there had been no neo-classicism? Would *The rape of the lock* have even been written? Geniuses are conditioned by the climate of ideas, but not balked. Lesser men did often write badly under the influence of neo-classic criticism, but lesser men often write badly anyhow.

The theoretical basis of Fielding's great novels — the idea of the comic romance, or the comic epic in prose — was truly drawn from the traditions of neo-classicism. But it is impossible to feel, when reading either the story or the expository passages, that Fielding had anything short of genuine enthusiasm for what he was doing. His moral fervor is sufficiently shown by many things in his life, including his career as a judge; and his rather moralistic theory of comedy is applied to his characters with much more energy than would have been possible if he had been simply a faithful follower of the Horatian dictum of combining profit and instruction.

In discussing Parson Adams, Mr. Hughes misses, I think, a subtlety in Fielding's application of his theory that one basis of the ridiculous is vanity. Adams is a sympathetic character throughout, but many of the farcical downfalls of his dignity, like his bemiring of himself in a mud puddle or a hog pen, are the result of a disagreement between his inner vision and the crude circumstances of life. Fielding does not exactly say that laughter is always hostile, or that, if corrective, it may not be friendly. Therefore it is not necessary to assume that his theory was inadequate to his practice in this case. Further examination of Fielding's rougher comic incidents will show that his sense of humor in such things is rather well adjusted to his professed principles of comedy. — H. W. TAYLOR.

Jarvis, R. C. "Fielding, Dodsley, Marchant, and Ray: some fugitive histories of the '45." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 90-92, 117-20, 138-41.

Swaen, A. E. H. "Fielding's *The intriguing chambermaid.*" *Neophilologus*, April, 1944, pp. 117-20.

Samuel Foote

Weatherly, Edward H. "Foote's revenge on Churchill and Lloyd." *HLQ*, IX (1945), 49-60.

David Garrick

Pedicord, Harry William. "Mr. and Mrs. Garrick: some unpublished correspondence." *PMLA*, LX (1945), 775-83.

Prints six hitherto unpublished letters to or by the Garricks from manuscripts in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

W[ind], E. "Harlequin between tragedy and comedy." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, VI (1943), 224-25.

On Garrick's *The theatrical candidates.*

John Gay

Loewenberg, Alfred. "'The beggar's opera'." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 260.

Thomas Linley's new orchestral accompaniments in 1779.

Edward Gibbon

(See also *James Boswell.*)

Bonnard, Georges. "L'Importance du deuxième séjour de Gibbon à Lausanne dans la formation de l'historien." *Mélanges d'histoire et de littérature offerts à Monsieur Charles Gilliard* (Lausanne, 1944), pp. 400-420.

Le Journal de Gibbon à Lausanne, 17 août 1763-19 avril 1764. Pub-

lié par Georges Bonnard. (Université de Lausanne, Publications de la Faculté de lettres, No. VIII.) Lausanne: Librairie de l'Université, F. Rouge et Cie S.A., 1945. Pp. xxvi + 326.

O'Malley, Charles D. "Some material on the death of Edward Gibbon." *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, XIII (1943), 200-209.

Sampson, George. "Gibbon's proposal." Corr. in *TLS*, June 9, 1945, p. 271.

William Godwin

Fleisher, David. "William Godwin: his background, thought, and influence on Shelley's formative period." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1941* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1945), pp. 335-38.

Oliver Goldsmith

Barnett, George L. "Two unacknowledged adaptations from Goldsmith." *MLQ*, VI (1945), 29-30.

Hammer, Carl, Jr. "Goethe's estimate of Oliver Goldsmith." *JEGP*, XLIV (1945), 131-38.

Lynskey, Winifred. "Goldsmith and the chain of being." *JHI*, VI (1945), 363-74.

Shows how Goldsmith used the concept of the chain of being as an organizing principle in his *Animated nature*.

MacDermot, H. E. "Goldsmith as a talker." *Queen's quarterly*, LI (1944), 184-93.

Seeber, Edward D. "Goldsmith's American tigers." *MLQ*, VI (1945), 417-19.

Thomas Gray

Bell, C. F. "Thomas Gray and the fine arts." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association*, Vol. XXX, 1944, collected by C. H. Wilkinson (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 50-81.

Cecil, Lord David. *The poetry of Thomas Gray.* (Warton lecture on English poetry, British Academy, 1945. From the *Proceedings of the British Academy,* Vol. XXXI.) London: Cumberlege, 1945.

Eastwood, Sidney K. "Horace Walpole." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 40.

On a criticism sent anonymously to Gray by J. Butler.

Garrod, H. W. "Note on the composition of Gray's *Elegy.*" *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press (1945), pp. 111-16.

Gunn, Donald. "General Wolfe and Gray's 'Elegy'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 165-66.

Hazen, A. T. "Bentley's Gray." Corr. in *TLS*, Feb. 3, 1945, p. 60.

Shows that there were three distinct editions of Bentley's *Designs for Gray's poems* in 1753 as well as four later editions.

Russell, John. "Thomas Gray." *Cornhill,* April, 1945, pp. 325-33; July, pp. 399-406; Dec., pp. 409-20.

Starr, H. W. "Gray's revision of his friends' poetry." *JEGP*, XLIV (1945), 250-62.

Steuert, Dom Hilary. "Two Augustan studies." *Dublin review*, CCXVI (1945), 61-74.

The authors studied are Gray and Peacock.

William Hayley

Le Viness, W. Thetford. *The life and works of William Hayley (1745-1820), a bicentennial tribute.* Sante Fé, New Mexico: Rydal Press, 1945. Pp. 20.

Aaron Hill

Dunkin, Paul S. "The authorship of *The fatal extravagance.*" *MLN*, LX (1945), 328-30.

Suggests that *The fatal extravagance*, customarily assigned to Aaron Hill, was possibly written in collaboration with Joseph Mitchell.

Kies, Paul P. "The authorship of *The fatal extravagance.*" *Research studies, State College of Washington*, XIII (1945), 155-58.

Concludes that "there is a strong probability that [Joseph] Mitchell did at least an appreciable part of the work."

Thomas Hobbes

Aaron, R. I. "A possible early draft of Hobbes' *De corpore.*" *Mind*, LIV (1945), 342-56.

Kallich, Martin. "The association of ideas and critical theory: Hobbes, Locke, and Addison." *ELH*, XII (1945), 290-315.

Mr. Kallich has made Hobbes something of the father of associationism in English aesthetics. Hobbes's speculations on association were far more accurate and adequate than were those of Locke, who was inclined to view the associative process with distrust, as a hindrance to "seeing and examining" and as a cause of madness; and his application of the associative process to aesthetics was definite and fruitful. Addison was the popularizer whose special contribution was the relation of taste and aesthetic pleasure to association. Addison, says Mr. Kallich, used the ideas of Hobbes and Locke impartially. At one important point, however, Addison was able to correct Locke, and in doing so went back to Hobbes's more discerning explanation. "Wit," said Locke, "lies most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy." Not quite true, observes Addison in his papers on Wit: the truth is, a good wit (or fancy) consists in the ability to detect resemblances *not easily* perceived. Addison does not mention Hobbes, but Hobbes had clearly insisted on a similar distinction when he identified a "good fancy" with the power to observe "readily the likenesses of things of different natures, or that are very remote from one another," or in comparing things to find "unexpected similitude of things otherwise much unlike." It may be observed, too, that, although Mr. Kallich says that Locke makes no effort to define fancy or imagination in terms of association, Locke's definition of wit bears witness to the contrary.

Mr. Kallich does well to emphasize the importance of Hobbes in relating association to aesthetics: his speculations were profound and his influence immense. It is just possible, however, that he makes Hobbes more of an associationist in his theory of imagination than he really was. When the activity of the imagination results in invention there is a point at which the discovery of similitudes of things already in the mind yields to the perception of a *tertium quid*: a new thing is born never before known. Here association is left behind. Did Hobbes perceive this? His list of the advances in the practical

sphere made through the fancy would suggest that he did. One might also inquire whether he did not also see that the poet's fancy in the process of creation likewise transcends association. This, I feel, is the most serious question that should be raised in connection with Mr. Kallich's conclusions in this excellent article. — CLARENCE D. THORPE.

Macpherson, C. B. "Hobbes today." *Canadian journal of economics and political science*, XI (1945), 524-34.

Schlatter, Richard. "Thomas Hobbes and Thucydides." *JHI*, VI (1945), 350-62.

Stocks, Betty T. "Two broadsides on Hobbes." *Elizabethan studies and other essays in honor of George F. Reynolds* (University of Colorado studies . . . in the Humanities, Vol. II, No. 4 (1945), pp. 211-14.

William Hogarth

Burke, J. T. A. "A classical aspect of Hogarth's theory of art." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, VI (1943), 151-53.

Foster, Finley. "William Hogarth and the doctors." *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, XXXII (1944), 356-68.

Sir Robert Howard

Ward, Charles E. "An unpublished letter of Sir Robert Howard." *MLN*, LX (1945), 119-21.

Concerning Howard's poem, *The duel of the stags*, denying that it is an allegorical reflection on the king.

Samuel Johnson

(See also *Alexander Pope*.)

Bronson, Bertrand H. *Johnson and Boswell: three essays.* (University of California publications in English, Vol. III, No. 9.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1944. Pp. 363-475. Cf. *PQ*, XXIV, 144-46.

Rev. by R. L. Greene in *MLN*, LX, 343-44.

C., R. W. "Doodle." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 101-2.

On identifying an allusion in a Johnson letter to Mrs. Thrale.

Chapman, R. W. "The formal parts of Johnson's letters." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 147-54.

Chapman, R. W. *Two centuries of Johnsonian scholarship.* (David Murray Foundation lecture.) Glasgow: Jackson, Son and Co., 1945. Pp. 35.

Fan Tsen-Chung. *Dr. Johnson and Chinese culture.* (China Society occasional papers, New ser., No. 6.) China Society; London: Luzac and Co., 1945. Pp. 20.

Concerned with Johnson's attitude toward China. Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 18, p. 395.

Hazen, A. T., and Mabbott, T. O. "Dr. Johnson and Francis Fawkes's *Theocritus*." *RES*, XXI (1945), 142-46.

An attempt to identify the "judicious remarks" Johnson contributed to Fawkes's edition of the *Idylliums of Theocritus*.

Hitschmann, Edward. "Samuel Johnson's character — a psychoanalytic interpretation." *Psychoanalytic review*, XXXII (1945), 207-18.

Kilbourne, H. R. "Dr. Johnson and war." *ELH*, XII (1945), 130-43.

Krutch, Joseph Wood. *Samuel Johnson*. New York: Henry Holt, 1944. Pp. xiv + 599. Cf. *PQ*, XXIV, 146-47.

Rev. by John Calvin Metcalf in *Virginia quarterly review*, XXI, 302-4; by Frederick A. Pottle in *Yale review*, XXXIV, 546-49; by James E. Tobin in *Thought*, XX, 720-22; by W. B. C. Watkins in *Sewanee review*, LIII, 311-14.

Mabbott, T. O. "The text of Dr. Johnson's dedication of Hoole's 'Tasso'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 187-88.

McCutcheon, Roger Philip. "Johnson and Boswell today." *Addresses made before the Friends of the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library of Tulane University* (New Orleans, 1944), pp. 16-28.

Mayerson, H. S. "Samuel Johnson and the common cold." *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, XV (1944), 276-83.

Roberts, S. C. *Samuel Johnson*. London: Humphrey Milford; New York: Oxford University Press; Toronto: Clarke, Irwin, and Co., 1944. Pp. 23.

A lecture, reprinted from *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Vol. XXX.

Schmitz, R. M. "Dr. Johnson and Blair's sermons." *MLN*, LX (1945), 268-70.

Tracy, C. R. "Johnson and the art of anecdote." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XV (1945), 86-93.

W[ind], E. " 'Milking the bull and the he-goat'." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, VI (1943), 225.

On the background of Johnson's figure in his remark about Hume and the sceptics.

George Keate

Horsley, Phyllis M. "George Keate and the Voltaire-Shakespeare controversy." *Comparative literature studies*, XVI (1945), 5-7.

Vicesimus Knox

Blunden, Edmund. "*Elegant extracts.*" *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 225-37.

Concerned with Knox's famous anthologies which were popular well into the nineteenth century.

John Langhorne

Macdonald, Hugh. "John Langhorne." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 117-29.

Matthew Gregory Lewis

Pound, Louise. " 'Monk' Lewis in Nebraska." *Southern folklore quarterly*, IX (1945), 107-10.

George Lillo

Havens, Raymond D. "The sentimentalism of 'The London merchant'." *ELH*, XII (1945), 183-87.

A comment on the following title.

Rodman, George Bush. "Sentimentalism in Lillo's 'The London merchant'." *ELH*, XII (1945), 45-61.

Robert Lloyd

(See *Samuel Foote.*)

John Locke

(See also *Thomas Hobbes.*)

Brinkley, R. Florence. "Coleridge on John Petvin and John Locke." *HLQ*, VIII (1945), 276-92.

Edmond Malone

(See also *Thomas Percy.*)

Osborn, James M. "Edmond Malone and 'Baratariana'." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 35.

Joseph Mitchell

(See *Aaron Hill.*)

Henry More

Parsons, Coleman O. "George MacDonald and Henry More." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 180-83.

Peter Anthony Motteux

Wieder, Robert. *Pierre Motteux et les débuts du journalisme en Angleterre au XVII^e siècle.* Paris: Legrand, 1944. Pp. 110.

Sir Isaac Newton

Dale, H. H. "A hitherto unpublished letter of Isaac Newton." *Nature*, CLVI (1945), 193-94.

A critique of a "new Treatise of Musick" by Francis North, written to Dr. John North.

"Newton and his portraits." *Nature*, CLV (1945), 43.

Shirras, G. Findlay, and Craig, J. H. "Sir Isaac Newton and the currency." *Economic journal*, LV (1945), 217-41.

Assesses "Newton's contribution to currency theory during the thirty-one years which he spent in the Royal Mint."

John Noorthouck

"John Noorthouck: 'The man after God's own heart,' 1761." *TLS*, Aug. 25, 1945, p. 408.

Shows Noorthouck to be the author of *The history of the man after God's own heart,* usually ascribed to Peter Annet.

Thomas Otway

Mackenzie, Aline. "A note on the date of *The orphan.*" *ELH*, XII (1945), 316-26.

Thomas Paine

The complete writings of Thomas Paine. With an introduction by Philip S. Foner. 2 vols. New York: Citadel Press, 1945.

Woodward, W. E. *Tom Paine: America's godfather, 1737-1809.* New York: Dutton, 1945. Pp. 359.

Samuel Pepys

Calvin, D. D. "Ships in Pepys's *Diary.*" *Queen's quarterly*, LI (1944), 297-305.

Whiting, B. J. "Pepys, Fuller and an Archbishop." *Harvard theological review*, XXXVIII (1945), 71-73.

Thomas Percy

The correspondence of Thomas Percy & Edmond Malone. Edited by Arthur Tillotson. (The Percy letters, edited by David Nichol Smith & Cleanth Brooks.) Louisiana State University Press, 1944. Pp. xxv + 302. Cf. *PQ*, xxiv, 150-52.

Rev. by Irving L. Churchill in *JEGP*, xliv, 315-17; by Herbert Drennon in *South-central bulletin*, v, 6; by William Henry Irving in *South Atlantic quarterly*, xliv, 235-36; by James E. Tobin in *Thought*, xx, 357-58.

Fan, T. C. "Percy and Du Halde." *RES*, xxi (1945), 326-29.

Mackenzie, Eileen. "Thomas Percy and ballad 'correctness'." *RES*, xxi (1945), 58-60.

Hester Lynch Piozzi

Clifford, James L. "Mrs. Piozzi's letters." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 155-67.

Alexander Pope

(See also *Sir Joshua Reynolds.*)

Ames, A. C. "Early criticism of Pope's 'night-piece'." *MLN*, lx (1945), 265-67.

Ault, Norman. "Pope and Gulliver, with a new poem by his hand: 'The king of Brobdingnag'." *National review*, cxxii (1944), 510-16.

Ault, Norman. "Pope's other epitaphs." *National review*, cxxiii (1944), 253-58.

Butt, John. "The inspiration of Pope's poetry." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 65-79.

The Dunciad. Edited by James Sutherland. (The Twickenham edition of the poems of Alexander Pope, Vol. V.) London: Methuen; New York: Oxford University Press, 1943. Cf. *PQ*, xxiv, 152-57.

Rev. by Louis I. Bredvold in *MLN*, lx, 501-2; by Edith C. Batho in *MLR*, xxxix (1944), 196-97.

Green-Armytage, A. H. N. "Ombre." *Spectator*, clxxv (1945), 565.

Hamm, Victor M. "Pope and Malebranche: a note on the *Essay on criticism*, Part II." *PQ*, xxiv (1945), 65-70.

Hussey, Richard. "A note on Pope's Homer, III: The free fantasias; IV: Absurdities; V: Epithets expanded; VI: Factitious vigour." *N&Q*, clxxxviii (1945), 10-11, 24-28, 49-52, 74-76.

Mack, Maynard. "Letters of Pope to Atterbury in the Tower." *RES*, xxi (1945), 117-25.

Mack, Maynard. "A manuscript of Pope's Imitation of the first ode of the fourth book of Horace." *MLN*, lx (1945), 185-88.

Sherburn, George. "Pope at work." *Essays on the eighteenth cen-*

tury presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 49-64.

New light from manuscript materials concerning Pope's literary activities in the spring of 1730 and concerning his manner of poetical composition. Contains important new information on Bolingbroke's contribution to the *Essay on man.*

Studies in English, Department of English, the University of Texas, 1944. Austin: University of Texas, [1945]. Contains, in addition to the papers listed independently, the following Pope studies reviewed below:

(1) Griffith, R. H. "Pope editing Pope." Pp. 5-108.
(2) Fletcher, Edward G. "The rape of the lock." Pp. 109-73.
(3) Sherburn, George. "*The Dunciad,* Book IV." Pp. 174-90.
(4) Case, Arthur E. "The game of ombre in *The rape of the lock.*" Pp. 191-96.
(5) Stenberg, Theodore. "Quotations from Pope in Johnson's Dictionary." Pp. 197-210.
(6) Maurer, Oscar, Jr. "Pope and the Victorians." Pp. 211-38.

These six articles were presumably intended as a garland for the bicentenary of Pope. The importance of the occasion makes one wish that Professor Griffith, who is bound to be supposed the begetter of the collection, had prefaced it with a general essay of the sort he briefly outlined in a prior issue of this bibliography (XXIV [1945], 155-57). It would have been helpful to discriminate for the twentieth-century reader the central qualities of Pope's achievement and to clarify the contribution of this particular set of papers toward our better understanding of it. One could also wish, in view of Mr. Griffith's retirement from teaching, that some formal tribute had been paid him in this volume for his pioneering bibliographical work, exhaustless generosity, and success in making the University of Texas libraries an important center of Augustan research. Though both these omissions are doubtless owing to his modesty, it must be trespassed on here to the extent of remarking that Pope studies have been, are, and will be in his debt.

The first and longest of these articles is Mr. Griffith's own bibliographical-textual-critical apparatus for the study of Pope editing Pope. With the object of making available to skilled students the materials for close study of one aspect of Pope's work and to beginners the profit of observing how a poet's mind works as it seeks to sharpen its ideas and phrases (p. 5), Mr. Griffith reprints here the earliest text of the *Essay on criticism* and the earliest and latest texts of the first two epistles of the *Essay on man,* each preceded by a critical note and followed by a set of tables supplying several kinds of information: in Table I, the partition of editions into "chronological groups according to the . . . stage of the text" (p. 5); in Table II, line references seriatim to all textual variants, so that a reader may "recover the text of any line in any lawful edition of Pope's lifetime" or even "reconstruct the poem entire in the edition of any year he may choose" (p. 6); and in Table III, brief speculations as to the motives underlying, in any given instance, Pope's revisions. The exactness of the work is admirable. There are a few printer's faults, one curious lapse of attention (Table III, l. 189, p. 41, where the editor appears to be accounting for revisions not made by the poet), and, in the third tables, obvious openings for disagreement as to the causes of Pope's changes; but vigilance is apparent everywhere, along with an uncommonly spacious commonsense. One potential source of confusion for the reader should perhaps be pointed out. In his opening remarks, as well as occasionally in the tables, Mr. Griffith lays considerable stress upon intention: "my brush-strokes are the commentaries seeking to discover the motives that led the author to make his alterations" (p. 6); "What of Pope's intent may we learn from

his revision?'' (p. 9). To make this emphasis without drawing a clear distinction between the psychological-biographical province to which such considerations belong and the critical province concerned with achievements rather than motives is to come uncomfortably close to a doctrine that I suspect the editor does not hold. The doctrine would be that poems are identifiable with the psychological processes of their authors in creating them and that the proper concern of criticism is therefore with these processes rather than with finished works. Fortunately, by a good number of his comments, Mr. Griffith shows that his alliance with such theories is more apparent than real.

In the second paper of this volume, Mr. Fletcher gives a further exercise in Pope editing Pope, but with a difference. What he does is to print the Warburton 1751 text of the five-canto version of *The rape of the lock* on facing pages with the 1712 two-canto version, annotating both poems with Pope's notes, Warburton's notes, and all textual variants found by collating the editions of Pope's lifetime and two by Warburton (Pope's *Works*, 1751, 1753). The final result is, as Mr. Fletcher observes, a presentation ''in several respects . . . unlike any other handling of the text'' (p. 109); yet it is not easy to see in what way it adds significantly to that of Geoffrey Tillotson (in the Twickenham edition of Pope's *Poems*, Vol. II, 1940). There is some value, to be sure, in the reminder this presentation brings us of the shameless nakedness of poetry as it goes out to challenge its contemporaries unencumbered by editorial trappings (thought if this had been the purpose the poem should have been further stripped); and it is true that Mr. Fletcher's meticulous collations uncover some variants unnoticed by Tillotson (cf. I, 147; II, 22: but two new errors, one of them troublesome, creep into the variants at V, 45 and 141); restore to Pope an elaboration of a note (perhaps but not certainly his) omitted by Tillotson as being Warburton's; and show that at least one change (I, 112), if it is indeed a change and not a misprint as I think, first enters in a variant edition left out of Tillotson's reckoning. There may be still other improvements of the Twickenham edition that I have overlooked, for Mr. Fletcher is too self-effacing to call attention to his findings. Unfortunately, his abnegation produces also what I feel is a serious failure in the edition, an abdication of editorial responsibility that manifests itself in several ways: in preserving acknowledged misprints, as is done throughout the textual notes, and other almost certain misprints without reason offered (cf. the textual notes at I, 142; III, 3, 136-7; IV, 20; V, 116, 119); in conceding textual status to reprints (e.g. 1718, 1723, 1736b) which offer no cogent evidence of deserving it; in retaining in the notes, passages of the two-canto version as later quoted and misquoted by Pope and Warburton in *their* notes, when the full 1712 text is already before the reader's eye; in reprinting the two-canto version but then altering it at certain points, as the poet did not, to accord with the revisions in the five-canto version (cf. the two-canto text at I, 54; II, 19-20, 60, 175); and in omitting to use, for the reader's comfort, a more expeditious and readily intelligible notation for the variants and the editions in which they occur. These are small matters all, but they accumulate into a serious obstruction between the reader and the poem, and impair what might otherwise be a more valid complement to the Twickenham text.

The late Professor Case's contribution to this volume is a valuable brief summary of the present state of information about the game of ombre in the *Rape*. He reviews the arguments of the Bateson and Tillotson schools as to whether or not Belinda plays *sans prendre*, adjudicating points to both sides, runs quickly but perspicaciously through the game itself and the probabilities about the hands it was played from (one cannot avoid the thought that in this last matter we are getting painfully near biography of dramatic characters when outside the play), and expands suggestively some of Bateson's remarks on the Aristotelian implications of the game. Mr. Case does his part well (apart from attributing a slip to Tillotson that Tillotson did not make: cf. pp. 191-92, and the Twickenham edition, II, 361), but now that his report is in, it seems time to call a truce on ombre. What we can learn from here on is not likely to interest even Mrs. Battle.

Mr. Stenberg's work on "Quotations from Pope in Johnson's Dictionary" has more significance than its title indicates, since the author traces the migration of Johnson's Pope quotations into Webster's *American dictionary* of 1828, the *New international* (2d ed.) of 1934, and the O.E.D. His samplings show that Pope's usage is still a live semantic force and that "the English language of the present day may owe some 175 definitions or meanings to linguistic innovations which he either sponsored or popularized" (p. 210). The twenty of these which Mr. Stenberg has precipitated out are given in full, making a very interesting list. It is to be hoped that he will prolong his explorations until they issue someday in a complete concordance to Pope's works, including the Homer. When that book is available, it will be surprising if his estimate of 175 linguistic innovations does not prove conservative.

In Mr. Maurer's "Pope and the Victorians" there is vividly presented attack, defense, counter-attack, and rebuttal — "the recurring pattern . . . of Victorian comment on Pope" (p. 211); and somewhat less vividly, "a recognizable movement toward a fair and rewarding appreciation of Pope" (p. 238). Mr. Maurer seems unaware that a considerable part of what he undertakes has already been performed, much less ably, by Rudolf Stamm in *Der umstrittene Ruhm Alexander Popes* (Bern, 1941); nor does he look much into the causes of the attitudes he is picturing (i.e. the Romantic shift in the meaning of terms like poet and poetry, which the Victorians inherited and at last became critical of; the fading at the edges of certain Victorian optimisms, which made the — mainly illusory — securities of Pope's time inviting; etc.). His essay is descriptive not analytical, and as such wisely concentrates on the preparation and reception of the Elwin-Courthope edition, itself the most egregious instance of the pattern of attack and defense ever built around Pope's personality, not only in the Victorian age but in his own day and ours. In view of this, Mr. Maurer's conclusion that "our biographical judgments are more reasonable today" (p. 238) seems premature.

For the general reader of Pope's poetry, the most rewarding piece in this volume will be Professor Sherburn's essay on the intellectual content, structure, and imagery of the last book of the *Dunciad.* Outlining what the main intellectual issues are, Sherburn goes on to show, first (what has not before been pointed out), the affinity of the book's structure and episodes with some of Fielding's farces — not so much to suggest that Fielding was a positive influence (Mr. Sherburn notes that in his turn he lifted a leaf or two from the *Dunciad* of 1729) as to mark the extent to which the contemporary audience had been prepared by Fielding for Pope's design; and, secondly, to draw attention, by apt quotation, to the variety and concreteness of the images in the book. Mr. Sherburn's insistence on Pope as poet of reason and on the poetry of the *Dunciad* as broadly intellectual and philosophical is a welcome corrective of the stubborn view that Pope was more interested in dunces than in dunceness; so too is his stress on Pope's concreteness, of the prevailing commonplaces about the generality and abstractness of the Augustan style. It would be pleasant to see, however, two further emphases placed cheek by jowl with these. One would be a reminder that though Pope is a poet of reason, he is first a poet — in other words, that the intellectual issues which concern him have been assimilated to imaginative modes: in the case of *Dunciad* IV, to deliberately fantastic (and incredibly inventive) incongruities of situation, speech, posture, allusion, image, as being in themselves the best possible embodiment of the clash between appearance and reality, what is and what ought to be, which is the poem's theme. The other would be a reminder that though Pope's imagery is concrete and particular, it is not, as some modern theories seem to suggest imagery should be, concrete and particular merely for the sake of being so. Pope's own remark from the notes to the sixth *Iliad,* which Sherburn quotes, is the best comment on this: ". . . the smallest [circumstances, particulars] become important if they are well chosen, and not confused." Well choosing and not confusing imply that what is chosen must be relevant to something — some poetic whole in terms of which the part has been

well chosen and related without confusion to the other parts. *Dunciad* IV, in fact the entire *Dunciad*, is such a whole, and it would be wrong to suppose, effective as its individual images are, that they are not effectively related to it. — MAYNARD MACK.

Sutherland, James. "The dull duty of an editor." *RES*, XXI (1945), 202-15.

Sutherland, James. *Wordsworth and Pope.* (British Academy Warton lecture on poetry, 1944.) London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1944.

Sypher, Wylie. "Arabesque in verse (Reconsiderations III)." *Kenyon review*, VII (1945), 456-66.

Tobin, James Edward. *Alexander Pope: a list of critical studies published from 1895 to 1944.* New York: Cosmopolitan Science and Art Service Co., 1945. Pp. 30.

The first of a series of eighteenth-century bibliographical pamphlets under Tobin's general editorship.

Tobin, James E. "Pope and Homer: some bicentenary observations." *Classical bulletin*, XXI (1944), 22-24.

Matthew Prior

Wright, H. Bunker. "Matthew Prior and Elizabeth Singer." *PQ*, XXIV (1945), 71-82.

Wright, H. Bunker, and Montgomery, Henry C. "The art collection of a virtuoso in eighteenth-century England." *Art bulletin*, XXVII (1945), 195-204.

Lists the pieces in Prior's collection.

Ann Radcliffe

Sypher, Wylie. "Social ambiguity in a Gothic novel." *Partisan review*, XII (1945), 50-60.

Sir Joshua Reynolds

Longinus on the sublime, an English translation by Benedict Einarson, and Sir Joshua Reynolds' *Discourses on art.* With an introduction by Elder Olson. (University classics.) Chicago: Packard and Co., [1945]. Pp. xxi + 345.

Olson's introduction contains a valuable comparison of Longinus and Reynolds.

W[ind], E. "A lost article on David by Reynolds." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, VI (1943), 223-24.

W[ind], E. "Reynolds and Pope on composite beauty." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, VI (1943), 223.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury

Aldridge, Alfred Owen. "Lord Shaftesbury's literary theories." *PQ*, XXIV (1945), 46-64.

Aldridge, Alfred Owen. "Shaftesbury and the test of truth." *PMLA*, LX (1945), 129-56.

William Shenstone

Gale, Nicholas. "The work of William Shenstone." *Cornell University abstract of theses . . . for the doctor's degree, 1944.* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1945), pp. 13-16.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan

Daghlian, Philip B. "Sheridan's minority waiters." *MLQ*, VI (1945), 421-22.

On an allusion in *The rivals*.

Nettleton, George H. "Sheridan's *Robinson Crusoe*." *TLS*, June 23, 1945, p. 300; June 30, p. 312.

On the scenario printed at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1791.

Elizabeth Singer

(See *Matthew Prior*.)

Christopher Smart

Ainsworth, Edward G., and Noyes, Charles E. *Christopher Smart: a biographical and critical study*. (University of Missouri studies, Vol. XVIII, No. 4.) Columbia: University of Missouri, 1943. Pp. 164. Cf. *PQ*, XXIV, 159.

Rev. by Donald F. Bond in *MP*, XLIII, 251-53; by Roland B. Botting in *MLQ*, VI, 107-9; by Robert E. Brittain in *JEGP*, XLIV, 312-15.

Adam Smith

Arrowood, Charles Flinn. *Theory of education in the political philosophy of Adam Smith*. Privately printed, 1945. Pp. 34.

La Nauze, J. A. "A manuscript attributed to Adam Smith." *Economic journal*, LV (1945), 288-91.

Shows that the MS "Meditations on Seneca's Epistles" is not by Adam Smith.

Spengler, Joseph J. "The physiocrats and Say's law of markets." *Journal of political economy*, LIII (1945), 193-211; 317-47.

The second section of the paper is concerned with the opinions of the physiocrats held by Adam Smith and by other English economists.

Tobias Smollett

Kahrl, George M. *Tobias Smollett: traveler-novelist*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, [1945]. Pp. xxiv + 165.

Rev. by William Henry Irving in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLIV, 452-53; by L. L. Martz, *MLN*, LX, 499-500; in *TLS*, June 30, p. 309; in *N&Q*, CLXXXIX, 22.

This carefully planned book justifies its preliminary claim that "a study of Smollett's prose fiction in terms of his varied travel interests and experiences would result in a more discriminating and just appraisal of his novels as literature." "Travel interests" here include (a) direct observation of individuals and places, whether in Smollett's own milieu or farther afield; (b) the attitude of the observer or traveler, Smollett's shrewd and sardonic view of people, places, and manners, and especially his position as a Scot among the hostile English; (c) direct use of material from books on travel and topography, Smollett's work as "compiler," to use Martz's term, or "journalist," to use Kahrl's; (d) literary associations and models, the use of the travel scheme in picaresque fiction and of the familiar-letter form in contemporary travel narratives. (I am responsible for the form of this list.) For (a) and (b) the concept of travel is sometimes stretched a bit, but Mr. Kahrl is successful in centering his discussion on what is truly significant in Smollett's use of experience and source. He writes what may be described as a special kind of literary biography. He occasionally ventures on conjecture without abusing the privilege, touches on a wide variety of matters without lapsing into miscellany, and works his way to significant conclusions.

After continuing the close study of Smollett's part in the Carthagena expedition made by Knapp and Martz, Mr. Kahrl concludes that the use Smollett makes in *Roderick Random* of this chapter in his life cannot be called autobiographical. Even when he was closest to actual fact, "Smollett selected

secondary events, not necessarily autobiographic, and made them the basis for realistic pictures of daily life aboard a man of war" (p. 21). In *Random* he "interpreted his experiences more like a traveler than a biographer or a historian" (p. 25), yet he omitted "all the factual earmarks of a travel book" (p. 27) as they appear in Swift and Defoe, and blended fact and fiction in the manner of his literary models, Cervantes, Le Sage, and the picaresque novelists in general. It is therefore unsafe to look for originals for Roderick's companions aboard the "Thunder"; the evidence does not warrant any such identifications, and in character the novelist had a free hand. His peculiar vein of indignant satire and caricature was after all dominant. While accepting these sound and conservative conclusions, the reader may feel, as he goes on to the discussion of *Peregrine Pickle*, that it is possibly chance that has preserved for us a good and plausible original for Trunnion, less certainly for Hatchway and Pipes (well presented in Chapter iii), and has at the same time denied us, amid fuller documentation, any such assurance for Roderick's shipmates.

It has long been recognized that Smollett's continental travels gave him copy for *Pickle*. Here we should note a letter to Carlyle dated October 1, 1749, recently printed by Mr. Henry W. Meikle: "I am but a Week returned from having made a tour thro' part of France, Flanders and Holland, which has only served to endear my own Country to me, the more" (*TLS*, July 31, 1943, p. 372). This seems to be Pickle's itinerary, and, if the date is correct, might put the composition of the travel passages in *Pickle*, in part at least, earlier than the tour of 1750 which is always mentioned by the biographers.

The *Travels* (1766) occupy a key position, and Mr. Kahrl rightly warns us against dismissing the book with a reference to Smollett's bad temper. But *Humphry Clinker* is after all Smollett's diploma-piece as a traveler-novelist. Here I could wish that Chapter ix, "*Humphry Clinker*, the story of the last journey," had been longer. Mr. Kahrl is inclined to minimize satire of England and praise of Scotland as a dominant theme in the book, differing here, though not sharply, from Martz's recent study (*The later career of Tobias Smollett* [New Haven, 1942]). Kahrl and Martz would agree that Smollett uses the Scottish grotesque Lismahago to "vitalize the controversy" between Scotland and England (p. 145), a subject which touched the novelist's dearest interests. At this point it seems to me that the present study overstates the resemblance between Lismahago and the historical Captain Robert Stobo. But the special qualities of *Humphry Clinker* are well brought out in this discussion: Smollett was now more inclined than ever to gather and record travel material as such and to cast it into the currently accepted form of the familiar letter, yet by his seasoned literary skill he contrives to make this journalistic method help rather than hinder the free play of his highly personal humor. — ALAN D. MCKILLOP.

Knapp, Lewis M. "Smollett and Garrick." *Elizabethan studies and other essays in honor of George F. Reynolds* (University of Colorado studies . . . in the Humanities, Vol. II, No. 4, 1945), pp. 233-43.

Resurveys the relationship of Smollett and Garrick and comes to the conclusion that, despite cordial letters and exchanges of gifts, neither man wholly forgave the other for the offenses each offered in connection with the *Regicide* during the years 1746-49.

Putney, Rufus. "The plan of *Peregrine Pickle*." *PMLA*, LX (1945), 1051-65.

Joseph Spence

Mundy, P. D. "Extracts from letters from Joseph Spence, 1739-1762." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 252-55, 271-73.

Said to be "from a collection of his letters, which have not before been published."

Sir Richard Steele

Horne, Colin J. "Notes on Steele and the Beef-Steak Club." *RES*, XXI (1945), 239-44.

Tracts and pamphlets by Richard Steele. Edited with notes and commentary by Rae Blanchard. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1944. Pp. xvii + 663. Cf. *PQ*, XXIV, 160-61.

Rev. by Robert J. Allen in *MLQ*, VI, 356-58; by Donald F. Bond in *MP*, XLIII, 146-47; by Louis A. Landa in *JEGP*, XLIV, 223-24; by A. D. McKillop in *MLN*, LX, 204-5; by C. A. Moore in *AHR*, L, 601-2; in *TLS*, Feb. 17, p. 80; in *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII, 66.

Laurence Sterne

(See also *James Boswell.*)

Connolly, Cyril. "Sterne and Swift." *Atlantic monthly*, CLXXV (1945), 94-96.

Russell, H. K. "*Tristram Shandy* and the technique of the novel." *SP*, XLII (1945), 581-93.

Yoseloff, Thomas. *A fellow of infinite jest.* New York: Prentice Hall, 1945. Pp. xii + 232.

Brevity is the chief merit of this "popular" biography of Laurence Sterne. It is, says the Author's Note, a labor of love. As a lover Mr. Yoseloff displays little perceptiveness and a great deal of jealousy. Unaware that he swings a dull scythe he devotes much space to attempting to mow down the straw critics erected by himself. That Thackeray's spirit does not linger on in contemporary criticism Mr. Yoseloff can learn by reading, as he should heretofore have done, Herbert Read's *Sense of glory*, W. B. C. Watkins' *Perilous balance*, and Lodwick Hartley's *This is Lorence*. Lewis P. Curtis' admirable edition of Sterne's letters ought also to be called to his attention. Just as Mr. Yoseloff's biography adds nothing to our knowledge of Sterne, so the discussion of the novels contributes little to our understanding of Sterne's works. Few are likely to be convinced by the discovery that persecution of Kitty Fourmantel's family caused Sterne's antagonism to the Roman Catholic Church, or that Sterne, having dipped his pen in vitriol — Mr. Yoseloff's favorite substitute for ink — through inoffensive Uncle Toby attacked eighteenth-century militarists with all the militance of a twentieth-century pacifist. — RUFUS PUTNEY.

Jonathan Swift

(See also *Laurence Sterne.*)

Babcock, R. W. "A pilgrimage to Moor Park." *Dalhousie review*, XXV (1945), 39-45.

Case, Arthur E. *Four essays on "Gulliver's travels."* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1945. Pp. ix + 133.

The late Professor Case very modestly describes these essays as merely a more extended argument in support of the contentions already put forward by him in his edition of *Gulliver's travels*, which he published in 1938. That is perhaps strictly true of the first essay, which gives a detailed account of all the facts we have concerning the publication of the original edition in London, and the rather conflicting statements from different people concerning Swift's part in preparing the text for the third volume of the collected *Works*, which was printed by George Faulkner in Dublin in 1735. Since the publication of Swift's *Letters to Ford*, edited by Mr. Nichol Smith in 1935, it has been taken for granted by a good many scholars that Faulkner's edition has the authority of being the final text approved by Swift in his lifetime. In his letter to Ford of November 20, 1733, asking for his help he shows that he is more concerned about *Gulliver* than anything else: "Had there been onely

omissions, I should not care one farthing; but change of Style, new things foisted in, that are false facts, and I know not what, is very provoking." When the edition appeared, Swift had not only taken out what he calls the trash, but with Ford's help had restored the original passages, omitted in 1726. These had been preserved by Ford in his own interleaved copies of the London edition, one of which is in the Forster Collection and one in the Morgan Library. Only one passage rather dangerously referring to the recent success of the Irish in refusing Wood's copper coinage was still omitted in the Dublin edition. As it recurs only in the Forster copy, it is possible that Ford did not allow it to circulate even in manuscript and did not send it to Swift with the other passages. This is borne out by the fact that it is not found in the Chapin Library copy in which all these changes were entered from "Swift's own copy" when it was sold at sale. I take it that Mr. Case agrees that Swift was concerned about getting these fundamental changes made, and would therefore admit that Faulkner's edition was actually the most satisfactory one published in Swift's lifetime.

I should like to consider two pieces of evidence which seem to me to show quite conclusively what part Swift took in it himself. The first is where we might perhaps expect to find Swift's hand, in the corrections which occur in these very passages which Swift received from Ford. Here is the text as Ford preserved it, and as Mr. Case prints it in his edition:

> I told him, that in the kingdom of Tribnia, by the natives called Langden, where I had sojourned some time in my travels, the bulk of the people consist in a manner wholly of discoverers, witnesses, informers, accusers, prosecutors, evidences, swearers, together with their several subservient and subaltern instruments, all under the colours and conduct of ministers of state and their deputies.

And here is the sentence as it was printed by Faulkner, after it had (as I think) been corrected by Swift:

> I told him, that in the Kingdom of *Tribnia*, by the Natives called *Langden*, where I had long sojourned, the Bulk of the People consisted wholly of Discoverers, Witnesses, Informers, Accusers, Prosecutors, Evidences, Swearers; together with their several subservient and subaltern Instruments; all under the Colours, the Conduct, and Pay of Ministers and their Deputies.

I submit that the changes in the next two sentences — I can't go on quoting them at length — are equally effective, "pockets" to "coffers," "criminals" to "owners."

There are similar changes, though perhaps of less importance, in the substituted passage in chapter 5 of the last book, but sufficient to convince me that at these points Swift had read over — pen in hand — either the copy sent to Faulkner, or had, as Faulkner claimed, gone over the sheets in proof.

I am not here arguing which is the better text by any absolute standards; I am only trying to establish that Swift did really take the trouble himself to make some final changes in the text of the third volume of the *Works*.

My second piece of evidence, which Mr. Case does not mention, as it is not concerned with *Gulliver's travels*, does, however, affect the whole question of Swift's attitude towards and interest in the Dublin edition. For the first two volumes it is clear that Faulkner based his text on the text of the *Miscellanies* which were printed in London in 1727 under the joint editorship of Swift and Pope. Swift's own copy of these three volumes (and the fourth which was added in 1732) is now in the possession of Lord Rothschild, and they contain marks and corrections in his own hand, partly in pencil and partly in ink. They are in themselves perhaps disappointing; but they are none the less of much interest to an editor. The first volume contains only works in prose by Swift; some are hardly corrected at all, but *A letter concerning the Sacramental Test*, for instance, is altered in many places for punctuation, by the addition of commas and semi-colons; abbreviations are eliminated, some words

altered, omitted or changed in spelling, and a passage of more than two pages is marked for omission. The passage was duly omitted by Faulkner, the punctuation was made much heavier, the abbreviations *'tis* and *tho* were changed to *it is* and *although*, and the use of the endings in *th* introduced throughout.

In Volume II changes in the text of the poems seem to me also to provide very tangible proof of Swift's concern with the text of the Collected Edition. In Volume IV, which contains Tracts relating to Ireland, passages containing a personal attack on John Browne of the Neal in the Third Drapier Letter were omitted in response to Browne's appeal, and one may add because of his later good behaviour. And above all, Swift made available for this volume the hitherto unpublished Letter addressed to the Lord Chancellor Middleton, and another to both Houses of Parliament. These are all established facts which must be explained, and Swift's letters to his English friends from 1734 to 1736, quoted by Mr. Case to show his contemptuous attitude towards the Dublin edition, must be read in the light of these facts.

But the question of the value of the Faulkner text, and the standard of the proofreading, is a separate one. I would not take too seriously the statement of Orrery that "every sheet of the four volumes was brought to the Dean for his revisal and correction." Even if that were exactly true, Swift was not well enough or interested enough in the miserable details of an editor's problems to spend as much time on the whole book as Mr. Case has probably spent on a single passage. I know how many misprints there are in Faulkner's text; I agree with Mr. Case "that it is a composite and relatively untrustworthy piece of editing." I would even agree that the text of 1726 with Ford's emendations is as close as we can get to what Swift had written in 1726. Nevertheless for a collected edition of Swift's *Works* I still prefer to use for *Gulliver's travels* the text with the author's latest corrections, however spoiled by bad proofreading, just the same as I choose also for all other pieces the latest text revised by the author where such revision is available.

Mr. Case has been at great pains to compare the variant readings and to show that the earlier readings are often preferable either for grammar, style, or meaning. I myself would have put a good many more in his "debatable" list, and would have said that many of his "debatable" readings seem to me obvious improvements. But that is a matter of taste, and simply shows how difficult if not impossible it is to think in terms of a perfect text, unless one is willing quite frankly to abandon what is now usually regarded as the role of an editor, and assuming the powers of a "True Critic," wholly to produce an eclectic text, in the manner of a Bentley.

I have been led by my own interests to spend so long on the first part of the book that I have left too little room to discuss any of the interesting problems that form the subject of the later essays. But I must draw attention to the important additions which Mr. Case has made to the interpretation of the Third Book, especially in emphasizing the real significance of the satire on political projectors, as distinct from the satire on the scientific experiments of the virtuosi. There is only one point here which I should venture to question, and that is Mr. Case's opinion that Dr. Arbuthnot had possibly not even seen the manuscript of *Gulliver's travels*. I may be entirely mistaken, but I cannot help feeling that Arbuthnot did have a hand in it, and did point out, as he promised to do in his letter of Oct. 17, 1725, "some new improvements of mankind, that have appeared of late, and are daily appearing." As for the remark in the letter of Pope and Gay, quoted by Mr. Case, that it was "ten thousand pities [Arbuthnot] had not known it, he could have added such abundance of things upon every subject," that is obviously simple irony like the preceding sentence that Mr. Case does not quote: "If you are [the author], you have disobliged us, and two or three of your best friends, in not giving us the least hint of it while you were with us. . . ." And I have always felt that Arbuthnot's own remark in his letter to Swift of November 8, 1726 that "the Part of the projectors is the least brilliant" might safely be interpreted — for it is a case of one ironist writing to another — to mean "the worst part of the book is of course where I interfered with it." We

know that Swift had reached London that year about the middle of March, and had lodgings in Bury Street, and according to Pope was taken a course through the town by Dr. Arbuthnot, who must have seen a great deal of him during the six weeks before Swift went to stay with Pope at Twickenham. During this period Swift must at least have added some details to his account of the Grand Academy of Lagado, if Miss Marjorie Nicolson is right in placing among Swift's sources certain papers by Hales and Jurin which were only presented to the Royal Society during the spring of 1726. But this again is a small point, and a doubtful one in the light of the evidence at present available.

In the more important matter of the significance of *Gulliver's travels*, Mr. Case has some excellent things to say in his arguments which bring out so clearly the unity of the whole design, and the positive and permanent qualities of the satire which as Swift intended raise it above the limitations of the immediate political and social situation. — HERBERT DAVIS.

Case, A. E. "Swift and Sir William Temple — a conjecture." *MLN*, LX (1945), 259-65.

Davies, Godfrey. "A new edition of Swift's *The story of an injured lady.*" *HLQ*, VIII (1945), 388-92.

Davis, Herbert. "The conciseness of Swift." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 15-32.

Davis, Kathryn. "A note on the *Spectator 459.*" *MLN*, LX (1945), 274.

On Addison's quoting from Swift's "Thoughts on various subjects."

Friends of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Catalogue of the exhibition held in the library from October 19 to November 23, 1945, to commemorate the bicentenary of the death of Jonathan Swift. Dublin: Dublin University Press, 1945. Pp. 16.

Gould, S. H. "Gulliver and the moons of Mars." *JHI*, VI (1945), 91-101.

Grennan, Margaret R. "Lilliput and Leprecan: Gulliver and the Irish tradition." *ELH*, XII (1945), 188-202.

[Hayward, John]. *A catalogue of printed books and manuscripts, by Jonathan Swift, D.D. Exhibited in the Old Schools in the University of Cambridge. To commemorate the 200th anniversary of his death, October 19, 1745.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1945. Pp. 45.

When the exhibitions commemorating the bicentenary of Swift's death opened in England, Ireland, and the United States, scholars and collectors regretted keenly their remoteness, bound to their shores, as they were, by the aftermath of war. No one saw all the nine exhibitions of the year, but the arm-chair travellers became acquainted with three which were described in printed catalogues published by the University of Cambridge, the University of Texas, and Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr. John Hayward, in collaboration with Mr. Harold Williams, prepared the first to be published, an excellent and learned description of the most distinguished Swift exhibition of the year: *A catalogue of printed books and manuscripts, by Jonathan Swift, D.D. exhibited in the Old Schools in the University of Cambridge.* As Mr. Hayward says in the Preface, their octavo describes a selective exhibition of "the finest collection of Swift's works ever to be shown in public": first editions of the chief works, fine copies in original condition, and manuscripts, including the unpublished fragment in Swift's autograph of the *Preface to Sir William Temple's Works*, an unpublished

letter from Swift to Viscount Bolingbroke, and the unpublished marginalia in Swift's hand in *The life and raigne of King Henry the Eighth* (1649), by Lord Herbert of Cherbury, shown publicly for the first time. With the exception of the manuscript copy of *The history of the four last years of the Queen*, revised and corrected by Swift, from the Royal Library, Windsor, the manuscripts as well as the letters and marginalia in Swift's hand are from Lord Rothschild's collection; and with the exception of three titles from the University Library, Cambridge, the printed works are from the great collections of Lord Rothschild and Mr. Harold Williams.

So fine an array of rare editions and manuscripts as is described in this Catalogue inspires scholars and specialists in bibliography to look again at the Swift collections elsewhere, to compare, and to search. Ten works, titles of which occur also in the catalogues of Trinity College and the University of Texas, were exhibited for special reasons: "An ode to the Athenian Society" [1691/2], the first publication; *A discourse of the contests and dissensions between the nobles and the commons in Athens and Rome* (1701), quarto, first edition, fore and lower edges uncut, the first separate publication; *A tale of a tub* (1704), octavo, first edition, the first masterpiece; *A meditation upon a broom-stick, and somewhat beside; of the same author's* (1710), octavo, first edition (Price 6d.), fore and lower edges uncut, the first of the collected works; *Miscellanies in prose and verse* (1711), the first authorized collection, octavo, first edition, large paper, from the library of the Duke of Leeds, with bookplate; *The conduct of the Allies* (1712 [1711]), octavo, first edition, wholly uncut; *A proposal for correcting, improving and ascertaining the English tongue* (1712), octavo, first edition; *Gulliver's travels* (1726), octavo, two volumes, in a first edition, first issue (portrait of Gulliver in the very rare first state), contemporary mottled calf, gilt, large paper, and in a first edition, first issue (portrait in the second state), large paper, uncut, contemporary quarter calf and marble boards, the Ham House copy, purchased by the fourth Earl Dysart, who married the eldest daughter of Swift's friend, Lord Carteret, with a note in manuscript on the front end-paper: "Read through 2 vol: at Tunbridge in July 1731 — Dysart"; *Miscellanies in prose and verse* (1727), four octavo volumes, first edition, Swift's own set with his autograph corrections, additions, and comments in pen and pencil; and *Verses on the death of Doctor Swift* (London, 1739), folio, first edition, unbound, wholly uncut, and the octavo Dublin reprint of the *Verses*, the first edition of Faulkner's definitive text with important contemporary manuscript annotations and with the blank passages in the printed text filled in, which is one of seven annotated copies now known. Of the seventy-four or, since No. 65 is followed by No. 65a, the seventy-five printed pieces described in the Catalogue, however, it is possible to find only approximately one third of the titles and editions in other exhibitions — seventeen, for example, described in the *Catalogue of the exhibition held in the Library*, Trinity College, Dublin, and twenty-four in *An exhibition of printed books*, the University of Texas. But the bookplates and autograph notes as well as the recurring terms "large paper," "as issued," "unopened," "unbound," "wholly uncut," and "fore and lower edges uncut" show that the values lodged in the copies exhibited at Cambridge — the fine condition, the original condition, the associative interest — are seldom, if ever, duplicated.

Copies of three works listed in the Catalogues as unrecorded or unique seem to be in the United States. The first London edition of *Cadenus and Vanessa*, printed for J. Roberts, 1726, with the errata slip pasted on the blank verso of the title is described as the only copy recorded with this slip. The same edition on view at the University of Texas has the errata slip facing the blank verso of the title. The first folio edition of *The birth of manly virtue* (1725), listed as unique, may have a variant in the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, where there is a copy thus described by the Supervising Bibliographer, Mr. H. Richard Archer: "THE BIRTH OF MANLY VIRTUE . . . [Dublin: George Grierson, n.d.] folio, 6 leaves: as follows: 2 p.l., 8 p. Does not contain the dedication described by Teerink as being in Dobell copy, cat.

105, item 105. This copy is unbound, trimmed closely in fore margin, was purchased from Robinson in 1940." The folio broadside *An excellent new ballad* (1730), recorded as unique, is similar to the Halsey copy in the Henry E. Huntington Library.

His Grace's answer to Jonathan Swift (Dublin, 1724), a rare folio broadside which was mentioned by Dr. Teerink, No. 634, as being said to exist, was on view in the Cambridge exhibition and is described as one of the only two copies recorded, a third, catalogued in the Gilbert Collection, Dublin, being no longer traceable. An unrecorded fourth may now be noted in the Halsey copy in the Huntington.

One third of the items listed in the Cambridge Catalogue I have not found in the United States. Ten of these are recorded as unique: five in Lord Rothschild's collection, three in Mr. Williams', and two in the University Library, Cambridge. Lord Rothschild's unrecorded pieces are *The fable of Midas* (1712), folio half-sheet, printed on both sides, first edition, unbound, top, fore, and lower edges uncut; *The run upon the bankers* (Cork, 1721), folio broadside, first edition, unbound, top edge uncut; *An epilogue spoke at the Theatre-Royal in Dublin, on the 1st of April* [1721], *in the behalf of the distressed weavers* (Limerick: Andrew Welsh), folio broadside, unbound, fore and lower edges uncut, a rare provincial reprint of the broadside printed at Dublin by 'J. W.'; and the only copies extant of a newspaper, containing the first serialized version of *Gulliver's travels*: the *Penny London post* (25 Nov.-30 Dec. 1726), unbound, uncut as issued. Mr. Williams' unique copies are *The bubble: a poem* (1721), quarto on small paper, first Edinburgh edition, not in Teerink; the duodecimo *Travels into several remote nations of the world*, printed in Dublin for J. Hyde, 1726, the only perfect copy recorded; and a printed slip, without title, place, date, or printer's name: *The character of Sir Robert Walpole* (1731). Two unrecorded pieces in the Cambridge University Library are *Lady A — s — n weary of the Dean* (1730), folio broadside, without place or printer's name, uncut as issued, and *The advantages propos'd by repealing the Sacramental Test, impartially consider'd* (1732), small octavo, first edition, printed in Dublin for George Faulkner.

Other copies of extreme rarity described in the Catalogue are *An elegy on M^r^ Patrige* [*sic*] (London, 1708), broadside, first edition, fore and lower edges uncut, found in only Mr. Williams' collection and the British Museum; the first Edinburgh edition of *Cadenus and Vanessa* (1726), octavo, unbound, fore and lower edges uncut, not in Teerink, and found in only Lord Rothschild's collection and Mr. Williams'; and *A catalogue of books, the library of the late Rev. Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. To be sold by auction, &c.* (Dublin: Faulkner, 1745), this copy in Mr. Williams' collection and Sir Walter Scott's copy at Abbotsford being the only ones recorded.

In a year as much occupied with its immediate problems as was 1945, the Cambridge Catalogue is a distinguished achievement. Scholars in the United States draw much to be valued from the work of those who made the exhibition in England possible, from Mr. Williams and Mr. Hayward, who prepared the Catalogue, and from the Syndics of the University Library, Cambridge, under whose auspices the exhibition was arranged. — AUTREY NELL WILEY.

Hogan, J. J. "Bicentenary of Jonathan Swift, 1667-1745." *Studies*, XXXIV (1945), 501-10.

Jackson, R. Wyse. "Stella's signatures." *TLS*, Dec. 29, 1945, p. 624.

Three of her signatures on Dublin title-deeds.

Jackson, R. Wyse. *Swift and his circle: a book of essays.* With a foreword by Seumas O'Sullivan. Dublin: Talbot Press, 1945. Pp. xii + 112.

Popular essays, some reprinted from Irish journals, concerned with Roger Cox, Mrs. Pilkington, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Whiteway, and others.

Kliger, Samuel. "The unity of 'Gulliver's travels'." *MLQ*, VI (1945), 401-15.

Landa, Louis A. "Jonathan Swift and charity." *JEGP*, XLIV (1945), 337-50.

Landa, Louis A. "Swift, the mysteries, and deism." *Studies in English, Department of English, the University of Texas, 1944* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1945), pp. 239-56.

Landa, Louis A., and Tobin, James Edward. *Jonathan Swift: a list of critical studies published from 1895 to 1945, to which is added "Remarks on some Swift manuscripts in the United States," by Herbert Davis.* New York: Cosmopolitan Science and Art Service Co., 1945. Pp. 62.

"The melancholy of Swift: society and solitude." Leading article in *TLS*, Oct. 20, 1945, p. 498.

Scouten, A. H. "Swift at the moving pictures." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 38-39.

Annotation of a passage in the *Journal to Stella*. Cf. D. F. B., *ibid.*, p. 130.

Williams, Harold. "Deane Swift, Hawkesworth, and *The journal to Stella*." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 33-48.

Williams, Harold. "Old Mr. Lewis." *RES*, XXI (1945), 56-57.

Williams, Harold. "Swift exhibition at Cambridge." *TLS*, Oct. 20, 1945, p. 504.

Lewis Theobald

(See also *Alexander Pope.*)

Joseph, B. L. "Lewis Theobald and Webster." *Comparative literature studies*, XVII-XVIII (1945), 29-31.

John Toland

Heinemann, F. H. "Toland and Leibniz." *Philosophical review*, LIV (1945), 437-57.

Thomas Traherne

Wade, Gladys I. *Thomas Traherne.* With a selected bibliography of criticism, by Robert Allerton Parker. Princeton: Princeton University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1944. Pp. x + 269. Cf. *PQ*, XXIV, 163.

Rev. by Helen C. White in *JEGP*, XLIV, 311-12; in *TLS*, March 10, p. 114.

Horace Walpole

Chase, Isabel Wakelin Urban. *Horace Walpole, gardenist: an edition of Walpole's "The history of modern taste in gardening" with an estimate of Walpole's contribution to landscape architecture.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, for University of Cincinnati, 1943. Pp. xxix + 285. Cf. *PQ*, XXIII, 179-80; XXIV, 164.

Rev. by John Butt in *RES*, XXI, 69-70; by John W. Draper in *MLQ*, VI, 109-10; by Katharine B. Neilson in *Art bulletin*, XXVII, 156-57.

Doran, J. "Crabb Robinson, Mrs. Barbauld, Macaulay, and Horace Walpole." *N&Q*, CLXXXVIII (1945), 171.
A quotation concerning London from one of his letters.

Eastwood, Sidney K. "Horace Walpole." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 38-39.

Lewis, Wilmarth S. "Horace Walpole reread." *Atlantic monthly*, CLXXVI (1945), 48-51.
Critical reappraisal.

Lewis, Wilmarth S. "Searching for manuscripts." *Atlantic monthly*, CLXXVI (1945), 67-72.
Examples from the author's work on the Walpole correspondence.

Horace Walpole's correspondence with Mary and Agnes Berry and Barbara Cecilia Seton. Edited by W. S. Lewis and A. Dayle Wallace. 2 vols. (Yale edition of Horace Walpole's correspondence, Vols. XI-XII.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1944.
Rev. by Dora Mae Clark in *AHR*, L, 522-23; by James L. Clifford in *JEGP*, XLIV, 427-29; by Herbert Davis in *Yale review*, XXXIV, 355-57; by R. K. Root in *MLN*, LX, 133-34; in *TLS*, April 14, p. 174.

Edward Ward

Bourne, Ruth. "The wooden world dissected." *Pacific historical record*, XIV (1945), 326-34.

Thomas Warton the Elder

Kirschbaum, Leo. "A postscript to 'The imitations of Thomas Warton the Elder'." *PQ*, XXIV (1945), 89-90.

Thomas Warton the Younger

Whiting, J. B. "Emerson, Chaucer, and Thomas Warton." *American literature*, XVII (1945), 75-78.
Emerson's borrowings from the *History of English poetry*.

Leonard Welsted

Horne, Colin J. "Welsted's 'Apple-pye'." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 200-203.
A discussion of the authorship of this culinary burlesque verse often in the past attributed to Dr. William King.

John Wesley

Green, J. Brazier. *John Wesley and William Law.* (The Fernley-Hartley Lecture, 1945.) London: Epworth Press, 1945. Pp. 224.
Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 15, p. 442.

Taylor, A. E. "St. John of the Cross and John Wesley." *Journal of theological studies*, XLVI (1945), 30-38.

John Wilkes

(See *James Boswell.*)

Lady Winchilsea

Brower, Reuben A. "Lady Winchilsea and the poetic tradition of the seventeenth century." *SP*, XLII (1945), 61-80.

Samuel Woodford

Judson, A. C. "Samuel Woodford and Edmund Spenser." *N&Q*, CLXXXIX (1945), 191-92.

Edward Young

Crawford, Charlotte E. "Edward Young and the Wycombe election." *MLN*, LX (1945), 459-61.
On Young's relations with George Bubb Dodington, supporter of Walpole.

Pettit, Henry. "Preface to a bibliography of Young's *Night-thoughts*." *Elizabethan studies and other essays in honor of George F. Reynolds* (University of Colorado studies . . . in the Humanities, Vol. II, No. 4, 1945), pp. 215-22.

VI. CONTINENTAL BACKGROUND

Brunschvicg, Léon. *Descartes and Pascal: lecteurs de Montaigne.* New York and Paris: Brentano's, 1944.
Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 22, p. 606.

Carnus, Juliette. "La Conception de la nature humaine au dix-huitième siècle chez les écrivains français." *French review*, XIX (1945), 24-31.

Cassirer, Ernst. *Rousseau — Kant — Goethe: two essays.* Translated by James Gutmann, Oskar Kristeller, and John Herman Randall, Jr. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1945. Pp. 98.
Rev. by P. G. Gleis in *Studies*, XX, 729-33.

Chamfort. *La jeune indienne: comédie en un acte et en vers.* Avec une introduction par Gilbert Chinard. (Princeton publications in Romance languages.) Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1945. Pp. 80.
A dramatic version of the Inkle and Yarico story (cf. *Spectator*, No. 11).
Rev. by Donald F. Bond in *MP*, XLIII, 147-48.

Hennig, John. "Voltaire in Ireland." *Dublin magazine*, XIX (1944), 32-39.

Kuehner, Paul. *Theories on the origin and formation of language in the eighteenth century in France.* (University of Pennsylvania diss.) Philadelphia, 1944. Pp. viii + 54.

Lach, Donald F. "Leibniz and China." *JHI*, VI (1945), 436-55.

Lancaster, Henry Carrington. *Sunset: a history of Parisian drama in the last years of Louis XIV, 1701-15.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1945. Pp. 365.

McNeil, Gordon H. "The cult of Rousseau and the French revolution." *JHI*, VI (1945), 197-212.

Meyer, Adolph. *Voltaire: man of justice.* New York: Howell, Soskin, 1945. Pp. 395.
Rev. by Leo Gershoy in *AHR*, LI, 111-12.

Mueller, Gustav E. "Pascal's dialectical method and his discovery of liberalism." *JHI*, VI (1945), 67-80.

O'Flaherty, Kathleen. *Voltaire: myth and reality.* Cork: Cork University Press; Oxford: Blackwell, 1945. Pp. viii + 169.
Rev. by Louis P. Roche in *Studies*, XXXIV, 423-24; in *TLS*, Oct. 13, p. 490.

Storer, M. E. "Bibliographical observations on Foigny, Lahontan, and Tyssot de Patot." *MLN*, LX (1945), 143-56.

1947

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1800: A CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARTHUR FRIEDMAN
The University of Chicago
AND
LOUIS A. LANDA
Princeton University

This bibliography attempts to list the more significant books, articles, and reviews[1] published during the year 1946, together with some of earlier dates that were omitted from previous bibliographies in this series. Since there is often a considerable interval between the publication of a scholarly work and reviews of it, we have listed again such earlier works as have been the subject of important reviews in the current year. We are indebted to the following for contributing reviews: W. J. Bate, J. McG. Bottkol, Bertrand H. Bronson, James L. Clifford, Leah Dennis, Alan S. Downer, Herbert Drennon, W. R. Irwin, Claude E. Jones, Charles Kerby-Miller, Alan D. McKillop, M. M. Mathews, Samuel Holt Monk, Robert K. Root, Glen Harry Shepler and Henry Clinton Hutchins, Charles E. Ward, W. K. Wimsatt, Jr., Charles B. Woods, H. Bunker Wright.[2]

CONTENTS

I. Bibliographies and Bibliographical Studies ---------- 98
II. Political and Social Background ---------- 101
III. Philosophy, Science, and Religion ---------- 104
IV. Literary History and Criticism ---------- 105
V. Individual Authors ---------- 110
VI. Continental Background ---------- 145

[1] The year of a review is 1946 unless otherwise specified.

[2] The editors will be grateful to scholars in the field for reprints or notices of their publications.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR	*American historical review*
EHR	*English historical review*
ELH	*ELH, A journal of English literary history*
HLQ	*Huntington Library quarterly*
JEGP	*Journal of English and Germanic philology*
JHI	*Journal of the history of ideas*
JMH	*Journal of modern history*
MLN	*Modern language notes*
MLQ	*Modern language quarterly*
MLR	*Modern language review*
MP	*Modern philology*
N&Q	*Notes and queries*
PMLA	*Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
PQ	*Philological quarterly*
RES	*Review of English studies*
SP	*Studies in philology*
TLS	*Times literary supplement* (London)

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

Baugh, Albert C., with the assistance of Allan G. Chester and Matthias A. Shaaber. "American bibliography for 1946: English language and literature." *PMLA,* LXI (1946), 1226-88.

Bond, D. F., Carriere, J. M., and Seeber, E. D. "Anglo-French and Franco-American studies: a current bibliography." *Romanic review,* XXXVII (1946), 105-26.

Carty, James, and others. "Writings on Irish history, 1944." *Irish historical studies,* IV (1945), 332-49.

William Andrews Clark Memorial Library: report of the first decade, 1934-1944. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1946. Pp. vii + 78.

Contains "The English drama to 1700," by Hugh G. Dick; "The age of Dryden," by Sigurd B. Hustvedt; "The eighteenth century," by Edward N. Hooker.

Craig, Hardin, and others (eds.). "Recent literature of the Renaissance: a bibliography." *SP,* XLIII (1946), 275-460.

Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1945-1946 (Number 13). Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries. Edited by Arnold H. Trotier. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1946. Pp. 71.

Feilitzen, O. von. "*Journal politique et littéraire d'Angleterre,* 1784." *Library,* 5th ser., I (1946), 142-43.

Describes a copy of this London weekly periodical printed in French.

Friedman, Arthur, and Landa, Louis A. "English literature, 1660-1800: a current bibliography." *PQ,* XXV (1946), 127-72.

Harrold, Charles Frederick. "The romantic movement: a selective and critical bibliography for the year 1945." *ELH,* XIII (1946), 1-37.

Howe, Ellic. "London bookbinders: masters and men, 1780-1840." *Library,* 5th ser., I (1946), 28-38.

Hungerland, Helmut. "Selective current bibliography, July 1, 1945-December 31, 1945." *Journal of aesthetics & art criticism,* IV (1946), 256-66.

Johnson, John, and Gibson, Strickland. *Print and privilege at Oxford to the year 1700.* (Oxford Bibliographical Society publications, Vol. VII.) Oxford University Press, 1946. Pp viii + 212.

Jolliffe, Michael. "Bibliographical aids to research: X. The documents in Dalrymple's *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland.*" *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research,* XX (1946, for 1944), 119-30.

Mann, J. de L. "List of books and articles on the economic history of Great Britain and Ireland." *Economic history review,* XVI (1946), 160-63.

Lists publications of 1944-46.

Modern language notes: general index of Volumes LI-LX. Compiled by H. H. Shapiro and H. C. Lancaster; edited by H. Carrington Lancaster. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1946. Pp. xi + 138.

Price, Lawrence. "Anglo-German literary bibliography for 1943-1944." *JEGP,* XLV (1946), 97-102.

Price, Lawrence. "Anglo-German bibliography for 1945." *JEGP,* XLV (1946), 337-39.

"Reports concerning French literary and linguistic studies in the period 1940-1945." *MLR,* XLI (1946), 270-97.

Sec. 1: Renaissance and seventeenth century, by Raymond Lebègue; Sec. II: Eighteenth century and after, by Ph. Van Tieghem.

Sarton, George, and others. "Sixty-ninth critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization (to December 1945)." *Isis,* XXXVI (1946), 170-248.

Smith, William C. "John Walsh, music publisher: the first twenty-five years." *Library,* 5th ser., I (1946), 1-5.

Attempts "to provide an introduction to a detailed bibliography of John Walsh, the Elder, . . . from July 1695 until the end of 1720."

Taylor, Archer. *Renaissance guides to books: an inventory and some conclusions.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1945. Pp. 130.

Rev. by A. T. Hazen in *Library quarterly,* XVI, 251-52; by Karl J. Holzknecht in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America,* XLI (1947), 71-72.

Weed, Katherine Kirtley, and Bond, Richmond Pugh. *Studies of British newspapers and periodicals from their beginning to 1800: a bibliography.* (*Studies in philology,* Extra ser., No. 2.) Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, Dec., 1946. Pp. vi + 233.

This bibliography is one of the most useful works of scholarship to appear during the past year. Its intention is at once more and less restricted than its title indicates: no attempt has been made to list studies published before 1800, while special sections have been devoted to newspapers and periodicals in Europe and in America. The work contains more than 2100 numbered entries, and there are references to hundreds of reviews and further studies

in the notes appended to some of the main entries. Over half the titles appear in the section entitled "Individual newspapers and periodicals; editors, authors, and publishers; towns and counties"; here the arrangement is alphabetical by subjects, and with aid of the many cross-references and of the index of authors at the end of the volume there seems to be little difficulty in locating entries.

When the present work is compared with the bibliographies of similar studies in *CBEL* (II, 667-74, 689-700), it is found to contain a great many more titles. The lists in *CBEL*, however, are still needed to supplement the new bibliography in at least two ways. First, *CBEL* contains references to many indexes, memoirs of journalists, accounts of magazines, etc. published during the eighteenth century, and these are deliberately excluded by Miss Weed and Mr. Bond. Second, although the editors include various biographies and memoirs of authors, editors, and publishers, they omit many of the ones listed in *CBEL* (II, 670-73, 694-98). Prior's *Life of Oliver Goldsmith*, for example, is not mentioned, though it probably still gives the best single account of Goldsmith's career as a journalist.

Since it has obviously been impossible for Miss Weed and Mr. Bond to read all the scholarship of the past century and a half, the specialist will inevitably find that occasional studies are omitted where the connection with periodicals is not apparent from the title. There should be included under Goldsmith, for example, at least the three following studies: R. W. Seitz, "Goldsmith's *Lives of the fathers*," *MP*, XXVI (1929), 295-305 (discusses Goldsmith's connection with the *Christian's magazine* and assigns to him for the first time two papers in the *Critical review*); R. S. Crane, "Goldsmith's 'Essays': dates of original publication," *N&Q*, CLIII (1927), 153 (shows the journals in which some of his essays first appeared); and (since this part of the bibliography is not selective) Elizabeth Eaton Kent, *Goldsmith and his booksellers* (Ithaca, 1933). I have noted only one error: the periodical referred to in No. 1443 is not the *Weekly magazine; or, Edinburgh amusement* (1768-84) but the *Weekly magazine; or gentleman and lady's polite companion* (1759-60). — ARTHUR FRIEDMAN.

Wing, Donald G. *Short-title catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America, and of English books printed in other countries, 1641-1700*, Vol. I: *A — England*. New York: Columbia University Press, for the Index Society, 1945. Pp. xvii + 562. Cf. *PQ*, XXV, 129-32.

Rev. by Karl J. Holzknecht in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XL, 314-16; by Edwin Eliott Willoughby in *Library quarterly*, XVI, 247-50.

Wood, Frederick T. "A census of extant collections of English provincial playbills of the eighteenth century." *N&Q*, CXC (1946), 222-26.

Cf. Edmund J. Rees and Francis J. Cooper, *ibid.*, p. 283; H. M. Cashmore, *ibid.*, CXCI, 20; H. C. Andrews and A. Cecil Piper, *ibid.*, p. 65; Frederick T. Wood, *ibid.*, p. 195.

Woodward, Gertrude L., and McManaway, James G. *A check list of English plays, 1641-1700*. Chicago: Newberry Library, 1945. Pp. ix + 155.

Rev. by T. W. Baldwin in *JEGP*, XLV, 457-58; by Donald F. Bond in *MLQ*, VII, 504-5; by Albert Howard Carter in *Library quarterly*, XVI, 361-62; by W. W. Greg in *Library*, 5th ser., I, 81-85; by Karl J. Holzknecht in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XLI (1947), 65-67; by Hugh Macdonald in *RES*, XXII, 328-29.

The year's work in English studies. Vol. XXIV, 1943. Edited for the English Association by Frederick S. Boas. Oxford University

Press; London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1945. Pp. 245.
See "The Restoration," by Beatrice White (pp. 160-69) and "The eighteenth century," by Edith J. Morley (pp. 170-83).

The year's work in English studies. Vol. XXV, 1944. Edited for the English Association by Frederick S. Boas. London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, 1946. Pp. 233.
See "The Restoration" by V. de Sola Pinto (pp. 146-52) and "The eighteenth century" by Edith J. Morley (pp. 153-65).

II. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Allen, Warren Dwight. "Music and the idea of progress." *Journal of aesthetics & art criticism,* IV (1946), 166-80.
Concerned in part with the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Anderson, George K. " 'Give old Paul a new trimming agen'." *MLN,* LXI (1946), 251-57.
Concerns St. Paul's Cathedral.

Ashley, M. *John Wildman.* Oxford: Blackwell, 1946.
A biography of William III's postmaster-general.

Baker, Collins. " 'Where once stood their plain homely dwelling'." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 80-93.
This pleasant essay calls attention to the remarkable advancement of English art during the eighteenth century. It contrasts the plain, homely craftsmanship of the early Virtuosi with the cosmopolitan accomplishment of the artists who brought the century to a close. The chief theme is that the development was not in the expected direction — history painting — because, when at last the necessary technical skill was achieved, both the spirit and the opportunity had been lost. Instead, the humble categories of "face-painting" and "landskip-painting" attained the status of major art. The emphasis is not, however, on Reynolds, Gainsborough, Turner, and Constable, but on the minor figures of the earlier generations. Mr. Collins Baker apparently knows more than has yet been put into print concerning this neglected field. His allusions to the collectors and dealers, the methods of art instruction, the contact with continental art, and the development of new media whet the desire for a more extensive treatment. — H. BUNKER WRIGHT.

Barnard, E. A. B. " 'Coming up' to Cambridge in 1780." *N&Q,* CXC (1946), 54-55.
A letter of a student telling of his journey from Skerton to Cambridge and his first arrival at the University.

Christelow, Allan. "Economic background of the Anglo-Spanish war of 1762." *JMH,* XVIII (1946), 22-36.

Connell, K. H. "The population of Ireland in the eighteenth century." *Economic history review,* XVI (1946), 111-24.

Court, W. H. B. "Industrial organization and economic progress in the eighteenth-century Midlands." *Royal Historical Society transactions,* 4th ser., XXVIII (1946), 85-99.

Adventures at sea of Edward Coxere. Edited by E. H. W. Meyerstein. Oxford University Press, 1945.
Coxere's account of his life at sea from c.1648 to 1681. Rev. in *Mariner's mirror,* XXII, 128.

Curtis, Edith Roelker. *Lady Sarah Lennox, an irrepressible Stuart, 1745-1826.* New York: Putnam, 1946. Pp. viii + 346.
A biography.

Dilke, O. A. W. "The English literature of exploration in the eighteenth century." *Mariner's mirror,* XXXII (1946), 218-37.

Fink, Zera S. *The classical republicans: an essay in the recovery of thought in seventeenth century England.* (Northwestern University studies in the humanities, No. IX.) Evanston: Northwestern University, 1945. Pp. xi + 225. Cf. *PQ,* XXV, 133-34.
Rev. by Wilbur C. Abbott in *JMH,* XVIII, 71; by Hardin Craig, Jr., in *AHR,* LI, 296-97; by William Haller in *MLQ,* VII, 246-47; by M. M. in *Queen's quarterly,* LIII, 106-7; by Margaret Spahr in *American political science review,* XL, 173-74; by David Harris Willson in *South Atlantic quarterly,* XLV, 119-20; in *TLS,* Feb. 16, p. 80.

George, M. D. "Pictorial propaganda, 1793-1815: Gillray and Canning." *History,* XXXI (1946), 9-25.

Gipson, Lawrence Henry. "British diplomacy in the light of Anglo-Spanish New World issues, 1750-1757." *AHR,* LI (1946), 627-48.

Gipson, Lawrence Henry. *The British empire before the American Revolution,* Vol. VI: *The great war for the empire: the years of defeat, 1754-57.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1946.
Rev. by Stanley Pargellis in *Yale review,* XXXVI, 186-88.

Henderson, Alfred James. *London and the national government, 1721-1742: a study of City politics and the Walpole administration.* Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, 1945. Pp. x + 242.
Rev. by Stetson Conn in *JMH,* XVIII, 168-69; by Charles B. Ready in *AHR,* LI, 298.
Mr. Henderson very ably brings under scrutiny the fascinating and complex relationships between the City and the Walpole Cabinet. In so doing he supplements primarily the studies of scholars chiefly concerned with the political aspects of the Walpole administration, as Basil Williams and William Thomas Laprade; but he also adds to our knowledge of the literary Opposition to Walpole as it has been presented, for example, by Mr. C. B. Realey.
London as a political phenomenon — this is the focus of attention; and we observe the obvious, that the familiar noisy clashes of whigs and tories, struggling parliamentary groups, mercantile interests, guild elections, and Jacobite intrigue are pretty much the political essence of the City scene as they are of the national scene. Since the literature of the first half of the eighteenth century is so often susceptible to interpretation in terms of the political and economic background, any literary scholar is likely to find something in Mr. Henderson's study that adds to an understanding of literary documents, particularly of their origins. A striking example is concerned with Defoe's part in creating a favorable public opinion for the Quarantine Act of 1721, which was designed to prevent the plague then raging in France from spreading to England. When the forty-day quarantine of incoming ships proved detrimental to commercial interests in the City, they agitated against the Act. In defence of the Government Defoe wrote articles in the *Daily post* and *Applebee's weekly journal,* depicting the horrors of the plague and the imperative necessity to accept strong measures against its spread to England — and it was these articles that culminated in the *Journal of the plague year,* which, from one vantage at least, may be viewed as a piece of propaganda for the Walpole cabinet.

Among the other matters Mr. Henderson touches on are the Atterbury "plot," which Swift brought into *Gulliver's travels*; the War of Jenkins' Ear, associated with Smollett; and the activities of the *Craftsman* group — all amply treated, of course, by other scholars but not precisely from the same angle: for their impact on the relationship between the City and the Government. Of less obvious bearing on literature, though still valuable for an understanding of the period, is something that emerges sharply from Mr. Henderson's study — the means by which public opinion was created, moulded, and made to function effectively in both local and national issues. Two revealing instances are found in the proposal for a new bridge at Westminster in 1722 and in Walpole's "monstrous Project," the excise bill of 1733, both defeated as a result of powerful pressure exerted by propertied and mercantile interest who knew the value of public opinion and the trick of producing it.

If anyone still believes that Walpole was the scoundrel imaged forth in the writings of the Opposition or, contrariwise, the saviour of the nation depicted by those political historians in the tradition of Walpole's great apologist, William Coxe, Mr. Henderson's book will help to resolve the differences in the two extremist views. Certainly a reader of eighteenth-century literature can easily develop an anti-Walpole bias. Such Opposition writers as Swift, Gay, Pope, and Fielding are propagandists of perpetual potency, whereas the ministerial writers, for the most part men of little stature, had difficulty in making themselves heard even in their own day under favorable circumstances. But recent scholarship has done justice to Walpole, though apparently there was much less enthusiasm at his accession to power than his apologists have suggested. Lord Oxford's statement — that "removing Sunderland to take in Walpole was like a man's putting off one dirty shirt to put on another dirty shirt" — may have embodied contemporary opinion fairly well. Even the king thought the remark amusing.— LOUIS A. LANDA.

Horn, D. B. *British public opinion and the first partition of Poland.* Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1945. Pp. 98.
Rev. by Margaret Maddox in *JMH*, XVIII, 281-82.

Humphreys, A. R. "The 'rights of woman' in the Age of Reason." *MLR*, XLI (1946), 256-69.

Keeton, G. W. "English gentlemen of the eighteenth century." *Fortnightly*, CLXVI (1946), 128-34.

Maxwell, Constantia. *A history of Trinity College, Dublin, 1591-1892.* With a forward by G. M. Trevelyan. Dublin: Dublin University Press, 1946. Pp. 299.
Rev. in *N&Q*, CXCI, 110; in *TLS*, July 20, p. 338.

Miller, E. Arnold. "Some arguments used by English pamphleteers, 1697-1700, concerning a standing army." *JMH*, XVIII (1946), 306-13.

Moloney, Seán. "The Irish parliament and the affair of Wood's halfpence." *Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences*, No. 34.

Mullett, Charles F. "A case of allegiance: William Sherlock and the Revolution of 1688." *HLQ*, X (1946), 83-103.

Mullett, Charles F. *Public baths and health in England, 16th-18th centuries.* (Supplements to the *Bulletin of the history of medicine*, No. 5.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1946. Pp. 85.
Rev. in *AHR*, LII, 171-72.

Notestein, Wallace. *The Scot in history.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1946. Pp. 371.

Petrie, Sir Charles. *Diplomatic history, 1713-1933.* London: Hollis and Carter, 1946. Pp. 384.
Rev. in *TLS,* June 8, p. 267.

Recording Britain, Vol. I: *London and Middlesex, Surrey, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire.* Oxford University Press in association with the Pilgrim Trust; London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1946. Pp. xi + 223.
A handsomely illustrated volume. The notes contain much of interest for the eighteenth-century scholar.

Reid, David S. "An analysis of British parliamentary opinion on American affairs at the close of the War of Independence." *JMH,* XVIII (1946), 202-21.

Russ, E. A. "Ralph Allen of Bath." *N&Q,* CXCI (1946), 127-29.

Sensabaugh, George F. "Milton in the Revolution Settlement." *HLQ,* IX (1946), 175-208.
The impact of Milton's doctrines of government on the Williamites and the Jacobites.

Sharpe, France R. *The registers of estates of Lancashire Papists, 1717-1788,* Vol. I: *1717.* The Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1946. Pp. 296.

Sherwin, Oscar. "Crime and punishment in England of the eighteenth century." *American journal of economics and sociology,* V (1946), 169-99.

Stuart, Dorothy Margaret. *The English Abigail.* London: Macmillan, 1946. Pp. 221.
Rev. in *TLS,* Sept. 28, p. 463. The English maid-servant. In part concerned with the eighteenth century.

Summerson, John. *Georgian London.* New York: Scribner's, 1946. Pp. xi + 315.

Weinstock, Herbert. *Handel.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1946. Pp. xvi + 326.
Rev. very unfavorably by J. M. Coopersmith in *Music Library Association notes,* IV, 85-89.

Willan, T. S. "Some Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire wage rates, 1697-1730." *EHR,* LXI (1946), 244-49.

III. PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

Bryson, Gladys. *Man and society: the Scottish inquiry of the eighteenth century.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1945. Pp. xi + 287. Cf. *PQ,* XXV, 136-42.
Rev. by John H. Hallowell in *American political science review,* XL, 171-72; by C. A. Moore in *MLQ,* VII, 361-62; by M. F. A. Montagu in *Isis,* XXXVI, 190-91; by H. W. S. in *Journal of philosophy,* XLIII, 361-63.

Cairnes, William T. "John Newton: a vindication." *The religion of Dr. Johnson and other essays* (London: Oxford University Press, 1946), pp. 24-57.

Cairnes, William T. "Jupiter Carlyle and the Scottish moderates." *The religion of Dr. Johnson and other essays* (London: Oxford University Press, 1946), pp. 81-136.

Coleman, A. M. "The Bampton Lectures." *N&Q*, CXC (1946), 250-51.

Lists the lecturers from 1780 to 1940. Cf. A. M. Coleman, *ibid.*, CXCI, 20; F. H. Amphlett Micklewright, *ibid.*, pp. 35-36; A. M. Coleman, *ibid.*, p. 174.

Dick, Hugh G. "Students of physics and astrology: a survey of astrological medicine in the age of science." *Journal of the history of medicine and allied sciences*, I (1946), 300-315, 419-33.

Gunther, R. T. *The life and work of Robert Hooke*, Part V: *Micrographia*. (Early science in Oxford, Vol. XIII.) Oxford: Printed for the subscribers by the Oxford University Press, 1945.

Howell, A. C. "*Res et verba*: words and things." *ELH*, XIII (1946), 131-42.

Attempts to "trace briefly through the seventeenth century the use of this combination of words and the idea represented by it."

McCulloch, Samuel Clyde. "Dr. Thomas Bray's final years at Aldgate, 1706-1730." *Historical magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, XIV (1945), 322-36.

Micklewright, F. H. Amphlett. "The place of Presbyterians in the 1798 rebellion in Ireland." *N&Q*, CXCI (1946), 2-7, 27-31, 57-60.

Montagu, M. F. Ashley. "Tysoniana." *Isis*, XXXVI (1946), 105-8.

Material supplementary to Montagu's *Edward Tyson* (1943).

Morgan, Ivronwy. *The nonconformity of Richard Baxter*. London: Epworth Press, 1946.

Smyth, Charles. "Archbishop Herring and the '45." *Church quarterly review*, CXLII (1946), 30-47.

Warner, James H. " 'The macaroni parson'." *Queen's quarterly*, LIII (1946), 41-53.

A biographical account of the Rev. William Dodd.

IV. LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Aronson, A. "The anatomy of taste: a note of eighteenth-century periodical literature." *MLN*, LXI (1946), 228-36.

Bate, Walter Jackson. *From classic to romantic: premises of taste in eighteenth-century England*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1946. Pp. vii + 197.

The Lowell Lectures for 1945 make up this volume, in which Mr. Bate traces the disintegration of such concepts as general nature and decorum and the emergence of "romantic" individualism and subjectivism in the eighteenth century. He seeks the premises of taste in psychological and aesthetic theory, and is in agreement with most scholars in regarding empiricism, associationism, and the cult of feeling as forces that led to the rise of romantic taste and romantic art in the late eighteenth century. Mr. Bate has read widely in the criticism and aesthetics of the century, and all the familiar names and ideas appear in his book.

The chapter headings indicate the development of the thesis: I. The classic and neo-classic premises; II. Neo-classic developments and reactions; III. Johnson and Reynolds: the premise of general nature; IV. The growth of individualism: the premise of association of ideas; V. The growth of individualism: the premise of feeling; VI. The English romantic compromise. The treatment of such complex topics in six lectures made it necessary that the lecturer should condense and generalize, and it would be unreasonable to quarrel with

Mr. Bate for submitting to this necessity. As a matter of fact, such a book as this is often very useful to students who approach a difficult field for the first time and who need a Baedeker to point out the landmarks.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Bate has written these lectures in an academic jargon and a needlessly obscure manner that make reading them a burdensome task, especially since the effort required to unravel his tangled syntax and to translate his vocabulary into something resembling normal English is not often rewarded by the discovery of new truth. For example: "From the universal character of its ethical standpoint, classicism draws a marked distinction between centrality and diversity, between man's unified, rational grasp of his ideal nature, and his peripheral and independent development, as a particular, of the impulses and reactions which comprise what is occasionally called his personality" (p. 11). It is scarcely quibbling if an irritated reader should ask how any sort of distinction can be drawn from a universal character; why such a cliché as "marked distinction" is required to separate such already distinct concepts as "centrality" and "diversity," or, for that matter, "rational grasp" and "independent development"; what the word *occasionally* is doing in the sentence at all; and why one should accept without protest such a shapeless sentence and such flaccid language from a teacher of English. One might explain the curious syntax of the following as being due to bad proof-reading: ". . . there is much that fails to attain and indeed obstruct what, — a man should be" (p. 12). But two pages later one meets the following: "In Aristotelian and indeed most classical use of the term . . ." (p. 14).

To write like this is to use English as a dead language. After reading whole pages written in this manner, one comes with relief upon quotations from the eighteenth century: they have the cool clarity of oases in the midst of desert sands. The least skilful writer quoted knew how to shape a sentence firmly, was sensitive to the meaning of words, had a respect for idiom and syntax, and could make generalizations without vagueness. It is a pity that so much learning as Mr. Bate has should be obscured by loose syntax and imprecise and pretentious language, and that a modest and otherwise useful book should confront the willing reader with almost insuperable obstacles.

The book contains no bibliography, and the index refers only to proper names. — SAMUEL HOLT MONK.

Bentley, Gerald Eades. *Shakespeare and Jonson: their reputations in the seventeenth century compared.* 2 vols. Chicago: University of Chicago Press [1945]. Cf. *PQ*, XXV, 143.

Rev. by T. W. Baldwin in *JEGP*, XLV, 232-34; by C. J. Sisson in *MLR*, XLI, 73-74.

Christensen, Francis. "John Wilkins and the Royal Society reform of prose style." *MLQ*, VII (1946), 179-87, 279-90.

Clarke, M. L. *Greek studies in England, 1700-1830.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1945. Pp. 255.

Rev. in *Durham University Journal*, XXXVIII, 102-3.

Craigie, William A. *The critique of pure English from Caxton to Smollett.* (S. P. E. tract, No. LXV.) Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Cumberlege, 1946. Pp. 171.

Dawson, Giles E. "The copyright of Shakespeare's dramatic works." *Studies in honor of A. H. R. Fairchild* (University of Missouri studies, Vol. XXI, No. 1, 1946), pp. 9-35.

In part on the eighteenth century.

Hughes, Leo, and Scouten, Arthur H. "Some theatrical adaptations of a picaresque tale." *Studies in English, Department of*

English, The University of Texas, 1945-1946 (Austin, 1946), pp. 98-114.

Jones, Claude E. "Contributors to 'The critical review,' 1756-1785." *MLN*, LXI (1946), 433-41.

Lists and discusses known and supposed contributions. The discussion of Goldsmith is inaccurate in some of its details, and the list for him is less complete than the one in *CBEL* (II, 638-39). See also under Goldsmith in the present bibliography.

Judson, Alexander C. "The seventeenth-century lives of Edmund Spenser." *HLQ*, X (1946), 35-48.

A portion of the article is concerned with the period after 1660.

Krapp, Robert M. "Class analysis of a literary controversy: wit and sense in seventeenth century English literature." *Science & society*, X (1946), 80-92.

"A letter to A. H. Esq; concerning the stage" (1698) and "The occasional paper": No. IX (1698). With an introduction by H. T. Swedenberg, Jr. (Ser. III: Essays on the stage, No. 1.) Augustan Reprint Society, Sept. 1946.

McCullough, Bruce. *Representative English novelists: Defoe to Conrad.* New York and London: Harper, 1946. Pp. ix + 359.

Mandach, André de. *Molière et la comédie de moeurs en Angleterre (1660-68): essai de littérature comparée.* Neuchâtel: A la Baconnière, 1946. Pp. 128.

Rev. by V. de S. Pinto in *MLR*, XLI, 434-35; in *N&Q*, CXC, 197-98; in *TLS*, April 20, p. 187.

Mignon, Elizabeth. *Crabbed age and youth: the old men and women in the Restoration comedy of manners.* Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, 1946. Pp. 184.

Miles, Josephine. *Major adjectives in English poetry from Wyatt to Auden.* (University of California publications in English, Vol. XII, No. 3.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1946. Pp. 305-426.

Morgan, F. C. *A Hereford bookseller's catalogue of 1695.* Reprinted from the Woolhope Club Transactions. Hereford: Printed by the author, 1946. Pp. 15.

Throws light on the reading taste of the provinces.

Morgan, Penelope E. "A few notes on the production of children's books to 1860." *N&Q*, CXC (1946), 92-96, 113-15.

Some material on the eighteenth century.

Patrick, J. Max. "*The free state of Noland*, a neglected Utopia from the age of Queen Anne." *PQ*, XXV (1946), 79-88.

Perkinson, Richard H. "The epic in five acts." *SP*, XLIII (1946), 465-81.

Reade, Aleyn Lyell. "The Seatonian Prize at Cambridge." *N&Q*, CXC (1946), 68-69.

On the poetry prize instituted in 1738 and its relation to competitions in the *Gentleman's magazine.*

Rowse, A. L. *The English spirit: essays in history and literature.* London: Macmillan, 1944. Pp. x + 275.

In addition to the papers on Swift and Horace Walpole listed separately, this collection contains the following essays: "Clarendon's *Life*" (pp. 169-

75), "Sarah Churchill in old age" (pp. 193-201), "The letters of Junius" (pp. 208-13). Rev. by Leland H. Carlson in *AHR*, LI, 366-67.

Saintsbury, George. *The peace of the Augustans: a survey of eighteenth-century literature as a place of rest and refreshment.* With an Introduction by Sir Herbert Grierson. (World's Classics, No. 506.) Oxford University Press; London: Cumberlege, 1946.

A reprint of Saintsbury's work, first published in 1916.

Secord, A. W. "Our indispensable eighteenth century." *JEGP*, XLV (1946), 153-63.

Mainly a review-article on *Studies in English, Department of English, The University of Texas, 1944.*

Sheldon, Esther K. "Pronouncing systems in eighteenth-century dictionaries." *Language*, XXII (1946), 27-41.

Spink, J. S. "The teaching of French pronunciation in England in the eighteenth century, with particular reference to the diphthong *oi*." *MLR*, XLI (1946), 155-63.

Starnes, De Witt T., and Noyes, Gertrude E. *The English dictionary from Cawdrey to Johnson, 1604-1755.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1946. Pp. x + 299.

Rev. by Douglas Bush in *AHR*, LII, 172.

This is a competent book on an eminently worthwhile subject which for a long time has been in need of just such treatment as it has now received. It is remarkable how little information even well educated people usually have about dictionaries. This work should do something at least to encourage enlightenment on this too much neglected subject.

At the beginning of the book there are sixteen pages of photostatic reproductions of title pages and other interesting portions of dictionaries from Cawdrey to Johnson. These reproductions are full of interest. For example, those from Cawdrey's dictionary show that as early as 1604 he undertook to give some information about the sources of the words in his dictionary by "noting" with a *g* "such words as are deriued & drawne frō the Greek." A special symbol was used before those from French, and "such words as are deriued from the latin haue no marke at all." Thomas Blount fifty years later is properly credited by the authors with being the first English lexicographer to attempt etymologies, but undoubtedly Cawdrey groped in the same direction.

Following the photostats is chapter I on "The medieval and renaissance heritage of the English dictionary." With this chapter as an introduction the authors proceed to devote a chapter to each of the score of dictionaries and their authors that appeared from 1604 to 1755.

These chapters naturally vary considerably in length and interest, but they are all well and informatively written. Pertinent and available facts are given about each lexicographer involved, and such a discussion of his work is supplied as enables the reader to form some estimate of what it owed to its predecessors and what original contribution, if any, it made to lexicographic progress.

One of the most interesting chapters is that devoted to John Wesley and his little dictionary of 1753. In this chapter there is given briefly an account of how zealously Wesley labored in behalf of the education of his followers. This dictionary was compiled, as a matter of fact, to aid in their comprehension of his fifty-volume *Christian library*. On the title page he commended the results of his lexicographical activities thus: "N.B. The Author assures you, he thinks this is the best *English* Dictionary in the World."

The volume concludes with appendices devoted to a discussion of medieval

and renaissance vocabularies, an account of the development of cant dictionaries 1566-1785, and a bibliography and census of dictionaries in American libraries.

The book is well provided with notes and an index, and its physical make-up is entirely creditable to the University of North Carolina Press. — M. M. MATHEWS.

Suckling, Norman. "A further contribution to the classic-romantic debate." *Durham University journal,* XXXIX (1946), 20-26.

A discussion taking its starting point from Barzun's *Romanticism and the modern ego* (1943).

Sutherland, James. "Some aspects of eighteenth-century prose." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 94-110.

This is an excellent, gracefully written, perceptive and instructive essay focussed on the mid-eighteenth-century shift from the Addisonian conversational prose to the formality which is illustrated in its obscure beginnings by such a "fribble" as Melmoth and in its zenith gigantically by Johnson and Gibbon. One of the most original observations in the essay concerns the part played in this shift by the Scottish writers, Robertson, Blair, Mackenzie and others, who, ill at ease in the English casual idiom, rose by necessity to formality and "the general analogy of the language." Lord Auchinleck's disgusted comment on his son Jamie's pinning himself to the tail of the auld dominie Johnson is amusingly quoted to illustrate the natural idiom of the educated Scot. One might add to the thesis only the reservation that Boswell himself was a Scot who wrote an English prose so easy and so pellucid that, as another contributor to the same volume has put it, "in him we seem to see the past through no kind of medium at all, or at most through plate glass." As Mr. Sutherland's essay deals largely with causes of prose style or its models in real life, especially the relations between conversation and prose, it may be relevant to say that it raises what appears to the present reviewer a very difficult and very interesting problem about art and nature. On the one hand, there is the fact that English prose, from the time of Bacon almost continuously to Johnson, has been described in one way or another as moving toward the dynamic, the fluid, natural and conversational. Coming from a different direction to close the gap between literature and life there is such a boast as Dryden's: "Our ladies and our men now speak more wit In conversation, than those poets writ." It may be said in complete agreement with Mr. Sutherland that the passage quoted from Defoe's *Review* sounds indeed so colloquial that we can hear the coffee-house harranguer pausing to gulp in his breath, that the lively account of Mrs. Mountfort by Cibber in his *Apology* sounds like the dialogue that Cibber had written and heard in comedies, that the facetious letter of Gray to Walpole is a wonderfully nimble and apparently unpremeditated sprint of whimsy. On the other hand, there is the fact that literature commonly gives us something other than, and in a sense better than, life. If an appeal to a charming piece of fantasy is admissible, we may recall a scene in the *Orlando* of Virginia Woolf. The guests at Lady R.'s brilliant and delightful assembly talked of the gout leaving a right leg and going to the left, of a stay with a friend in Yorkshire — when the door opened and a little gentleman entered. A curiously disagreeable sensation spread over the company. After a silence, the little gentleman opened his mouth, but what he said is not quoted, for, says a footnote, it may be found in his published works. "'Mr. Pope,' said old Lady R. in a voice trembling with sarcastic fury, 'you are pleased to be witty.'" And that was the end of the party. The premises for this passage were no doubt found less in any kind of historical document than in the author's own immediate intuition of social and literary human nature — and are none the less valuable for that. Our opinion upon such historical matters

will always be based in part upon the analogy of our own experience. A literary prose which is superior enough to conversation to be worth printing, if it sounds like conversation, sounds so, one may suspect, only in a subtle and artful way which deviates from average real conversation as far as do the sermons of South or the essays of Johnson, and which, if one may in part subscribe to the paradox of Wilde in his "Decay of lying," has been rather a model for nature than an imitation. The best conversational models at that time, we are told by Mr. Sutherland, were an Atterbury or a Chesterfield. But to be a model is to be superior, and to that extent an artist. Nor is what they said recorded, but what they wrote. Almost any student of the eighteenth century has at some time found it convenient to speak of the Addisonian conversational prose. The precise import of the usage, however, would seem to be still a matter for some analysis — a matter engagingly set before us in Mr. Sutherland's essay.— W. K. WIMSATT, JR.

Tarr, Sister Mary Muriel. *Catholicism in Gothic fiction: a study of the nature and function of Catholic materials in Gothic fiction in England (1762-1820).* Washington: Catholic University Press, 1946. Pp. vii + 141.

Van Lennep, William. "The Smock Alley players of Dublin." *ELH,* XIII (1946), 216-22.

New information concerning the later seventeenth century.

Watson, Melvin R. "The *Spectator* tradition and the development of the familiar essay." *ELH,* XIII (1946), 189-215.

Weisinger, Herbert. "The study of the revival of learning in England from Bacon to Hallam." *PQ,* XXV (1946), 221-47.

Wellek, René. "The concept of baroque in literary scholarship." *Journal of aesthetics and art criticism,* V (1946), 77-109.

Wolf, Edward C. *Rowlandson and his illustrations of eighteenth century English literature.* Copenhagen: Munksgaard; London: Cumberlege, 1945. Pp. 205.

Zimansky, Curt A. "Chaucer and the School of Provence: a problem in eighteenth century literary history." *PQ,* XXV (1946), 321-42.

V. INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

Joseph Addison

(See *Sir Richard Blackmore.*)

Jane Austen

Chapman, R. W. "Sense and sensibility." Corr. in *TLS,* July 6, 1946, p. 319.

Greenwood, Elsie. "Lovers' vows at Mansfield Park." *National review,* CXXVII (1946), 72-76.

James Beattie

Walker, Ralph S. (ed.). *James Beattie's London diary, 1773.* (Aberdeen University studies, No. 122.) Aberdeen: University Press, 1946.

Aphra Behn

Hill, Rowland M. "Aphra Behn's use of setting." *MLQ,* VII (1946), 189-203.

A "study of her technique in the use of realistic locale."

Jeremy Bentham

Bentham, Jeremy. *The limits of jurisprudence defined, being Part Two of "An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation."* Now first printed from the author's manuscript, with an introduction by Charles Warren Everett. New York: Columbia University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 1945. Pp. 358.

Rev. by E. T. Mitchell in *Southwestern social science quarterly*, XXVI, 355-57; by Hans J. Morgenthau in *JMH*, XVIII, 77-78.

Muirhead, Arnold. "A Jeremy Bentham collection." *Library*, 5th ser., I (1946), 6-27.

Stark, W. "Jeremy Bentham as an economist: II. Bentham's influence." *Economic journal*, LVI (1946), 583-608.

A sequel to the author's study of Bentham's economic thought in the same journal for April, 1941.

Richard Bentley

(See *William King.*)

George Berkeley

Rome, Sydney C. "Berkeley's conceptualism." *Philosophical review*, LV (1946), 680-86.

Thomas Betterton

(See also *William Congreve.*)

Ward, Charles E. "*The tempest*: a Restoration opera problem." *ELH*, XIII (1946), 119-30.

Argues that Betterton, not Shadwell, was responsible for the operatic version.

Sir Richard Blackmore

Sir Richard Blackmore's "Essay upon wit" (1716) and Joseph Addison's "Freeholder," No. 45 (1716). With an introduction by Richard C. Boys. (Ser. I: Essays on wit, No. 1.) Augustan Reprint Society, May, 1946.

William Blake

Casier, Esther. "William Blake: a study in religious sublimation." *Catholic world*, CLXII (1946), 518-25.

Collins Baker, C. H. "Recent acquisitions in art." *HLQ*, X (1946), 105-18.

Concerned with Blake's designs for Blair's *The grave*, a portrait of Blake by Thomas Phillips, and with Gainsborough.

Mabbott, Thomas Ollive. "William Blake's 'Allamanda'." *N&Q*, CXC (1946), 16, 86.

Meyerstein, E. H. W. "'A true maid' and 'The sick rose'." *TLS*, June 22, 1946, p. 295.

A possible source for Blake's poem.

Oppenheimer, Jane M. "A note on William Blake and John Hunter." *Journal of the history of medicine and allied sciences*, I (1946), 41-45.

Schorer, Mark. "Blake as a religious poet." *Sewanee review*, LIV (1946), 439-48.

Schorer, Mark. *William Blake: the politics of vision.* New York: Holt, 1946. Pp. 524.
Rev. by W. Sypher in *Nation,* CLXIII, 382-83; by William C. DeVane in *Yale review,* XXXVI (1947), 547-49.

James Boswell

(See also *Samuel Johnson.*)

Abbott, Claude Coleer. *Boswell.* (The Robert Spence Watson Memorial Lecture for 1945-46.) Newcastle upon Tyne: Literary and Philosophical Society, 1946. Pp. 24.

Chapman, R. W. "Boswell's editors." Corr. in *TLS,* Sept. 14, 1946, p. 439.
Concerning a letter of Johnson to Langton in the *Life.*

Pottle, Frederick A. "The life of Boswell." *Yale review,* XXXV (1946), 445-60.

Tucker, William J. "Prince of biographers." *Catholic world,* CLXIII (1946), 218-24.

Wyndham Lewis, D. B. *The hooded hawk, or the case of Mr. Boswell.* London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1946.
Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 4, 1947, p. 6.

Robert Boyle

Fisher, Mitchell Salem. *Robert Boyle, devout naturalist: a study in science and religion in the seventeenth century.* Philadelphia: Oshiver Studio Press, 1945. Pp. 184.
Rev. by George Kimball Plochmann in *Ethics,* LVI, 323-24; by Philip P. Wiener in *Journal of philosophy,* XLIII, 558-60.

More, Louis Trenchard. *The life and works of the Honourable Robert Boyle.* London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1944. Pp. xii + 313. Cf. *PQ,* XXIV, 137-38; XXV, 148.
Rev. by G. N. Clark in *EHR,* LXI, 106-8.

Edmund Burke

Barker, Ernest. *Essays on government.* Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1945. Pp. vii + 269.
Contains the following pieces among others: "Burke and his Bristol constituency," "Burke on the French Revolution," and "Blackstone on the British constitution."

Cone, Carl. "Pamphlet replies to Burke's *Reflections.*" *Southwestern social science quarterly,* XXVI (1945), 22-34.

Somerset, H. V. F. "Edmund Burke as a letter writer." *Nineteenth century,* CXL (1946), 94-97.

Fanny Burney

Coolidge, Theresa. "Family concerns of Fanny Burney." *More books,* XXI (1946), 83-86.

Robert Burns

"Burns and his people." *TLS,* July 20, 1946, p. 342.

"The Frank Hogan sale." *TLS,* Mar. 2, 1946, p. 108.
A letter from the Parke-Bernet Galleries raising some bibliographical points relative particularly to Burns.

Samuel Butler

Allen, Don C. "Donne, Butler, and ?" *MLN,* LXI (1946), 65.

Bentley, Norma E. "In defense of Butler." *MLN,* LXI (1946), 359-60.

An answer to the preceding article.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield

Neumánn, J. H. "Chesterfield and the standard of usage in English." *MLQ,* VII (1946), 463-75.

Charles Churchill

Weatherly, Edward H. "Churchill's literary indebtedness to Pope." *SP,* XLIII (1946), 59-69.

Maintains that "the most important single literary influence on Churchill's poetic career" may have been the work of Pope.

Weatherly, Edward H. "The personal and literary relations of Charles Churchill and David Garrick." *Studies in honor of A. H. R. Fairchild,* edited by Charles T. Prouty (University of Missouri studies, Vol. XXI, No. 1, 1946), pp. 153-60.

Colley Cibber

Wood, Frederick T. "A letter of Colley Cibber." *N&Q,* CXCI (1946), 15.

Prints the text of a letter of c. 1730 to his daughter Charlotte.

Samuel Cobb

Cobb, Samuel. *"Discourse on criticism" and "Of poetry" from "Poems on several occasions" (1707).* With an introduction by Louis I. Bredvold. (Ser. II: Essays on poetry and language, No. 1.) Augustan Reprint Society, July, 1946.

William Collins

Tompkins, J. M. S. " 'In yonder grave a Druid lies'." *RES,* XXII (1946), 1-16.

This well conceived and excellently written article turns on what may seem to be a small point, Collins's use of the word 'Druid' in the first line of his *Ode occasion'd by the death of Mr. Thomson.* It is clear that the eighteenth-century associations of the word made it appropriate, despite the objections of Mrs. Barbauld and Professor Garrod. The Miltonic identification of Druid with bard and the association with a natural setting were taken up by the Wartons and then by Collins in the 1740's. Thomson's most important reference to the Druids is in a somewhat different vein:

> Bold were those Britons, who, the careless Sons
> Of Nature, roam'd the Forest-Bounds, at once,
> Their verdant City, high-embowering Fane,
> And the gay Circle of their woodland Wars:
> For by the *Druid* taught, that Death but shifts
> The vital Scene, they that prime Fear despis'd;
> And, prone to rush on Steel, disdain'd to spare
> An ill-sav'd Life that must again return. [*Liberty,* IV, 626-33]

To Miss Tompkins's interpretation I would add that Thomson's cult of political liberty here leads him to emphasize heroic valor rather than primeval wisdom and communion with nature. In Tindal's translation of Rapin's

History of England ([2nd ed.; London, 1732], I, v) and in Temple's essay *Of heroic virtue* Thomson found the lines from Lucan which he adapts and verbally echoes. Rowe's version runs in part:

> Thrice happy they beneath their Northern Skies,
> Who that worst Fear, the fear of Death, despise:
> Hence they no Cares for this frail Being feel,
> But rush undaunted on the pointed Steel;
> Provoke approaching Fate, and bravely scorn
> To spare that Life which must so soon return [*Pharsalia*,I,806-11].

We thus get a Celtic counterpart of the famous Scandinavian theme of the contempt of death, and Celtic liberty as a counterpart of Gothic liberty (see Samuel Kliger, "The Goths in England," *MP*, XLIII [1945], 107-17, especially 116-17). It is hard to be precise about these matters, but evidently Thomson is less inclined than the Wartons to dwell on the bardic or druidic theme in a mood of romantic antiquarianism; it is stretching the term somewhat to call *The seasons* "druidical," as Miss Tompkins does, though she has a sensitive appreciation of Thomson's basic attitudes. She points out Collins's use of the subject in his *Ode to liberty*, where consorted Druids sing before British chiefs in a shrine which has been transported from an ancient British wood to some realm beyond the skies. This is a more thorough blending of the political theme of Thomson with the bardic theme. Miss Tompkins finds no precedent for Collins's temple; I would suggest tentatively that William King's *Templum libertatis* (1742) may have helped to give Collins the image.

This interesting study may remind us that the whole subject of the eighteenth-century attitude toward British antiquity needs reëxamination. — ALAN D. MCKILLOP.

George Colman the Younger

Bagster-Collins, Jeremy F. *George Colman the Younger, 1762-1836.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1946. Pp. vi + 367.

Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 30, p. 593.

The life of the younger Colman was, as this "first full biography" suggests, very much that of a familiar type of eighteenth-century comic hero. He came into the world equipped with a Stern Parent, a successful man of the theater who had determined that his son should not follow the glamorous path. But the restrictions and stratagems of the Stern Parent could never for long prevent Nature from asserting herself, and the younger Colman was soon deep in the bohemian theatrical life of the day. Following the pattern, he became involved in an ill-considered marriage, from which he sought relief in the arms of the leading lady of his company. A succession of farces, melodramas, and sentimental comedies flowed from his pen — but only when impelled by necessity (his mistress used to lock him in his room until the required work was completed) and when well-lubricated with gin-and-water. Beneath his rakish exterior, however, there was the expected heart of gold. When his father was forced to retire from management of the Haymarket, young George took over efficiently and with brilliant success. Reasoning upon his unfortunate marriage, he was able to moralize it: "I scarcely ever heard of a matrimonial scheme, begun so early as mine, and clandestinely, which terminated well." And at the end of his life, when he had been appointed Examiner of Plays, he became so appallingly moral that even the reformed rakes of Richard Cumberland might have thought twice about their course with him as a model.

Of Colman's plays perhaps the less said the better; he was one of that crew of "rude mechanicals" who were busily leading the English drama to such depths of sentimentality, slapstick, and violence that Sheridan, in comparison, has become one of the masterspirits of comedy. Colman's most original contributions to the theater were his eccentrics: Pangloss, Trudge, Daggerwood, Ollapod, though the genealogy of each is not difficult to trace, and each

was carefully designed to profit from the mimical or face-making abilities of that group of fine low-comedians who must have done much to make the late eighteenth-century theater bearable for its audiences. Colman's more lasting contribution was designed directly for those audiences. This was that monstrous melange of history, music, sensation, and sentimentality which was later to turn into full-fledged melodrama. Mr. Bagster-Collins discusses the history of melodrama at some length. His definition of the elements is inclusive: "a main plot composed of serious incidents capable of arousing 'pity and terror' . . . suspense arising from the possibility of disaster . . . inevitable emphasis on situation rather than on character; the introduction of low comedy relief . . . the employment of every opportunity for spectacle . . . and embellishment with music both vocal and instrumental." All that was lacking, actually, which was to play an important part in the masterworks of Boucicault and Dibdin Pitt was the "descriptive" music. The pasteboard characterization, stage mechanics, pantomime, and an obviously moral conclusion are all accounted for. The early history (and indeed the later) of melodrama is a matter which deserves much further and detailed investigation. It seems likely that such investigation might prove that the form was as natively English as domestic tragedy, and not really dependent upon the impetus of Holcroft's unfortunate translation from Pixérécourt.

If Colman was a good Peter Quince, getting up plays for occasions, he has found a good Snug in Mr. Bagster-Collins. The present study is an excellent job of collecting widely scattered material and putting it together in digestible form. The author has done an inestimable service for future students in providing plot summaries of Colman's plays, thus eliminating the necessity of ever looking at them again. He is less concerned with his subject's managerial practices, which suggests again how badly needed is a series of studies of the directors of the English theater from Henslow onwards: in their decisions, their omissions and commissions is much of the cultural history of the times epitomized. With Mr. Nicoll's inestimable handlists now completed there can be small excuse for further delay in tackling this important subject. — ALAN S. DOWNER.

William Congreve

Howarth, R. G. "Congreve's first play: addendum." *PMLA,* LXI (1946), 596-97.

On the date of *The old bachelor.*

Smith, John Harrington. "Thomas Corneille to Betterton to Congreve." *JEGP,* XLV (1946), 209-13.

Concerned with the influence of Corneille's *Le Baron d'Albikrac* on Betterton's *The amorous widow* and of the latter on *The way of the world.*

William Cowper

Myers, Robert Manson. "Fifty sermons on Handel's *Messiah.*" *Harvard theological review,* XXXIX (1946), 217-41.

Concerned with the sermons of the Reverend John Newton on the *Messiah* and with Cowper's strictures on the Handel Festival of 1784.

Thomas Day

Leary, Lewis. "Thomas Day on American poetry, 1786." *MLN,* LXI (1946), 464-66.

Daniel Defoe

Dobrée, Bonamy. "Daniel Defoe." *Neophilologus,* XXX (1946), 97-106.

A lecture delivered at the University of Amsterdam.

Dobrée, Bonamy. *Daniel Defoe.* (Allard Pierson Stichtung

Afdeling voor Modern Literatuurwetenschap Universteit van Amsterdam, No. 20.) Gronnigen und Batavia: J. B. Wolters, 1946. Pp. 23.

Healey, George Harris (ed.). *The meditations of Daniel Defoe: now first printed.* Cummington, Mass.: Cummington Press, 1946. Pp. ix + 25.

Rev. by John Robert Moore in *JEGP*, XLV, 466-68; in *TLS*, Aug. 24, p. 404.

Through the editorial good offices of Mr. Healey, we now have in handsomely printed form seven versified "Meditacons," representing perhaps the earliest known compositions written by Defoe. In the original, they comprise the final twenty-three pages of a fat holograph, which in time passed from Defoe's hand into the possession of Dr. Duncan of Winborne-Minster, and from thence to the Huntington Library without any traceable wake. The body of the MS contains Defoe's transcripts of six sermons preached in 1681 by one John Collins, expounding *Mark*, xvi, 15-16. The MS notebook is indisputably authentic. The script can be positively identified, the poems are initialed, and the MS itself bears the signature of J. Duncan, who averred in his history of the local Winborne church that he was in possession of some original poems by Defoe, as well as of a commonplace book entitled "Historical Collections . . .," corrected for the press. This latter MS has not since reappeared.

No one will regret that Mr. Healey did not print Defoe's copious notes on Mr. Collins' exegetical fling, especially since they "throw no direct light on Defoe." Nevertheless, it is obvious that to Defoe the six sermons were so negligibly "discursive and dull" as to merit 172 pages of fair copy. Does Mr. Healey's asseveration mean also that the sermons had no impact upon the genesis of the poems? It may be worth noting, for instance, that although the text and title of the first Meditation, "Fleeing For Refuge To The hope Sett before us," is ostensibly a portion of *Hebrews*, vi, 18, the poem itself would far more appropriately serve as a descant upon *Mark*, xvi, 16, the text of Collins' last two sermons. Again, one cannot ignore the distinctly homiletical tone of the second Meditation, "Come Unto Me all ye That are Weary &ca" (cf. *Matthew*, xi, 28), in the fourth stanza of which there also occurs a close parallel to *Mark*, xvi, 16, "We Must Believe We must repent & Pray / On Pain of an Eternall Doom." This is neither direct nor biographical light upon Defoe, but it is a kind of information not entirely unworthy of the excellent Blado.

However this may be, the seven "Meditacons" themselves are our proper croft. Mr. Healey derives the date of their composition from internal evidence. The sermons bear successive dates in 1681, and to mark the omission of one of the sermons Defoe suffixed a note to a blank space dated "July 10th," explaining that he was "Absent in ye Country." The editor's plausible inference is that the notebook must have been current in 1681, and that it was therefore quite accountably used to preserve the several poems written in that year or slightly later. But without evidence somewhat less presumptive, the possibility that the poems were written and copied at some later date must be borne in mind. The uniformity of the handwriting is perhaps little to the point because, even according to Mr. Healey, Defoe's script was remarkably clean and legible throughout his whole life. Moreover, it has been hinted (*TLS*, August 24, 1946) that the elevation of the Duke of Marlborough to the position of Captain-General in 1702 may have suggested Defoe's characterization of the Will, in "The Seige Raised," as "Captain-Generall of ye Mind." Likewise, there appears in the poem "of Hapyness Consisting in a Contented Mind," the phrase "Subject to Error, by False Lights Betraid." Could this have been prompted by the "erring judgments" and "false lights" of the autobiographical passage in Dryden's *The hind and the panther* (1687)? And curiously enough, this particular Meditation is the only one that evinces the heroic couplet throughout.

Whatever the precise chronology of the "Meditacons" may be, it is certain

that in them we have some unique examples of Defoe's *juvenilia*. They contain the lucubrations of a youthful Christian, freshly tutored in the dogma of dissent and very probably concerned with putting his soul in the proper posture for the assumption of the frock. The readily cogitable elements of his faith consist in a supreme God, an infinitely benign Christ, and a humanity laboring in the depravity of Adam. Reason and conscience, martially personified in the final Meditation, can sustain us, but only the direct intervention of divine grace to defeat the errant Will in the life of the suppliant can save him. These ideas are all explicit or implicit in the first Meditation alone, in which Defoe is himself the guilty penitent, quite verbosely but sincerely eager to attain salvation. If this simple faith was engendered and expressed during Defoe's minority, it was to last him throughout his majority, any further writings being but fumes of the essence.

Stylistically the poems are mediocre and prosaic. Whether Defoe deliberately essayed the Cowleian Pindaric, or whether he was merely unable to tailor his meaning to the neat heroic couplet, the fact remains that his main tendency was toward the decasyllabic line. He was no stickler for accurate rime and with annoying frequency relied upon a feeble assonance to complete his verse. Only one of the poems, "a Psalm of Thanksgiving and a Vow," displays a consistently regular line and stanzaic arrangement, four quatrains with alternate rime, but the piece stands unfinished and the vow unvowed. To sum it up, neither in content nor in style do the "Meditacons" adumbrate a great poet, nor indeed did Defoe ever become one.

The printing and presentation of the book are a capital credit both to the printers (Paul Wightman Williams, Jr., and Harry Duncan) and to the editor. The Poliphilus type, in which the poems were set, conjures up the very page Defoe must have had in mind when he put his meticulous hand to the notebook. And to Mr. Healey all students of Defoe are indebted for this pittance of Defoe's early years, where before they had nothing at all. — GLEN HARRY SHEPLER and HENRY CLINTON HUTCHINS.

Laird, John. "Robinson Crusoe's philosophy." *Philosophical incursions into English literature* (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1946), pp. 21-33.

Morgan, William T. "The versatility of Daniel Defoe." *More books*, XXI (1946), 327-46.

Reeve, Juliet. "Daniel Defoe and the Quakers." *Friends intelligencer*, CIII (1946), 282-84.

John Dryden

Davies, Godfrey. "The conclusion of Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*." *HLQ*, X (1946), 69-82.

Hoefling, Sister Mary Chrysantha. *A study of the structure of meaning in the sentences of the satiric verse "characters" of John Dryden.* (Catholic University of America diss.) Washington, D. C.: Catholic University of America, 1946. Pp. ix + 133.

Hooker, Edward N. "The purpose of Dryden's *Annus mirabilis*." *HLQ*, X (1946), 49-67.

An article of unusual interest that throws new light on the origin and significance of Dryden's poem. Mr. Hooker presents convincing evidence that *Annus mirabilis* had its inception in the disturbed — and even seditious — atmosphere of the 1660's, when certain republicans and dissenters were effectively scoring off the Church and the King by means, among others, of pamphlets entitled *Mirabilis annus*. Dryden's poem is counter propaganda, part of the pamphlet warfare, a persuasive defence of Charles II, a plea for loyalty,

as well as "an eloquent panegyric to trade, and a noble proclamation of Britain's manifest destiny."

Hooker, Helene Maxwell. "Dryden's *Georgics* and English predecessors." *HLQ*, IX (1946), 273-310.

Mrs. Hooker presents evidence for the extent and method of Dryden's borrowings from his predecessors, and has proved the existence of an unbroken tradition of dependence of translators upon their predecessors. For Dryden's *Georgics*, the earliest source is Thomas May's *Virgil's Georgicks Englished* (1628). William Benson in 1724 accused Dryden of lifting lines almost intact from May, but Mrs. Hooker shows that the couplet in question is not from May, but from the version of Dryden's contemporary, Lauderdale. This instance (p. 278) clearly illustrates the complexity of the problem: it is dangerous in the extreme to attribute "plagiarisms" to Dryden without examination of the whole course of antecedent borrowing. In general the proximate source (a point not emphasized by Mrs. Hooker) is more likely to be used by Dryden; i.e., he is more likely to borrow from Lauderdale, his contemporary, than say from Ogilby's version (1649), but in borrowing from Lauderdale, he may also unconsciously be taking over a rhyme or phrase of Ogilby's already incorporated in Lauderdale. In a number of places Mrs. Hooker has shown the unbroken descent of a couplet rhyme through four or five translators. In her conclusion, Mrs. Hooker admirably assesses Dryden's practice in borrowing: "His borrowings are woven into a single fabric, and one needs only to examine his predecessors to discover the superior grace and beauty of that fabric. . . . He borrowed words, but he created poetry."

However, in the enthusiastic exhaustiveness of her study, Mrs. Hooker has frequently tended to prove more than was needed — or provable. In my estimation, evidence of borrowing based on rhymes so common as *wine-vine*, or *join-vine* (p. 277) is seldom conclusive unless the remainder of the line bears unmistakable similarities as well. On the other hand, so unusual a rhyme as *pumices-trees* common to Dryden and Sedley (p. 308) constitutes solid proof if one could be certain that Sedley's version preceded Dryden in time. Also, even a standard rhyme like *join-vine*, if it occurs in a continued sequence of couplet rhymes borrowed from the same source, constitutes indisputable evidence (as with Lauderdale, p. 295). However, evidence of descent based upon half-rhymes (one word identical in both rhymes) is far from compelling: so obvious a rhyme as *blow-foe* cannot readily be linked with earlier translators who employ *go-foe* to rhyme lines having no other resemblance to Dryden's couplet (pp. 301-2). Mrs. Hooker elsewhere lays too heavy an emphasis on rhyme-borrowing when she says the "descent of these *lines* is easily traceable to Thomas May" (p. 278) where it is the descent of the *rhymes* only for which she offers evidence — there is no other resemblance between Dryden and May at this point. The extra examples referred to in footnotes are by no means uniformly striking, nor always accurate (in footnote 53 the reference to Lauderdale 134-37 should read 112 ff.)

Mrs. Hooker in her summary speaks of the "nine (and possibly ten) versions which Dryden used" (p. 308). In at least three of the versions treated the evidence is so nugatory that the use of "nine" versions is dubious in the extreme. For example, with Chetwood, Mrs. Hooker asserts: "Only one line can be traced to Chetwood with certainty, and here only a rhyme word is used, the rest being Dryden."

Dryden, II, 215-16:

> Our forts on sleepy hills, that far below
> See wanton streams, in winding valleys flow.

Chetwood, 32-33:

> There, big with story, ancient walls do show
> Their reverend heads; beneath fam'd rivers flow.

Three considerations make this couplet-rhyme inadmissible as evidence: it is a half-rhyme; it is a very easy one; Dryden's rhyme translates exactly a

single word in the original (*subterlabentia*; *Georg.* II, 157). Similarly, the evidence which includes Sacheverell in the "nine versions" is based on the mild similarity between Dryden I, 472, "And milk and honey, mix with sparkling wine" and Sacheverell, 6, "With milk, with honey, and with flowing wine" (note the adduction here of one-half of the common *wine*-rhyme as evidence of connection). Sedley, also, is included in the nine, although it is not certain whether his version antedates Dryden's. With Sedley (p. 308), Mrs. Hooker makes the startling assertion that one of Dryden's lines is "identical" with Sedley's (Dryden IV, 479; Sedley 373): "*Cydipe* and *Lycoras*, one a maid." The lines, although similar, are far from identical, for Dryden reads "*Cydippe* with *Licorias*, one a Maid." Dryden's source here is more likely May, not Sedley (May reads: "*Cydippe*, and bright *Licorias*, one a maide").

Mrs. Hooker asserts that an emendation of mine ("cows" for "crows" I, 570) could have been made solely by a comparison with the earlier translators. Aside from the extraordinary suggestion of emending without reference to the original, this is, I think, an indication of insufficient attention to the Latin original throughout Mrs. Hooker's study. Such attention might have prevented the perpetuation of two other errors: "And *willet*, that requires a yearly toil" (May, I, 233-34); both Dryden and Lauderdale correctly read "*millet*," but have not led Mrs. Hooker to correct the misprint in May, although they are presented side by side (p. 276). Closer touch with the Latin would have revealed an interesting example of Dryden's being led into a gross mistranslation by a misprint in Ogilby. The word *curculio* (*Georg.* I, 186) is rendered as "Weezel" in Ogilby (1649 ed., p. 47, l. 12), an obvious printer's error for "weevil," but Dryden, Busby's student, is betrayed by the misprint in Ogilby into an egregious howler, and his slipshod error (I, 270) has stood unchallenged to the present: "The corn-devouring weasel." (Mrs. Hooker refers to this line in footnote 11). Unfortunately, there can be no emendation here: Dryden's error is flagrant.

Mrs. Hooker characterizes her method as "most cautious and conservative" — which it is for the predecessors on whom Dryden chiefly relied. It is not sufficiently cautious either with evidence based solely on half-rhymes or with the lesser predecessors: Dryden's use of nine or ten earlier versions is, I think, both unlikely and unproved. This detracts nothing from the solidity of the main conclusions — the strength of the chain of dependence and the convention of literary borrowing. A similar analysis of Dryden's *Aeneis* (which would be a boon to Dryden studies) will reveal the huge predominance of Lauderdale's influence; let us hope that Mrs. Hooker will indebt us further by undertaking that large task. — J. McG. Bottkol.

Ribner, Irving. "Dryden's Shakesperian criticism and the neoclassical paradox." *Shakespeare Association bulletin*, XXI (1946), 168-71.

Unimportant.

Russell, Trusten Wheeler. *Voltaire, Dryden, and heroic tragedy*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1946. Pp. viii + 178.

Rev. by C. R. T. in *Queen's quarterly*, LIII, 542.

Trowbridge, Hoyt. "The place of rules in Dryden's criticism." *MP*, XLIV (1946), 84-96.

Van Doren, Mark. *John Dryden: a study of his poetry*. New York: Holt, 1946. Pp. x + 298.

Rev. by H. A. in *Queen's quarterly*, LIII, 276-77; by Samuel H. Monk in *Sewanee review*, LIV, 720-27.

Ward, C. E. " 'Religio laici' and Father Simon's 'History'." *MLN*, LXI (1946), 407-12.

Concerning Henry Dickinson, translator of Father Simon's *Critical history*,

and the possibility that Dryden knew Father Simon's work earlier than has been conjectured.

Williamson, George. "The occasion of *An essay of dramatic poesy.*" *MP,* XLIV (1946), 1-9.

John Dyer

Williams, Ralph M. "Coleridge's parody of Dyer's 'Grongar Hill'." *MLR,* XLI (1946), 61-62.

Williams, Ralph M. "John Dyer's degree from Cambridge." *MLN,* LXI (1946), 172-75.

Information on the granting of degrees by royal mandate.

Williams, Ralph M. "The publication of Dyer's *Ruins of Rome.*" *MP,* XLIV (1946), 97-101.

Laurence Eusden

Nicholson, Godfrey. "Laurence Eusden." *TLS,* May 18, 1946, p. 235.

Followed by a note from R. N. Green-Armytage.

Henry Fielding

Irwin, W. R. "Satire and comedy in the works of Henry Fielding." *ELH,* XIII (1946), 168-88.

Jarvis, R. C. "The death of Walpole: Henry Fielding and a forgotten *cause célèbre.*" *MLR,* XLI (1946), 113-30.

Mr. Jarvis proposes to correct an error in the accepted biography of Henry Fielding and thereby "to fill in a little of the detail of an obscure period of his life." According to the usual story, Fielding, immoderately grieved by the death of his first wife, wrote nothing from the autumn of 1744 to October, 1745. Only the stimulus of the Jacobite insurrection "recalled him to active journalism." Mr. Jarvis, however, believes that, impelled by want rather than patriotism, Fielding participated in the paper war which followed the death of Walpole, in March, 1745. The issue in this exchange of incivilities was the accusation, published by the surgeon John Ranby, that Walpole died not from "inflammation of the lungs," but from the stupidity of the attending physicians — notably Sir Edward Hulse and James Jurin — who dosed him with a violent proprietary medicine, *lixivium lithontripticum.* Ranby's pamphlet was acrimoniously answered, and soon the matter was "referred to the court of Grub Street." Fielding's contribution, says Mr. Jarvis, was a mock-judicial pamphlet entitled *A charge to the jury on the sum of the evidence on the trial of A.B. C.D. and E.F. all M.D. for the death of one Robert at Orfud* (July, 1745). This seems to have been the bright spot in a dreary and well-forgotten *cause célèbre.*

The pamphlet has long been associated with Fielding. It was advertised as his in the second edition of Sarah Fielding's *Cleopatra and Octavia* (1758). Professor Cross listed it as a doubtful work. In 1926, when rediscovered, it was catalogued for sale under Fielding's name and accepted as authentic by a writer for the *Times literary supplement.* This history of near, but not final, certainty perhaps explains what might otherwise seem to be equivocation in Mr. Jarvis's attitude. From the beginning he assumes Fielding's authorship and spends his time in describing the pamphlet and in fitting it into the controversy. Nonetheless, he omits few opportunities of presenting the contents in such a manner that Fielding's hand is strongly suggested. The components of irony found by Mr. Jarvis are those which distinguish Fielding's known work — the judicial pose; the personification; the formality and pedantry; the verbal manipulation (*lixivium lithontripticum* becomes *licklivorum lithonskipticum*); the careful hearing given to folly, ignorance, and trivi-

ality. These devices appear not only in *A charge to the jury* proper, but in the two other parts, respectively *Catalogus librorum in arte medica praestantium* and *A project for the advancement of physic.*

Regrettably Mr. Jarvis felt obliged to confirm his belief in Fielding's authorship by recourse to "a handy touchstone of his style," the use of *hath* and *doth* for *has* and *does,* which he finds throughout the *Charge.* Although an idiosyncrasy frequently appearing in Fielding's known work, the occurrence of these usages alone should not be offered as proof of his authorship. They are too easily imitated; and Mr. Jarvis elsewhere recalls the extent to which Fielding was annoyed by superficial imitators. Moreover, Mr. Jarvis notes that the *Project* lacks the *hath-doth* mannerism. This fact alone disturbs his confidence in its authenticity, although the essay as a whole represents "his characteristic ironical style." He suggests that Fielding may have removed "the distinctive verbal features" of this piece, but because of haste failed to do so in the *Charge.* One wonders how much time would have been required to change the *hath's* and *doth's* in twenty-odd pages. Mr. Jarvis erred tactically by emphasizing an inessential, easily imitated and altered verbal characteristic when he was able to demonstrate that the pamphlet as a whole contains distinguishing marks of Fielding's general attitude, style, and method.

Having finished the article, the reader may well wonder whether Mr. Jarvis, in rehearsing carefully this "wordy little war," had no other purpose than proving that Fielding was obliged by threatened poverty to resume writing in July, instead of October, 1745. He says nothing about the change which may be inferred in our conception of Fielding's character. Certainly he has put another nick in the pedestalled Fielding, who broke the silence of grief only because England's painfully won liberties were endangered. But by failing to draw any generalized conclusion he not only risks misinterpretation but also misses an excellent opportunity of illustrating the possible significance of research in biographical minutiae for the understanding and appraisal of a major author. This omission is the more unfortunate, since Mr. Jarvis's material is copious, his presentation plausible, and his style engaging. — W. R. IRWIN.

Locke, Miriam Austin. "An edition of *The true patriot* by Henry Fielding, with an introduction and critical notes." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations submitted to the Graduate School of Northwestern University,* XIII (1946), 9-14.

Tillett, Nettie S. "Is Coleridge indebted to Fielding?" *SP,* XLIII (1946), 675-81.

For certain views in the *Biographia literaria.*

Woods, Charles B. "Fielding and the authorship of *Shamela.*" *PQ,* XXV (1946), 248-72.

Arguments for his authorship.

Richard Flecknoe

"Essay on wit" (1748); Richard Flecknoe's "Of one that zany's the good companion" and "Of a bold abusive wit" (second edition, 1665); Joseph Warton, "The adventurer," Nos. 127 and 133 (1754); "Of wit" ("Weekly register," 1732). With an introduction to the series on wit by Edward N. Hooker. (Ser. I: Essays on wit, No. 2.) Augustan Reprint Society, November, 1946.

David Garrick

(See *Charles Churchill.*)

John Gay

Brown, Wallace Cable. "Gay's mastery of the heroic couplet." *PMLA*, LXI (1946), 114-25.

Mack, Maynard. "Gay Augustan." *Yale University Library gazette*, XXI (1946), 6-10.

Concerned with a collection of Gay's writings given to Yale by Chauncey B. Tinker.

Edward Gibbon

Bonnard, Georges. "L'Importance du deuxième séjour de Gibbon à Lausanne dans la formation de l'historien." *Mélanges d'histoire et de littérature offerts à Monsieur Charles Gilliard* (Lausanne, 1944), pp. 400-420.

Le Journal de Gibbon à Lausanne, 17 août 1763-19 avril 1764. Publié par Georges Bonnard. (Université de Lausanne, Publications de la Faculté de lettres, No. VIII.) Lausanne: Librairie de l'Université, F. Rouge et Cie S. A., 1945. Pp. xxvi + 326.

Bonnard's two works rev. by L. S. Sutherland in *EHR*, LXI, 408-11; by J. W. Swain in *JMH*, XVIII, 351-52. *Le Journal* alone rev. by Aileen Dunham in *AHR*, LII, 172-73; in *TLS*, Feb. 16, p. 80.

Graham, W. H. "Gibbon's *Decline and fall.*" *Contemporary review*, Sept. 1946, pp. 106-10.

A popular paper.

Thompson, A. Hamilton. *Gibbon.* London: P. S. King and Staples, for the Historical Association, 1946. Pp. 67.

Charles Gildon

Moore, John Robert. "*The groans of Great Britain*: an unassigned tract by Charles Gildon." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XL (1946), 22-31.

Oliver Goldsmith

Friedman, Arthur. "Goldsmith's contributions to the *Critical review*." *MP*, XLIV (1946), 23-52.

Re-examines the attributions to Goldsmith; drops eight reviews from the Goldsmith canon and considers others doubtful.

Jones, Claude E. "Goldsmith's 'Natural history' — a plan." *N&Q*, CXCI (1946), 116-17.

Reprints an early plan of Goldsmith's work from the *Critical review* for November, 1774.

Lovejoy, Arthur O. "Goldsmith and the chain of being." *JHI*, VII (1946), 91-98.

A comment on Winifred Lynskey's "Goldsmith and the chain of being," *JHI*, VI (1945), 363-74.

Seeber, Edward D., and Remak, Henry H. H. "The first French translation of 'The deserted village'." *MLR*, XLI (1946), 62-67.

Tracy, C. R. "Browning and Goldsmith." *PMLA*, LXI (1946), 600-601.

Thomas Gray

Starr, H. W. "Gray's craftsmanship." *JEGP*, XLV (1946), 415-29.

A study of the revisions of the *Elegy*, *The progress of poesy*, and *The bard*.

Lord Herbert of Cherbury

Hutcheson, Harold R. "Lord Herbert and the deists." *Journal of philosophy,* XLIII (1946), 219-21.

Aaron Hill

Kies, Paul P. "A note on the authorship of *The fatal extravagance.*" *Research studies of the State College of Washington,* XIV (1946), 88.

Kies, Paul P. "Notes on Millay's *The king's henchman.*" *Research studies of the State College of Washington,* XIV (1946), 247-48.

Raises the surprising question of whether Miss Millay was indebted to Hill's *Elfrid.*

Thomas Hobbes

Arendt, Hannah. "Expansion and the philosophy of power." *Sewanee review,* LIV (1946), 601-16.

Mosse, George L. "Thomas Hobbes: jurisprudence at the crossroads." *University of Toronto quarterly,* XV (1946), 346-55.

Thomas Holcroft

Hennig, John. "Trenck and Britain." *MLR,* XLI (1946), 393-407.

Edward Howard

Boas, F. S. "A lost Restoration play restored." *TLS,* Sept. 28, 1946, p. 246.

Concerning a prompt copy of Howard's unprinted play, *The change of crownes.*

David Hume

Kallich, Martin. "The associationist criticism of Francis Hutcheson and David Hume." *SP,* XLIII (1946), 644-67.

Designed to show how Hutcheson and Hume used the association of ideas "for three major critical purposes, of which two are clearly at variance with each other."

Kydd, Rachael M. *Reason and conduct in Hume's Treatise.* (Oxford classical and philosophical monographs.) Oxford University Press, 1946. Pp. LX + 196.

Rev. in *TLS,* May 4.

Maxwell, J. C. "An allusion in Hume's letters." *N&Q,* CXC (1946), 228-30.

Francis Hutcheson

(See also *David Hume.*)

Aldridge, Alfred O. "A preview of Hutcheson's ethics." *MLN,* LXI (1946), 153-61.

Samuel Johnson

(See also *James Boswell.*)

Brown, John J. "Samuel Johnson and the first roller-spinning machine." *MLR,* XLI (1946), 16-23.

Cairnes, William T. "The religion of Dr. Johnson." *The religion*

of Dr. Johnson and other essays (London: Oxford University Press, 1946), pp. 1-23.

The chief importance of this essay, by a recently deceased Scottish Minister, is that it focuses attention once again on a very controversial period of Johnson's life. After a discussion of Johnson's unhappy boyhood, his early religious experiences, and his agonizing and moving prayers, Mr. Cairns comes to the last days of the dying man, surrounded by devoted friends, knowing that "the awful hour of his own dissolution" was at hand. In Boswell's *Life,* Mr. Cairns insists, the account of this period is "curiously uncertain," and one is "conscious of a certain *stammer,* as though the writer were uneasy and could not bring himself to say what his literary conscience would not allow him to suppress." Why, Mr. Cairns wonders, was Boswell so tentative in describing Johnson's state of mind? Of course, Boswell had not been in London during these last days and had been forced to rely on second-hand information. But was there another reason? Cairns believes there was, and resurrects an old rumor, with which many modern Johnsonians may not be familiar, that Johnson near the end of his life became a convert to Evangelical "enthusiasm."

There appear to have been at least two different sources for this legend — one stemming from Winstanley and perpetuated by William Roberts, the biographer of Hannah More; the other stemming from La Trobe and passed on to Cowper by John Newton. The basic story was often repeated in Evangelical publications throughout the nineteenth century. Cairns neither lists all of the evidence, nor analyzes it thoroughly (as Mr. Maurice Quinlan is doing in a forthcoming article), but he does revive the controversy, and at the same time rather casually points to a puzzling problem for all students of Boswell and Johnson.

In the prayer which Johnson wrote for the Communion Service held in his room a little over a week before his death, he included the plea "forgive and accept my late conversion" (*Life,* ed. Hill-Powell, IV, 553). Strahan, when printing the prayer for the first time in 1785, omitted the phrase altogether; Hawkins (p. 584) without comment restored it; Boswell, who must certainly have noticed the discrepancy between the versions, went back to the text of Strahan. Did Strahan and Boswell, as Mr. Cairns implies, suppress this passage because they knew of the rumors being passed around in Evangelical circles and because they feared that this reference might be accepted as genuine proof? The "late conversion" would be taken by most modern scholars to refer to Johnson's experience at Oxford after reading Law's *Serious call,* but enthusiastic readers of the time might easily have jumped to the more sensational interpretation of a deathbed acceptance of "fanaticism."

Few modern readers will be convinced that Johnson actually was "converted" on his deathbed, but Mr. Cairns has at least served a useful purpose in stressing once more the increase in Johnson's religious fervor and devotion near the end of his life. — JAMES L. CLIFFORD.

"Captain of industry." Leading article in *TLS,* Mar. 30, 1946, p. 151.

See the articles listed by Brown and Mann and also *TLS,* May 18, 1946, p. 235.

C[hapman], R. W. " 'Doctor' Johnson." *N&Q,* CXC (1946), 74-75.

Concerned with the use of the title for Johnson before 1775.

Chapman, R. W. "Johnson and Boswell." *TLS,* Mar. 2, 1946, p. 103.

Chapman, R. W. "Mrs. Piozzi's omissions from Johnson's letters to Thrales." *RES,* XXII (1946), 17-28.

Chapman, R. W. *Two centuries of Johnsonian scholarship.* (David

Murray Foundation lecture.) Glasgow: Jackson, Son and Co., 1945. Pp. 35.

Rev. by John Butt in *RES*, XXII, 241-42; by S. C. Roberts in *MLR*, XLI, 211-12.

Hudson, Vincent B. "Johnson and the Scots." *TLS*, April 13, 1946, p. 175.

Jones, Claude E. "Johnson and Mrs. Montagu: two letters." *N&Q*, CXCI (1946), 102-3.

Prints a letter by Johnson to Herbert Croft of February 10, 1783, and one by Mrs. Montagu to Croft of September 17, 1762.

Leavis, F. R. "Dr. Johnson." *Kenyon review*, VIII (1946), 637-57.

Mann, J. de L. "Dr. Johnson's connection with mechanical spinning." *MLR*, XLI (1946), 410-11.

Reade, Aleyn Lyell. *Johnson's early life: the final narrative.* (*Johnsonian gleanings*, Part X.) London: Privately printed for the author by Percy Lund Humphries and Co., 1946. Pp. xii + 224.

It is well known that Boswell's great *Life of Johnson* is heavily weighted in the later years, with approximately five-sixths given over to the last quarter of a century and only one-sixth to the first fifty years of Johnson's life. We now know a great deal about the great man's youth — far more than did any of his contemporaries — largely through the indefatigable efforts of one man, Mr. A. L. Reade, an architect of Liverpool, England. For over forty years Mr. Reade has been filling the blank spaces in the *Life*, digging out and pursuing the long-hidden clues, and publishing the results privately — first in the large quarto, *The Reades of Blackwood Hill and Dr. Johnson's ancestry*, and then in the nine volumes of *Johnsonian gleanings*. Some of his more important discoveries have been imbedded in the notes and appendices of the Hill-Powell edition of Boswell; but for the full picture of the young Johnson scholars have been forced to push their way through the long series of disconnected accounts in the earlier volumes of the *Gleanings*. Now, for the convenience of his readers, Mr. Reade gathers all the evidence together into one connected story.

Mr. Reade plainly intends this to be a more popular volume than its predecessors, and with this in mind has omitted all footnotes and authorities from his narrative. As he expresses it, "the story is purged of all the elaborate presentations of evidence, the ponderous marshalling of authorities, the intricate arguments, the laborious explanations . . . the solemn weighing of probabilities." As a result "the sweat and tears that went to the erection of the scaffolding have here all been wiped away." What remains is a succinct pulling together of all the pertinent evidence into one chronological account.

Unfortunately, Mr. Reade's hope that his volume will be read by a non-scholarly public is not likely to be realized. His style is simple, straightforward, and clear; but it does not possess the color and dash to appeal to the majority of twentieth-century readers of biography. He confesses, moreover, that he has made practically no attempt to supply a "background" to the story, merely painting the main figure without any supporting landscape. And despite his rigorous excision of footnotes and scholarly apparatus, he could not wholly restrain his real instincts, with the result that at the back of the volume there are seventeen appendices embodying recent discoveries since Vol. IX. Of even greater weight in frightening away the average reader will be the excessive genealogical material which still fills a large part of the story. Mr. Reade himself recognizes this objection, but insists that the reader must remember "that the work was conceived in genealogy, and largely intended to show to how great an extent that exacting science may be made to serve the purposes of biography."

But if the present volume may never be popular outside scholarly circles, it will be very valuable to the serious Johnsonian. For him Mr. Reade has sorted out all the available evidence from eighteenth-century memoirs, letters, legal documents, etc., has weighed it seriously for credibility, has discarded what is of no importance, and has arranged the rest in proper chronological order. To be sure, in the present retelling the reader is not able to discover the authority behind each anecdote or statement, and many scholars will wish that some method had been devised to indicate where in the earlier volumes all the evidence could be found. But one thing is certain: no fact has been included without long and detailed examination. In the Preface Mr. Reade explains his general method. Some authorities like Anna Seward, that mistress of fabrication, have not been quoted "without the qualification of her name," for, as he puts it, "they carry hardly any authority unless corroborated from some other source." But, he adds, "most of the principal witnesses to Johnson's early life, Boswell, Hawkins, William Shaw, and Mrs. Piozzi, are good witnesses, in varying degree, and what they tell us I accept as fact unless it is inherently improbable or conflicts with other evidence." When the same incident is told by several witnesses the procedure has been to sift the truth from all versions and to present the most credible composite account. This balanced weighing of evidence from all sources is one of Mr. Reade's major contributions to Johnsonian scholarship.

Some of his triumphs of discovery will already be familiar to most readers: the facts about Michael Johnson's business career; young Samuel's studies at the Lichfield Grammar School; the important influence of his cousin Cornelius Ford and the long visit to Stourbridge; the length of Johnson's stay at Oxford; his various attempts to be a successful schoolmaster; and the details of his residence at Birmingham. But there are hundreds of minor bits of evidence which cannot be found in any edition of Boswell. Fitted into their proper places, they make clear much that has puzzled us in Johnson's formative years.

Although neither a completely successful biography, nor an effectively documented reference work, this is still a very valuable volume for all students of the period. An excellent index adds to its usefulness. — JAMES L. CLIFFORD.

Vulliamy, C. E. *Ursa Major: a study of Dr. Johnson and his friends.* London: Michael Joseph, 1946. Pp. 340.

Watkins, W. B. C. "Dr. Johnson on the imagination: a note." *RES,* XXII (1946), 131-33.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. "Johnson and Scots." *TLS,* Mar. 9, 1946, p. 115.

Quotes a group of dictionary illustrations Johnson took from John Cleveland's satirical poem, *The rebel Scot.*

Sir William Jones

Arberry, A. J. *Asiatic Jones: the life and influence of Sir William Jones (1746-1794), pioneer of Indian studies.* London: Longmans, for the British Council, 1946. Pp. 40.

Rev. in *TLS,* Sept. 28, p. 464.

Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Vol. XI, No. 4 (1946).

Contains the following papers relating to Jones: J. A. Stewart, "Sir W. Jones' revision of the text of two poems of Anacreon" (pp. 669-72); A. J. Arberry, "New light on Sir William Jones" (pp. 673-85); V. de Sola Pinto, "Sir William Jones and English literature" (pp. 686-94); A. S. Tritton, "The student of Arabic" (pp. 695-98); A. J. Arberry, "Orient pearls at random strung" (pp. 699-712); Alfred Master, "The influence of Sir William Jones upon Sanskrit studies" (pp. 798-806); S. G. Vesey-FitzGerald, "Sir

William Jones, the jurist" (pp. 807-17); L. F. Powell, "Sir William Jones and The Club" (pp. 818-22); A. D. Waley, "Sir William Jones as Sinologue" (p. 842).

Fan, T. C. "Sir William Jones's Chinese studies." *RES,* XXII (1946), 304-14.

Henry Home, Lord Kames

Bundy, Murray W. "Lord Kames and the maggots in amber." *JEGP,* XLV (1946), 199-208.

William King

Horne, Colin J. "The Phalaris controversy: King *versus* Bentley." *RES,* XXII (1946), 289-303.

Matthew Gregory Lewis

Fairchild, Hoxie N. "Byron and Monk Lewis." *TLS,* May 11, 1946, p. 223.

John Locke

Horne, Colin J. "Locke on 'hog-shearing' at Oxford." *N&Q,* CXC (1946), 273-74.

Smock, George E. "John Locke and the Augustan age of literature." *Philosophical review,* LV (1946), 264-81.

James Macpherson

Hennig, John. "Goethe's translation of Ossian's *Songs of Selma.*" *JEGP,* XLV (1946), 77-87.

Andrew Marvell

Davies, Godfrey. "The date of 'Britannia and Rawleigh'." *HLQ,* IX (1946), 311-18.

Orwen, William R. "Andrew Marvell's 'The garden'." *N&Q,* CXCI (1946), 247-49.

An attempt to explain ll. 47-48.

Hannah More

Hopkins, Mary Alden. *Hannah More and her circle.* New York: Longmans, 1946. Pp. 320.

Weiss, Harry B. "Hannah More's cheap repository tracts in America." *Bulletin of the New York Public Library,* L (1946), 539-49, 634-41.

The second part is "A preliminary check list of cheap repository tracts published in America, 1797-1826."

Arthur Murphy

Dunbar, Howard Hunter. *The dramatic career of Arthur Murphy.* New York: Modern Language Association of America; London: Oxford University Press, 1946. Pp. ix + 339.

Emery, John Pike. *Arthur Murphy: an eminent English dramatist of the eighteenth century.* Philadelphia: University of

Pennsylvania Press for Temple University publications, 1946. Pp. 224.

Rev. by Milton Crane in *New York Times book review*, Feb. 16, 1947, p. 30.

Emery, J. P. "Murphy's authorship of the notes of Smart's 'Hilliad'." *MLN*, LXI (1946), 162-65.

Sir Isaac Newton

Craig, Sir John. *Newton at the mint.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1946. Pp. 128.

Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 16, p. 561.

Nicolson, Marjorie Hope. *Newton demands the muse: Newton's "Opticks" and the eighteenth century poets.* (History of ideas series, No. 2.) Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1946. Pp. xi + 178.

By showing to what definite use in their writings the poets in the first half of the eighteenth century put the theories expounded in Newton's *Opticks*, and by developing her thesis that color and light became associated in the practice of certain writers with the idea of the beautiful and the sublime, Miss Nicolson, in her *Newton demands the muse*, has contributed greatly to an understanding of some of the poetry of the period, even though one may be inclined to quarrel here and there with her for stressing distinctions too precisely and for reading, though she cleverly anticipates this particular criticism, "more subtlety into my poets than they possessed." This review presents the general trend of Miss Nicolson's discussion, her conclusions, and one or two points of disagreement.

Miss Nicolson, in discussing "The popular reception of the *Opticks*," states that "when we study light and color in detail, we shall find not only new observations, new techniques, a grasping for a new vocabulary, but also a growing interest in light and color in connection with the 'Sublime' and 'Beautiful' which came to a climax in Burke's *Enquiry*" (p. 5). She points out in the chapter dealing with "Color and light in the descriptive poets" that "light was the source of beauty because it was the source of color" (p. 24). In a sense the poets developed a symbolism of the spectrum and none excelled James Thomson in this respect. "Like his contemporaries, he was both a 'scientific' and a 'philosophical' poet. He pondered the physics of light and the physics of sight; he was aware of aesthetic and metaphysical implications which he and others read into the Opticks" (p. 54).

In presenting "The physics of light in the scientific poets," the author differentiates between such "scientific poets" as John Reynolds, Richard Blackmore, and Moses Brown, poets who were concerned "less with the beauty of color and the splendor of light than with physical and epistemological problems which they believed Newton had solved for his generation" (p. 59), and such descriptive poets as Mallett and Thomson, who, though "equally interested in the new theories," were not "unduly concerned to teach them" and therefore were more successful "in translating the Newtonian physics of light into poetry" (p. 70). These poets developed "a new awareness of light apart from color" (p. 71).

Discussing "Optics and vision," Miss Nicolson traces briefly the historical interest in the problems of vision and notes that "the camera obscura forms the best possible transition from technical theories of scientists to the imaginative response of laymen" (p. 77). Men like Addison, Gay, Walter Harte, Richard Savage, and others were interested in "the process by which the external world is 'painted' on the human eye." "The increasing self-consciousness of the eighteenth century about the sense of sight led to a growing interest in all the senses, their processes, and their interrelationship, and to an awareness of the 'harmony of the senses' familiar in the Roman-

ticists." Addison "had suggested the enhancement of the sense of sight by impressions of other senses . . . Akenside in theory expounded the idea, Thomson in practice developed it" (pp. 87-88). Many of the writers, including Thomson, were deeply interested in the problem of confused vision. The greatest problem, however, was to explain how we *perceive* rather than how we *see*. The author remarks that "never did an age need God for a final explanation of its philosophy and science more than did the Age of Newton" (p. 106).

With reference to the "Aesthetic implications of the *Opticks*," Miss Nicolson shows how many writers "were groping toward what might be called an aesthetic of color and light. . . ." Addison "equated *color* with *beauty*," but "he seems to have felt little association of *light* with the *sublime*" (p. 110). It was in practice rather than in theory that Thomson associated color with beauty and light with the sublime. The author strongly suspects that Thomson consciously equated his "Spring" with color, therefore, with the beautiful, and his "Summer" with light, therefore, with sublimity. "It was Akenside rather than Thomson who brought into a semiphilosophical system the theories of the 'sublime' and 'beautiful' in relation to light and color" as shown "in the various 'excursions'" taken by Akenside's imagination (p. 117). Though she does not undertake to prove actual indebtedness by Burke to Thomson and Akenside, Miss Nicolson does state that "he showed in his treatment of color and light many similarities with the theories of the latter and the practice of the former" (p. 124).

In her chapter on the "Metaphysical implications of the *Opticks*," Miss Nicolson points out how Akenside in his "Hymn to science" had uttered a brief caution to those who had gone to extremes in their adulation of the scientific approach to truth. It was Pope, however, who bitterly satirized the minor Newtonians in particular for their faith in Science and Reason and their unrestrained praise of the new philosophy. The School of Pope, being less concerned with metaphysics than with ethics, uttered "persistent warning" against the "belief that man could discover all the secrets of Nature and command her" (p. 135).

There were many current views of the period relative to vision and perception and to an understanding of the Cartesian dualism — matter "out there," mind "in here." The popularizer of views, Addison, wrote that "light and colours, as apprehended by the imagination, are only ideas in the mind and not qualities that have any existence in matter" (p. 149). Three poems, says Miss Nicolson, were published in 1744, Young's *Night thoughts*, Akenside's *The pleasures of the imagination*, and Thomson's revised and enlarged *Seasons*, in which the poets revealed a marked disagreement in the metaphysical views which they had read into the *Opticks*. The external world for Young is barren of sensuous beauty; for Akenside, in the main, primary colors belong to the objective world and secondary qualities to the mind. The author says that "the spirit of Plato was abroad in the land in which Locke and Newton seemed to reign" and that Akenside revealed a dual allegiance (pp. 156-57). Likewise the ghosts of Shaftesbury and Berkeley still hovered in the poet's world as the mid-century approached. "With Shaftesbury," Miss Nicolson states, Thomson "could rise to rapture and enthusiasm, finding beauty everywhere in Nature which was a creation of Deity" (p. 161).

Miss Nicolson ends her study with an Epilogue: "The poetic damnation of Newton." It was William Blake, a high priest of the romantic cult, who officiated in the ceremony of damning one whom the early eighteenth century had reverently called divine.

Miss Nicolson's study is so carefully done on the whole that one hesitates to disagree with her views in several instances where they seem to lack the necessary supporting evidence to warrant acceptance and conviction. My first caution against a whole-hearted acceptance of some of her views arises in connection with the chapter dealing with the "Aesthetic implications of

the *Opticks.*'' Miss Nicolson is herself definitely aware of the fact that a seeming inconsistency develops in one part of her discussion when she writes:

> Upon one occasion in ''Summer,'' Thomson compares the ''beauty'' of familiar and quiet light with the former ''sublimity,'' when after a summer storm ''from the face of Heaven the shattered clouds Tumultuous rove,'' and Nature ''shines out afresh,'' while in the rainbow appears the yellow ''glittering robe of joy''; here alone he says: '' 'Tis beauty all.'' Except for such occasional moments, ''Summer'' is a season of majesty and terror, so far as light is concerned; and, for the most part, color is conspicuous by its absence [p. 113].

In the particular ''occasional moment'' to which Miss Nicolson refers above, the idea of sublimity is definitely associated with the color *azure*:

> As from the face of Heaven the shattered clouds
> Tumultuous rove, the interminable sky
> Sublimer swells, and o'er the world expands
> A purer azure [''Summer,'' ll. 1223-26].

The same idea of sublimity, revealed in the heavens, as the light fleecy clouds are spread thin, appears in ''Spring'' (ll. 27-31):

> Then no more
> The expansive atmosphere is cramped with cold;
> But, full of life and vivifying soul,
> Lifts the light clouds sublime, and spreads them thin,
> Fleecy, and white o'er all-surrounding heaven.

The striking thing about the two passages is this: in ''Summer,'' where, according to Miss Nicolson's theory, Thomson should have associated sublimity with light, he used the color epithet ''azure,'' and in ''Spring,'' where, according to theory, he should have been concerned with equating color and beauty, in the passage referred to he was equating sublimity with ''fleecy'' and ''white,'' which suggest light. Furthermore, it is no idle matter to gloss over the fact that Thomson says in the passage to which Miss Nicolson refers '' 'Tis beauty all.'' Thomson in another passage in ''Summer,'' speaking of light, observes that it is

> Nature's resplendent robe,
> Without whose vesting beauty all were wrapt
> In unessential gloom . . . [ll. 92-94].

In addition, though Miss Nicolson says that Thomson associates sublimity with ''majesty and terror'' and ''darkness and obscurity,'' one should note that he likewise speaks of certain scenes in nature as being ''with dreadful beauty crowned'' (''Summer,'' l. 643).

A careful reading of the passage in Akenside's *The pleasures of the imagination* to which Miss Nicolson refers (pp. 118-19) likewise fails to reveal a consistent semiphilosophical system in which the sublime and the beautiful are brought into a close relationship with light and color. Akenside associates beauty with color, with form, with the union of color and form, with ''Life's holy plane,'' and with the

> Mind, mind alone (bear witness earth and heaven!)
> The living fountains in itself contains
> Of beauty and sublime. . . .

Sublimity here, without reference to color or light, is associated with beauty in the mind.

As for Burke's views in his *Enquiry*, it seems misleading to imply that he was influenced by the reading of such poets as Thomson and Akenside in the development of his thesis of the sublime and beautiful. Burke really considered that ''the sublime is an idea belonging to self-preservation.'' Nothing especially in Miss Nicolson's study of the poets stressed this particular view. Nor did Burke emphasize color as the sole quality of beauty. He rates color sixth in a list of seven qualities of beauty. In short, beauty and color are

not equated in his *Enquiry* nor is light equated with sublimity. Burke's indebtedness for certain dominant views relates not to the poets but to the philosophers, especially Locke and, before Locke, Thomas Hobbes. True enough, there are echoes from Addison, but Addison himself in such matters was echoing the philosophers.

My second caution against a wholehearted acceptance of some of Miss Nicolson's views grows out of her discussion of the "Metaphysical implications of the *Opticks.*"

She first discusses the School of Pope that attacked the Newtonians, particularly the minor Newtonians, for their blind faith in the powers of reason and in their uncritical acceptance of the new philosophy. She discusses Pope's *Essay on man* to show his satirical attitude toward those who accepted without question the gospel of Newtonianism. No one has ever doubted that Pope, like Shaftesbury, believed that the proper study of mankind is man. Pope in his *Essay* was not so much interested in pointing out the limitations of science as he was in satirizing man's pride and his neglect of the study of man himself.

To show the kind of Newtonians Pope had in mind, the author musters one interesting example, J. T. Desaguliers, author of *The Newtonian system of the world, the best model of government* (1728). She says that there were "many" others — doubtless so — but she fails to mention any except two quite minor figures, Henry Jones and Walter Harte. Then she returns to Pope's *The Dunciad* to continue her argument, especially the "New" *Dunciad* (1741-42). Twenty years ago (in an unpublished dissertation, *James Thomson and Newtonianism*, p. 81) I pointed out that Pope satirized in his *Dunciad* those who "nobly take the high *priori road*" to knowledge in preference to "plain experience" and "common sense." Pope of course was attacking dunces, and the particular "scientific" dunce he belabors is the "Gloomy Clerk" who says:

> We nobly take the high Priori Road,
> And reason downward till we doubt of God. . . .

Now the Newtonians did not follow the *a priori* road to knowledge. They consistently and persistently attacked the old philosophy where *a priori* methods had been used. They praised Newton for having used investigation and experiment as a method to arrive at truth. Such an approach to truth did not lead to a "doubt of God" but to a firmer, a more rational belief in him.

So much for the School of Pope. By referring to "the paler yet potent specter of Shaftesbury" at work in the poets' world in England in the 1740's, Miss Nicolson neatly prepares us to share in an old obsession of many students of this period who prefer to say of Thomson: "With Shaftesbury, he could rise to rapture and enthusiasm, finding beauty everywhere in nature which was a creation of Deity" (p. 161), though others prefer to say at most *like Shaftesbury*. The author refers to and quotes parts of one of the most significant tributes Thomson ever paid to "serene philosophy" ("Summer," ll. 1730-1805). It is the passage in which among other things the poet differentiates between the world Fancy reveals and the world Reason conceives. (Incidentally, perhaps here we have a hint as to one eighteenth-century approach to an understanding of the beautiful and the sublime.) Having referred to the passage, Miss Nicolson writes: "Yet capable as was Thomson of such abstractions, such searching of heights and depths by means of the 'mind's creative eye,' it was not primarily for his Reason and his sage philosophy that his age remembers him" (pp. 158-59). Doubtless our age does not remember him for his reason and philosophy, but that his age loved him only as "a poet of imagination" is difficult to believe. In my study (p. 94) referred to above I observed:

> Perhaps at this time (1727 to 1730), there was no man in London more appreciatively interested in Thomson's poetry than Dr. [Thomas] Rundle. . . . To Mrs. Sandys Dr. Rundle wrote (1729), explaining the themes of

> Thomson's poetry: "Nature and its explainer [Newton] and its author [God] are his themes; what indeed could without prophaneness be joined to the praises of the Great Creator, but his works and Newton; his works are his words; he [God] speaks his sublime wisdom and goodness to us in them, and Newton is his interpreter."

If such themes, the treatment of which demanded some "scientific" philosophizing, appealed not to popular taste, then it is strange that they should be so recurrent in the literature of the period.

Following Hoxie Neale Fairchild and Mr. McKillop, the latter of whom she quotes (pp. 160-61), Miss Nicolson writes:

> Responsive though he was to the philosophy of Locke and Newton, Thomson never ceased to feel allegiance to the religious and poetical heritage which had preceded his enthusiasm for both the philosopher and the scientist, particularly to Shaftesbury and the Neo-Platonic tradition. Different in many ways from his later poetry, his early "Works and Wonders of Almighty Power" expressed in essence the chief theme of *The Seasons*: the glorification of the works of a Deity who had exhibited himself in the Book of God's Works even more than in the Book of God's Word. In *The Seasons* he remembered the *Moralists*, as he had in the early "Works and Wonders" [pp. 161-162].

It is not "the paler yet potent specter of Shaftesbury" that Thomson is remembering, when speaking of Nature, he prays to be enriched with a knowledge of her works; it was "the light of dawning Science" that spread "Her Orient ray and Waked the muse's song" ("Summer," ll. 1533-34). Miss Nicolson says that when Thomson describes "accurately and affectionately the familiar scenes he saw . . . we forget his self-conscious observations of his own perceptions, the momentary remembrance of the camera obscura, the analytic approach of both his 'fancy' and his 'reason'" (p. 162). We may *forget* them, but that is not Thomson's fault, for time and time again he draws a distinction between the world of fancy and the world of reason, and the burden of his theme, when he writes of nature and the cosmic order, is that

> The great eternal scheme,
> Involving all, and in a perfect whole
> Uniting, as the prospect wider spreads,
> To reason's eye refined clears up apace ["Winter," ll. 1049-53].

The eye of fancy for Thomson had been *refined* by Newton's *Optics*; the eye of reason had been *refined* for him by the whole body of views, with their theological and metaphysical implications, which I long since designated Newtonianism. Thomson's Platonism came as much from John Norris and George Berkeley and men like them as it did from the "potent specter of Shaftesbury." — HERBERT DRENNON.

Thomas Paine

The complete writings of Thomas Paine. Collected and edited by Philip S. Foner. 2 vols. New York: Citadel Press, 1945.

Rev. by J. H. Powell in *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXX, 328-31; with Woodward's book, by Harry Hayden Clark in *Political science quarterly*, LXI, 455-56.

Meng, John J. "The constitutional theories of Thomas Paine." *Review of politics*, VIII (1946), 283-306.

Woodward, W. E. *Tom Paine: America's godfather, 1737-1809.* New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., 1945. Pp. 359.

Rev. by Philip Davidson in *AHR*, LI, 328-29.

Samuel Pepys

Alexander, Henry. "The language of Pepys's Diary." *Queen's quarterly,* LIII (1946), 54-62.

Bentley, Gerald. "A Pepys transcription." *TLS,* Mar. 30, 1946, p. 151.

Thomas Percy

Clark, Robert T., Jr. "Herder, Percy, and the *Song of songs.*" *PMLA,* LXI (1946), 1087-1100.

Fan, T. C. "Percy's *Hau kiou choaan.*" *RES,* XXII (1946), 117-25.

Thomas Percy, who was not Bishop of Dromore when he prepared the works that made him famous, was a figure of some importance in the development of the historical sense in literature. He realized early that the instincts, the emotional raw material, was the same everywhere and — more vaguely — at all times, but that the habitual manners and traditions varied from place to place. It is only by studying the literature of these peoples that we can learn what the manners and traditions were. That was what Percy was doing in his presentation of the Chinese novel he had discovered and adapted for his purpose — or more probably had developed his purpose in order to utilize.

To interpret this, Mr. Fan points out in his article "Percy's *Hau kiou choaan*" that Percy did a surprisingly thorough job in studying the material available on China, material springing from two general sources — missionaries, mainly Jesuits, and adventurers (merchants and travelers).

Mr. Fan states that much of the former treatment of Percy's publication has been largely of the translation he used, now not extant, and details of its publication, but much can also be gleaned from a careful comparison of its text with the Chinese original. This comparison he makes. Some defects sprang from the translation: some parts were missing, some condensed, some places were of doubtful legibility, some passages were difficult in the original Chinese. Some departures were Percy's: some places in the text appeared to him as indelicate and were modified; often his attempts to improve the style of his edition over that of the translation (recorded in Percy's footnotes) are distinct losses. Here are two of eleven illustrations: "There is no water fairer than she" becomes "I believe that her complection is fair and clear as the most limpid stream"; "with my gate always shut" becomes "in the greatest reserve and retirement." But some passages are word-for-word renderings of the Chinese.

"It seems likely," Mr. Fan states, "that the translator was using the Chinese novel as a text in his study of the language" (p. 120). It is apparent that Mr. Fan does not know Ch'ên Shou-Yi's "Thomas Percy and his Chinese studies" (*Chinese social and political science review,* XX [1936], 202-30). This earlier and more extensive study concludes that the translation was made from a condensed version for the study of Chinese, that the teacher possibly was a Portuguese, or used Portuguese as a medium, or the translator studied perhaps with a Portuguese student and a Portuguese pony. This article is surer in its imaginative scholarship and goes into greater detail. It tells us that *Hau Kiou Choaan* was translated into French and German in 1766 and Dutch in 1767 and that the work establishes Percy's careful scholarship. But both Mr. Fan and Ch'ên Shou-Yi agree that the book is the first piece of imaginative Chinese literature to be introduced into Europe. Mr. Fan points out that Percy's equipment of notes is the most extensive of any novel of the time and that this book is probably the only work of fiction in the eighteenth century provided with an index to both text and notes. Probably Mr. Fan's most creative contribution lies in his statement that Percy in his work was essentially a collector. — LEAH DENNIS.

The correspondence of Thomas Percy & Edmond Malone. Edited by Arthur Tillotson. (The Percy letters, edited by David Nichol Smith & Cleanth Brooks.) [Baton Rouge, La.:] Louisiana State University Press, 1944. Pp. xxv + 302. Cf. *PQ*, XXIV, 150-52; XXV, 157.

Rev. by L. F. Powell in *RES*, XXII, 140-42; in *TLS*, Sept. 7, p. 429.

The correspondence of Thomas Percy & Richard Farmer. Edited by Cleanth Brooks. (The Percy letters, edited by David Nichol Smith & Cleanth Brooks.) [Baton Rouge, La.:] Louisiana State University Press, 1946. Pp. xviii + 218.

This volume, the second instalment of Percy letters to appear in the series announced by the Louisiana State University Press, contains fifty-five letters, of which fifty are by Percy and five by Farmer, all that are known to have survived from what must have been a considerably larger number. The correspondence covers continuously the years 1762-1773, with a single letter from Farmer written in 1778. Letters must certainly have been written between 1773 and 1778; and presumably the correspondence did not end in 1778. It may well have continued until Farmer's death in 1797; for, as Mr. Brooks points out (pp. xiv-xvii), Joseph Cradock's statement that Percy and Farmer were estranged is open to serious doubt.

The correspondence is concerned almost entirely with matters literary and antiquarian. During the years involved Farmer published his *Essay on the learning of Shakespeare* (1767, first and second editions), and Percy published his *Reliques of ancient English poetry* (1765; second enlarged edition, 1767) and his *Northern antiquities* (1770). He was also busy with his ill-fated edition of Surrey. There is much talk about these projects and about the work of other contemporary scholars: Capell, Steevens, Warton, Johnson. Only rarely is there a more personal message. The nature of the letters involves many references that call for annotation, and Mr. Brooks has provided an abundance of footnotes which answer concisely and competently the questions that a reader will ask. An appendix (pp. 175-200) discusses Percy's edition of Surrey of which the printed proof-sheets were destroyed by fire in 1808, some forty-five years after the much-delayed task had been begun. Pages 201-18 contain a detailed index, which covers both the correspondence and the annotations.

The letters, all except the final letter from Farmer, have not hitherto been published. They are here printed from the originals now in the British Museum. Simple contractions of common words have been silently expanded; but otherwise the original spelling and punctuation have been preserved. There is due notice of erasures and corrections. The address, if any, has been transcribed; but for some reason Mr. Brooks has omitted to give postmarks, except as he may cite one in his notes as evidence for the date of an undated letter.

The book is a model of sound editing and beautiful typography. The letters themselves, though lacking the graces of a more personal epistolary art, are interesting because of the light they throw on the scholarly procedures of the eighteenth-century antiquary. — ROBERT K. ROOT.

Hester Lynch Piozzi

(See also *Samuel Johnson.*)

Clifford, James L. "Mrs. Piozzi's letters." *Essays on the eighteenth century presented to David Nichol Smith in honour of his seventieth birthday* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1945), pp. 155-67.

It is very doubtful whether the world has yet discharged its obligation to the lady who was able to "soothe twenty years of a life radically wretched." It is good, therefore, to have these assurances of the value of Mrs. Piozzi's

correspondence from the scholar who has done so much to dispel the clouds of prejudice filming her memory.

The mere bulk of the extant record, as revealed by Mr. Clifford, is startling: nearly 3000 letters, only a quarter of them as yet in print. Clifford feels that familiarity with the correspondence as a whole cannot but remove the more serious charges of superficiality and insincerity that have been brought against Mrs. Piozzi. At the same time, he nowhere asserts that the unpublished letters contain new kinds of evidence for interpreting her character, unsuspected stylistic beauties or epistolary graces, qualities of intellect and emotion more profound than can be discerned in the portion already printed. Mrs. Piozzi's deliberate habit of keeping her communications at the level of lively conversation precludes her — cultivated, allusive, and entertaining though she usually is — from standing ultimately where Clifford would like to place her, "in the front rank of correspondents." The whole range of communicable experience is not to be transcribed into an incessant if bright C major without monotony and serious impoverishment.

The ambiguity of Clifford's claim — "Mrs. Piozzi was a natural letter-writer" — is possibly deliberate. That her manner of self-communication in letters was generally unaffected may be readily granted. As Clifford says, she comes to life and is vividly present as a personality, with "her foibles, her eager curiosities, her vigour, her courage, and her prodigious appetite for life" (an admirable summary of her qualities). And this might be enough *if* "the art of letter-writing" *were* "the art of being oneself." But, surely, the great epistolary artists have taught us that it is even better than that: that the supreme felicities in this form of expression are not so cheaply won; that, in fact, the graces beyond the reach of art lie on the far side, not the nearer side, of art. Short of that class of excellence, Mrs. Piozzi will nearly always interest when her topics touch interests already present in the reader — herself of course included — which, perhaps, is another way of saying that her letters must almost always have been interesting to their recipients. In truth, she was *naturally* good company; and so, if not a letter-writer by nature, then by second nature. — BERTRAND H. BRONSON.

Alexander Pope

(See also *Charles Churchill* and *Joseph Warton.*)

Crawford, Charlotte E. "What was Pope's debt to Edward Young?" *ELH,* XIII (1946), 157-67.

Laird, John. "Pope's *Essay on man.*" *Philosophical incursions into English literature* (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1946), pp. 34-51.

This chapter first appeared as an article in *RES,* XX (1944), 286-98.

Lewis, David Earle. "A quarrelsome romance of the eighteenth century." *Dalhousie review,* XXVI (1946), 198-202.

A sensational account, containing no new materials, of the relationship between Pope and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Lorimer, H. L. "Homer and Pope." Corr. in *TLS,* Mar. 9, 1946, p. 115.

Cf. *TLS,* May 4, 1946, p. 211, corr. by Douglas Knight.

MacDonald, W. L. "A French life of Pope." *University of Toronto quarterly,* XV (1946), 193-95.

In *Oeuvres diverses de Pope* (1763).

Mack, Maynard. "On reading Pope." *College English,* VII (1946), 263-73.

Rogers, Robert Wentworth. "The early vogue of the *Essay on*

man.'' Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1942 (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1946), pp. 281-84.

Shaver, Chester L. ''A Wordsworth-Pope parallel.'' *MLN,* LXI (1946), 467-68.

On a line from *An essay on criticism.*

Tillotson, Geoffrey. *The moral poetry of Pope.* Newcastle upon Tyne: Literary and Historical Society, 1946. Pp. 32.

Warren, Austin. ''The mask of Pope.'' *Sewanee review,* LIV (1946), 19-33.

Matthew Prior

Spears, Monroe K. ''The meaning of Matthew Prior's 'Alma'.'' *ELH,* XIII (1946), 266-90.

It is Mr. Spears' belief that Prior's burlesque poem ''had for its original audience a design and meaning which were not apparent to the readers of Johnson's and later times'' (p. 267). His theory is that, despite Johnson's well-known criticism, *Alma* really had a plan, ''that the plan is an expression of Pyrrhonism, and that the poem of which it is the core is a significant and characteristic application of this philosophy to contemporary thought'' (p. 290).

Unfortunately Mr. Spears does not make a direct and comprehensive effort to prove his main thesis that Prior was a consistent exponent of the Skeptical philosophy, nor does he give us evidence that Prior's contemporaries understood the poem in a way that Johnson did not. Having argued plausibly that Prior was over-modest in calling the piece a hasty trifle, and having dealt with the literary and philosophical background of the poem, Mr. Spears does, however, discuss the ''system'' which he thinks Prior is expounding symbolically in the burlesque, and in the course of his remarks he cites several passages in the poem which he considers evidence of Pyrrhonism. These deal with the effects of the body upon the mind and the variety of men's beliefs in different places and times. Such observations, it is true, had been used by the ancient Skeptics and by modern writers in the Skeptical tradition as a basis for arguing that man's mind is so uncertain an instrument as never to be capable, by its own means, of discovering truth. But these obvious truths about man had also been used by many other types of thinkers for purposes other than that of the Skeptics. Christian theologians, as an obvious instance, had frequently used the inadequacy and variability of the human mind to prove the need of revelation, and seventeenth-century natural philosophers had emphasized its limitations in somewhat the same terms to show the need for cautious, inductive reasoning based upon observation and experiment.

In support of his position Mr. Spears declares, ''That Prior is, throughout his work, a consistent exponent of Pyrrhonism and a disciple of Montaigne may be shown readily by an examination of his prose writings'' (p. 285). The prose pieces he has in mind are the ''Essay upon opinion'' and the Dialogue between Locke and Montaigne.'' The evidence in the ''Essay'' consists chiefly of further conventional reflections on the fact that man's opinions are not always fixed and rational; the ''Dialogue,'' however, covers a wider ground and is a key document in the whole problem. In it Prior is pitting Montaigne against Locke to show the value of practical wisdom over metaphysical thinking, a well-worn theme by Prior's time. Siding heartily with his Montaigne, Prior has in this dialogue every opportunity to use the whole force of the Pyrrhonist reasoning in the *Apologie de Raimond Sebond.* In building Montaigne's case, however, Prior does not seem to have had that notable essay in mind, for he not only neglects the arguments in it but he

has Montaigne refer to the "piteous Estate" in which Pyrrho found himself (*Dialogues*, ed. A. R. Waller, p. 240) and has the essayist say of himself that, though he doubts if a "sett of Words" can fix the bounds of truth and error, he had "from the Works of Nature, and [his] Observations upon them, . . . deduced the Being, and forced [his] Reader to own the Power of a D[ei]ty" (p. 234). Mr. Spears points out that at the end of the "Dialogue" Montaigne is made to argue that few people have the same ideas or the same way of expressing them, but this is Locke's own point and is used merely to lay the ground for the final jest that Locke's book may be fit only for Locke's own meditation.

That there are some reflections of Pyrrhonistic thought in his writing and that he was influenced by Montaigne we may grant of Prior as we may of a great many other writers, but that he was a conscious or consistent Pyrrhonist seems very doubtful. The traces of Skeptical thought in the whole body of his work are at best slight, and his failure to develop his Pyrrhonism more clearly and fully in *Alma* and the "Dialogue" would, if Mr. Spears is right, seem explainable only on the grounds of hypocrisy, bred perhaps of fear but made despicable by his otherwise apparently sincere religious poems. In his own time even his personal enemies did not take this view of Prior, and without stronger evidence it does not appear that we should now.

Mr. Spears is not the only one in recent years to call Prior a Skeptic. In the first volume of his *Religious trends in English poetry* H. N. Fairchild calls Prior "a complete sceptic, who, like many other sceptics, wavered between frivolous negation and despairing affirmation" (New York, 1939, p. 33), a judgment which, since it is unsupported by references, we may perhaps attribute at least in part to Mr. Fairchild's religious outlook and his attitude toward the poets of what he calls the "frigid zone." But part of the problem is a semantic one. Efforts to discover evidences of Pyrrhonism in the seventeenth and early eighteenth century have led to increasingly loose references to the Pyrrhonism or Skepticism of writers who only reflect some traces of it or use its reasoning for a limited purpose. The resultant blurring of the term, together with the variety of the already established usages and the overlapping of some forms of Skepticism with other forms of anti-rationalism, has made it necessary for reader and writer alike to be wary and to look for limiting and clarifying modifications when it is used.

Another word which is often seriously ambiguous when used in connection with seventeenth-century thought is "science." Mr. Spears illustrates some of the difficulties arising from the use of this word by referring repeatedly to the Cambridge Platonists as "the scientists" and the Cartesian dualism which they supported as "the scientific conception" and "the scientific theory of the soul."

Prior's poem needs explanation for modern readers and, whether he is right or wrong about Prior's philosophy, Mr. Spears' article is to be welcomed for the light it throws upon the poem and its background. — CHARLES KERBY-MILLER.

Isaac Reed

Jones, Claude E. (ed.). *Isaac Reed diaries, 1762-1804.* (University of California publications in English, Vol. x.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1946. Pp. xiv + 334.

In this volume Mr. Jones has assembled hitherto unpublished material contained in twenty notebooks and an account book kept by Isaac Reed. Five of the journals are now in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; the rest are in the Folger. They cover most of Reed's adult life and give information about his habits, his travels, and his friends. Nearly all the entries in the Emmanuel College diaries describe, in full sentences, Reed's autumnal visits to Cambridge and Stourbridge Fair, where he enjoyed himself immensely in the company of such fellow-Shakespeareans as Richard Farmer and

George Steevens. In these Cambridge sections the literary historian will find interesting references to Dr. Johnson, Sterne, and Coleridge; a comment on Goldsmith's borrowing from himself; and many allusions to lesser figures. The Folger volumes, for the most part, consist of fragmentary jottings recording the names of the friends with whom Reed dined and the theatrical performances he attended. Although entirely devoid of literary charm (there is nothing approaching theatrical or dramatic criticism), these entries shed considerable light on the history of the stage. Reed mentions scores of performances not listed in Genest, and there is comparatively little duplication of MacMillan's *Drury Lane calendar*. The lists are especially valuable for Covent Garden, the Haymarket, and theatres outside of London. In 1783, for example, Reed records only two visits to Drury Lane, but forty to Covent Garden, twenty-five to the Haymarket, and one to Richmond. Forty-two of these performances are not in Genest.

Instead of attempting to annotate his text Mr. Jones has chosen to give us about forty pages of notes which are intended to "include all Reed letters; records of letters to and concerning him; his own dated anecdotes; a record of his own publications . . . as well as dated information concerning him which appears in the works of others." In carrying out this ambitious project the editor has furnished extremely useful data about unpublished materials, but it is hard to see why he felt it necessary to include lengthy and numerous quotations from such accessible works as Nichols's *Literary anecdotes* and *Illustrations* and the *Malahide papers*. There are no references to Tillotson's *Percy-Malone correspondence* or to the vivid little picture of Reed in Holcroft's *Memoirs*. Pearne's review in the *Monthly review* mentioned on p. 274 does not belong to the year 1783.

The editing of the text of the diaries leaves something to be desired. Jones says that he is responsible for the punctuation throughout, because Reed omitted "almost all punctuation." Surely one who had seen the Copper Captain in *Rule a wife* as often as Reed would never have been responsible for this punctuation, which occurs three times (pp. 20, 48, 68): "Leon Copper, Captain and Estifania." An amusing mistake results from faulty pointing of the entry for 10 August 1784 (cf. Genest, VI, 318). It seems to me that the editor of a work like Reed's *Diaries* should refuse to worry about the needs of that general nuisance "the general reader," who in all probability will never open the book. Would it not be wiser to transcribe the MSS without omissions or additions for the benefit of the specialist, who will be sure to consult it?

There is a convenient "Table of theaters and performances," but the "General index" contains a number of misleading entries. Most of the references under "Sheridan, Richard Brinsley" are in reality to the famous dramatist's father, but Thomas Sheridan is not even listed. A hitherto unknown "Dodsley, Ralph" heads entries which should be under James and Robert Dodsley, neither of whom is named. If we are to trust the Index, Reed had dinner with Boswell the biographer in 1801 and saw the actors Foote, Shuter, and Weston on the stage many years after their deaths.

The proofreading could have been more accurate: for "*Gowyer*" (p. 1) read *Bowyer*; for "Macdonald" (p. 3), MacMillan; for "Gray's" (pp. 7 and 286), Grey's; for "*Vertmns*" (p. 115 — this appears on p. 314 as *Vertumna*), *Vertumnus*; for "Torry Aston" (p. 288), Tony Aston. — CHARLES B. WOODS.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester

Baine, Rodney M. "Rochester or Fishbourne: a question of authorship." *RES*, XXII (1946), 201-6.

Argues that the Restoration farce *Sodom* was probably written by Christopher Fishbourne, nephew of Sir Christopher Wren.

Bruser, Fredelle. "Disproportion: a study in the work of John

Wilmot, Earl of Rochester." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XV (1946), 384-96.

Wilson, J. Harold. "Rochester's 'A session of the poets'." *RES*, XXII (1946), 109-16.

Mr. Wilson has here addressed himself to the problem of the authorship of one of the many lampoons written during the middle years of the Restoration period. Any new light we are able to get on the vexing problems of attribution and date of these anonymous pieces will be welcome; and we can applaud anyone with the temerity to proceed on the irritating, though fascinating, task of unriddling the riddles.

The author is concerned to do two things: to deny the validity of Roswell Ham's "evidence" — presented some years ago — attributing the "Session of the poets" (sometimes called "A trial of the poets for the bays") to Elkanah Settle; and to reassert the claims of Rochester, who, until Mr. Ham's arguments were published, had been usually regarded as the author. At the outset, it must be pointed out that neither Mr. Ham nor Mr. Wilson has any clinching *evidence* for either Settle or Rochester; and Mr. Wilson is careful to point out that definite proof is lacking in his case for Rochester's authorship. Indeed, in an area where definite proof is lacking for many things, it would be almost too much to expect it with regard to such an ephemeral piece as the "Session." We must proceed therefore by assessing the reasonableness of the items placed in evidence.

It would be tedious and unnecessary to review all the arguments here. Mr. Wilson uses some of the same items as does Mr. Ham, but differs in his interpretation of them (e.g., the presence in the "Session" of satiric lines on Settle; Mr. Ham considers them mild, and therefore likely to have been written by Settle on himself, to cloak his authorship of the whole; Mr. Wilson thinks that they are not particularly mild, and that they might well have been written by Rochester). In advancing the claim of Rochester, Mr. Wilson introduces two items which I think carry some weight. The first is the redating of the appearance of the "Session." The date accepted by Mr. Ham and others has been the autumn of 1677, derived from a reference to a libel in one of Rochester's letters to Savile. Mr. Wilson suggests a date of November or December 1676, since all the plays mentioned and all other references antedate December 1676. The redating is important, and reasonable. After all, we are on dangerous ground if we accept the "Session" as the libel mentioned in the Rochester letter of November 1, 1677; for the 1670's were full of libels and lampoons; and the reference could apply to any one of them. Parenthetically, it may be recalled that some mischief has been done by accepting too easily another reference in one of Rochester's letters (the Black Will with a Cudgel phrase) and its alleged connection with the beating of Dryden in Rose Alley two years later.

The second item of interest is the tentative identification of Newport, whose name occurs in one line of the "Session." Although this adds little to the main argument, it does support Wilson's suggestion that some libels were of composite authorship, and that some of these were perhaps written by the Court Wits relaxing with Rochester at Woodstock. The probability or composite authorship has not, I think, been sufficiently investigated; too often it has been assumed that each libel must have been written by one man alone. But we have some examples of composite authorship, for instance *Notes and observations on the Empress of Morocco*. We badly need a thorough-going study of the libels of the period: something of value might possibly turn up. We should remember that *Macflecknoe* was an unsigned lampoon of 1678.

Who, then, wrote the "Session of the poets"? We do not know. In the realm of conjecture and intuition we must proceed by conjecture and intuition, and we must be tentative. The argument as presented by Mr. Wilson seems to incline the balance to Rochester, or to possible composite authorship. — CHARLES E. WARD.

Elkanah Settle

Dunkin, Paul S. "Issues of *The fairy queen*, 1692." *Library*, 4th ser., XXVI (1946), 297-304.

On the operatic adaptation attributed to Settle of *A midsummer night's dream.*

Thomas Shadwell

(See *Thomas Betterton.*)

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury

Aldridge, A. Owen. "Shaftesbury's earliest critic." *MP*, XLIV (1946), 10-22.

A hitherto unnoticed attack on Shaftesbury in a pamphlet printed in 1700 — *Free thoughts in defence of a future state*, by Robert Day. Shaftesbury's *An inquiry concerning virtue or merit* is the essay concerned, and Mr. Aldridge thinks that "by virtue of being the first, and practically the only, critic to point out the logical fallacy in Shaftesbury's denial of a future state, Day deserves to be given at least as much consideration as other less penetrating critics of Shaftesbury and eighteenth-century ethical theories."

Edmund Smith

Wheatley, Katherine E. "The relation of Edmund Smith's *Phaedra and Hippolitus* to Racine's *Phèdre* and Racine's *Bajazet*." *Romanic review*, XXXVII (1946), 306-28.

Tobias Smollett

Heilman, Robert B. "Falstaff and Smollett's Micklewhimmen." *RES*, XXII (1946), 226-28.

J., C. E. "Smollett's 'Peregrine Pickle': a note." *N&Q*, CXC (1946), 213.

Kahrl, George M. *Tobias Smollett: traveler-novelist.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, [1945]. Pp. xxiv + 165. Cf. *PQ*, XXV, 162-63.

Rev. by James R. Foster in *MLQ*, VII, 247-48.

Putney, Rufus D. "Smollett and Lady Vane's Memoirs." *PQ*, XXV (1946), 120-26.

Argues that Smollett was responsible for the form in which the Memoirs first appeared in *Peregrine Pickle.*

Young, Percy M. "Observations on music by Tobias Smollett." *Music & letters*, XXVII (1946), 18-24.

Thomas Southerne

Hummel, Ray O., Jr. "A further note on Southerne's *The disappointment.*" *Library*, 5th ser., I (1946), 67-69.

A bibliographical study.

Sir Richard Steele

Jackson, R. Wyse. "An unrecorded *Tatler.*" Corr. in *TLS*, Dec. 7, 1946, p. 603.

An unrecorded Dublin edition of three numbers recently found in a box of waste paper.

Tracts and pamphlets by Richard Steele. Edited with notes and

commentary by Rae Blanchard. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1944. Pp. xvii + 663. Cf. *PQ*, XXIV, 160-61; XXV, 164.

Rev. by Mark A. Thomson in *RES*, XXII, 240-41; by C. R. T. in *Queen's quarterly*, LIII, 131-32.

Laurence Sterne

Laird, John. "Shandean philosophy." *Philosophical incursions into English literature* (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1946), pp. 74-91.

Putney, Rufus D. S. "Alas, poor Eliza!" *MLR*, XLI (1946), 411-13.

Argues that Mrs. James — not Eliza Draper — is the unnamed lady who inspired Sterne's epitaph of 1767.

Putney, Rufus D. S. "Sterne's Eliza." *TLS*, Mar. 9, 1946, p. 115.

"Yorick at Yale." *Yale University Library gazette*, XX (1946), 51-52.

New materials relating to Sterne.

Jonathan Swift

Briggs, H. E. "Swift and Keats." *PMLA*, LXI (1946), 1101-8.

Case, Arthur E. *Four essays on "Gulliver's travels."* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1945. Pp. ix + 133. Cf. *PQ*, XXV, 164-67.

Rev. by H. A. in *Queen's quarterly*, LIII, 132-33; by Donald Cornu in *MLQ*, VII, 505-6; by William Henry Irving in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLV, 393-94.

Churchill, R. C. *He served human liberty: an essay on the genius of Jonathan Swift.* London: Allen and Unwin, 1946. Pp. 56.

Hogan, J. J. "Bicentenary of Jonathan Swift." *Studies*, XXXIV (1945), 501-10.

Jaggard, Wm. " 'The Cheshire sheaf': Swift's lodging in Chester." *N&Q*, CXC (1946), 18.

Landa, Louis A., and Tobin, James Edward. *Jonathan Swift: a list of critical studies published from 1895 to 1945, to which is added "Remarks on some Swift manuscripts in the United States," by Herbert Davis.* New York: Cosmopolitan Science and Art Service Co., 1945. Pp. 62.

Rev. by Evan K. Gibson in *MLQ*, VII, 507. See leading article in *TLS*, April 6, 1946, p. 163.

"Moor Park, Surrey, England: Stella's cottage." *Wilson Library bulletin*, XX (1946), 678-79.

Redinger, Ruby Virginia. "Jonathan Swift, the disenchanter." *American scholar*, XV (1946), 221-26.

Rowse, A. L. "Jonathan Swift." *The English spirit: essays in history and literature* (London: Macmillan, 1944), pp. 182-92.

Scott-Thomas, Lois M. "The vocabulary of Jonathan Swift." *Dalhousie review*, XXV (1946), 442-47.

Jonathan Swift, 1667-1745: an exhibition of printed books at the

University of Texas, October 19-December 31, 1945, described by Autrey Nell Wiley. [Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1945.] Pp. 48.

Rev. by John Hayward in *MLR*, XLI, 345; by Harold Williams in *RES*, XXII, 334.

As Miss Wiley says, "Our country is strewn with Swiftiana," and it is quite clear from her account of the holdings at the University of Texas that the institution which points with deserved pride to the Wrenn, Aitken, and Stark Collections has done well by the Dean. Miss Wiley's description of the exhibition at Austin, inspired by the two-hundredth anniversary of Swift, is a pleasant enrichment of bibliography by biographical detail, and is of more than passing interest and value to the student of Swift.

Wiley, Autrey Nell. "Jonathan Swift: a bicentennial exhibition." *Library chronicle of the University of Texas,* II (1946), 17-20.

Patrick Walker

Keith, C. "Patrick Walker and his pedlar's pack." *Queen's quarterly,* LIII (1946), 218-27.

An appreciation of his chapbooks.

Horace Walpole

Horace Walpole's correspondence with Mary and Agnes Berry and Barbara Cecilia Seton. Edited by W. S. Lewis and A. Dayle Wallace. 2 vols. (Yale edition of Horace Walpole's correspondence, Vols. XI-XII.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1944.

Rev. by D. M. Low in *RES*, XXII, 67-69; by Harold Williams in *MLR*, XLI, 209-11.

Lewis, Wilmarth S. "The start of a collection." *Atlantic monthly,* CLXXVII (1946), 128-32.

On the author's collection of Walpole.

Rowse, A. L. "Horace Walpole and George Montagu." *The English spirit: essays in history and literature* (London: Macmillan, 1944), pp. 202-7.

Edward Ward

Jones, Claude E. "Short-title checklist of works attributed to Edward Ward (1667-1731)." *N&Q,* CXC (1946), 135-39.

Troyer, Howard William. *Ned Ward of Grubstreet: a study of subliterary London in the eighteenth century.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1946. Pp. xi + 290.

Rev. by J. A. R. in *Queen's quarterly,* LIII, 127-28.

The use made by social historians of the works of Ned Ward (1671-1731) has established him as a fertile source of miscellaneous information concerning his own age. More important to students of literature, however, is his use of the fictional voyage and the character. In the latter, his work forms an important link between Jacobean drama and the eighteenth century novel. Further, Ward's "trips"—in London and elsewhere—are important in the genre which includes both *Gulliver's travels* and *Humphrey Clinker.*

Mr. Troyer's *Ned Ward of Grubstreet,* the first extensive treatment of the subject, emphasizes Ward's journalistic activities, catchpenny pamphleteering, fictional writing, and personal relationships with such contemporaries as Pope and Defoe. Much of the biographical data is taken from the subject's own work. Most important features of the biography are the establishment

of a canon of Ward's writings, and Mr. Troyer's analysis of Ward's descriptive techniques.

Unfortunately, the bibliography was compiled without reference to booksellers' auction and trade catalogues, Wiltshier's catalogue of Wardiana, or the catalogue of the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library. (The Clark collection, part of the library of the University of California at Los Angeles, contains, *inter alia*, the following item: *Fair shell*, 1705; *Field-spy*, n.d.; *Libertine's choice*, 1704; *Northern cuckold*, 1721; *Rambling fuddle-caps*, 1706; *Secret history of the Calves-Head Club*, 2nd ed., 1703; same, 5th ed., 1705; *Tipling philosophers*, 2nd ed., 1710; *Trip to Jamaica*, 3rd ed., 1698; *Wooden world dissected*, 4th ed., 1749. None of these was handled definitively in Mr. Troyer's biography. Further, several Ward items at the Clark have Luttrell's manuscript notations concerning price and publication date.) In some cases, publication dates could have been established by consulting Narcissus Luttrell's manuscript notations. On the whole, however, the bibliography provides an adequate point of departure for future Ward students.

In addition to its own considerable merit, Mr. Troyer's biography suggests, directly or by implication, many additional studies of Ward's place in the history of English realistic writing. Among these are comparisons and contrasts with such works as *Trivia*, *Polly*, *The beggar's opera* (which is barely mentioned), *The English rogue*, *Bartholomew Fair*, Fielding's novels, and Thomas Nashe's satires — to mention only a few. Most fruitful, however, might be a detailed study of Ward's work in relation to that of Smollett, who also visited Jamaica, whose treatment of characters much resembles Ward's in many instances, whose works contain several satirical travels in England and abroad, and whose career and writings afford many other interesting parallels with Ward's. — CLAUDE E. JONES.

Joseph Warton

(See also *Richard Flecknoe*.)

Leedy, Paul F. "Genres criticism and the significance of Warton's Essay on Pope." *JEGP*, XLV (1946), 140-46.

The aim of this article is to emphasize, and then to qualify, the relation of Joseph Warton's *Essay* (1756-1782) to the familiar neo-classic (and one might add generally classical) distinction of *genres*. Mr. Leedy cites four instances, before Warton's first volume, in which Pope is ranked beneath such poets as Homer, Shakespeare, and Milton: the basis for the distinction being that epic, tragedy, and the great ode are higher forms of poetry than the epistle, the verse-essay, and satire. With Mr. Leedy's implication here one may readily agree; as Mr. Sherburn has said, Warton's Dedication reaffirms a "commonplace of neo-classical criticism." A good illustration would probably be the amused and kindly equanimity with which Johnson always regarded both the work and its author: similarly, in his review, he found that the remarks on the *Rape of the lock*, for example, contain nothing "subtle or striking; he is indeed commonly right, but has discussed no difficult question." Having stressed the neo-classic framework of *genres* behind the *Essay*, Mr. Leedy then argues that Warton "gave a new direction to genres criticism, one which was to serve a cause far removed from neo-classicism"; he did this by emphasizing, "more than was strictly orthodox for a neo-classicist," "invention," "imagination," the "sublime," and the "pathetic." One may feel that Mr. Leedy claims too much for Warton here. The undeniable change which was taking place in *genres* criticism, and which culminates in the deploring, by Hazlitt and Jeffrey, of the lack of dramatic genius in their own day, is an effect with complex causes. It cannot be separated, for example, from contemporary philosophies of history and theories of cultural decline. Moreover, even to the content of the terms which Mr. Leedy mentions ("invention," etc.), Warton added nothing. One might even question whether he "emphasized" these qualities more than a "neo-classicist" like Johnson

so much as he de-emphasized those connoted by the terms, "reason," "judgment," "decorum," and the like. Indeed, Mr. Leedy implies as much in his statement that Warton was abetting "a dichotomy between what he called the man of 'sense' and the 'true poet.'" This, I believe, sums up Warton's position rather well. But it is not easy to agree with Mr. Leedy's conclusion that, in encouraging this "dichotomy," Warton was "helping to establish the fundamental cleavage between classicism and romanticism." Hardly a serious romantic critic can be named who does not either assume the presence of "judgment" or "good sense" in genius, or else — like Hazlitt, Coleridge, and Lamb — attack the dichotomy between the two as artificial. Hence Coleridge's remark, which he wrote with emphatic capitals, that "GOOD SENSE is the BODY of poetic genius" ("Poetry," as he says elsewhere, "is certainly something more than good sense, but it must be good sense . . . just as a palace is more than a house, but it must be a house, at least"). Warton, indeed, has no specific principles which fundamentally affect subsequent criticism: to use Johnson's phrase, again, he "discussed no difficult question." As Mr. Hoyt Trowbridge suggested some years ago, Warton's shifting around of poets for the second edition in obedience to the *Monthly review* — we may remember that Otway and Lee were at first placed in the highest rank with Shakespeare, Milton, and Spenser — is less a sign of growing critical acumen than of a general lack of critical sharpness and consistency in his premises at the start. Warton admittedly uses the neo-classic distinction of *genres* for purposes "far removed from neo-classicism." But he has little to do with the central issues of romantic criticism itself. He may be regarded as a signpost in a transition of English taste but not in the history of English criticism. — W. J. BATE.

Thomas Warton the Younger

Blakiston, J. M. G. "A Dublin reprint of Thomas Warton's *History of English poetry.*" *Library,* 5th ser., I (1946), 69-70.

Isaac Watts

Cairnes, William T. "The constituents of a good hymn." *The religion of Dr. Johnson and other essays* (London: Oxford University Press, 1946), pp. 58-80.

Laird, John. "Concerning Dr. Isaac Watts." *Philosophical incursions into English literature* (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1946), pp. 52-73.

John Wesley

Havens, Raymond D. "Southey's revision of his *Life of Wesley.*" *RES,* XXII (1946), 134-36.

James White

Angus, Norman S. "A manuscript of James White's translation of *The clouds.*" *Library,* 4th ser., XXVI (1946), 304-7.

Compares the MS with the first edition of 1759.

Charles Baron Whitworth

Colgate, William. "Russia in 1710: a diplomatic incident." *Queen's quarterly,* LIII (1946), 236-40.

Concerned with Whitworth and his *Account of Russia,* printed by Horace Walpole in 1758.

Miles Wilson

Anderson, George K. "The history of Israel Jobson." *PQ,* XXV (1946), 303-20.

Edward Young

(See also *Alexander Pope.*)

Eaves, T. C. Duncan. "Joseph Highmore's portrait of the Reverend Edward Young." *SP,* XLIII (1946), 668-74.

VI. CONTINENTAL BACKGROUND

Dufrenoy, Marie-Louise. *L'Orient romanesque en France, 1704-1789: étude d'histoire et de critique littéraires.* Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1946. Pp. 380.

Edelman, Nathan. *Attitudes of seventeenth-century France toward the Middle Ages.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1946. Pp. xv + 460.

Gilman, Margaret. "The poet according to Diderot." *Romanic review,* XXXVII (1946), 37-54.

Hayden, Horace F. *French Revolutionary pamphlets: a check list of Talleyrand and other collections.* Compiled under the direction of Charles F. McCombe. New York: New York Public Library, 1945. Pp. 152.

Hutton, James. *The Greek Anthology in France and in the Latin writers of the Netherlands to the year 1800.* Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1946. Pp. xiii + 822.

Koenig, Duane. "The bibliography of the Roman States: 1789-1799." *JMH,* XVIII (1946), 61-66.

Labrousse, C. E. *La Crise de l'économie française à la fin de l'ancien régime et au debut de la révolution.* Paris: Presses universitaires de France, 1944. Pp. lxxv + 664.

Rev. by Beatrice F. Hyslop in *AHR,* LII (1947), 312-14.

Lindsay, Frank W. *Dramatic parody by marionettes in eighteenth-century Paris.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1946. Pp. 185.

Maverick, Lewis A. *China a model for Europe,* Vol. I: *China's economy and government admired by seventeenth and eighteenth century Europeans;* Vol. II: *Despotism in China: a translation of "Le despotisme de la Chine" by François Quesnay, Paris, 1767.* San Antonio, Tex.: Paul Anderson Co., 1946. Pp. 334.

Rev. by Donald F. Lach in *JMH,* XVIII, 349-50.

Patrick, J. Max. "A consideration of *La Terre Australe connue* by Gabriel de Foigny." *PMLA,* LXI (1946), 739-51.

Preclin, Edmond, and Tapie, Victor. *Le XVII^e siècle.* Paris: Presses universitaires, 1943. Pp. 379.

Reiff, Paul. *Die Aesthetik der deutschen Frühromantik.* Edited by Theodor Geissendoerfer. (Illinois studies in language and literature, Vol. XXXI, Nos. 1-2.) Urbana: University of Illinois, 1946.

Rousseau, Jean-Jacques. *Discours sur les sciences et les arts.* Edi-

tion critique avec une introduction et un commentaire par George R. Havens. New York: Modern Language Association of America; London: Oxford University Press, 1946. Pp. xiii + 278.

Runge, Edith Amelie. *Primitivism and related ideas in Sturm und Drang literature.* ("Hesperia," Studies in Germanic philology, No. 21.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1946. Pp. xii + 305.

Sagnac, Philippe. *La Formation de la société française moderne,* Tome I: *La Société et la monarchie absolue.* Paris: Presses universitaires de France, 1945. Pp. viii + 240.

Ullmann, Stephen de. "Anglicism and anglophobia in Continental literature." *Modern languages,* XXVII (1945-46), 8-16, 47-51.
Pp. 12-16 treat "The heyday of literary anglicism (1685-1815)."

Wadsworth, Philip A. "A formula of literary criticism, from Aristotle to La Bruyère." *MLQ,* VII (1946), 35-42.

Williams, Basil. "Voltaire in eighteenth-century memoirs." *Contemporary review,* July 1946, pp. 29-33.

1948

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1800: A CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARTHUR FRIEDMAN
The University of Chicago
AND
LOUIS A. LANDA
Princeton University

This bibliography attempts to list the more significant books, articles, and reviews[1] published during the year 1947, together with some of earlier dates that were omitted from previous bibliographies in this series. Since there is often a considerable interval between the publication of a scholarly work and reviews of it, we have listed again such earlier works as have been the subject of important reviews in the current year. We are indebted to the following for contributing reviews or comments: Carlos Baker, G. E. Bentley, Ernest Bernbaum, D. F. Bond, W. R. Keast, Herman W. Liebert, E. L. McAdam, Jr., Moody E. Prior, Rufus Putney, Maurice J. Quinlan, René Wellek, Lois Whitney. We wish to thank James L. Clifford for contributing titles and for other aid.[2]

CONTENTS

I. Bibliographies and Bibliographical Studies ---- 124
II. Political and Social Background ---- 125
III. Philosophy, Science, and Religion ---- 127
IV. Literary History and Criticism ---- 129
V. Individual Authors ---- 137
VI. Continental Background ---- 156

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR *American historical review*
EHR *English historical review*
ELH *ELH, A journal of English literary history*
HLQ *Huntington Library quarterly*
JEGP *Journal of English and Germanic philology*
JHI *Journal of the history of ideas*
JMH *Journal of modern history*

[1]The year of a review is 1947 unless otherwise specified.
[2]The editors will be grateful to scholars for reprints or notices of their publications.

MLN *Modern language notes*
MLQ *Modern language quarterly*
MLR *Modern language review*
MP *Modern philology*
N&Q *Notes and queries*
PMLA *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
PQ *Philological quarterly*
RES *Review of English studies*
SP *Studies in philology*
TLS *Times literary supplement* (London)

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

Anderson, R. C. "Eighteenth-century books on shipbuilding, rigging and seamanship." *Mariner's mirror*, XXXIII (1947), 218-25.

Beresford, Maurice W. "Bibliographical aids to research: XI. Minutes of enclosure commissions." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XXI (1947, for May and Nov. 1946), 59-69.

Besterman, Theodore. *A world bibliography of bibliographies and of bibliographical catalogues, calendars, abstracts, digests, indexes, and the like.* Vol. I: *A-H.* 2nd edition, revised and greatly enlarged throughout. London: Privately printed by the author, 1947. Pp. xxviii + 725.

Bond, Donald F.; Carrière, Joseph M.; and Seeber, Edward D. "Anglo-French and Franco-American studies: a current bibliography." *Romanic review*, XXXVIII (1947), 97-116.

Brigham, Clarence S. *History and bibliography of American newspapers, 1690-1820.* 2 vols. Worcester, Mass.: American Antiquarian Society, 1947.

Carty, James, and others (eds.). "Writings on Irish history, 1945." *Irish historical studies*, V (1946), 147-70.

Craig, Hardin, and others (eds.). "Recent literature of the Renaissance: a bibliography." *SP*, XLIV (1947), 265-452.

Derby, Raymond J. "The Romantic movement: a selective and critical bibliography for the year 1946." *ELH*, XIV (1947), 1-45.

Frewer, Louis B. *Bibliography of historical writings published in Great Britain and the Empire, 1940-1945.* Edited for the British National Committee of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. Oxford: Blackwell, 1947. Pp. xx + 346.

Friedman, Arthur, and Landa, Louis A. "English literature, 1660-1800: a current bibliography." *PQ*, XXVI (1947), 97-146.

Greenough, Chester Noyes. *A bibliography of the Theophrastian character in English with several portrait characters.* Prepared for publication by J. Milton French. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1947. Pp. xii + 347.

Hayward, John. *English poetry: a catalogue of first and early editions of works of the English poets from Chaucer to the present day, exhibited by the National Book League.* Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan, 1947. Pp. x + 140.

"Historical research for university degrees in the United Kingdom, 1940-1945." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, Thesis supplement, No. 9, June, 1947. Pp. 26.

Jackson, William A. "The Carl T. Keller collection of *Don Quixote*." *Harvard Library bulletin*, I (1947), 306-10.
Information concerning two unrecorded English serial editions of 1725 and 1726.

"The Luke Howard collection of MSS." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, XXXVIII (1946), 32-46.
MSS of the seventeenth century and later relating to the Quakers now in the Friends House Library, London.

Price, Lawrence M. "Anglo-German literary bibliography for 1946." *JEGP*, XLVI (1947), 295-96.

"Répertoire bibliographique, année 1947." *Revue philosophique de Louvain*, Vol. XLV, supplément (Feb. 1947). Pp. 163.

Roberts, Stanley. "Captain Cook's voyages: a bibliography of the French translations, 1772-1800." *Journal of documentation*, III (1947), 160-76.

Sarton, George, and others. "Seventieth critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization (to January 1947)." *Isis*, XXXVII (1947), 184-282.
See particularly pp. 202-12.

Skard, Sigmund. *The use of color in literature: a survey of research.* (Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. XC, No. 3.) Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1946. Pp. 163-249.
Rev. by H. C. Lancaster in *MLN*, LXII, 142-43.

Weed, Katherine Kirtley, and Bond, Richmond Pugh. *Studies of British newspapers and periodicals from their beginning to 1800: a bibliography.* (*Studies in philology*, Extra ser., No. 2.) Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, Dec., 1946. Pp. vi + 233. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 99-100.
Rev. by Donald F. Bond in *MP*, XLV, 65-66; by W. T. Laprade in *AHR*, LIII, 155.

Wellek, René. "Studies of eighteenth century literature, 1938-1945." *Erasmus*, I (1947), 658-76.

II. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Brandenburg, Alice Stayert. "English education and neo-classical taste in the eighteenth century." *MLQ*, VIII (1947), 174-93.

Calkin, Homer L. "American influence in Ireland, 1760 to 1800." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXXI (1947), 102-20.

Clark, G. N. *The wealth of England from 1496 to 1760.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1947. Pp. 199.
Rev. by N. S. B. Gras in *AHR*, LIII, 155-56.

Collinson Black, R. D. "Economic studies at Trinity College, Dublin — I." *Hermathena*, LXX (1947), 65-80.

Connell, K. H. "The population of Ireland in the eighteenth century." *Economic history review*, XVI (1946), 111-24.

Edwards, Averyl. *Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, 1707-1751.* London: Staples Press, 1947.

Fussell, G. E. *The old English farming books from Fitzherbert to Tull, 1523-1730.* London: Crosby Lockwood, 1947. Pp. 141.
Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 2, p. 389.

Heal, Sir Ambrose. *The signboards of old London.* London: Batsford, 1947.

Hole, Christina. *English home-life, 1500-1800.* London: Batsford, 1947.

Lindenov, Christopher. *The first Triple Alliance: the letters of Christopher Lindenov, Danish envoy to London, 1668-1672.* Translated and edited with a historical introduction by Waldemar Westergaard. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1947. Pp. 528.

Little, Bryan. *The building of Bath, 47-1947.* London and Toronto: Collins, 1947. Pp. 176.

McCraken, J. L. "Irish parliamentary elections, 1727-68." *Irish historical studies*, V (1947), 209-30.

McDowell, R. B., and Webb, D. A. "Courses and teaching in Trinity College, Dublin, during the first 200 years." *Hermathena*, LXIX (1947), 9-30.

MacGregor, G. "Public schools in the eighteenth century." *Quarterly review*, CCLXXXV (1947), 580-91.

Marshall, Leon Soutierre. *The development of public opinion in Manchester, 1780-1820.* Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1946. Pp. x + 274.

Mason, John. "Conditions in the Highlands after the 'Forty-five." *Scottish historical review*, XXVI (1947), 134-46.

Mullett, Charles F. "Some 'Paradoxes' of the 'Glorious Revolution'." *HLQ*, X (1947), 317-22.
Prints from a manuscript twenty-two "Paradoxes" written "about 1692/3 by an ardent Jacobite."

Myers, Robert Manson. *Early moral criticism of Handelian oratorio.* Williamsburg, Va.: Manson Park Press, 1947. Pp. 35.

The Oxford almanack, 1674-1946. With an introduction by Helen M. Petter. Oxford University Press, 1947. Pp. 65.

Petrie, Charles. "The Jacobite war in Ireland, 1688-1691." *New English review*, XV (1947), 43-53.

Roberts, Penfield. *The quest for security, 1715-1740.* (The rise of modern Europe, edited by William L. Langer.) New York: Harper and Brothers, 1947. Pp. x + 300.
Rev. by Arthur M. Wilson in *AHR*, LIII, 102-4.

Robertson, Sir Charles Grant. *Chatham and the British Empire.* London: Hodder & Stoughton for the English Universities Press, 1946. Pp. 200.

Sherwin, Oscar. "An eighteenth century Beveridge planner." *AHR*, LII (1947), 281-90.
On Patrick Colquhoun.

Stryker, Lloyd Paul. *For the defense: Thomas Erskine, the most enlightened liberal of his times, 1750-1823.* Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1947. Pp. xi + 624.

Sutherland, L. S. "The East India Company in eighteenth-century politics." *Economic history review*, XVII (1947), 15-26.

Tayler, Henrietta. "John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich." *Scottish historical review*, XXVI (1947), 64-74.

Villainy detected: being a collection of the most sensational true crimes and the most notorious real criminals that blotted the name of Britain in the years 1660 to 1800. By various hands. The whole collected together and embellished with observations historical, moral, and critical by Lillian de la Torre. New York and London: D. Appleton-Century Co., 1947. Pp. xii + 243.
Some of the accounts are contemporary; others are by nineteenth- and twentieth-century writers.

Willcox, William B. "British strategy in America, 1778." *JMH*, XIX (1947), 97-121.

III. PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

Allen, Phyllis. "The Royal Society and Latin America as reflected in the *Philosophical transactions*, 1665-1730." *Isis*, XXXVII (1947), 132-38.

Baker, Frank. "Methodism and the '45 rebellion." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXXII (1947), 325-33.

Burtt, Ruth G. "Quaker books in the 18th century." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, XXXVIII (1946), 7-18.

Cadbury, Henry J. "Penn, Collinson and the Royal Society." *Bulletin of Friends' Historical Association*, XXXVI (1947), 19-24.

Collins Baker, C. H. "Sir James Thornhill as Bible illustrator." *HLQ*, X (1947), 323-27.
On illustrations for the Oxford Bible of 1717.

Cone, Carl B. "English reform ideas during the French Revolution." *Southwestern social science quarterly*, XXVII (1947), 368-84.

Coomer, Duncan. *English dissent under the early Hanoverians.* London: Epworth Press, 1947. Pp. xiii + 136.

Grene, Marjorie. "On some distinctions between men and brutes." *Ethics*, LVII (1947), 121-27.
Considers Hobbes and Hume, among others.

Humphreys, A. R. "The eternal fitness of things: an aspect of eighteenth century thought." *MLR*, XLII (1947), 188-98.

McCloy, Shelby T. "Rationalists and religion in the eighteenth century." *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVI (1947), 467-82.

McDowell, R. B. "The problem of religious dissent in Ireland, 1660-1740." *Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences*, No. 40, Nov., 1945.

Mumford, Norman W. "The organization of the Methodist Church in the time of John Wesley." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXXI (1946), 35-40, 128-35.

Oppenheimer, Jane M. *New aspects of John and William Hunter*. With a foreword by Fenwick Beekman, M.D. (Historical Library, Yale Medical Library, publication No. 12) New York: Henry Schuman, 1946. Pp. xviii + 188.

Rev. by Owen H. Wagensteen in *AHR*, LII, 779.

Randall, Helen W. "The rise and fall of a martyrology: sermons on Charles I." *HLQ*, X (1947), 135-67.

In this excellent, carefully-documented article Professor Randall traces the long and curious history of the thirtieth-of-January sermon from its inception to its demise. When the Restoration Parliament provided by statute that January 30th be "an anniversary day of fasting and humiliation" to commemorate the murder of Charles I, its action only gave legal sanction to the already developed cult of the Royal Martyr; but the way was opened for a special type of sermon which lent itself to violence and partisanship. Until the Revolution of 1688 Anglican clergymen used the day for invective against the regicides and for eulogy of Charles I, with such attendant themes as the divine right of kings, non-resistance, and passive obedience. When James II came to the throne, the Churchmen found increasing difficulty in justifying the divine right of a Catholic monarch who seemed bent on destroying the Anglican Establishment; and no small amount of ingenuity was exercised to shift the occasion from a defence of absolutism to a defence of limited monarchy. By and large the thirtieth-of-January sermons reflected the constitutionalism of the post-Revolution period, but there were always the Jacobite clerics to use the sermon for their purposes. In fact, as Professor Randall clearly shows, all groups recognized the sermon of the day as a medium for propaganda; and one can hardly go to a better source for every shade of political opinion, from extreme Jacobitism to ardent whiggism.

It is rather strange that historians of political theory in treating the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have given such cursory attention to the January-thirtieth sermons since it is likely that, more than any other single factor, they were the means by which political ideas reached the masses. Professor Randall has supplied the deficiency in an article whose richness is in no way suggested by this brief and inadequate comment. I would call attention to only one matter, a by-product of January thirtieth out of the province of this article yet bearing on it — the way in which preferment in the Anglican Church not infrequently depended on the kind of January-thirtieth sermon an aspiring cleric preached. I could list a number of churchmen whose fortunes were determined by the zeal shown on that day rather less for the word of God and rather more for the ear of the politically powerful. Perhaps one instance will suffice — in an outpost of the Church: the Bishop of Killala in Ireland, Robert Clayton, regularly submitted his January-thirtieth sermons in advance to Lady Sundon, Mistress of the Robes to Queen Caroline; and after carefully revising any potentially dangerous doctrine detected by her Ladyship, his Lordship then delivered himself of the purified doctrine, to the edification of his auditors and, eventually, to his own advancement. Yet the Court could be tolerant and amused too, as it was by the antics of the Duchess of Buckingham who ostentatiously mourned and wept on January thirtieth — this same lady who received Lord Hervey, when he chanced to appear on that day to negotiate an alliance with her family, in a chair of state and in deep mourning, surrounded by waiting women similarly attired.— LOUIS A. LANDA.

"John Ray's forerunners." Article in *TLS*, Aug. 16, 1947, p. 414.
Concerned with Charles E. Raven's *English naturalists from Neckham to Ray*.

Tate, W. E. *The parish chest: a study of the records of parochial administration in England*. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1946. Pp. x + 346.

Whitley, W. T. "Seventh Day Baptists in England." *Baptist quarterly*, XII (1947), 252-58.

Zirckle, Conway. "The theory of concentric spheres: Edmund Halley, Cotton Mather, & John Cleves Symmes." *Isis*, XXXVII (1947), 155-59.

IV. LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Anon. *Representations of the impiety and immorality of the English stage* (1704); and Anon., *Some thoughts concerning the stage* (1704). With an introduction by Emmett L. Avery. (Ser. III: Essays on the stage, No. 2.) Augustan Reprint Society, March, 1947.

Avery, Emmett L. "The dramatists in the theatrical advertisements, 1700-1709." *MLQ*, VIII (1947), 448-54.

Aylward, J. D. "The Gentleman's magazine." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 437.
Concerning the "births, marriages, and deaths."

Babcock, R. W. "A note on genius, imagination and enthusiasm in some late eighteenth century periodicals." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 93-95.
A list of references.

Babcock, R. W. "Benevolence, sensibility and sentiment in some eighteenth-century periodicals." *MLN*, LXII (1947), 394-97.
Gives references to the three terms.

Babcock, R. W. "English interest in Italy and Italian romantic criticism in the 18th century." *PQ*, XXVI (1947), 152-58.

Bate, Walter Jackson. *From classic to romantic: premises of taste in eighteenth-century England*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1946. Pp. vii + 197. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 105-6.
Rev. by A. L. Humphreys in *MLR*, XLII, 509-11; by William Henry Irving in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVI, 291-92; by Robert Shafer in *MLN*, LXII, 138-40; by James Edward Tobin in *Thought*, XXII, 166-69; by Earl R. Wasserman in *JEGP*, XLVI, 224-25; by Frederick T. Wood in *English studies*, XXIX (1948), 58-61.

Beckwith, Frank. "The eighteenth-century proprietary libraries in England." *Journal of documentation*, III (1947), 81-98.

Bell, Charles C. "A history of Fairfax criticism." *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 644-56.
Concerned in part with the Elizabethan poet's reputation in the eighteenth century.

Bogorad, Samuel Nathaniel. "The English history play in Restoration drama." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations submitted to*

the Graduate School of Northwestern University . . . June-September, 1946, XIV (1947), 5-10.

Bronson, Bertrand H. "Personification reconsidered." *ELH*, XIV (1947), 163-177.

Brown, Wallace Cable. "The Near East in English drama, 1775-1825." *JEGP*, XLVI (1947), 63-69.

Butt, John. "Science and man in eighteenth-century poetry." *Durham University journal*, XXXIX (1947), 79-88.

Christensen, Francis. "John Wilkins and the Royal Society's reform of prose style." *MLQ*, VII (1946), 179-87, 279-90.

The aim of this article is to establish the position of John Wilkins as the leading figure behind the stylistic reforms of the Royal Society. The first section gives a good account of the complicated history of the composition and printing of Sprat's *History of the Royal Society* and presents evidence for accepting Wilkins as the prime mover in getting the *History* written by Sprat and in compiling and organizing the material. Christensen suggests, in the second part, that the Society's appointing of a committee "for improving the English language" was inspired by the advocacy of such a move in the already written portions of the *History*, and that it was probably Wilkins who proposed its appointment. Christensen's final argument takes the form of a comparison between the purposes and ideals, as described by Sprat, of the style adopted by the Society and Wilkins' considerations of the problems of language in *An essay toward a real character and a philosophical language* and of pulpit eloquence in the earlier *Ecclesiastes*. By the time, however, that Wilkins' writings on language appeared, there had been roughly a century of discussion of language and style from a variety of points of view. Considering, therefore, the general level on which Sprat's views on style are summarized, there is little weight to the parallels indicated between Wilkins and Sprat. This final argument adds practically no force to the chain of reasoning; i.e., that in view of Wilkins' central position in shaping the *History* and of the possibility that he initiated the proposal to appoint a committee on language, it may be concluded that Wilkins was in a large measure responsible for the Society's concern with style and for the section in the *History* dealing with this matter, and that he influenced Sprat's statement of the nature of the Society's reform. Christensen's case is best made in the first two sections. — MOODY E. PRIOR.

Davis, C. A. C. "John Rich as 'Lun'." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 222-24.

Dédéyan, Charles. *Montaigne chez ses amis anglo-saxons.* 2 vols. (Études de littérature étrangère et comparée.) Paris: Boivin, [1946].

Rev. by Jean-Marie Carré in *Revue de littérature comparée*, XXI, 306-9; by Donald M. Frame in *Romanic review*, XXXVIII, 258-62.

Downer, Alan S. "Mr Dangle's defense: acting and stage history." *English Institute essays, 1946* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1947), pp. 159-90.

Dobrée, Bonamy. *English essayists.* London: Collins, 1947. Pp. 48.

Rev. in *TLS*, Mar. 29, p. 143.

Elledge, Scott. "The background and development in English criticism of the theories of generality and particularity." *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 147-82.

This article is an exegesis of the famous passage in *Rasselas* in which Imlac enjoins the poet against numbering the streaks of the tulip, directing him to "neglect the minuter discriminations, which one may have remarked, and another neglected, for those characteristics which are alike obvious to vigilance

and carelessness." With the precept expressed in this passage Elledge contrasts the principle underlying Johnson's praise of Thomson, in the *Lives*, as possessing the eye of the poet, "that distinguishes, in every thing presented to its view, whatever there is on which imagination can delight to be detained," and a mind "that at once comprehends the vast, and attends to the minute." This praise Elledge interprets as resting on the premise that excellence in poetry consists not in neglecting but in noting and using the minuter discriminations among things. Accordingly, he discerns a conflict between the two statements, which he defines as an unresolved opposition between "the grandeur of generality and the power of particularity."

The novelty of Elledge's article lies not so much in the detection of this particular "inconsistency," which has long been a favorite topic among expounders of Johnson, nor in his conclusion that the grandeur of generality was a part of a popular aesthetic rather than "an active principle of criticism" and that Johnson, as a man of taste, really thought the selection of appropriate particulars more important than not numbering the streaks of the tulip, for this kind of psychological explanation of theoretical inadequacy is also a common device in the literature on Johnson. The novelty of Elledge's article lies instead in its method. Having posited that the words "general" and "particular" were "almost as useless and actually just as meaningless" for eighteenth-century critics as for modern students of the period (and why, one is prompted to ask, should anyone want to waste his time studying them if that is so?), Elledge says that even if the critics were confused and confusing in their use of ambiguous terms, they at least knew "the context of theory" to which the words belong (this seems a very charitable assumption to make about a group of critics whose ignorance has just been so sharply stated); the modern student, if he is to understand what a critic meant, must identify the context to which the terms belong. In the immediate context of the statement in *Rasselas* Elledge finds no great illumination on the terms general and particular, nor is greater help to be found in the context of the whole body of Johnson's criticism. The important context for both terms, which Elledge defines primarily in relation to external nature, is the theory of the sublime, and Elledge brings forward texts from Longinus, Dennis, Addison, John Baillie, and Burke to provide a background of discussion for Johnson's views on the grandeur of generality; Johnson's assertion of the importance of particular images is presented against passages from Longinus, Dennis, and Addison; and the greater apparent emphasis in Johnson's later criticism on the power of particularity is inferentially explained by the influence upon Johnson of four writers on the sublime active between 1759 and 1781 — Kames, Ogilvie, Campbell, and Blair.

Three aspects of this essay seem to me to call for special comment.

In the first place, the texts which Elledge uses to establish the inconsistency with which his article is concerned are not happily chosen. Nothing in the praise of Thomson is inconsistent with Imlac's remarks about the poet. Although the two passages seem to be opposed in the use of the common word "minute" — Imlac saying that poets are to neglect the "minuter discriminations" and Thomson being praised because he "attends to the minute" — it is to be observed that Thomson attends to the minute even while he "comprehends the vast," that he has a "wide expansion of general views" (along with an "enumeration of circumstantial varieties"), and that he describes "extended scenes and general effects" which bring before the reader "the whole magnificence of Nature." Everything said of Thomson, indeed, may be comprehended under the two sides of Imlac's remarks about the poet, that he is to observe and render in his work all of the vast diversity of nature and life, and that the rendering is to make nature and life both intelligible and vivid.

This unhappiness in the selection and use of texts from Johnson is symptomatic, in the second place, of a general defect in Elledge's interpretation of his criticism. What is noticeable and significant in Johnson is the regularity

with which, in his earliest as in his latest work, he insists not upon the superiority of the general to the particular or of the particular to the general, but upon the necessary union and coexistence of both in literary works. Great writing for Johnson must be both general and particular, true and striking, uniform and varied, familiar and novel. His criticism is filled with varying formulations of the necessity of this balance of contrary qualities, as in *Rasselas* and the *Life of Thomson*; equally common, since Johnson is a practical critic evaluating sometimes imperfect works, are attacks upon the merely general, as in *Rambler* No. 37, and the merely particular, as in the *Life of Cowley*. When Johnson appears to insist only on the general or the particular in art, it will be found, I think, that he is dealing with poets who err on one side or the other of the ideal balance; thus in *Rambler* No. 36, which Elledge uses, Johnson seems to suggest that generality is the prime desideratum in pastoral poetry, but the low estimate of modern pastorals rests on their failure to provide interesting and particular variety; and in the *Life of Cowley* the condemnation of particularization is designed to restore the general significance indispensable to poetic effect. Johnson's views on the general and the particular need to be explained, not explained away.

This kind of explanation, in the third place, is not likely to follow from the kind of method used by Elledge. For what is wanted is a conception of the peculiar critical ends which Johnson had in view, of the special kinds of problems he was led to treat, of the characteristic procedures he adopted in critical argument, and of the relevance to these arguments, problems, and ends of the peculiar collocations and oppositions of terms in his work. It is precisely this kind of particularity in analysis that the method adopted by Elledge is unsuited to reveal. His adoption of an opposition between generality and particularity as the focus of his analysis, and his simple extension of the context of statements by Johnson containing these words to include a group of critics so miscellaneous as Longinus, Dennis, Addison, and Blair concentrates attention on the material similarities of vocabulary and doctrine among critics but disregards the essential differences in ends, problems, and methods by which vocabulary becomes significant and doctrine intelligible. The most directly relevant context for the interpretation of Johnson's statements — the characteristic orientation and methods of his criticism, and the particular sequences of argument he brings to bear on individual problems — is neglected in favor of a topical arrangement of parallel texts which, while it may lead the student familiar with Johnson to a more vivid appreciation of his position in one of the critical traditions in which he worked, does not explain the meaning or function in his writings of the terms *general* and *particular*. For this explanation Elledge is forced to resort to a conjecture about the supremacy of Johnson's taste over his theory.— W. R. KEAST.

Eaves, Thomas Cary Duncan. "Graphic illustration of the principal English novels of the eighteenth century." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1943-1945* (Cambridge: Published by the University, 1947), pp. 469-71.

Finney, Gretchen L. "Ecstasy and music in seventeenth-century England." *JHI*, VIII (1947), 153-86.

Largely concerned with the early seventeenth century.

Fitzgerald, Margaret M. *First follow nature: primitivism in English poetry, 1725-1750*. New York: King's Crown Press, 1947. Pp. x + 270.

The author's purpose in *First follow nature* was, in her words, "to examine a given portion of literature in the light of the wider implications of the concept [of primitivism]. I have tried to untangle the strands of primitivism in English poetry between the years 1725 and 1750. . . . The first section of this study surveys the strains of chronological and cultural primitivism to be found

in the poets' verses. . . . The second section of the book deals with the poets' use of Nature as a guide to their literary, aesthetic, and ethical judgments, and applies the *vivere secundum naturam* as a touchstone for interpreting poetic quarrels (all loud with appeals to Nature) that raged about landscapes, literature, and rules of life during the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Last scene of all, the Epilogue, brings together those conclusions indicated throughout the book about the primitivism of the major writers, Thomson, Young, Akenside, Pope, Gray, and the Wartons. . . ."

While the book does not change the interpretation of the early part of the century or add new ideas, it contributes a wealth of illustration in confirmation of already established points of view. Miss Fitzgerald is to be complimented on the range and freshness and pertinency of her material. The growing interest in primitive man, in the wilder aspects of nature and in ruins, in the wonders of the telescope and microscope, in gardens, in genius, etc., are all richly and significantly illustrated.

Furthermore, Miss Fitzgerald's purpose of relating primitivism to other contemporary attitudes and trends cannot be too much commended, and one of her best contributions is the orientation which she gives this particular "ism." In the course of her correlations it is perhaps to be regretted that she tends to call too many things "primitivism." Surely relatedness is not the same as identity. When admiration for such diverse writers as Homer, Virgil, and Horace is lumped together as primitivism; when a desire for a rural retreat for the purpose of contemplating the wonders of the new science is labeled primitivism, the term comes very near to being drained of all meaning. The eighteenth century itself was more discriminating than this. Homer was always the prime example of the primitive poet (or poets); Virgil and Horace were always contrasting sophisticated poets. Nevertheless the relationships are still there in Miss Fitzgerald's book, and a slight change in classification and chapter labels would restore the lost distinctions.

First follow nature does not always avoid the pitfalls inherent in the type of study undertaken. When a scholar confines himself to a study of one genre in a very limited segment of time, the temptation is to approach that segment with a pattern of ideas already established by other scholars and find illustrations of those ideas. If Miss Fitzgerald had worked more inductively from a range of material wider both in time and literary type she would doubtlessly have been more aware of philosophical distinctions that tend to become blurred in her discussion. This blurring of distinctions necessarily invalidates some of the inferences drawn from her illustrative material. I could cite many illustrations, but I confine myself to two.

First, in the section illustrating the distrust of Reason which helped to establish an Ethics of Feeling (Pt. 3, pp. 174 ff.), the author has failed to see that there were two separate functions of Reason involved and therefore two grounds for distrust — the epistemological and the psychological. The same writers, witness Pope and Swift, might at one and the same time and quite consistently be rationalists so far as their ethical thought was concerned and anti-intellectualists. Miss Fitzgerald draws her illustrations without discrimination from both sources and confuses reason thought of as the faculty of knowing, the faculty which pursues scientific and philosophical truth, with reason thought of as the faculty which, following the few simple, self-evident Laws of Nature of the Philosophy of the Enlightenment, restrains the passions. The section as a result is of much less value than it would have been with a more discriminating analysis of the material.

Second, in the discussion of Benevolence (Pt. 3, pp. 182 ff.), Miss Fitzgerald has failed to take sufficient account of the fact that praise of Benevolence did not necessarily stem from an Ethics of Feeling, but might quite logically, and did, fall within the rationalistic pattern of thought, the necessity of Benevolence being there recognized as one of the primary Laws of Nature. Failure to recognize this fact and classify and interpret the passages cited accordingly undermines the reader's trust in the conclusions.

But I repeat that *First follow nature* is of value for its wealth of illus-

trative material and for the help it gives one in seeing the whole complex of ideas involved in and related to Pope's famous phrase. — LOIS WHITNEY.

Foerster, Donald M. *Homer in English criticism: the historical approach in the eighteenth century.* (Yale studies in English, Vol. CV.) New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1947. Pp. vi + 130.

Gilbert, Allan H., and Snuggs, Henry L. "On the relation of Horace to Aristotle in literary criticism." *JEGP*, XLVI (1947), 233-47.

Touches briefly on Dryden and Dennis (pp. 244-45).

Hathaway, Baxter. "The Lucretian 'return upon ourselves' in eighteenth-century theories of tragedy." *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 672-89.

Heltzel, Virgil B. *Fair Rosamond: a study of the development of a literary theme.* (Northwestern University studies in the humanities, No. 16.) Evanston: Northwestern University, 1947. Pp. viii + 135.

Kennedy, Wilma L. *The English heritage of Coleridge of Bristol, 1798: the basis in eighteenth-century English thought for his distinction between imagination and fancy.* (Yale studies in English, No. CIV.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1947. Pp. viii + 103.

Rev. by W. J. Bate in *MLN*, LXII, 564-66; in *TLS*, Sept. 13, p. 461.

In this useful book, Dr. Kennedy carefully examines "the basis in eighteenth-century English thought" for Coleridge's distinction between Imagination and Fancy. She concludes that, although Coleridge may not have used or even fully known that considerable literature which the English Enlightenment had devoted to the concept of a creative unifying power within the human mind, the ground had been cleared and foundations for the distinction laid by certain of his English forebears. She is thus able partly to disprove "the contention that Coleridge's interpretation of the poetic imagination was not possible without the transcendentalism of Kant," and to establish the probability that Coleridge's view is rather the result of a slow indigenous growth than a slightly misapprehended importation from abroad. Dr. Kennedy never finds the distinction fully or sharply made by any eighteenth-century Englishman before Coleridge. But she uncovers at a number of points — and most notably in Berkeley, Reynolds, and Blake — a disposition towards the Coleridgian concept of esemplastic powers. The sum of these dispositions constitutes the English basis for Coleridge's definition of imagination.

In order to grasp the essentials of that definition, says the author, "five associations or recognitions must be made." First, it must be *recognized* that there is a power in the mind "higher than the reasoning"; second, this superior power must be *associated* with the imagination; third, fourth, and fifth, the creativeness, integrity, and autonomy of that power must be *recognized.* While one could wish that the author had found a happier generalizing term than "associations and recognitions," and while she is never sufficiently clear on the difference between autonomy and integrity, she nevertheless establishes a useful set of criteria for measuring the perceptions and shortcomings of Coleridge's predecessors in the definition of imagination.

Their progress towards Coleridge was partial and halting. Addison, of course, comes off badly. In the face of earlier attempts to separate imagination from fancy, he not only preferred to use the terms "promiscuously," but also to reduce both to that level of combinative activity which Coleridge allocated to the fancy. George Berkeley, in *Siris* and elsewhere, provided a partial basis for distinction by discovering in the mind a super-rational autonomous fac-

ulty which he described as "a certain interior reason . . . acting of itself," as opposed, presumably, to the discursive rational faculty under the dominance of will. Hume assisted, at least negatively, in the growing shift of emphasis, despite much complacent opinion to the contrary, by his assertion that the understanding was "extremely liable to error." Sir Joshua Reynolds achieved a more positive advance by recognizing a "kind of intuition" by which the artist may operate once his judgment has been formed and settled. The Los-symbol of Blake's prophetic books is perhaps a closer approximation of Coleridge's esemplastic power than can be found in any earlier eighteenth-century writer; yet Blake did not bother to distinguish imagination from fancy. "To me," said he, "this world is all one continued vision of fancy or imagination." From Blake's vantage-point, the distinction was unimportant.

Among Coleridge's followers, however, the distinction has continued to matter, and it is only through such careful historical and critical analyses as Dr. Kennedy here offers that one can come to a more precise understanding of Coleridge's relation to the eighteenth-century English philosophers and estheticists by whom his thought was fructified. — CARLOS BAKER.

Kermode, J. Frank. "A note on the history of Massinger's 'The fatal dowry' in the eighteenth century." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 186-87.

Kliger, Samuel. "The Gothic revival and the German *translatio*." *MP*, XLV (1947), 73-103.

In an earlier article ("The Goths in England," *MP*, XLIII [1945], 107-17), Mr. Kliger established a movement of ideas which associated the Goths with a democratic tradition. In the present article the Goths are associated with a tradition of moral and political enlightenment. The author has brought to light, therefore, the fact important for eighteenth-century literary and intellectual history that the term "Gothic" was used not only as a synonym for the barbarous and uncouth but also at times to describe the highest moral, religious, and political values. It was the German humanist-reformers who created the image of the humane, free, manly, morally pure Goth. Supporting their tradition of Gothic enlightenment was their theory of a German *translatio*, a prophecy of a glorious Germanic or Gothic destiny to come about after the defeat of the Papal claim to world-dominion. The prophecy was based on elements taken from Vergil (the *Aeneid*), the Bible (*Daniel*), and Tacitus (*Germania*).

Laird, John. *Philosophical incursions into English literature*. Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1946. Pp. 223.

Rev. by Mother Grace in *Thought*, XXII, 530-32; in *N&Q*, CXCII, 176.

Lemonnier, Léon. *Les Poètes anglais du XVIII^e siècle*. Paris: Boivin & Cie, 1947. Pp. 245.

MacDonald, Hugh. "Banter in English controversial prose after the Restoration." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association*, Vol. XXXII, 1946, collected by Basil Willey (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1947), pp. 21-39.

Mortimer, R. S. "Biographical notices of printers and publishers of Friends' books up to 1750: a supplement to Plomer's *Dictionary*." *Journal of documentation*, III (1947), 107-25.

Mignon, Elisabeth. *Crabbed age and youth: the old men and women in the Restoration comedy of manners*. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, 1947. Pp. ix + 194.

Miss Mignon sets out to discuss the treatment of old men and old women

in English comedies written between 1660 and 1710. Her introductory chapter contains a few interesting generalizations about characters in Restoration plays and occasional stimulating suggestions about the distinctive attitudes of dramatists and audiences toward youth and age. Unfortunately this chapter is highly repetitious and badly organized.

The six succeeding chapters take up each of the old men and old women in the plays of the eight principal writers of comedy in the Restoration. These chapters do little more than describe and quote from the lines of all characters described as old. There are a few comments on the distinctive attitudes of the various dramatists, and occasional suggestions of development, but they are either inadequately demonstrated or highly dubious. There is very little in these 140 pages which most readers of Restoration comedy do not already know.

The final chapter on sentimental comedy calls attention to some of the more familiar aspects of early-eighteenth-century comedy.

All the notable material of this book could have been adequately set forth in an article of thirty pages; it is regrettable that Miss Mignon has burdened her suggestions of Chapter I with the unenlightening material of Chapters II through VIII.— G. E. BENTLEY.

Myers, Robert Manson. "Neo-classical criticism of the ode for music." *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 399-421.

Parsons, Clement O. "The progenitors of *Black Beauty* in humanitarian literature." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 156-58, 190-93, 210-13, 230-32.

Pope, W. J. M. *Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.* London: W. H. Allen, [1946]. Pp. 350.

Prior, Moody E. *The language of tragedy.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1947. Pp. ix + 411.

Chapter III (pp. 154-212) is entitled "Tragedy and the heroic play"; it considers particularly *Aureng-Zebe*, Tate's version of *King Lear*, *Venice preserved*, and *All for love*.

Rapin, René. *"De carmine pastorali," prefixed to Thomas Creech's translation of the "Idylliums" of Theocritus (1684).* With an introduction by J. E. Congleton. (Ser. II: Essays on poetry, No. 3.) Augustan Reprint Society, July, 1947.

Schueller, Herbert M. "Literature and music as sister arts: an aspect of aesthetic theory in eighteenth-century Britain." *PQ*, XXVI (1947), 193-205.

Scott, Walter S. *The Bluestocking ladies.* London: John Green & Co., 1947. Pp. 212.

A series of journalistic accounts of the major blue-stockings — Mary Delany, Elizabeth Carter, Elizabeth Montagu, Hester Chapone, Hester Thrale, Hannah More, Fanny Burney, Elizabeth Vesey — and shorter sketches of Frances Boscawen, Ann Ord, Catherine Talbot, Frances Greville, Frances Anne Crewe, Charlotte Walsingham, Mary Monckton, etc. The book contains no footnotes, bibliography of sources, or index.

Segar, M. G. (ed.). *Essays from eighteenth century periodicals.* London: Methuen, 1947. Pp. 191.

Smith, Courtney Dabney Craig. "The seventeenth-century drolleries." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1943-1945* (Cambridge: Published by the University, 1947), pp. 480-85.

Snuggs, Henry L. "The comic humours: a new interpretation." *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 114-22.

Starnes, DeWitt T., and Noyes, Gertrude E. *The English dictionary from Cawdrey to Johnson, 1604-1755*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1946. Pp. x + 299. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 108-9.

Rev. by Arthur G. Kennedy in *MLQ*, VIII, 376-79; by F. K. Mitchell in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVI, 297; in *TLS*, Aug. 9, p. 405.

Strich, Fritz. *Goethe und die Weltliteratur*. Bern: A. Francke, 1946. Pp. 408.

Rev. by Fernand Baldensperger in *Revue de littérature comparée*, XXI, 312-20.

In this excellent general study of what Goethe took from world-literature, and of what he gave back to it, Section II contains an interesting chapter, "Die Weckende Macht der Englischen Literatur," interpreting the influence upon him of Young, Percy, Goldsmith, Sterne, etc., in contrast with the influences from other literatures. It was Goethe who brought the term "Weltliteratur," and the concept of it as a universal civilizing force, into vogue. — ERNEST BERNBAUM.

Wasserman, Earl R. *Elizabethan poetry in the eighteenth century*. (University of Illinois studies in language and literature, Vol. XXXII, Nos. 2-3.) Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1947. Pp. 287.

Wasserman, Earl R. "The pleasures of tragedy." *ELH*, XIV (1947), 283-307.

Concerned with eighteenth-century critics of tragedy.

Wasserman, Earl R. "The sympathetic imagination in eighteenth-century theories of acting." *JEGP*, XLVI (1947), 264-72.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. "The structure of the 'concrete universal' in literature." *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 262-80.

Wood, Frederick T. "Theatrical performances at Bath in the eighteenth century." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 477-78, 486-90, 539-41, 552-58.

V. INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

Joseph Addison

Freeman, Phyllis. "Who was Sir Roger de Coverley?" *Quarterly review*, CCLXXXV (1947), 592-604.

Miss Freeman's essay attacks the long-held identification with Sir John Packington, the Tory squire of Worcestershire, and assembles evidence in support of William Walsh as the prototype of the most noted fictional creation of Addison and Steele.

Miss Freeman has little difficulty indeed in disposing of Packington. The *D. N. B.*, she reminds us, long ago pointed out the embarrassing lack of real biographical analogies between Packington and Sir Roger: the latter a bachelor and Knight of the Shire, a mild and gently ineffective man; the former twice married, a Member of Parliament, and involved in litigation with the Bishop of Worcester and his son. The only analogy in fact is in their both being Tories. It would be interesting to know who first suggested Packington as the "original." Miss Freeman names Thomas Tyers, in his *Historical essay on Mr. Addison* (1783), as the first to make the claim. A few years earlier, however, an anonymous correspondent of the *Gentleman's magazine* (October

1779) wrote that "some persons" believed that "the ancient seat of Sir Herbert Packington, Bart. at Westwood in Worcestershire, was the scene of Mr. Addison's most agreeable description of the history of Sir Roger de Coverley" (XLIX, 494-95) and tried, without success, to elicit more correspondence upon the matter.

As to Walsh, Miss Freeman's strongest evidence lies in the vague late eighteenth-century tradition that he had been interested in Mrs. Boevey, the "perverse widow." She cites James Beattie's statement in 1772 to Calder (then at work on his edition of the *Spectator*) that he had heard that "Sir Roger de Coverley's widow . . . it seems was a real person, who had some connection with Walsh the critick, very much to his dishonour, but my memory is so indistinct that I cannot pretend to tell the story." Four years later Dr. George Butt, Vicar of Kidderminster, after a visit to Abberley Lodge (the seat of Robert Bromley, grandson of Walsh's sister Ann) composed a poetic "Epithalamium," in which Addison is depicted as having enjoyed the hospitality of this country seat. To his work the poetic Butt added the note: "It is more than probable, that it was in this fitting seat of the Muses, where this amiable writer planned his Worcestershire papers, and saw the original Sir Roger de Coverley." From this evidence Miss Freeman proceeds to point out a number of analogies between Walsh and Sir Roger: both were tall, dressed well, acted as county sheriffs, had known the Restoration wits, and "died bachelors because of the perversity of a widow of the neighbouring county." Walsh, too, had several ancestors (described in a letter of his now in the British Museum) whose characteristics and activities are somewhat like those described in "Sir Roger's Portrait Gallery" (*Spectator* 109). Unfortunately, unlike Sir Roger, Walsh was a Whig.

Miss Freeman is not the first to propose Walsh as the "original" for Sir Roger. His candidacy was discussed in the columns of *N&Q* in the mid nineteenth century (see particularly 2nd ser., III [1857], 46; 3rd ser., II [1862], 286, 358), and it will doubtless continue to provide material for antiquarian speculation. Eighteenth-century interest in such matters is understandable. La Bruyère's *Caractères* had early been provided with marginal notes naming the originals, and the popularity of such works *à clef* as the *New Atalantis* led many readers to "see at Timon's villa what was never there" and to seek out the prototypes of such creations as Parson Adams and Dr. Primrose. The present-day reader is more likely to echo the verdict of Henry Morley: "But there is time misspent in all these endeavours to reduce to tittle-tattle the creations of a man of genius."—D. F. BOND.

Summers, Silas E. "Addison's conception of tragedy." *College English*, VIII (1947), 245-48.

Mark Akenside

Aldridge, Alfred Owen. "Akenside and the heirarchy of beauty." *MLQ*, VIII (1947), 65-67.

Kallich, Martin. "Association of ideas and Akenside's *Pleasures of imagination*." *MLN*, LXII (1947), 166-73.

Jane Austen

Dodds, M. H. "Jane Austen's brother George." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 348, 548.

Kliger, Samuel. "Jane Austen's *Pride and prejudice* in the eighteenth-century mode." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XVI (1947), 357-70.

James Beattie

Walker, Ralph S. (ed.). *James Beattie's London diary, 1773.*

(Aberdeen University studies, No. 122.) Aberdeen: University Press, 1946.
Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 25, p. 49.

George Berkeley

(See also *David Hume* and *Samuel Johnson.*)

Luce, A. A. "Early memoirs and lives of Bishop Berkeley." *Hermathena*, LXVIII (1946), 1-17.

Sir Richard Blackmore

(See *Alexander Pope.*)

William Blake

Frye, Northrop. *Fearful symmetry: a study of William Blake.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1947. Pp. 462.
Rev. by W. G. in *Queen's quarterly*, LIV, 395-97; by H. M. McLuhan in *Sewanee review*, LV, 710-13.

Margoliouth, H. M. "The marriage of Blake's parents." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 380-81.

O'Malley, Frank. "The wasteland of William Blake." *Review of politics*, IX (1947), 183-204.

Schorer, Mark. *William Blake: the politics of vision.* New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1946. Pp. 524. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 112.
Rev. by Merle M. Bevington in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVI, 581-84; by Northrop Frye in *Poetry*, LXIX, 223-27.

Todd, Ruthven. *Tracks in the snow: studies in English science and art.* London: Grey Walls Press, 1947.
Contains an essay on Blake.

Witcutt, W. P. *Blake: a psychological study.* London: Hollis and Carter, 1947.
Rev. in *TLS*, Feb. 15, p. 93.

James Boswell

Abbott, Claude Colcer. *Boswell.* (The Robert Spence Watson Memorial Lecture for 1945-46.) Newcastle upon Tyne: Literary and Philosophical Society, 1946. Pp. 24.
Rev. by A. T. Hazen in *MP*, XLV, 66-67.

Hegeman, Daniel V. B. "Boswell's interviews with Gottsched and Gellert." *JEGP*, XLVI (1947), 260-63.

MacCarthy, B. G. "James Boswell: a problem." *Studies*, XXXVI (1947), 319-25.
A review-article on the works by Abbott and Wyndham Lewis listed here and on the book by Vulliamy listed under Johnson.

Powell, L. F. "The anonymous designations in Boswell's 'Journal of a tour to the Hebrides' and their identification." *Edinburgh Bibliographical Society transactions*, II, Pt. 4 (1946).

Price, Cecil. "Meetings with Boswell." Corr. in *TLS*, March 8, 1947, p. 103.

Wyndham Lewis, D. B. *The hooded hawk, or the case of Mr. Boswell.* London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1946; New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1947. Pp. viii + 312.

Twenty years ago Mr. Wyndham Lewis wrote a sprightly book on Villon, whose life is so little known that its fictions were welcome entertainment. He has now applied the same technique to Boswell, but the result is far less successful. The book is diverting, to be sure. It is a crowded scene in the manner of Rowlandson, exuberant with local color and richly evocative of the very noises and smells of another time. For these qualities *The hooded hawk* has been ecstatically hailed in the popular press by reviewers whose enthusiasm exceeds their knowledge or perception. A critical examination yields a less favorable verdict.

The resort to fiction in writing the life of Boswell, of whom more is known, perhaps, than of any man who ever lived, is a puzzling choice. The factual raw materials for his biography are abundantly at hand, nor are these facts of the pedestrian kind that require contrived drama to sustain interest. Had Mr. Wyndham Lewis spent on the selection and arrangement of facts the time he plainly spent constructing artful vignettes of fiction, he might have given us a book vivacious and veracious at once.

Accuracy cannot be expected from a pointillist like Mr. Wyndham Lewis; the breathless impressionism of his method is serenely oblivious of such trivia as names and dates, the concern of those whom he elsewhere dismisses as "the rabble of pedants." Any who are aware of such things will find a list of mistakes far too long to recite, ranging from the familiar (Edmund Malone for Edmond) to more original errors (Mrs. Williams at Johnson's deathbed more than a year after her own demise). His carelessness in small matters, such as Mrs. Thrale's subscription to Johnson's monument of five guineas (not two), is unredeemed by attention to larger questions. Boswell's early love, Miss W——t, he says, "has never been identified," though Professor Pottle established as long ago as 1925 that she was Martha White. He quotes a letter from Boswell to Temple from the expurgated edition of 1857 (which he misdates 1856) and speculates about the contents of the omitted passage, which has been in print in Professor Tinker's edition for a quarter of a century. But such lists are tiresome; it should be sufficient to say that the number of the book's errors falls little short of the number of its pages. One blunder, however, his American publishers have had wit enough to correct. In the English edition Mr. Wyndham Lewis placed Boswell's birth at Auchinleck; in the present printing it is correctly located at Edinburgh. A man who does not mind his hero's birthplace, one might observe, will hardly mind anything else.

Mr. Wyndham Lewis quotes with approval Beerbohm's remark that an author with a grievance is the most tedious of God's creatures. It is his own grievances, unfortunately, which grossly vitiate his book. He is, for one thing, a professional Catholic. His bitter hatred of Protestants leads him to drag the Catholic issue in at dozens of wholly irrelevant places throughout the work. As a Catholic, Mr. Wyndham Lewis might have done Boswellian studies a great service by a serious philosophical examination of Boswell's "conversion." But he is no philosopher; animus is always breaking in.

He is equally prejudiced against the Whigs, and joyfully takes every stick to that dog. These two pervading biases twist and cripple his narrative until it is a cruelly misshapen thing.

From such a book one could not expect a reasonable picture of Boswell, nor does he get it. Mr. Wyndham Lewis' painfully overdecorated style admits blacks and whites, but no shades. He has presented some of the more melodramatic of Boswell's symptoms, but has nothing to offer in the way of diagnosis. Boswell remains for him "a boozy kind of buffoon" who mysteriously wrote a great book.

There is a sophisticated smile by Mr. Wyndham Lewis in his introduction at "all that dainty flafla we love in Thackeray and Austin Dobson." His book is flafla in the modern fashion — it has less sweetness and light, more stench and black shadow, but it is flafla still. A definitive biography of Boswell remains a crying need. It is unfortunate that, until one appears, this shallow and sensational sketch, however entertaining, should be publicly accepted as a reasonable substitute.— HERMAN W. LIEBERT.

Abel Boyer

(See *John Gay.*)

Henry Brooke

(See *John Wesley.*)

John Bunyan

Lamont, Daniel. "Bunyan's *Holy War*: a study in Christian experience." *Theology today*, III (1947), 459-72.

"Prices for 'Pilgrim's progress'." *TLS*, Feb. 1, 1947, p. 71.

"The tinker of Bedford." Art. in *TLS*, Nov. 15, 1947, p. 590.
See also correspondence *ibid.*, Nov. 29, p. 615; Dec. 6, p. 629; Dec. 13, p. 645; Dec. 20, p. 661; Dec. 27, p. 675.

Edmund Burke

"Edmund Burke's empire." Leading article in *TLS*, Dec. 20, 1947, p. 661.

Lester, John Ashby, Jr. "An analysis of the conservative thought of Edmund Burke." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1943-1945* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1947), pp. 460-62.

Oliver, Robert T. *Four who spoke out: Burke, Fox, Sheridan, Pitt.* Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1946. Pp. x + 196.
Rev. by Warner F. Woodring in *AHR*, LIII, 157.

Thomas Burnet

Ogden, H. V. S. "Thomas Burnet's *Telluris theoria sacra* and mountain scenery." *ELH*, XIV (1947), 139-50.
Shows that the reaction to Burnet's hostility to mountains was "a significant factor in the rise of the popularity of mountain scenery in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries."

Fanny Burney

Lincoln, E. T. "A breakfast at Streatham." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 80-81.

Eaves, T. C. Duncan. "Edward Burney's illustrations to *Evelina*." *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 995-99.

Robert Burns

Montgomerie, William (ed.). *Robert Burns: essays by six contemporary writers.* Glasgow: William Maclellan, 1947. Pp. 84.

Samuel Butler

Anderson, Paul Bunyan. "Anonymous critic of Milton: Richard Leigh? or Samuel Butler?" *SP*, XLIV (1947), 504-18.
Arguments in favor of Butler's authorship of *The transposer rehears'd* (1673).

Thomas Campbell

Dr. Campbell's diary of a visit to England in 1775. Newly edited from the MS. by James L. Clifford. With an introduction by S.

C. Roberts. Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. Pp. xvi + 148.

Rev. in *N&Q*, CXCII, 395-96; in *TLS*, June 28, p. 325.

Although Thomas Campbell's *Diary* contains accounts of seven visits to England from 1775 to 1792, the first journey is described day-by-day in some detail (pp. 35-93 of the present edition), while the others are passed over quickly (pp. 93-108). The passages of greatest interest are those relating to Dr. Johnson, whom Campbell met in 1775 and saw again in 1781; and these parts of the *Diary* have fortunately been generally accessible by their inclusion in Volume II of *Johnsonian miscellanies*. But Campbell's comments on non-Johnsonian matters are also frequently valuable, and he himself is interesting as reflecting contemporary attitudes. His admiration of Shakespeare almost reaches idolatry ("After treading with almost religious adoration on this classic ground we cd. not leave Stratford without many reflections on &c &c — "); he shows a lively interest in national differences ("But people are the same every where — individuals & customs & institutions differ — "); and he is an admirer of Gothic architecture, the picturesque (with "the 1st 2d & 3d distances, essential to all first rate landskips"), and the "romantically pretty."

The *Diary* has been printed only once before, at Sydney in 1854 (Mr. Roberts in his introduction gives some account of the circumstances of its first publication); and if one can judge the earlier edition by the passages reprinted in *Johnsonian miscellanies*, it was typical of nineteenth-century editing of eighteenth-century MS materials: the text was regularized and repunctuated, slight errors were introduced, and anything considered objectionable was expurgated. The text given by Mr. Clifford is in the best modern tradition of editing: except for the expansion of "ye" to "the," the attempt has been made to reproduce the MS exactly and completely. The one page of the MS given in facsimile has been transcribed with the greatest accuracy, and the text gives every appearance of being equally faithful throughout.

For his 220 explanatory notes at the end of the volume Mr. Clifford has drawn extensively on Johnsonian materials, and his citation of passages from the Boswell *Private papers* are of particular interest when Campbell and Boswell each give an account of the same event. But much of the *Diary* is unrelated to Johnson, and the editor has been able to illuminate the text at many places by his excellent use of newspapers and other periodicals. The miscellaneous nature of a work such as this makes the severest demands upon the annotator, and it is indicative of Mr. Clifford's erudition and perseverance that he has had to admit defeat so infrequently. In addition to his editorial work he has given as complete an account of Campbell's rather uneventful life as should ever be needed (pp. 1-34). As a whole the edition has been conceived and carried out in the best tradition of modern scholarship.— ARTHUR FRIEDMAN.

Turnbull, John M. "Dr. Campbell's 'Diary'." Corr. in *TLS*, Dec. 27, 1947, p. 675.

Thomas Chatterton

Meyerstein, E. H. W. "A Chatterton manuscript." Corr. in *TLS*, Dec. 27, 1947, p. 675.

Meyerstein, E. H. W. "John Baker's letters to Chatterton." *TLS*, April 26, 1947, p. 204.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield

Watson, Melvin R. "Lord Chesterfield and 'decorum'." *MLN*, LXII (1947), 197-98.

George Colman the Younger

Bagster-Collins, Jeremy F. *George Colman the Younger, 1762-1836.*

New York: King's Crown Press, 1946. Pp. vi + 367. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 114-15.

Rev. by V. de S. Pinto in *MLR*, XLII, 511-12; by Howard P. Vincent in *MLN*, LXII, 570-72.

George Crabbe

Mercier, Vivian. "The poet as sociologist — George Crabbe." *Dublin magazine*, XXII, No. 4 (1947), 19-27.

Daniel Defoe

Healey, George Harris (ed.). *The meditations of Daniel Defoe.* Now first printed. Cummington, Mass.: Cummington Press, 1946. Pp. ix + 25. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 116-17.

Rev. by Arthur Secord in *MLN*, LXII, 350-52.

Payne, William Lytton. *Mr. Review: Daniel Defoe as author of the "Review."* New York: King's Crown Press, 1947. Pp. 147.

Rev. by John Robert Moore in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVI, 584-85.

John Dryden

Huntley, Frank Livingstone. "Dryden's discovery of Boileau." *MP*, XLV (1947), 112-17.

Monk, Samuel Holt. "Dryden studies: a survey." *ELH*, XIV (1947), 46-63.

Pinto, V. de S. "Dryden and Thomas Shipman." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 389.

Dryden's indebtedness for a couplet in the dedication of the *Fables.*

Rundle, James Urvin. "The sources of Dryden's 'comic plot' in *The assignation.*" *MP*, XLV (1947), 104-11.

The source is Calderon's *Con quien vengo vengo.*

Russell, Trusten Wheeler. *Voltaire, Dryden, and heroic tragedy.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1946. Pp. viii + 178.

Rev. by H. Carrington Lancaster in *MLN*, LXII, 492-95.

Schweitzer, Jerome W. "Another note on Dryden's use of Georges de Scudéry's *Almahide.*" *MLN*, LXII (1947), 262-63.

Tyler, Henry. "Milton and Dryden." Corr. in *TLS*, April 12, 1947, p. 171.

Wallerstein, Ruth. " 'On the death of Mrs. Killigrew': the perfecting of a genre." *SP*, XLIV (1947), 519-28.

Woolf, H. B. "An eighteenth-century allusion to Chaucer." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 60.

Thomas D'Urfey

Graham, C. B. "The Jonsonian tradition in the comedies of Thomas D'Urfey." *MLQ*, VIII (1947), 47-52.

Sir George Etherege

Wilson, J. Harold. "Etherege's Julia." *MLN*, LXII (1947), 40-41.

Argues that his presumed mistress was literary, not actual.

John Evelyn

Parks, George B. "John Evelyn and the art of travel." *HLQ*, X (1947), 251-76.

Henry Fielding

(See also *Tobias Smollett.*)

Cooke, Arthur L. "Henry Fielding and the writers of heroic romance." *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 984-94.
Shows similarities between their theories of prose fiction.

Jenkins, Elizabeth. *Henry Fielding.* (English novelists ser.) London: Home & Van Thal, 1947. Pp. 101.

Renwick, W. L. "Comic epic in prose." *Essays and studies by members of the English Association*, Vol. XXXII, 1946, collected by Basil Willey (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1947), pp. 40-43.

Touster, Eva Beach. "The literary relationship of Thackeray and Fielding." *JEGP*, XLVI (1947), 383-94.
Concludes that "Thackeray's genuine admiration of Fielding as a painter of the manners and morals of his own day was tinctured with disapproval of that part of Fielding's character which he considered 'low' and which at times caused Fielding to violate the demands of art."

Wallace, Robert M. "Fielding's knowledge of history and biography." *SP*, XLIV (1947), 89-107.

Willcocks, M. P. *A true-born Englishman: being a life of Henry Fielding.* London: George Allen & Unwin, 1947; New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. Pp. vii + 288.

John Gay

Gay, John. *The present state of wit (1711).* With an introduction by Donald F. Bond. And excerpts from *The English Theophrastus: or the manners of the age (1702).* With an introduction by W. Earl Britton. (Ser. I: Essays on wit, No. 3.) Augustan Reprint Society, May, 1947.
The English Theophrastus is attributed to Abel Boyer.

Stroup, Thomas B. "Gay's *Mohocks* and Milton." *JEGP*, XLVI (1947), 164-67.

Edward Gibbon

Boulan, Emile. "Madame Necker, 1737-1794." *Neophilologus*, XXXI (1947), 84-89.

Oliver, J. W. "William Robertson and Edward Gibbon." *Scottish historical review*, XXVI (1947), 86.

William Godwin

Aldridge, Alfred Owen. "Jonathan Edwards and William Godwin on virtue." *American literature*, XVIII (1947), 308-18.

Godwin, William. *Enquiry concerning political justice and its influence on morals and happiness.* Photographic facsimile of the third edition corrected. Edited with variant readings of the first and second editions and with a critical introduction and notes by F. E. L. Priestley. 3 vols. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1946.

Stone, Edward. "*Caleb Williams* and *Martin Faber*: a contrast." *MLN*, LXII (1947), 480-83.

Woodcock, George. *William Godwin: a biographical study.* With a foreword by Herbert Read. London: Porcupine Press, 1946. Pp. 266.

Oliver Goldsmith

Atkinson, A. D. "Goldsmith borrows." Corr. in *TLS*, Jan. 25, 1947, p. 51.
From Defoe's *Tour through England and Wales* for the *Life of Nash.*

Jackson, R. Wyse. "Goldsmith in camouflage." *Dublin magazine*, XXII, No. 3 (1947), 47-53.

Lloyd-Jones, A. "The social teachings of Oliver Goldsmith." *Social service*, XXI (1947), 87-90.

Thomas Gray

Baldi, Sergio. "A book once belonging to Gray." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 498.

Brooks, Cleanth. "Gray's storied urn." In *The well wrought urn: studies in the structure of poetry* (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, [1947]), pp. 96-113.

Cecil, Lord David. "Schooldays of Thomas Gray." *Life and Letters*, LV (1947), 183-200.

Cecil, Lord David. "The poetry of Thomas Gray." *Yale review*, XXXVI (1947), 611-29.

Newman, W. M. "When curfew tolled the knell." *National review*, CXXVII (1946), 244-48.

"Rariora." Leading article in *TLS*, July 5, 1947, p. 337.
Concerned with an exhibition of Gray and Collins in the Winchester College Library.

Starr, H. W. "A note on Gray and Trumbull." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 254-55.

Starr, H. W. "Trumbull and Gray's *Bard.*" *MLN*, LXII (1947), 116-19.

George Savile, Marquis of Halifax

"The art of trimming: George Savile's path to greatness." *TLS*, May 10, 1947, pp. 217-18.
Concerned with the revised edition of H. C. Foxcroft's *A character of the trimmer, being a short life of the first Marquis of Halifax* (Cambridge, 1947).

Thomas Hanmer

Anonymous [attributed to Thomas Hanmer]. *Some remarks on The tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; written by Mr. William Shakespeare (1736).* With an introduction by Clarence D. Thorpe. (Ser. III: Essays on the stage, No. 3.) Augustan Reprint Society, September, 1947.

David Hartley

Fairchild, Hoxie N. "Hartley, Pistorius, and Coleridge." *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 1010-21.

Thomas Hobbes

Cohen, I. Bernard. "A lost letter from Hobbes to Mersenne found." *Harvard Library bulletin*, I (1947), 112-13.

Sir Robert Howard

Scott, Florence R. "The third wife of Sir Robert Howard." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 314-16.
Cf. *ibid.*, p. 445.

David Hume

Aiken, Henry David. "The moral philosophy of David Hume." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1943-1945* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1947), pp. 546-51.

Courtines, Pierre. "Bayle, Hume and Berkeley." *Revue de littérature comparée*, XXI (1947), 416-28.

Metz, Rudolph. "Englandhass, Frankophilie und Deutschlandbild bei David Hume." *Neuphilologische Monatsschrift*, XIV (1943), 8-19.

Mossner, Ernest Campbell. "David Hume's 'An historical essay on chivalry and modern honour'." *MP*, XLV (1947), 54-60.
Prints in full the text of Hume's early essay.

Mossner, Ernest Campbell. "The continental reception of Hume's *Treatise*, 1739-1741." *Mind*, LVI (1947), 31-43.

Samuel Johnson

(See also *James Boswell* and *Thomas Campbell.*)

Bloom, Edward Alan. *Samuel Johnson as journalist.* (Abstract of University of Illinois diss.) Urbana, Ill., 1947. Pp. ii + 11.

Brown, Wallace Cable. "Johnson as poet." *MLQ*, VIII (1947), 53-64.
A fresh and stimulating consideration of Johnson's poems in heroic couplets, their structure and development, and the "dynamic interplays of thought, feeling, and music" which made *The vanity of human wishes* "one of the great poems of the language."— E. L. McAdam, Jr.

Cairnes, William T. *The religion of Dr. Johnson and other essays.* London: Oxford University Press, 1946. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 123-24.
Rev. by M. J. Quinlan in *Review of religion*, XI, 299-302.

H., W. J. "Haydon on Johnson's talk." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 59.

Hagstrum, J. H. "On Dr. Johnson's fear of death." *ELH*, XIV (1947), 308-19.
In his life of Dr. Johnson Professor J. W. Krutch suggests that Johnson's fear of death may have arisen from a deep-seated scepticism which led him to doubt the existence of a hereafter. Disagreeing with this theory, Mr. Hagstrum contends that the real cause of his anxiety was "a combination of strong faith in the Last Judgment and a weak faith in his own qualifications." Although the possibility of annihilation had occurred to him, what chiefly disturbed him was the prospect of existing in a very real hell. Johnson believed "in conditional salvation and assurance based solely on the approving testimony of a rational, impartial conscience." According to this belief "man examines himself impartially; if he finds that he qualifies, he may have as-

surance; if not, it is rational for him to fear." Johnson's self-examination caused him to conclude that he was unworthy; hence he feared he might not be saved.

While this explanation shows that Johnson's fear followed logically from the pattern of his beliefs, it does not attempt to account for the intensity of his fear. His virtual obsession on the point, Mr. Hagstrum remarks, was probably psychological in nature and beyond our ability to explain. The article is generally well supported by quotations from Johnson and his biographers, but the author fails to cite Hawkins, who, in a couple of instances, offers additional testimony for the position that Johnson's fear was associated with his belief in conditional salvation. Certainly the evidence supports this view rather than the more subtle interpretation that his apprehension sprang from a basic scepticism.

The article is to be commended for its common sense approach to the subject. There is a tendency, however, to oversimplify the nature of Johnson's beliefs. He was not always a consistent Church of England man who walked the *via media* between Catholicism and Dissent. So great was his fear of damnation that he scrupulously examined various roads to redemption, and, at times, he seems to have favored individual beliefs of both Catholics and Evangelicals. At least twice in Boswell's presence he defended the idea of purgatory as entirely rational, and he shocked many readers of *Prayers and meditations* when they learned that he had prayed for the souls of his deceased wife and mother. On the other hand, the accounts of his death and a certain emphasis in his prayer led some Evangelicals of the early nineteenth century to the conclusion that he had died a convert to their principles. There was, as Professor Krutch has observed, a marked latitudinarianism in his views. Sir John Hawkins implies as much when he remarks that Johnson once quoted with approval Howell's statement "that to make a man a complete Christian, he must have the works of a Papist, the words of a Puritan, and the faith of a Protestant."— MAURICE J. QUINLAN.

Hallett, H. F. "Dr. Johnson's refutation of Bishop Berkeley." *Mind*, LVI (1947), 132-47.

Maintains that the nature of Johnson's refutation by kicking a stone has not been properly understood.

Knapp, Mary E. "Prologue by Johnson." Corr. in *TLS*, Jan. 4, 1947, p. 9.

To *Lethe*, reprinted here from a MS in the Folger Library.

Liebert, Herman W. "Addition to the bibliography of Samuel Johnson." *Bibliographical Society of America papers*, XLI (1947), 231-38.

Revisions of Henry Lucas' tragedy, *The Earl of Somerset*.

Reade, Aleyn Lyell. *Johnson's early life: the final narrative*. (Johnsonian gleanings, Part x.) London: Privately printed for the author by Percy Lund Humphries and Co., 1946. Pp. xii + 224. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 125-26.

Rev. by Herman W. Liebert in *MLN*, LXII, 575-76; in *TLS*, Feb. 15, p. 93.

Vulliamy, C. E. *Ursa Major: a study of Dr. Johnson and his friends*. London: Michael Joseph, 1946. Pp. 340.

Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 4, p. 6.

Wallis, John E. W. *Dr. Johnson and his dictionary*. Lichfield: Lichfield Johnson Society, 1947. Pp. 24.

Presidential address at the annual Johnson supper. See leading article in *TLS*, May 17, 1947, p. 239.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. "Johnson on electricity." *RES*, XXIII (1947), 257-60.

Sir William Killigrew

Taylor, Ivan Earle. *An edition of Sir William Killigrew's "Siege of Urbin."* (Portion of University of Pennsylvania diss.) Philadelphia, 1946. Pp. xxiv + 53.

Richard Leigh

(See also *Samuel Butler.*)

Poems, 1675. Reprinted with an introduction by Hugh Macdonald. Oxford: Blackwell, 1947. Pp. xvi + 80.

John Locke

Maclean, A. H. "George Lawson and John Locke." *Cambridge historical journal,* IX (1947), 68-77.

Lawson, a Shropshire clergyman, is considered as a predecessor of Locke in political philosophy.

Henry Mackenzie

Weir, J. L. "Henry Mackenzie, 'The man of feeling'." *N&Q,* CXCII (1947), 15.

A bibliographical note.

Andrew Marvell

Brooks, Cleanth. "Criticism and literary history: Marvell's Horatian ode." *Sewanee review,* LV (1947), 199-222.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu

Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley. *"The nonsense of common-sense," 1737-1738.* Edited with an introduction and notes by Robert Halsband. (Northwestern University studies in the humanities, No. 17.) Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University, 1947. Pp. xxx + 57.

The nonsense of common-sense is a series of nine periodical essays that appeared irregularly from 16 December 1737 to 14 March 1738. One of the series (No. VI) was reprinted in Lady Mary's works in 1803, and the first eight were ascribed to her by Walter Graham in *CBEL* (II, 663); now Mr. Halsband for the first time reprints the entire series and brings evidence from the Wortley Papers in proof of the ascription.

Although in No. I Lady Mary denies any political intention, the periodical was written in support of Walpole against the Patriot opposition, particularly against the weekly *Common sense* of Chesterfield and Lyttelton. In his introduction, after establishing the authorship, Mr. Halsband discusses the paper's politics, the personalities involved, the social satire, and the new light that is shed on Lady Mary's literary career; at the end of the volume he gives explanatory notes and important textual variants from Lady Mary's MS drafts in the Wortley Papers. The introduction shows a good understanding of Lady Mary and the period; and the notes, almost without exception, are written to illuminate the text rather than to show the editor's erudition. Possibly the only thing in the editorial apparatus which readers are likely to question seriously is the evaluation of the relative brightness of the essays as compared with other periodical writing of the day (p. xxx); coming from the sharp and witty Lady Mary, the periodical is disappointing if judged as either literature or political controversy. Indeed the edition will probably gain more credit for Mr. Halsband as an editor than for Lady Mary as an author.— ARTHUR FRIEDMAN.

Hannah More

Aldridge, Alfred Owen. "Madame de Staël and Hannah More on society." *Romanic review*, XXXVIII (1947), 330-39.

Hopkins, Mary Alden. *Hannah More and her circle*. New York: Longmans, Green, 1946. Pp. xv + 274.

Rev. by Cecil A. Moore in *AHR*, LII, 778-79.

Shaver, Chester L. "The publication of Hannah More's first play." *MLN*, LXII (1947), 343.

Corbyn Morris

[Morris, Corbyn.] *An essay towards fixing the true standards of wit, humour, raillery, satire, and ridicule (1744)*. With an introduction by James L. Clifford. (Ser. I: Essays on wit, No. 4.) Augustan Reprint Society, November, 1947.

Arthur Murphy

Dunbar, Howard Hunter. *The dramatic career of Arthur Murphy*. New York: Modern Language Association of America; London: Oxford University Press, 1946. Pp. ix + 339.

Rev. by Roland B. Botting in *MLQ*, VIII, 502-3; by Leo Hughes in *JEGP*, XLVI, 222-24; with Emery's book, by Howard P. Vincent in *MLN*, LXII, 570-72; by Frederick T. Wood in *English studies*, XXVIII, 117-19.

Emery, John Pike. *Arthur Murphy: an eminent English dramatist of the eighteenth century*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press for Temple University publications, 1946. Pp. 224.

Rev. by William Henry Irving in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVI, 589-90; see also the review listed under the title above.

Henry Needler

Aldridge, Alfred Owen. "Henry Needler's knowledge of Shaftesbury." *MLN*, LXII (1947), 264-67.

Sir Isaac Newton

Craig, Sir John. *Newton at the mint*. Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1946. Pp. 128.

Rev. by R. Walcott, Jr., in *AHR*, LIII, 156-57; in *N&Q*, CXCII, 65-66.

Nicolson, Marjorie Hope. *Newton demands the muse: Newton's "Opticks" and the eighteenth century poets*. (History of ideas ser., No. 2.) Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1946. Pp. xi + 178. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 128-32.

Rev. by H. D. A. in *Journal of philosophy*, XLIV, 331-34; by W. J. Bate in *MLN*, LXII, 276-77; by A. Cornelius Benjamin in *Philosophy and phenomenological research*, VIII, 297-98; by I. Bernard Cohen in *Isis*, XXXVIII, 115-16; by Clark Emery in *MLQ*, VIII, 254-55; by A. D. McKillop in *JEGP*, XLVI, 218-21; by James Edward Tobin in *Thought*, XXII, 166-69; in leading article in *TLS*, Sept. 13, p. 465.

The Royal Society Newton tercentenary celebrations, 15-19 July, 1946. Published for the Royal Society. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1947. Pp. xv + 92.

Weil, Ernest. "Robert Hooke's letter of December 9, 1679, to Isaac Newton." *Nature*, CLVIII (1946), 135.

Thomas Newton

Shaver, Chester L. "Wordsworth's debt to Thomas Newton." *MLN*, LXII (1947), 344.

William Oldisworth

Allen, Robert J. "William Oldisworth: 'the author of *The examiner*'." *PQ*, XXVI (1947), 159-80.

Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery

Miller, C. William. "A source note on Boyle's *The generall*." *MLQ*, VIII (1947), 146-50.

Thomas Otway

Mackenzie, Aline. "A note on Pierre's white hat." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 90-93.

Concerned with the political aspects of theatrical costume.

Thomas Paine

Payne, Ernest A. "Tom Paine: preacher." Corr. in *TLS*, May 31, 1947, p. 267.

Thomas Parnell

Jackson, R. Wyse. "Thomas Parnell, the poet." *Dublin magazine*, XX (1945), 28-35.

Samuel Pepys

Bryant, Arthur. *Samuel Pepys: the man in the making*. London: Collins, 1947. Pp. 436.

A new edition.

Hester Lynch Piozzi

Esdaile, Arundell. "Hester Thrale." *Quarterly review*, CCLXXXIV (1946), 179-94.

Alexander Pope

Brooks, Cleanth. "The case of Miss Arabella Fermor." In *The well wrought urn: studies in the structure of poetry* (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, [1947]), pp. 74-95.

Douglas, Loyd. "'A severe animadversion on Bossu'." *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 690-706.

Argues that in "A receipt to make an epic poem" Pope was ridiculing not Le Bossu (as Joseph Warton and others have said) but Sir Richard Blackmore.

Frost, William. "*The rape of the lock* and Pope's Homer." *MLQ*, VIII (1947), 342-54.

Designed to show that "the 1714, five-canto *Rape of the Lock* embodies in its satire lines and couplets decidedly mimicking Pope's own translation of Homer, which began appearing in 1715 and was not completely before the public until 1726."

Hagedorn, Ralph. "Pope bibliography." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 388.

Oliver, Leslie M. "New sources for Pope's eclogues?" *Research studies of the State College of Washington*, XV (1947), 109-12.

Price, Frances. "Alice Meynell and 'The essay on man'." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 430.

Rogers, Robert W. "Notes on Pope's collaboration with Warburton in preparing a final edition of the *Essay on man*." *PQ*, XXVI (1947), 358-66.

Presents and discusses the changes between the last edition before the Pope-Warburton friendship (1739) and the first edition with Warburton's commentary (1744).

Ebenezer Rhodes

Wood, Frederick T. "The authorship of an eighteenth-century play." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 149.

The play is the historical tragedy, *Alfred*, of 1789.

Isaac Reed

Jones, Claude E. (ed.). *Isaac Reed diaries, 1762-1804*. (University of California publications in English, Vol. x.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1946. Pp. xiv + 334. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 137-38.

Rev. by B. H. Bronson in *MLN*, LXII, 572-74; by Edward G. Cox in *MLQ*, VIII, 501-2.

Samuel Richardson

McKillop, Alan D. "The mock marriage device in *Pamela*." *PQ*, XXVI (1947), 285-88.

Roddier, Henri. "Robert Challes, inspirateur de Richardson et de l'Abbé Prévost." *Revue de littérature comparée*, XXI (1947), 5-38.

William Robertson

(See *Edward Gibbon*.)

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester

Thorpe, James. "Authenticity of 'The wish' as a Rochester poem." *MLN*, LXII (1947), 267-68.

Sir Charles Sedley

Thorpe, James. "Sedley and Beau Fielding." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 251-52.

See also *ibid.*, p. 393.

Anna Seward

Myers, Robert Manson. *Anna Seward: an eighteenth-century Handelian*. Williamsburg, Va.: Manson Park Press, 1947. Pp. 21.

Thomas Shadwell

Milton, William M. "*Tempest* in a teapot." *ELH*, XIV (1947), 207-18.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury

(See *Henry Needler*.)

William Shenstone

Gordon, I. A. "Shenstone's miscellany." *RES*, XXIII (1947), 43-59.

Lewis, Roy. "William Shenstone and Edward Knight: some new letters." *MLR*, XLII (1947), 422-33.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan
(See also *Edmund Burke.*)

Gibbs, Lewis. *Sheridan.* London: Dent, 1947. Pp. 280.
Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 20, p. 477.

Reid, Loren D. "Sheridan's speech on Mrs. Fitzherbert." *Quarterly journal of speech*, XXXIII (1947), 15-22.

Vincent, Howard P. "An attempted piracy of *The duenna.*" *MLN*, LXII (1947), 268-70.

Thomas Sheridan

Neumann, J. H. "Eighteenth-century linguistic tastes as exhibited in Sheridan's edition of Swift." *American speech*, XXI (1946), 253-63.

Joseph Spence

Wright, Austin. "The veracity of Spence's *Anecdotes.*" *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 123-29.

Tobias Smollett

Boege, Fred W. *Smollett's reputation as a novelist.* (Princeton studies in English, No. 27.) Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1947. Pp. 175.

To the constantly increasing number of those warmly attached to Tobias Smollett's achievements and memory this study of his reputation will be most welcome. Mr. Boege has collected comments on Smollett with diligent care and pieced them together with much skill. It is both pleasant and useful to have so many amusing, illuminating, and inaccessible opinions gathered into a single volume. Our conception of the principal shifts in Smollett's reputation is modified only by the fourth chapter, which deals with the years 1801 to 1832. The extent of his popularity at that time will surprise most readers, while the ardor displayed in the quotations from Wordsworth, Coleridge, Hazlitt, Lamb, and Hunt as well as Scott is most refreshing to appetites surfeited on the mixture of faint praise and loud censure that has been offered us by the majority of critics since Henley.

Mr. Boege's partisan bias is the chief fault of the book. Mrs. Malaprop's "Comparisons are odorous" has always seemed to me less a malapropism than an aphorism in its own right. Among the most malodorous literary comparisons is that between Fielding and Smollett because it minimizes the unique qualities of the latter without making an essential contribution to our understanding of Fielding's greatness. Hazlitt's friendly affection for both novelists is possible and preferable to the depreciation of either. Mr. Boege rightly deplores the comparison, which earlier critics have made it impossible to ignore. But his habit of decrying Defoe, Richardson, and Sterne, as well as Fielding, does not further his purpose of enhancing Smollett's fame.— RUFUS PUTNEY.

Cordasco, Francesco. *Smollett criticism, 1925-1945: a compilation.* Brooklyn: Long Island University, 1947. Pp. vi + 9.
A bibliography of seventy-three items.

Mack, Edward C. "Pamela's step-daughters: the heroines of Smollett and Fielding." *College English*, VIII (1947), 293-301.

Norwood, L. F. "Imposition of a half-sheet in duodecimo." *Library*, 5th ser., I (1946), 242-44.
In the first edition of *Humphry Clinker.*

Sir Richard Steele

Blanchard, Rae. "Another Steele letter." *RES*, XXIII (1947), 147-52.

Miss Blanchard comments on a letter not included in her edition of Steele's *Correspondence*, a letter which "is of considerable interest for its commentary on the mutual affairs of Addison and Steele."

Laurence Sterne

Hartley, Lodwick. "Tristram and the angels." *College English*, IX (1947), 62-69.

Concerned with biographical interpretations of Sterne.

Lang, D. M. "Sterne and Radishchev: an episode in Russian sentimentalism." *Revue de littérature comparée*, XXI (1947), 254-60.

Seidlin, Oskar. "Laurence Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* and Thomas Mann's *Joseph the provider*." *MLQ*, VIII (1947), 101-18.

Watson, Wilfred. "The fifth commandment: some allusions to Sir Robert Filmer's writing in *Tristram Shandy*." *MLN*, LXII (1947), 234-40.

Jonathan Swift

(See also *Thomas Sheridan.*)

Case, Arthur E. *Four essays on "Gulliver's travels."* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1945. Pp. ix + 133. Cf. *PQ*, XXV, 164-67; XXVI, 141.

Rev. by R. F. Jones in *MLN*, LXII, 206-8; by Ricardo Quintana in *JEGP*, XLVI, 322-24; by George Sherburn in *Yale review*, XXXV (1946), 760-61; by Harold Williams in *RES*, XXIII, 367-69 (a very important review setting forth fundamental points concerning the text of *Gulliver's travels*); in *TLS*, April 5, p. 159.

Davis, Herbert. *The satire of Jonathan Swift.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. Pp. 109.

Rev. by J. A. R. in *Queen's quarterly*, LIV, 271-73.

Ehrenpreis, Irvin. "Swift and Mr. John Temple." *MLN*, LXII (1947), 145-54.

Ehrenpreis, Irvin. "Swift's father." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 496-98.

Mr. Ehrenpreis' cautious use of documents, one hitherto overlooked, has enabled him to correct earlier commentators with respect to Swift's father.

Fink, Z. S. "Political theory in *Gulliver's travels*." *ELH*, XIV (1947), 151-61.

Griffith, R. H. "Swift's 'Contests,' 1701: two editions." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 114-17.

Contains some information on eighteenth-century printing practice.

Landa, Louis A. "Jonathan Swift." *English Institute essays, 1946* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1947), pp. 20-40.

Landa, Louis A., and Tobin, James Edward. *Jonathan Swift: a list of critical studies published from 1895 to 1945, to which is added "Remarks on some Swift manuscripts in the United States," by Herbert Davis.* New York: Cosmopolitan Science and Art Service Co., 1945. Pp. 62. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 141.

Rev. by Donald F. Bond in *MLN*, LXII, 210-12; by Arthur W. Secord in *JEGP*, XLVI, 222.

O'Hegarty, P. S. "Jonathan Swift: Irishman." *Bell*, x (1945), 478-83.

Teerink, H. "Swift's ordination, 1694-5." *Dublin magazine*, XXII, No. 2 (1947), 7-9.

Ussher, Arland. "Swift and mankind." *Dublin magazine*, XXII, No. 4 (1947), 7-11.

Webb, D. A. "Broadsides relating to Swift." *Annual bulletin, Friends of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, 1946* (Dublin: At the University Press, [1946]), pp. 8-11.
An account of selected broadsides in the Library.

White, H. O. "The art of Swift." *Hermathena*, LXIX (1947), 1-8.

Jonathan Swift, 1667-1745: an exhibition of printed books at the University of Texas, October 19-December 31, 1945. Described by Autrey Nell Wiley. [Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1945.] Pp. 48. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 141-42.
Rev. by H. Teerink in *MLN*, LXII, 429-30.

James Thomson

Hamilton, Horace E. "James Thomson recollects Hagley Park." *MLN*, LXII (1947), 194-97.

Sir John Vanbrugh

Boys, Richard C. "The architect Vanbrugh and the wits." *College art journal*, VI (1947), 283-90.
Criticism of Vanbrugh's buildings by Swift, Pope, and others.

John Walker

Sheldon, Esther K. "Walker's influence on the pronunciation of English." *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 130-46.
Concerned with the influence of Walker's *Critical pronouncing dictionary* (1791).

Horace Walpole

Hazen, A. T. "Strawberry Hill sale catalogue, 1842." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 33-35.

"Horace Walpole." Leading article in *TLS*, May 24, 1947, p. 253.

Ketton-Cremer, R. W. "Advice for Richard West." Corr. in *TLS*, March 29, 1947, p. 141.

Lewis, Wilmarth Sheldon. "Collector's progress." *Atlantic monthly*, April, 1947, pp. 82-85.
Largely concerned with the author's collection of Walpole.

Lewis, W. S. "Horace Walpole's library." *Library*, 5th ser., II (1947), 45-52.

Radice, Sheila. "Horace Walpole." Corr. in *TLS*, June 21, 1947, p. 309.
J. W. Croker's opinion of Walpole.

William Walsh

(See also *Joseph Addison.*)

Vetter, Dale Benjamin. "The literary criticism of William Walsh

(1662-1708)." *Summaries of doctoral dissertations submitted to the Graduate School of Northwestern University . . . June-September, 1946*, XIV (1947), 19-23.

Edward Ward

Troyer, Howard William. *Ned Ward of Grubstreet: a study of subliterary London in the eighteenth century.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1946. Pp. xi + 290. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 142-43.

Rev. by C. L. Day in *MLN*, LXII, 284-85; in *TLS*, Nov. 8, p. 580.

Isaac Watt

C., R. W. "A disciple of Isaac Watt." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 475.

Green, Roger Lancelot. "A Lewis Carroll parody." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 492-94.

Of poems in Watt's *Divine songs.*

Charles Wesley

Ker, R. E. "On mending Charles Wesley." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXXII (1947), 353-59.

Lloyd, A. Kingsley. "Charles Wesley's debt to Matthew Henry." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXXI (1946), 330-37.

John Wesley

Barber, F. Louis. "John Wesley edits a novel." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXXI (1946), 50-54.

The novel is Henry Brooke's *The fool of quality.*

Brett, Henry. "Wesley and Luther." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXXI (1946), 250-52.

Cannon, William R. *The theology of John Wesley, with special reference to the doctrine of justification.* Nashville, Tenn.: Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1946. Pp. 284.

Rev. by H. T. Kerr in *Christendom*, XII, 250-52; by Edwin Lewis in *Theology today*, IV, 146-48.

Hunter, F. "Manchester non-jurors and Wesley's high churchism." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXXII (1947), 56-61.

Pollard, C. "A Wesley legacy." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXXI (1946), 317-25.

Prints new letters by John Wesley.

Sangster, W. E. "Wesley and sanctification." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXXI (1946), 214-21.

Samuel Wesley

Wesley, Samuel. *"Epistle to a friend concerning poetry" (1700) and the "Essay on heroic poetry" (second edition, 1697).* With an introduction by Edward N. Hooker. Augustan Reprint Society, January, 1947.

Mary Wollstonecraft

Wardle, Ralph M. "Mary Wollstonecraft, *Analytical reviewer.*" *PMLA*, LXII (1947), 1000-1009.
An attempt to identify her reviews for 1788-91, 1796-97.

VI. CONTINENTAL BACKGROUND

Archer, Gleason Leonard, Jr. "The reception of Pindar in Germany during the eighteenth century." *Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: summaries of theses . . . for the degree of doctor of philosophy, 1943-1945* (Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the University, 1947), pp. 449-53.

Ashley, Maurice. *Louis XIV and the greatness of France.* London: Hodder & Stoughton for the English Universities Press, 1946. Pp. 264.

Barbier, A. "L'école de 1660: à propos de quelques ouvrages récents." *French studies*, I (1947), 27-36.

Brée, Germaine. "Le Thème de la violence dans le monde tragique de Racine." *Romanic review*, XXXVIII (1947), 216-25.

Brenner, Clarence D. *Dramatizations of French short stories in the eighteenth century, with special reference to the "contes" of La Fontaine, Marmontel, and Voltaire.* (University of California publications in modern philology, Vol. XXXIII, No. 1.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1947. Pp. 1-34.

Cabeen, David C. "Montesquieu: a bibliography." *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, LI (1947), 359-83, 423-30, 513-19, 545-65, 593-616.

Carter, A. E. "Racine, poet of destruction." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XVI (1947), 231-38.

Copleston, F. C. "Pantheism in Spinoza and the German idealists." *Philosophy*, XXI (1946), 42-56.

D'Ouakil, Basile G. *Le Théâtre français au XVII^e siècle: Corneille, Racine, Molière.* New York: S. F. Vanni, 1946. Pp. 63.

Forkey, Leo Orville. *The role of money in French comedy during the reign of Louis XIV.* (Johns Hopkins studies in Romance literatures and languages, Extra vol. XXIV.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1947. Pp. 142.

Gordon, Douglas H., and Torrey, Norman L. *The censoring of Diderot's "Encyclopédie" and the re-established text.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1947. Pp. xi + 124.
Rev. by Donald F. Bond in *MP*, XLV, 142-43; by Albert Guérard in *Romanic review*, XXXVIII, 362-64.

Guérin, Daniel. *La Lutte de classes sous la première république: bourgeois et "bras nus" (1793-97).* 2 vols. (La Suite des temps, No. 16.) Paris: Gallimard, 1946.

Hazard, Paul. *La Pensée européene au XVIII^e siècle: de Montesquieu à Lessing.* 3 vols. Paris: Boivin, [1946].
Rev. by Jean David in *MLQ*, VIII, 370-73; by H. C. Lancaster in *MLN*, LXII, 133-35; by B. Munteano in *Revue de littérature comparée*, XXI, 125-40; by Norman L. Torrey in *Romanic review*, XXXIX, 271-76.

Jones, Joseph (ed.). *Thoughts on jesting: translated in the year 1764 from the second German edition of a work by Georg Friederich Meier.* Edited with an introduction and notes. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1947. Pp. xi + 137.
Rev. by Terence Spencer in *MLR*, XLII, 508-9.

Loemker, Leroy E. "A note on the origin and problem of Leibniz's Discourse of 1686." *JHI*, VIII (1947), 449-66.

Loemker, Leroy E. "Leibniz's doctrine of ideas." *Philosophical review*, LV (1946), 229-49.

Lough, J. "Essai de bibliographie critique des publications du Baron D'Holbach: III. — Le rôle de Diderot et de Naigeon dans l'oeuvre de D'Holbach." *Revue d'histoire littéraire de la France*, XLVII (1947), 314-18.
Completion of a study begun in the same journal for 1939.

McCloy, Shelby T. *Government assistance in eighteenth-century France.* Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, 1946. Pp. 496.
Rev. by Beatrice F. Hyslop in *JMH*, XIX, 64-65.

Mativa, A. "L'esthétique de Pascal." *Les Lettres romanes*, I (1947), 36-59.

Neumeyer, Eva Maria. "The landscape garden as a symbol in Rousseau, Goethe and Flaubert." *JHI*, VIII (1947), 187-217.

Oliver, Alfred R. *The Encyclopedists as critics of music.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1947. Pp. 227.

Poggioli, Renato. "Classicismo di Pascal." *Letteratura*, IX, No. 3 (1947), 1-16.

Price, E. H. "Montesquieu's historical conception of the fundamental law." *Romanic review*, XXXVIII (1947), 234-42.

Sagnac, Philippe. *La Formation de la société française moderne*, Vol. II: *La Révolution des idées et des moeurs et le déclin de l'ancien régime (1715-1788).* Paris: Presses universitaires, 1946. Pp. 355.

Schneider, Heinrich. *Quest for mysteries: the Masonic background for literature in eighteenth-century Germany.* Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1947. Pp. xi + 178.

Schrecker, Paul "Descartes and Leibniz in 1946." *Philosophy*, XXI (1946), 205-33.

Wade, Ira O. *Studies on Voltaire, with some unpublished papers of Mme du Châtelet.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1947. Pp. ix + 244.
Rev. by Emile Malakis in *MLN*, LXII, 497-98.
Mr. Wade's new volume of *Studies on Voltaire* is a supplement to his earlier important book on *Voltaire and Madame du Châtelet* (Princeton, 1941). There he had sketched the intensive intellectual activity in which Voltaire was engaged during his stay at Cirey (1733-49) and examined a hitherto unknown

MS by Madame du Châtelet, *Examen de la Genèse*. The new volume presents a careful diplomatic edition of some new papers by Madame du Châtelet found in Voltaire's library at Leningrad. They contain twelve chapters of an unfinished translation of Mandeville's *Fable of the bees*, a chapter on the formation of colors from an *Essay sur l'Optique*, based on Newton's *Opticks*, and three chapters of a *Grammaire raisonnée* which discuss the different parts of speech (pp. 131-241). Elsewhere (pp. 92-108) Mr. Wade reprints what he calls a third draft of a chapter on free will from Voltaire's unfinished *Traité de métaphysique*.

Thus almost half of the volume contains MS material. Around it Mr. Wade has written several studies to interpret it and relate it to Voltaire's known writings and doings. Only one short introductory piece which shows reminiscences of De Renneville's *Vision* in Voltaire's *La Ligue* is not concerned with the documents here printed or the time at Cirey when Voltaire and Madame du Châtelet were fellow-students of physics, metaphysics, and ethics. Mr. Wade shows, first, that the initial suggestion for *L'Ingénu* came from a remark of Mandeville's. The relation of Voltaire to Mandeville is then examined in detail: there is no reason to assume any dependence of *Le Mondain* on Mandeville, but *Défense du Mondain* definitely uses arguments derived from Mandeville. Chapters VIII and IX of *Traité de métaphysique* are also shown to be heavily indebted to Mandeville. But Mr. Wade, of course, is not blind to the differences between Voltaire's epicureanism and Mandeville's paradoxical rigorism. Then *Traité de métaphysique* itself is discussed, its genesis and date are established, and the exchange of correspondence with Frederick the Great on free will is related to it. A further section shows how Madame du Châtelet's study of Newton helped Voltaire in the composition of *Eléments de la philosophie de Newton*, even in the parts concerning optics. Mr. Wade concludes with a brief introduction to Madame du Châtelet's interest in general grammar.

All of these studies are carried out with great care, complete command of the evidence available, and considerable caution in pressing any hypothesis. Though many of the points are minute, issues of larger significance are raised constantly. One can only wish Mr. Wade would proceed to the great topic he himself announces as his goal: the definition of Voltaire's art and mind and the establishment of the essential unity between his mind and art.— RENÉ WELLEK.

Wadsworth, Charlotte R. "Molière's debt to Montaigne." *MLQ*, VIII (1947), 290-301.

Wadsworth, Philip A. "La Bruyère against the libertines." *Romanic review*, XXXVIII (1947), 226-33.

1949

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1800: A CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARTHUR FRIEDMAN
The University of Chicago
AND
LOUIS A. LANDA
Princeton University
With the Assistance of
JOHN LOFTIS
University of California, Los Angeles

This bibliography attempts to list the more significant books, articles, and reviews[1] published during the year 1948, together with some of earlier dates that were omitted from previous bibliographies in this series. Since there is often a considerable interval between the publication of a scholarly work and reviews of it, we have listed again such earlier works as have been the subject of important reviews in the current year. We are indebted to the following for contributing reviews or comments: Robert J. Allen, Donald F. Bond, Louis I. Bredvold, Bertrand H. Bronson, John Butt, David Daiches, Herbert Davis, Irvin Ehrenpreis, Brice Harris, W. A. Jackson, W. Powell Jones, W. R. Keast, Alan D. McKillop, Dougald MacMillan, Louis F. Peck, V. de S. Pinto, Moody E. Prior, Helen W. Randall, Robert W. Rogers, Monroe K. Spears, James Edward Tobin, William Van Lennep, W. K. Wimsatt, Jr., James A. Work.[2]

CONTENTS

I. Bibliographies and Bibliographical Studies 361
II. Political and Social Background 363
III. Philosophy, Science, and Religion 365
IV. Literary History and Criticism 366
V. Individual Authors 379
VI. Continental Background 411

[1]The year of a review is 1948 unless otherwise specified.
[2]The editors will be grateful to scholars for reprints or notices of their publications.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR	*American historical review*
EHR	*English historical review*
ELH	*ELH, A journal of English literary history*
HLQ	*Huntington Library quarterly*
JEGP	*Journal of English and Germanic philology*
JHI	*Journal of the history of ideas*
JMH	*Journal of modern history*
MLN	*Modern language notes*
MLQ	*Modern language quarterly*
MLR	*Modern language review*
MP	*Modern philology*
N&Q	*Notes and queries*
PMLA	*Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
PQ	*Philological quarterly*
RES	*Review of English studies*
SP	*Studies in philology*
TLS	*Times literary supplement* (London)

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

Annual bibliography of English language and literature. Vol. XX (1939). Edited for the Modern Humanities Research Association by Angus Macdonald. Assisted by Leslie N. Broughton. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1948. Pp. xii + 292.

Baugh, Albert C., with the assistance of Allan G. Chester and Matthias A. Shaaber. "American bibliography for 1947: English language and literature." *PMLA*, LXIII, supplement, pt. 2 (1948), 20-74.

Bond, Donald F.; Carrière, Joseph M.; and Tucker, Joseph E. "Anglo-French and Franco-American studies: a current bibliography." *Romanic review*, XXXIX (1948), 181-203.

Bond, William H. "New examples of imposition by half-sheets." *Harvard Library bulletin*, II (1948), 402.
The examples are from books of 1662 and 1696.

Brenner, C. D. *A bibliographical list of plays in the French language, 1700-1789.* Berkeley, Cal.: Associated Students Store, 1947.

Byrne, M. St. Clare. "Bell's Shakespeare." *TLS*, Jan. 31, 1948, p. 65.

Derby, J. Raymond. "The Romantic movement: a selective and critical bibliography for the year 1947." *ELH*, XV (1948), 1-59.

Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1946-1947 (Number 14). Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries. Edited by Arnold H. Trotier. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1947. Pp. 100.

Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1947-1948 (Number 15). Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries. Edited by Arnold H. Trotier. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1948. Pp. 137.

Friedman, Arthur, and Landa, Louis A. "English literature, 1660-1800: a current bibliography." *PQ*, XXVII (1948), 123-58.

Gray, W. Forbes. "A seventeenth-century Scottish library." Art. in *TLS*, June 5, 1948, p. 324.
The library of the Rev. John Gray (1646-1717) preserved at Haddington in East Lothian.

Greenough, Chester Noyes. *A bibliography of the Theophrastian character in English with several portrait characters.* Prepared for publication by J. Milton French. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1947. Pp. xii + 347.
Rev. by Benjamin Boyce in *JEGP*, XLVII, 92-94; by D. C. A[llen] in *MLN*, LXIII, 211-12.

"Guide to the historical publications of the societies of England and Wales." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, Supplement No. 13 (1948). Pp. 34.
Covers publications from 1942 to 1946.

Heawood, Edward. "Further notes on paper used in England after 1600 (in continuation of articles in the *Library*, December 1930, March 1931)." *Library*, 5th ser., II (1947), 119-49.

Hiscock, W. G. "Mr. Donald Wing's 'S. T. C.,' 1641-1700." Corr. in *TLS*, Dec. 11, 1948, p. 697.

Howe, Ellic (ed.). *The London compositor: documents relating to wages, working conditions, and customs of the London printing trade, 1785-1900.* Bibliographical Society, for sale through the Oxford University Press; London: Cumberlege, 1947. Pp. 528.
Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 3, p. 16.

Jackson, William A. "English title-labels to the end of the seventeenth century." *Harvard Library bulletin*, II (1948), 222-29.

Magriel, Paul. "Bibliography of boxing: a chronological check list of books in English published before 1900." *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, LII (1948), 263-88.

Manwaring, Elizabeth W. "A collection of books on English landscape gardening." *Yale University Library gazette*, XXII (1948), 81-86.

Pares, Richard. "Recent British works on modern British history." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XXI, for May and Nov. 1947 (1948), 116-27.

Pargellis, Stanley. "American research in modern English history." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XXI, for May and Nov. 1947 (1948), 128-30.

Price, Lawrence M. "Anglo-German literary bibliography for 1947." *JEGP*, XLVII (1948), 276-85.

"Research in progress in the modern languages and literature, 1948." Edited by [William Riley Parker] with the assistance of Robert Graham Sawyer. *PMLA*, LXIII, supplement, pt. 2 (1948), 139-405.

Rochedieu, Charles Alfred. *Bibliography of French translations of English works, 1700-1800.* With an introduction by Donald F. Bond. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948. Pp. xiii + 387.

Sarton, George, and others. "Seventy-first critical bibliography of

the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization (to October 1947)." *Isis*, XXXIX (1948), 70-133.

Weed, Katherine Kirtley, and Bond, Richmond Pugh. *Studies of British newspapers and periodicals from their beginning to 1800: a bibliography.* (*Studies in philology*, Extra ser., No. 2.) Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, Dec., 1946. Pp. vi + 233. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 99-100; XXVII, 125.

Rev. by Dora Mae Clark in *JMH*, XX, 83; by John Robert Moore in *MLQ*, IX, 110; By Marie Tremaine in *Canadian historical review*, XXVIII (1947), 327; by Robert W. Wadsworth in *Library quarterly*, XVIII, 149-50; in *TLS*, April 24, p. 328.

The year's work in English studies. Vol. XXVI, 1945. Edited for the English Association by Frederick S. Boas. London: Geoffrey Cumberlege; Oxford University Press, 1947. Pp. 251.

See "The Restoration" by V. de Sola Pinto (pp. 151-58) and "The eighteenth century" by Edith J. Morley (pp. 159-82).

The year's work in English studies. Vol. XXVII, 1946. Edited for the English Association by Frederick S. Boas. London: Geoffrey Cumberlege; Oxford University Press, 1948.

See "The Restoration" by V. de Sola Pinto (pp. 176-90) and "The eighteenth century" by Edith J. Morley (pp. 191-217).

II. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Adams, M. Ray. *Studies in the background of English radicalism, with special reference to the French Revolution.* Lancaster: Franklin and Marshall College, 1947. Pp. vii + 330.

Rev. by Walter Phelps Hall in *Political science quarterly*, LXIII, 307-9.

Ashley, Maurice. *Marlborough.* (Great lives ser.) London: Duckworth, 1948. Pp. 144.

Barnard, H. C. *A short history of English education, from 1760 to 1944.* London: University of London Press, 1947. Pp. xviii + 400.

Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 17, p. 41.

Bonno, G. *La Culture et la civilisation britanniques devant l'opinion française de la paix d'Utrecht aux Lettres philosophiques.* (*American Philosophical Society transactions*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1.) Philadelphia, 1948. Pp. 184.

Clark, H. F. *The English landscape garden.* (Georgian handbooks ser.) London: Pleiades Books, 1948. Pp. 64.

Farmer, Henry George. *A history of music in Scotland.* London: Hinrichsen, 1947. Pp. 557.

Fergusson, James. *John Fergusson, 1727-1750: an Ayrshire family and the 'forty-five.* London: Cape, 1948. Pp. 223.

Rev. in *TLS*, March 13, p. 144.

Foord, A. S. "The waning influence of the crown." *English historical review*, LXII (1947), 484-507.

Fussell, G. E. *Village life in the eighteenth century.* Worcester: Littlebury, 1947. Pp. 84.

Gardner, William Bradford. "The later years of John Maitland,

second Earl and first Duke of Lauderdale." *JMH*, xx (1948), 113-22.

New information from unpublished papers of George Hickes.

Hyde, H. Montgomery. *John Law: the history of an honest adventurer.* London: Home and Van Thal, 1948.

Jourdain, Margaret. *The work of William Kent: artist, painter, designer and landscape gardener.* With an Introduction by Christopher Hussey. London: Country Life; New York: Scribner, 1948. Pp. 184.

A valuable study with many illustrations.

Killanin, Lord. *Sir Godfrey Kneller and his times, 1646-1723, being a review of English portraiture of the period.* London: Batsford, 1948. Pp. x + 118.

Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 25, p. 724.

Knights, L. C. "Reflections on Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion.*" *Scrutiny*, xv (1948), 105-16.

Lees-Milne, James. *The age of Adam.* London: Batsford, 1948. Pp. 184.

Rev. in *TLS*, April 10, p. 204. Concerned with the architecture of the Adam brothers.

Lever, Sir Tresham. *The House of Pitt.* London: John Murray, 1947. Pp. xii + 378.

Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 24, p. 48; cf. *TLS*, June 12, p. 331. A history of the Pitt family.

Meikle, Henry W. *Some aspects of later seventeenth century Scotland.* (Glasgow University publication, No. 73.) Glasgow: Jackson, Son, 1948. Pp. 35.

Rev. in *TLS*, May 1, p. 249.

Moon, Penderel. *Warren Hastings and British India.* London: Hodder & Stoughton, for the English Universities Press, 1948. Pp. 361.

Myers, Robert Manson. *Handel's Messiah: a touchstone of taste.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. Pp. xxii + 338.

Pevsner, Nikolaus. "Stuart and Georgian Churches." Corr. in *TLS*, March 27, 1948, p. 177.

Cf. *TLS*, April 3, p. 191; April 17, p. 219.

Plant, Marjorie. "Clothes and the eighteenth century Scot." *Scottish historical review*, xxvii (1948), 1-24.

Radzinowicz, Leon. *A history of English criminal law and its administration from 1750*, Vol. 1: *The movement for reform.* London: Stevens, 1948. Pp. 853.

Robbins, Caroline. "The Oxford session of the Long Parliament of Charles II, 9-31 October, 1665." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, xxi (1948), 214-24.

Roberts, Penfield. *The quest for security, 1715-1740.* (Rise of modern Europe ser., ed. William L. Langer.) New York: Harper & Bros., 1947. Pp. 300.

Rev. by John J. Murray in *JMH*, xx, 165-67.

Robinson, Howard. *The British post office: a history.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1948. Pp. 467.

Sellman, R. R. *A practical guide to modern British economic history, from 1700 to the present day.* London: Arnold, 1947. Pp. 59.

Smith, Abbot Emerson. *Colonists in bondage: white servitude and convict labor in America, 1607-1776.* For the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Va. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press; London: Cumberlege, 1948. Pp. viii + 435.

Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 11, p. 695.

Venn, J. A. (Comp.) *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, Part II: *1752-1900*, Vol. III, *Gabb-Justamond.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1947.

Rev. in *N&Q*, CXCIII, 87.

Whiffen, Marcus. *Stuart and Georgian churches: the architecture of the Church of England outside London, 1603-1837.* London: Batsford, 1948. Pp. 118.

III. PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

Beckett, J. C. *Protestant dissent in Ireland, 1687-1780.* (Studies in Irish history.) London: Faber, 1948. Pp. 161.

Rev. by Robert Paul in *Congregational quarterly*, XXVI, 367-69.

Bingham, E. R. "The political apprenticeship of Benjamin Hoadly." *Church history*, XVI (1947), 154-65.

Cragg, George G. *Grimshaw of Haworth: a study of eighteenth century evangelicalism.* Foreword by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Bloomer. London: Canterbury Press, 1947. Pp. 128.

Delmage, Rutherford E. "The American idea of progress." *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, XCI, No. 4 (1947), 307-14.

Jones, Stephen Kay. *Dr. Williams and his library.* Friends of Dr. Williams's Library, Inaugural lecture. London, 1947.

An account of this excellent nonconformist library left by a Presbyterian divine at his death in 1716.

Price, Richard. *A review of the principal question in morals.* Edited by D. Daiches Raphael. Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Cumberlege, 1948. Pp. 301.

"Rare and Historic Maps." *Nature*, CLXII (1948), 920.

Describes a catalogue of maps and atlases of the British Isles from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries.

Starr, Edward C. (ed.). *A Baptist bibliography: being a register of printed material by and about baptists, including works written against the Baptists.* Section A. Philadelphia: Judson Press, for the Samuel Colgate Baptist Historical Collection, Colgate University, 1947. Pp. 240.

Stimson, Dorothy. "The critical years of the Royal Society, 1672-1703." *Journal of the history of medicine and allied sciences*, II (1947), 283-98.

Sweet, William Warren. "The role of the Anglicans in the American Revolution." *HLQ*, XI (1947), 51-70.

Syfert, R. H. "The origins of the Royal Society." *Notes and records of the Royal Society,* v (1948), 75-137.

Sykes, Norman. *The Church of England and non-Episcopal churches in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: an essay towards an historical interpretation of the Anglican tradition from Whitgift to Wake.* London: S. P. C. K., 1948. Pp. 45.

Taylor, E. G. R. "English worldmakers of the seventeenth century and their influence on the earth sciences." *Geographical review,* XXXVIII (1948), 104-12.

Underwood, A. C. *A history of the English Baptists.* With a foreword by J. H. Rushbrooke. London: Baptist Union Publication Dept., Kingsgate Press, 1947. Pp. 286.

Rev. in *TLS,* Jan. 31, p. 69. Cf. G. Henton Davies, *TLS,* Feb. 14, p. 93; Jessie Lloyd in *TLS,* Feb. 21, p. 107; Kenneth B. Schofield in *TLS,* Feb. 28, p. 121.

IV. LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Anderson, George K. "The neo-classical chronicle of the Wandering Jew." *PLMA,* LXIII (1948), 199-213.

Uses of the theme in England and on the continent.

Aspinall, A. "Statistical accounts of the London newspapers in the eighteenth century." *EHR,* LXIII (1948), 201-32.

Avery, Emmett L., and Scouten, A. H. "A tentative calendar of daily theatrical performances in London, 1700-1701 to 1704-1705." *PMLA,* LXIII (1948), 114-80.

As its title indicates, this article consists of a calendar of performances preceded by an announcement of the intention of the compilers to complete such a record for the whole of the eighteenth century. Certainly, no one whose studies lead him toward the drama or the playhouse will dispute the need for a complete and reliable record of performances on the London stage during this period; and no one acquainted with the difficulty of preparing such a record and publishing it in economical and convenient form will deny the magnitude of the task that Mr. Avery and Mr. Scouten have undertaken. As their previously published work indicates, they have in individual cases already faced some of the problems before them; and they now invite criticism of their larger project.

The basic sources for such a calendar as is proposed are notices published in newspapers, playbills printed for the theatres and posted on billboards, diaries of prompters and account-books of treasurers of the theatres, and records of the Lord Chamberlain's office, together with the notes of persistent playgoers like Narcissus Luttrell at the beginning of the period and Isaac Reed at the end, and the voluminous correspondence and memoirs of theatrical persons and others. Each of these varieties of sources has its values and its defects, which vary from year to year throughout the century. For instance, newspapers are scarce and unreliable at times, numerous and authoritative at others; playbills are extremely rare for the early years of the century and easily accessible for the years after, say, 1750. In these circumstances, therefore, it is not possible to treat the entire century year by year in a consistent manner with equal authority and emphasis throughout. Nor will an editorial plan devised to suit the materials of one decade necessarily be the best for the presentation of the more ample materials of another.

In the present "tentative calendar" the first five theatrical seasons of the century are used as a sample. Here the basic source is advertisements published in the *Daily courant.* For the compilers' stated purpose, submitting examples for criticism, it would have been better to present scattered seasons, which would have allowed the use of more varied sources. However, the procedure

adopted is thus stated: "For plays based on the *Daily courant*, the title (except for some modernizing of the punctuation) appears as it does in the source and is followed by quotation of the pertinent data." The object of this is to preserve records of all entertainments of singing, dancing, and what not, that environed the main play and the farce of the evening. Such material is certainly valuable; but the quotation of newspaper advertisements (and the same thing would be true of playbills, if they were available) necessitates the use of nine lines to record a performance of *Oroonoko* at Drury Lane on Tuesday, April 27, 1703, a benefit performance, at which, after the custom of benefits, were presented assorted entertainments, including singing, dancing, and an extraordinary equestrian performance by "Mr. *Evans*, lately arriv'd from *Vienna*." Again, in August, 1704, within two weeks, two announcements of *The Empress of Morocco* appear. The first takes up eight lines; the second, which repeats, almost verbatim, a great deal of the first, covers ten lines. This employment of space leads me to raise the question of the difference between the compilation of a work of reference and the reproduction of original source material. This tentative calendar in its present form seems to me to partake somewhat of both but not to be quite satisfactory for either.

In this connection another question is bound to arise. In "Research in progress" (*PMLA*, LXIII [1948], Supplement, Part 2) this project is recorded as item 1554. Item 1555 is "Revision of Genest's *History of the English stage*," a work upon which Mr. Van Lennep and Mr. Stone have been engaged for a long time. It seems that the two overlap and duplicate each other at many points. Furthermore, a great many of the original playbills, diaries, account-books, etc., that Mr. Avery and Mr. Scouten will unquestionably have to use are in either the Harvard Theatre Collection, which Mr. Van Lennep presides over, or the Folger Shakespeare Library, to the resources of which Mr. Stone long had special access. Unless cooperation can be arranged it seems doubtful that both projects can easily be brought to completion.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Avery and Mr. Scouten regard their projected calendar as, at least partially, the reproduction of source materials, the question of the best use to make of modern processes of photographic reproduction arises. Generally, I believe, such reproduction of source materials would be preferred to extensive quotation in a work of reference, which, after all, is a secondary source. As such it could hardly be used as basic evidence by special workers on the more recondite phases of theatrical history, though its value to other students of the drama would be vastly greater than that of a file of newspapers.

This is no place to go into the details of editorial procedure or the mechanics of constructing a usable reference work of this sort. I can sympathize with a desire to retain as much as possible of the picturesque phraseology of playbills and the atmosphere of eighteenth-century theatres; and I know that the easiest thing to do with playbills is to copy them in full. As soon as one begins to leave out something, he assumes the responsibility for seeing that the parts retained are selected on some logical principle, which is consistently followed throughout. He must also arrange to keep the searcher from getting lost in the mazes of complicated editorial devices. Obviously, the format of *PMLA* as adapted to this tentative calendar is not satisfactory; and I assume that it is not intended to indicate anything more than the character of the information that would be included in the completed work. If the compilers can devise methods of giving this information in convenient form within reasonable compass, they will do a great service, since all persons interested in the drama or the history of the stage will undoubtedly welcome the publication of a trustworthy, complete record of performances in London during the eighteenth century, whether it is based on Genest's or produced anew from fresh sources throughout. — DOUGALD MACMILLAN.

Beljame, Alexandre. *Men of letters and the English public in the eighteenth century, 1660-1744: Dryden, Addison, Pope.* London: Kegan Paul, 1948. Pp. 492.

The first English translation of a standard work. It has been edited with an introduction and notes by Bonamy Dobrée.

Brown, Wallace Cable. *The triumph of form: a study of the later masters of the heroic couplet.* Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1948. Pp. 212.

Contains chapters on Gay, Johnson, Churchill, Young and Cowper, Goldsmith, Crabbe.

Clarke, George Herbert. "Christ and the English poets." *Queen's quarterly,* LV (1948), 292-307.

Touches briefly on Dryden, Addison, Watts, Pope, Cowper, and Blake.

Conklin, Paul S. *A history of Hamlet criticism, 1601-1821.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1947. Pp. viii + 176.

Craigie, William A. (comp.). *The critique of pure English from Caxton to Smollett.* (S. P. E. tract, No. LXV.) Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1946. Pp. 115-71.

Rev. by Elliott V. K. Dobbie in *American speech,* XXIII, 56-57.

Dédéyan, Charles. *Montaigne chez ses amis anglo-saxons.* 2 vols. (Etudes de littérature étrangère et comparée.) Paris: Boivin, [1946]. Cf. *PQ,* XXVII, 130.

Rev. by Pierre Moreau in *Revue d'histoire littéraire de la France,* XLVIII, 90-95; by J. Sartenaer in *Lettres romanes,* II, 170-76.

Evans, Bertrand. *Gothic drama from Walpole to Shelley.* (University of California publications in English, Vol. XVIII.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1947. Pp. viii + 257.

This competent treatment of the hitherto unexamined Gothic drama will be indispensable to those interested primarily in the Gothic movement. But the study is more than mere pioneering in a special field: it reaches conclusions which no student of nineteenth-century Romanticism can afford to overlook.

The author's path cuts through two regions in which a traveller might easily lose his direction. In the first place, the English drama of the Romantic period, except for the surveys of Allardyce Nicoll, is still largely unexplored; again, the Gothic movement itself is widespread, complex, and in the main, subliterary, facts which have sometimes caused Gothic studies to rely too heavily upon secondary works and to be uncertain in theory, disproportionate in form, and burdened with heterogeneous detail. None of these faults can be ascribed to the work under discussion. The author has turned directly to the Larpent manuscript collection in the Huntington Library and resolutely kept his eye upon the development of the Gothic play from 1768, the date of Walpole's *Mysterious Mother,* through the unbounded confusion of English drama during the next fifty years.

The introductory chapter contains a firm definition of Gothic purpose and method. Briefly, the Gothic writer sought to thrill his reader by exploiting mystery, gloom, and terror; his method was to place characters equipped with eighteenth-century sensibilities in a dark and barbarous medieval time, where they served as "projections of the nervous system" of the contemporary age. An examination of the course of this drama to 1792 brings to light a number of interesting facts. Specimen plays selected from a large number illustrate the formation of such conventions as the early hint of the mysterious past event, which is left tantalizingly unexplained until the end; the setting of castle, convent, and cavern, and its gradual accumulation of other fixtures; and the evolution of characters whose stereotyped behavior is dictated by the purposes of Gothic drama. Many will be surprised to learn that the genre was a purely native product, fully developed by 1792 without aid from abroad. Although with the turn of the century foreign influences complicated its history, Mr. Evans sees an underlying process at work: English Gothic drama invaded France and Germany and returned to England embellished with foreign accretions. Loose application of the labels "melodrama" and "German" and the split between the acting drama and the literary add difficulty to

the historian's task. The Gothic stream flowed into all dramatic categories, but the author suggests, in the interests of clarity, a trifurcation: Gothic plays continued along traditional lines, or blended with melodrama and were debased and lost amid claptrap, or took an upward course into the literary drama. A final chapter, modestly offered as merely suggestive, places a few of the dramatic works of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Byron, and Shelley against the background of Gothic drama. "Sources" for what is Gothic in, say, *The borderers* or *Remorse* or *Manfred* have usually been sought in Gothic fiction; the effect of relating these plays, even as briefly as is done here, to their dramatic antecedents is illuminating. To suggest how the plays of the major poets both followed and departed from Gothic dramatic tradition permits them to be read with new understanding.

Most readers, however, will find their greatest interest in Mr. Evans' derivation of the Byronic hero from the Gothic stage villain. The latter, we are told, was in origin an adjunct of the Gothic castle. Despite incidental resemblances to villains of Elizabethan drama or of the folk tale or to Milton's Satan, he was not descended from them, but was a new creation to fill a new need — the persecution of heroines in ruined castles. How did he become a hero? The purpose of the Gothic play, to exploit mystery, gloom, and terror, required that the villain be the most forceful character. For this reason the rôle was bestowed always upon the star actors, who in turn demanded a sympathetic element in the part. More important still, in the interests of morality every Gothic villain was obliged to parade remorseful agony for his crimes. Eliciting more and more sympathy, the Gothic stage villain was thus transformed, years before Byron wrote, into that sinister, defiant, and tormented hero ultimately known as "Byronic." Here, moreover, is new light, if not the final word, on the mystery of Byron's Manfred, explanations of whose crime and agony have been sought in the poet's life. Manfred was destined by dramatic tradition to suffer for unrevealed crimes, which, in accordance with the Gothic formula, should ultimately be explained. Yet what enormities could match his agony? Leaving Manfred's tragedy undivulged was Byron's answer to an artistic rather than a personal problem.

Since this book accomplishes more than its purpose "to indicate the quantity and describe the nature of Gothic drama over a period of about half a century," it contains no real disappointments. A fuller treatment of the staging of these Gothic dramas — of the play as spectacle — to accompany the analysis of plots, settings, and characters would have been welcome. In a study breaking new ground, simplification is perhaps a virtue; yet one feels that at times the author cuts too schematically through the chaos of early nineteenth-century dramatic movements. It was not, of course, his intention to deal primarily with English-French-German dramatic relationships of the period, a field where much remains to be discovered. A chapter on Joanna Baillie calls attention to a neglected dramatist who in view of her numerous Gothic plays assuredly claims a place in this book; but her contribution to the Gothic movement is not so effectively presented as are those of Ann Radcliffe and M. G. Lewis in the chapters allotted to them. Though not intrusive, the chapter is more nearly an abstract for another volume than an organic part of this one. Nevertheless the book is well planned. To return from extensive travels in the realms of Gothic literature with one's sense of proportion, literary style, and critical standards intact has not always proved easy in the past, but Mr. Evans shows that it can be done.

A useful list of some hundred and thirty Gothic plays in the Larpent collection is appended. Though the study is based on these rather than on secondary accounts, a bibliography of works cited would have been a convenience. There is no index, nor need for one. A few slips occur among the notes: Page 247, n. 14, *for* XXXVII *read* XXXVIII; p. 248, n. 22, *for* 1920 *read* 1923; p. 253, n. 1 to Chap. IX, *for* XVIII *read* XLIII; p. 257, n. 18, *for* Watts *read* Watt. — LOUIS F. PECK.

Evans, G. Blakemore. "Some more Hobson verses." *MLQ*, IX (1948), 10.

From a miscellany of 1727, but printed earlier. Cf. *MLQ*, IX (1948), 184.

Fitzgerald, Margaret M. *First follow nature: primitivism in English poetry, 1725-1750.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1947. Pp. x + 270. Cf. *PQ*, XXVII, 132-34.

Rev. by Roy Pearce in *MLN*, LXIII, 562-64 (highly critical).

Foerster, Donald M. *Homer in English criticism: the historical approach in the eighteenth century.* (Yale studies in English, Vol. CV.) New Haven: Yale University Press: London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1947. Pp. vi + 130.

Rev. by E. L. McAdam, Jr., in *MLN*, LXIII, 142-43; by Victor M. Hamm in *Thought*, XXII (1947), 710-11; by Hoyt Trowbridge in *MLQ*, IX, 501-3.

George, Mary Dorothy. *Catalogue of political and personal satires.* Preserved in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. Vol. VII, 1793-1800. London: British Museum, 1948.

Griffin, Leland M. "Letter to the press: 1778." *Quarterly journal of speech*, XXXIII (1947), 148-50.

An anonymous paper in the *Gentleman's magazine* on pulpit oratory.

H., A. J. "Provincial playbills of the eighteenth century." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 108.

Bills from Liverpool and Wigan.

Herrick, Marvin T. "The place of rhetoric in poetic theory." *Quarterly journal of speech*, XXXIV (1948), 1-22.

Touches on Dryden.

Hofer, Philip. "Francis Barlow's Aesop." *Harvard Library bulletin*, II (1948), 279-95.

Reproduces a number of Barlow's illustrations and appends a bibliography of editions from 1666 to 1703.

Hooker, Edward N. "Humour in the age of Pope." *HLQ*, XI (1948), 361-85.

This is an important article, carefully documented, in which is traced the development of the concept of humour in the first half of the eighteenth century. Particularly valuable for the light it throws on two fundamental strains in the period — satire and sentiment — and their reconciliation.

Humphreys, A. R. "'The friend of mankind' (1700-60) — an aspect of eighteenth-century sensibility." *RES*, XXIV (1948), 203-18.

A consideration of various attempts in the eighteenth century to provide a philosophical basis for benevolence as a motive for human behavior. Among those touched on are Shaftesbury, Steele, Hutcheson, Hartley, Hume, and Adam Smith, all of whom helped, according to Professor Humphreys, to make the paragon of virtue a popular figure in imaginative literature.

Jones, Claude E. "Poetry and the *Critical review*, 1756-1785." *MLQ*, IX (1948), 17-36.

Kennedy, Wilma L. *The English heritage of Coleridge of Bristol, 1798: the basis in eighteenth-century thought for his distinction between imagination and fancy.* (Yale studies in English, No. CIV.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1947. Pp. viii + 103. Cf. *PQ*, XXVII, 134-35.

Rev. by Earl R. Wasserman in *JEGP*, XLVII, 204-7 (an important review); by R. L. Brett in *RES*, XXIV, 235-36.

Koller, Kathrine. "The Puritan preacher's contribution to fiction." *HLQ*, XI (1948), 321-40.

Lemonnier, Léon. *Les Poètes anglais du XVIIIe siècle.* Paris: Boivin, 1947. Pp. 245.

Limouz, A. S. "A note on Edward Cave's early London career." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 342-43.

Lovejoy, Arthur. *Essays in the history of ideas.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1948. Pp. xviii + 360.

A collection of Professor Lovejoy's studies, most of them hitherto printed, now gathered in his honor by the History of Ideas Club of Johns Hopkins University. Students of the eighteenth century and of the history of ideas will be familiar with the majority of the studies, whose profound effect on scholarship in the field cannot be over-estimated. Sixteen essays are included. Among them are "The supposed primitivism of Rousseau's Discourse on Inequality"; "'Pride' in eighteenth-century thought"; "'Nature' as aesthetic norm"; "The parallel of deism and classicism"; "The first Gothic revival and the return to nature"; "On the discrimination of romanticisms." The great value of the book is enhanced by a bibliography of Professor Lovejoy's publications.

MacCarthy, B. G. *The later women novelists, 1744-1818.* Cork University Press; Oxford: Blackwell, 1948. Pp. 296.

Rev. in *TLS*, March 27, p. 175.

McKillop, Alan Dugald. *English literature from Dryden to Burns.* New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1948. Pp. xii + 445.

One of the most serious handicaps in the teaching of the eighteenth century has been the lack of any good brief history of the literature of the period to which the undergraduate student of the period could be referred. Advanced students could consult monographs and articles in learned journals and thus digest the very extensive new interpretations which have accumulated during the last thirty or forty years. McKillop's handbook, which makes these results more easily available, is therefore most welcome. He has done a difficult task with outstanding success. In addition to the sketches of authors and the history of literary types, he has provided sections on political history, social history, the fine arts, and the history of ideas, the various contributory studies which have in the last generation become standard in courses in literature. The summaries, which are most readable, are done with such expertness and judiciousness that even specialists will find little to take exception to. The bibliographical lists are well selected and generous. More than sixty illustrations provide the student with a good pictorial knowledge of the period. Students and teachers of the eighteenth century will certainly get into the habit of relying on this admirable book. — LOUIS I. BREDVOLD.

Mahony, Bertha E.; Latimer, Louise Payson; Folmsbee, Beulah (compilers). *Illustrators of children's books, 1744-1945.* Boston: Horn Books, 1947. Pp. xvi + 527.

Rev. by Alice R. Brooks in *Library quarterly*, XVIII, 150-51.

Marchand, Jean. "Une Traduction anglaise des *Maximes* de La Rochefoucauld." *Bulletin du bibliophile*, Dec. 1948, pp. 545-50.

By J. Davies of Kidwelly, published in 1670.

Miller, C. William. "Henry Herringman, Restoration bookseller-publisher." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XLII (1948), 292-306.

Montague-Smith, P. W. "Ancestry of the actor, Spranger Barry." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 432-33.

Neff, Emery Edward. *The poetry of history: the contribution of literature and literary scholarship to the writing of history since Voltaire.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1947. Pp. viii + 258.

Nicolson, Marjorie Hope. *Voyages to the moon.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. Pp. xvii + 297.

Oppenheimer, Max, Jr. "Supplementary data on the French and English adaptations of Calderon's *El astrologo fingido.*" *Revue de littérature comparée*, XXIV (1948), 547-60.

Considers the anonymous comedy *The feign'd astronomer* (1668) and Dryden's *The mock-astrologer.*

Price, Cecil. *The English theatre in Wales in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.* Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1948.

Prior, Moody E. *The language of tragedy.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1947. Pp. viii + 411.

Chapter III of this book, "Tragedy and the Heroic Play," concerns the period 1660-1700, understandable only as a sequel to what is said in Chapter II, "The Elizabethan Tradition." Twenty years ago, before the pioneer sorting of Shakespeare's "iterative" imagery by Caroline Spurgeon, the brilliant extravaganzas in motif-driving by Wilson Knight, and the refinements of such writers as Traversi, Brooks, and Bethell, Mr. Prior's Chapter II would have been a novel announcement. Today the atmosphere in these regions is no longer so fresh. The study of diction and images in Elizabethan tragedy is no doubt still susceptible of being advanced — but the advance will be more and more arduous and sophisticated — witness Mr. Robert Heilman's recent work on *Lear.* The main lines of Mr. Prior's argument are of course unexceptionable. In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, for example, a theme of young love against a background of family hatred is brightly realized in images of stars and other lights against darkness. In *Lear* the theme of unnaturalness is worked out pervasively in images of storm and savage animals. Marlowe and Kyd had approximated this way of writing. After Shakespeare there is less and less — the domestic Heywood, the superficially poetic Beaumont and Fletcher, the obscure, turgid and didactic Chapman, the Senecan and formal Jonson, the sombre Webster, . . . Tourneur, Ford, and Shirley. Mr. Prior demonstrates a scale of diminishing returns in the application of poetic principle to dramas which are in fact less and less poetic. After the Restoration it was worse. As Shakespeare was the transcendant genius of the period 1562-1642, so this period has been the distant "lodestar" of subsequent English drama, and especially of verse drama (p. 16). The "heroic" plays of the Restoration, whether those in couplets or those written in blank verse after 1677, when Dryden and Lee returned to this medium, are meagre objects for critical scrutiny. No great machinery is needed to show that forensics and passion have run away with images in Dryden's *Conquest of Granada* or *Aureng-Zebe.* Mr. Prior believes that the main trouble with Tate's *Lear* is that he preserved some of Shakespeare's lines "alongside his own writing, in which the images and language are ordered by quite different means to quite different ends" (p. 184). But surely the difference between Shakespeare and Tate can be told without so much trouble. The single exception to the rule among serious plays of this period is Dryden's blank-verse *All for love*, analyzed by Mr. Prior at some length and to good effect (pp. 192-211). "No other of Shakespeare's plays," writes Mr. Prior, "lent itself so readily to the typical Restoration plot structure or could have submitted to its characteristic schemes and patterns without some fatal distortion." The action, consisting in a series of oscillations on the part of Antony, is reflected at the level of diction and imagery in a scheme of opposed attractions — "effeminate sounds," warlike trumpets, "richness and fecundity," "sternness and privation," Egypt and Rome. The oppositions are more clear-cut and simple than in Shakespeare, but nevertheless are intense. They are resolved at the catastrophe in mingled images of sombreness and brilliance.

I should like to add, although it is not of immediate relevance to readers of this bibliography, that Chapter V, "The Present Age," seems to me the most exciting. Here in a more fluent survey of verse drama from Phillips and

Davidson at the turn of the century to Eliot and Auden in the thirties he weighs the evidence for and against the judgment of William Archer that Robertsonian prose realism is "the last term in an inevitable process of evolution." See, for example, the clearheaded appraisal (pp. 320-326) of Anderson's *Winterset*, a play which not only contains in the character of the murdered Shadow an Elizabethan ghost but is itself a ghostly fabric of "Shakespearean situations" and "shadowy archaisms."—W. K. WIMSATT, JR.

Rulfs, Donald J. "Beaumont and Fletcher on the London stage, 1776-1833." *PMLA*, LXIII (1948), 1245-64.

Scott, Virgil J. "Topical nonconformist satire in Restoration comedy (1660-1685)." *Ohio State University abstracts of doctoral dissertations*, No. 49 (1946), 113-19.

Sherburn, George. "The Restoration and eighteenth century (1660-1789)." *A literary history of England*, edited by Albert C. Baugh (New York and London: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1948), pp. [697]-1108.

The apportionment of space in the new *Literary history of England* is interesting: 100 pages for Old English, 200 for Middle English, 400 for the Renaissance, 400 for the Restoration and Eighteenth Century, 500 for the Nineteenth Century and beyond. Even though the pages are large, with closely packed footnotes, the pressure of detail becomes tremendous in the later periods. Sherburn's contribution is a model of balanced literary historiography, a masterpiece of organization on simple but not over-simple lines, a great body of specific detail without excessive pulverizing of the facts. To compare two works of high quality which have been indispensable to students for the last twenty years, Cazamian's remarkable account of the period depends largely on the formula; Elton's *Survey* from 1730 depends almost entirely on excellent characterization of individual authors and works. Without forcing unity, we must have something more than annals, biographies, and impressions. There is no perfect solution; the best way seems to be the weaving of a relatively loose network of relationships. For the sequences of history, Sherburn's comments in his chapter on Gibbon can be transposed and applied to his own work: "Causes normally are expressed recurringly, like *leitmotifs* or themes in a symphony. . . . To present a unique cause would falsify" (p. 1087). And for the description of a complicated situation at a given time, the comment on Dryden's criticism will serve: "The temptation is to exaggerate a progressive detachment from Elizabethan 'romanticism' in favor of neo-classical 'orthodoxy.' It is doubtful if any orthodox and tangible neo-classical *credo* was ever widely held; certainly Dryden is no consistent adherent to any such formulated doctrine" (p. 716).

The chief practical objection to the -isms is that they often substitute second-hand report for intimate acquaintance. It is one thing to read Shaftesbury as by definition a sentimentalist; it is another thing to see what is really there. The example may illustrate Sherburn's method: at the beginning of the chapter called "Eighteenth-century quality" is a sequence or sampling of benevolists — Collier, Shaftesbury, Steele (pp. 824-26). The effect is to break up the formal pattern of "the rise of sentimentalism" without abandoning what is useful in the idea. Of Cibber we are told elsewhere, quite correctly, that "no one in his own day took his moralizing seriously" (p. 771). And later Goldsmith's attitude toward distress is discriminated from run-of-the-mine sentimentalism (p. 1061). Sherburn is remarkably successful in presenting the abstraction as integrated with personal attitude or social scene. Criticism is part of the world, especially in an age of such commanding personalities as Dryden, Pope, and Johnson. These eminent figures are great men, not just the Voice of Reason or the Spirit of Neo-Classicism. Their effect, Sherburn points out, was to promote the development of a self-conscious critical attitude toward literature (pp. 971-72), and this points to a change which can be stated in general terms, the growing conception of the literary work as an expression of personality. Eventually, even if we prefer to call the

changes "accentuated tendencies" or a "drift of opinion," it becomes necessary to use the terms "romanticism" and "classicism," or reasonable facsimiles thereof. Sooner or later we find ourselves involved in some generalization like this: "Romanticism, and more than romanticism, came out of England to change the course of European poetry" (p. 948). We need not taboo the word. Yet an example of what is gained by the frugal use of the term is shown in Sherburn's treatment of Cowper and Burns: their points of likeness and the changes in tone which can be detected in each are formulated with great care. At the same time they are "transitional poets" (p. 1095), somewhere between two stages which we must call by one name or another. There is a shift of emphasis from the opposing terms, but not an abandonment of the frame of reference. Classification by means of a sharp dichotomy is conceived to be of secondary importance compared to the issues that arise when we look steadily at the author himself.

Sherburn is particularly skilful in translating all the details he uses into literary history. The retailing of facts is never perfunctory or languid. To illustrate is almost invidious, but take almost at random the reference to the combined proletarian and bookish appeal of *Hudibras* (p. 737), or the comment on Pope's early disinclination to kiss the rod:

> The early commendation of distinguished elderly courtiers like Wycherley, Walsh, and Granville, left Pope somewhat unprepared for the distinctly smaller enthusiasm that writers of his own age felt for his youthful poems, and led to a certain, perhaps natural, irritation (p. 917).

The comments on individual writers are marked by fine discrimination and penetrating intuition, derived from an unsurpassed knowledge of the age and from reading *con amore*. There is a steadiness of approach and sureness of grasp, whether the individual is to be disengaged from though not separated from the age, as we may say of Dryden, Pope, Swift, and Johnson; or more closely and intimately interwoven with the times, as we may say of the pamphleteers, periodical essayists, letter-writers, and diarists. Secondary material is skilfully condensed or foreshortened, and used to support the major themes, e.g., minor biography and collectanea (Middleton's *Cicero*, Spence's *Anecdotes*) in relation to Boswell. When it is an author's due, he is treated as an artist, without excessive preoccupation with the moment and the milieu. The book is particularly strong in the characterization of style, a point where the manuals almost always fall short; it is hard to see how the remarkably deft stylistic analyses of Pope, Gibbon, and Johnson could be bettered. Poetic diction is rather briefly treated, meters and prose style more fully. The great set groups or sequences, the writers of the Restoration comedy of manners, the major novelists, the leading lights of Johnson's circle, are presented anew with animation and accuracy. If the student thinks he knows in advance what is going to be said, let him read these sections.

Sherburn often revises current views and adds fresh illustrations and suggestions, without unnecessary fuss and without extended accounts of differences of opinion. The more the reader knows about a topic, the more he is likely to appreciate the unobtrusive work that is going on here. As not unusual instances, it may be noted that a brilliant sketch gives Prior his rightful place, that John Dennis is taken seriously, that William Duff gets his due as a critic for the first time in a general history. When Sherburn says of Thomson's descriptions, "Familiarity was no pedantic requisite," he rightly challenges a generalization which has passed current since Johnson. Examples could be extended. When the reader does not find at first just what he wishes, he should consider whether somewhere in Sherburn's firmly sketched and lightly touched discussions, he will not find the clue. What is not here can often be extrapolated. The footnotes are extremely useful to this end; they are not only a *catalogue raisonné*, but a device for verifying and if need be extending the text.

In such a long and complex record the student will now and then question a statement, or the shading of an epithet, or wish to shift the emphasis; he can occasionally think, as could no doubt Sherburn himself, of other ways to

allocate the space. Formal philosophy and theology sometimes get rather short shrift, e.g., Berkeley, Joseph Butler, and William Law (pp. 828-29). Probably Warburton gets all the space he deserves, though the beginner may need help if he wishes to reconstruct this fabulous monster. I could wish for more on the *Dunciad* than the single paragraph on pp. 926-27, and for a little more detail on copyright and piracy, and on publishing in general. The statement that "the short novel is the source from which the later long novel emerges" (p. 802) seems to direct to cover a complicated situation. But the major analyses always carry great weight, even though the reader may at times cherish his own prized differences (a variant interpretation of Swift's Digression "On Madness," for example); and the briefer comments, as has been suggested, open up further perspectives.

Finally, it would be an inexcusable omission not to mark the pervasive personal quality of the whole. For Sherburn and his readers the period is not merely "a place of rest and refreshment," but it can be that among other things. Thus the remark that "probably even fellow peers felt that Chesterfield worked too hard at being noble" (p. 1073) takes us very close to the heart of the matter in the most natural and unpretentious way. It is thus that we can be at ease and at the same time understand. The basic soundness of Sherburn's manner is perhaps the fundamental merit in this eminent contribution to modern scholarship. — ALAN D. MCKILLOP.

Smith, John Harrington. *The gay couple in Restoration comedy.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1948. Pp. 252.

Southern, Richard. *The Georgian playhouse.* (Georgian handbooks ser.) London: Pleiades Books, 1948. Pp. 72.

Rev. in *TLS*, May 15, p. 272.

Stead, P. J. (ed.). *Songs of the Restoration theatre.* Edited from the printed books of the times with an introduction. London: Methuen, 1948. Pp. 91.

Rev. in *TLS*, April 17, p. 220.

Sutherland, James. *A preface to eighteenth century poetry.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1948. Pp. viii + 175.

Rev. in *Durham University Journal*, XLI, 38-39. See "The age of coherence," *TLS*, Nov. 6, 1948, p. 624.

A reviewer writing primarily for specialists may assume a knowledge of the subject, and liking for it. Such an audience is a great economizer of a writer's space and effort. Mr. Sutherland's decision to forgo this advantage, although providing the ostensible *raison d' être* of his book, is also accountable for part of his readers' uneasiness. For he invokes a peculiar people as geason as black swans: an audience ideally correspondent to his charitable purpose. His "modern reader," for whom the book is calculated, is well read — one deduces — in periods both early and late; he likes Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, the Metaphysicals, Wordsworth, Dylan Thomas, and knows something of the ancients; is of sensitive and quick intelligence, like Mr. Sutherland himself; is broadly tolerant of other values, and responsive to the historical panorama. He would in fact be the perfect reader of poetry, were it not for this one unfortunate blind spot with regard to the eighteenth century. Such a prejudice in such a reader, one would agree, could hardly be inveterate; and a few judicious hints should suffice to remove it, along with his ignorance. The main difficulty lies in the fact that it is the informed and interested reader, rather than the interested but uninformed, who is most likely to take up a volume of this sort.

Since every one has his special tolerances as well as his antipathies, it may be nothing more significant than an indication of another reader's overindulgence toward the eighteenth century to confess being disconcerted by the number and extent of Mr. Sutherland's concessions to so unwarlike an opposition. The case may most readily be tried by simply submitting some examples at the bar of opinion:

[In the 1740's] "Englishmen had had enough of intellectual adventure"

(p. 13). [Berkeley? Hume?] "The century never achieved more than a precarious balance [in culture]: the second book of the *Dunciad* and some of the verses which Swift allowed himself to write would alone show how precarious it was. The combination of an exquisitely delicate artistry with a coarseness of spiritual fibre is one of the paradoxes of the period" (p. 83). "The eighteenth-century poet . . . was beset by inhibitions, and from a good deal of what was going on in the street or in the human heart he had to avert his eyes" (p. 84). ". . . since English is not a dead language, Addison and his contemporaries felt that — for epic and certain other kinds of poetry — they had to deaden it or anaesthetize it by suitable injections of words not used in the street or market-place" (p. 85). "It cannot be denied that eighteenth-century refinement is often a false and exaggerated refinement, or that the poet and his readers had an almost morbid dread of mean or ludicrous associations radiating from the words used in everyday life" (p. 86). "It was an age too that laid a disproportionate emphasis on good sense" (p. 107). "They played for safety, they launched not beyond their depth; and only perhaps in the eighteenth century was discretion looked upon as one of the major virtues in an English poet" (p. 110). "Such periphrases cushioned the eighteenth-century reader . . . from too sharp a contact with actuality" (p. 139). "Eighteenth-century poetry was only too full of those known truths; indeed, as we have seen, no other sort of truth was willingly admitted. If, therefore, the known truths were to attract attention, it must be as ladies and gentlemen would attract attention at a ball or an assembly — by the richness and elegance of their dress" (p. 144, interpreting a quotation from Johnson).

As already suggested, it may be extreme partiality for the eighteenth century that makes these admissions appear too damaging. They may all be true — certainly they contain a measure of truth — and it is perhaps the part of honesty to make candid acknowledgment of the fact. But — unless to collect them thus is to falsify — it would seem to follow that a book intending to win over the hostile or indifferent reader would have in reserve strong and positive counter-attractions to plead against these negatives. Otherwise, the case simmers down to a lukewarm claim that, though eighteenth-century verse fails to challenge serious comparison with first-class poetry, it is nevertheless beguiling. One judges by Mr. Sutherland's preface that he intends a more vigorous statement: he wishes not only "to remove some of the obstacles which impede the modern reader's enjoyment" but also to deal with "the more characteristic and central achievements of the century."

In the main, however, it is the negative view which receives the more prolonged attention. The plan of the book, on its face, is excellent: the intellectual, social, political, and emotional background; descriptive analysis of the reading-public and the social status of authors; the results of these conditions in the poetry; characteristic differences of attitude between that century and our own; and notes on writers who refused to conform to the dominant trends. But, as chapter succeeds chapter, the limitations of the century become more and more obtrusive. The argument runs something to this effect: eighteenth-century poetry is difficult for the modern reader to appreciate because it is conventional, aristocratic, restricted, very refined, imitative, inhibited to a costly degree, discreet to the point of timidity, and so on. Each of these qualities is illustrated and reinforced. When he expects a "But, on the other hand," the reader is supplied instead with the reasons for this state of things. What gets crowded out, or overlooked, or somehow neglected, is closely-knit, reasoned, ample consideration of the benefits or advantages or special virtues that sprang from those restrictions, whether voluntarily or involuntarily adopted. The danger is that pity and further patronage by the "modern reader" are likely to be the strongest responses engendered by the discussion.

Mr. Sutherland raises a number of interesting questions, but too often leaves them where he picks them up. He asks: "Why should the aristocratic taste that produced Bedford Square be so widely approved, and the aristocratic taste that produced Pope's *Eloisa to Abelard* be so often ridiculed and con-

demned? Have we one set of values for architecture and quite a different set for poetry? Or does the aristocratic taste express itself more satisfactorily in architecture than in poetry?" (p. 49). He offers no conjecture, contenting himself with reaffirming that the taste *is* aristocratic. Later, he returns to the question, tentatively suggesting that readers of poetry ordinarily look for what approximates their own habitual thoughts and feelings; and he advises them rather to look at eighteenth-century poetry as they would at other period-pieces, at Chippendale, or Chelsea, or a Zoffany. Most readers of poetry, we suspect, have found in that art a greater intensity of experience than, as amateurs, they could ever derive from Chelsea or Chippendale; and if the highest praise that can be given to eighteenth-century poetry is that, as he says of Gay, it "transmutes the raw materials of life into something at once delicate and artificial and remote" (p. 94), we need look no farther for explanations of prevalent dislike. "It was not," Mr. Sutherland says elsewhere, "at times the poet's natural feelings as a man that were called into play so much as his elevated emotions as a poet. [Pope's *Eloisa*] is a conscious exercise in emotional utterance" (p. 81). But of course: and did Shelley's *Ode to the west wind* fall automatically into its complex rhetorical design?

One or two further unresolved problems may be mentioned, not in a carping spirit, but because of their interest. If it is true that the Augustans wrote for an educated and aristocratic public, and if nevertheless the larger public, "the people," kept "climbing the walls" to get into the park — to such a degree that "few poets have been read and admired by so large a proportion of their fellow countrymen as was Pope in his own day" (p. 62), — and if it is true that "the poets on the whole seem to have kept touch with their readers" (p. 63): what bearing do these apparently contradictory facts have on the poetic achievement of the age, and on the relations of aristocratic literature and popular taste? Is a taste *for* the Low a taste *of* the lowly, or the contrary? Do the People ever demand their own literary values, or do they demand values more fashionable, or supposed to be so?

If the emphasis on refined good taste was restrictive, and generally negative, expressing itself in rejection more often than in acceptance, it was in some degree falsifying and bad. Should we not then regard as a wholesome influence that "coarseness of spiritual fibre" which accompanies the "exquisitely delicate artistry"? Is it so much a paradox and a sign of precarious cultural balance as it is a natural condition of human existence, a sign of health, the inevitable counterpoise to ultra-refinement, and one more indication of fundamental sanity? In fact, the eighteenth century which Mr. Sutherland prefers to paint is too polite to be true.

Mr. Sutherland speaks of the required "decontamination of language," the belief that "poetry, like the church service, necessitated a conscious withdrawal from everyday concerns" (p. 84), the transformation of ballads and other old pieces by "injecting [them] with some sort of poetical serum which completely alters the blood-content" (p. 92). Yet he speaks also of the fact that Shakespeare's language was too rich for the century, and of the cult of Simplicity which was omnipresent. We would gladly learn more of the century's discriminations between permissible and non-permissible decoration, of allowable complexities within simplicities. If it was a constant aim to dignify, to heighten, and to "impart a rhetorical excitement which is perhaps endemic in the heroic couplet," how does this purpose relate to that opposite determination to simplify, to play for safety, to be discreet? (Only in connection with Pindaric Odes is anything said about poetic madness: the word "sublime" does not, so far as I recall, occur in the book.)

Mr. Sutherland rightly confronts later generations with a challenge to justify their overwhelming preference for the poetry of "wild" and "romantic" natural scenery. "Is there," he asks, "some special virtue in waterfalls and precipices?" (p. 113). He points out, in contrast, that the eighteenth century was especially charmed by nature when it looked most artificial, as in winter, and quotes attractive illustrations of that appeal. He avoids mentioning the cult of the Picturesque, even in its beginnings. Yet perhaps the most

typical preference of the age, in this direction, was for the artificially natural (e.g., Shenstone) rather than the natural seeming artificial. And here again it showed its discriminating enjoyment of the normal in human experience — a cheerful gift now all but lost.

It is interesting to observe how often in the book Wordsworth is cited for his normative value, and how often, on the contrary, Johnson is made to present the more dogmatic critical attitudes of the age. We should wish to qualify both impressions, and especially to suggest to the "modern reader" that he would find it difficult to contain Johnson ultimately within any set of rules.

Mr. Sutherland's chapters on "Readers and Writers" and "Poetry as an Art" are especially instructive. Very interesting, too, is his discussion of the mock-heroic in its function of providing a sort of critical gymnasium. "To appreciate it fully a reader had to hover expectantly between two levels of response . . . [it] set up literary vibrations that demanded from him a special sort of divided awareness" (p. 155). In fact, the whole book is so freshly and unpedantically written, with so engaging a freedom from the clichés of critical appraisal, and with so much enjoyment and ease, that one's impatience with its shortcomings is a kind of tribute to its noteworthy virtues. It is so good that one cannot but wish it were better. — BERTRAND H. BRONSON.

Thomson, J. A. K. *The classical background of English literature.* London: Allen and Unwin; New York: Macmillan, 1948. Pp. 272.

Jacob Tonson in ten letters by and about him. Edited with introductory essay and notes by Sarah Lewis Carol Clapp. [Austin, Texas]: University of Texas Press, 1948. Pp. 32.

Voisine, Jacques. "Corneille et Racine en Angleterre au XVIIIe siècle." *Revue de littérature comparée,* XXII (1948), 161-75.

Wasserman, Earl R. *Elizabethan poetry in the eighteenth century.* (University of Illinois studies in language and literature, Vol. XXXII, Nos. 2-3.) Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1947. Pp. 287.

Rev. by Bertrand H. Bronson in *MLN,* LXIII, 496-500; by Edward Niles Hooker in *JEGP,* XLVII, 310-11; by Joseph A. Slattery in *Thought,* XXIII, 529-30.

Willard, Rudolph. "Layamon in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." *Studies in English,* XXVII, No. 1 (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1948), pp. 239-78.

Wilson, John Harold. *The court wits of the Restoration: an introduction.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1948. Pp. 264.

A great deal of new information about the Court Wits of the Restoration has been discovered in recent years but most of it is hidden away in articles and essays in learned periodicals and in monographs which have not been reprinted. The old prejudice against this group of writers has now practically disappeared, and it is generally recognized that they were no mere dissolute fribbles but men who made a real contribution to English culture and English letters, though opinions still vary as to the value and importance of that contribution. The time is therefore ripe for a new and comprehensive study of the group.

Such a study has now been produced by Professor J. H. Wilson, whose acute and scholarly contributions to various periodicals, as well as his excellent edition of the Rochester-Savile correspondence, are well known to students of Restoration literature. In his preface he writes that the Wits "can be seen best as individuals if they are seen first as a group." This is true, as they are a remarkably homogeneous set, and often worked in close collaboration. Professor Wilson has therefore adopted the excellent plan of arranging his material in a series of chapters dealing with different aspects of the whole group such as "The Wits in public life," "Letters of wit and friendship,"

"Libels and satires." At the end he prints very useful brief biographies in tabular form. He disclaims completeness in biography or bibliography but a glance at his list of sources reveals the thoroughness of his investigation and the solid and scholarly research that lies behind his work. He is perhaps seen at his best as a social historian and biographer, and one of the most valuable parts of his book is his demolition of the lurid traditions about the wickedness of the group (largely founded on forged documents), which have been repeated *ad nauseam* since the eighteenth century. Thus the hoary anecdote of the duel in which the shameless Countess of Shrewsbury is supposed to have held Buckingham's horse while he killed her husband and the tales about Rochester in the memoir ascribed to St. Evrémonde are shown to be "synthetic romance" and "pure fabrication."

Most of the available information about the Wits comes from allusions in contemporary letters, diaries and other records, and no material is harder to piece together so as to form a readable narrative. Professor Wilson has contrived probably as well as it is possible to give shape to this mass of miscellaneous information, and his own style has a raciness and wit that suits his subject admirably. His literary criticism, though not very profound or original, is always lively and sometimes acute. If he hardly does justice to the genius of Rochester, this is probably due to the plan of his work which is to give an impression of the whole group rather than of any individual writer. The book is excellently printed, illustrated and indexed. It is a notable contribution to the social and literary history of seventeenth century England. — V. DE S. PINTO.

Wilson, J. Harold. "Nell Gwyn as an angel." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 71-72.

On her role as Angelo in a revival of Massinger and Dekker's *The virgin martyr* in 1668.

Wood, Frederick T. "Theatrical performances at Bath in the eighteenth century." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 38-40, 92-93, 253-55.

Parts V-VII.

V. INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

Joseph Addison

Horn, Robert D. "Addison's *Campaign* and Macaulay." *PMLA*, LXIII (1948), 886-902.

This attractively written article is primarily a study of the sources used by Macaulay in his essay on Addison in the *Edinburgh review* of 1843. By going back to the ultimate sources regarding Addison's composition of the *Campaign* it provides an interesting study in method and adds decisively to our knowledge.

The most important new information concerns the background of panegyric offered to Marlborough after the battle of Blenheim. Macaulay had pictured Godolphin's mortification over "the exceeding badness of the poems which appeared in honor of the battle of Blenheim" and quoted three lines of a contemporary panegyric to illustrate. Mr. Horn has discovered the poem from which Macaulay had (inaccurately) quoted, a quarto published anonymously in 1705 under the title *Le Feu de joye*. Macaulay, however, was not only inaccurate in his quotation, but the poem itself was addressed to Godolphin and constituted an elaborate and extravagant panegyric to the Lord Treasurer! As Mr. Horn justly remarks, Macaulay's contribution was to carry the story of the origins of the *Campaign* "still farther toward the swamps of error."

The first half of the article examines the sources used by Macaulay for his picturesque account of the approaches made to Addison in his "garret up three pair of stairs, over a small shop in the Haymarket." (Where, incidentally, did he get this detail?) As is well known, the primary sources for the incident are Tickell's brief statement in the 1721 collected edition of Addison's *Works* and the longer circumstantial account by Budgell in his *Memoirs of the life and character of the late Earl of Orrery, and of the family of the Boyles*

(1732). Tickell emphasizes Godolphin as the chief agent but implies that Addison had already begun to write the poem, whereas Budgell gives the main credit to Halifax and insists that Addison began to write only after the visit from Boyle. A new letter printed by Graham (p. 50) fixes the incident as early in November 1704, whereas the *Diverting post* of 28 October had reported the poem as shortly to be published and therefore well under way before Boyle's visit. In addition to this announcement (which Graham had already cited) Mr. Horn quotes other numbers of the *Diverting post* which throw light on the date of publication (14 December) and which reveal that publication of the poem was timed to coincide with Marlborough's triumphant visit to London.

Mr. Horn's conclusion "that Godolphin was much less the active agent in bringing the *Campaign* into being than has been supposed" seems to me well supported by the evidence. What is not made so clear is (1) that Tickell's account is thus substantiated in its statement that Addison had already begun writing before the visit from Godolphin's agent, and (2) that Budgell was probably accurate in his underlining of Halifax's share in the encouragement shown to Addison, though demonstrably wrong in his statement that Addison did not begin work on the poem until after Boyle's visit. It should be noted, too, that Addison's letter to Boyle (referred to above) says nothing of the *Campaign* but is an acknowledgment of a "late generous and unexpected favour," i.e. the offer of the post of Commissioner of Appeals, through Mr. Tilson of the Treasury. Addison's postscript makes it unmistakably clear that Addison had not been originally moved to write the *Campaign* at the request of Godolphin. The postscript reads: "I am told that I ought to return my thanks to my Ld Treasurer and shoud be glad of having the honour of waiting on you to him if you think it proper."

By thus scrutinizing Macaulay's story Mr. Horn enables us to see more clearly what probably happened to inspire the publication of the *Campaign*. By reviewing the circumstances of publication and particularly by quoting generously from the egregious *Feu de joye* he opens the way for a juster estimate of the qualities of Addison's poem. Unlike the author of the *Feu de joye*, Addison refrains from eulogizing "one half the nation" and praises impartially.

> Envy it self is dumb, in wonder lost,
> And factions strive who shall applaud 'em most.

It is still not clear, however, that Godolphin showed any "mortification" over contemporary bad poetry. Mr. Horn quotes from the *Biographia britannica* article on Addison as representing Godolphin "actively seeking an adequate Blenheim poem out of dissatisfaction with existing efforts." But does it? The passage as quoted simply reads: "In the year 1704, the Lord Treasurer, Godolphin, happened to complain to the Lord Halifax, that the Duke of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim, had not been celebrated in verse in the manner it deserved; intimating that he would take it kindly, if . . . [Halifax] would name a gentleman capable of writing on so elevated a subject."

Finally, in an article devoted to clearing away half-truths and inaccuracies of fact, one must deplore the carelessness with which texts are quoted. The Addison letter is inexactly reproduced (from an edition which itself was not a model of accuracy), and the Budgell passage reveals nearly a dozen errors, including (at line 29) the omission of an entire sentence. Since the omitted sentence is central to the passage (it reveals Godolphin's acceptance of Halifax's proposal) it deserves to be quoted: "His Lordship promised to do so; and accordingly desired Mr. *Boyle* to go to him."—DONALD F. BOND.

Christopher Anstey

Day, Martin S. "Anstey and anapestic satire in the late eighteenth century." *ELH*, XV (1948), 122-46.

John Aubrey

Powell, John. *John Aubrey and his friends.* London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1948.

Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 11, p. 696.

Jane Austen

"Aunt Austen: letter from a niece." *Cornhill magazine*, CLXIII (1947-48), 72.

Chapman, R. W. *Jane Austen: facts and problems.* (The Clark Lectures, Trinity College, Cambridge, 1948.) Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Cumberlege, 1948, Pp. 232.

Daiches, David. "Jane Austen, Karl Marx, and the aristocratic dance." *American scholar*, XVII (1948), 289-96.

Considers economic implications in Jane Austen's novels.

Dodds, M. Hope. "Jane Austen and Charlotte M. Yonge." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 476-78.

Leavis, Q. D. *Emma.* Corr. in *TLS*, Dec. 4, p. 681.

See also R. W. Chapman in *TLS*, Dec. 18, p. 713.

Maugham, W. Somerset. "Pride and Prejudice." *Atlantic monthly*, CLXXXI (May, 1948), 99-104.

Pechey, R. F. "*Emma* and Alton." Corr. in *TLS*, Sept. 11, 1948, p. 513.

James Beattie

Mossner, Ernest Campbell. "Beattie's 'The Castle of Scepticism': an unpublished allegory against Hume, Voltaire, and Hobbes." *Studies in English*, XXVII, No. 1 (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1948), pp. 108-45.

Professor Mossner prints this hitherto unpublished short allegory by James Beattie from the original among the Beattie Papers in Aberdeen University Library, and his doing so reminds us how much eighteenth century Scottish material still lies unpublished (some of it unknown) in libraries at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and elsewhere. Mr. Mossner also supplies a brief general introduction, discussing the place of the allegory in Beattie's career, and some explanatory notes.

In his introduction Mr. Mossner points out that "The Castle of Scepticism" was written as a *parergon* while Beattie was in the midst of the *Essay on truth*, and he assigns it its proper place in that progressive attack on "our modern moral and metaphysical writers" which began with a paper read before the "Wise Club" of Aberdeen and culminated in 1770 with the publication of *An essay on the nature and immutability of truth; in opposition to sophistry and scepticism.* This introduction is sound and helpful, although we might question Mr. Mossner's estimate of Beatttie as a poet and of the literary value of this allegory. One cannot help feeling that Saintsbury's unusually terse dismissal of Beattie represents a fairly accurate estimate of the man: "He wrote verse, and in 1770 attacked Hume in an *Essay on truth*, which gained him vast applause, offers of preferment in the Church of England, and an allegorical glorification in one of Reynolds's few bad pictures. . . . He died in 1802, universally and very deservedly respected, for he was a good man and a good writer, though not exactly a poet."

"The Castle of Scepticism" has a certain liveliness of style and vigor of presentation, but as a satire on the ideas of Hume, Voltaire, and Hobbes, it is absurd. The fact is that Beattie had a mind which was both complacent and shallow, and he had no idea of the logical strength or weakness in the reasoning of any of these men. The preposterous devices and sensational activities engaged in by the inhabitants of the Castle of Scepticism never once penetrate to the position of Hume or Voltaire or Hobbes, while the accounts of their own position which they give to the hero of the allegory are preposterous. It is easy to see why this piece was never published by Beattie: it is much more violent and irrelevant in its attack on Hume and the others than the *Essay on truth.*

The main interest of the allegory is the light it throws on the attitude of

ordinary "respectable" people to Hume and others, and on the resentment that conventionally pious men seem to have felt against Hume's personal kindness and courtesy. If Hume had been a monster in his personal life, people like Beattie would have been happy: they would have rubbed their hands and said: "There, now you see what comes of skepticism." But for a skeptic to be virtuous and humane in his own conduct has always upset those who defend supernatural religion as the only basis for morality. Just as Beattie objected to Reid's courteous differing from Hume (as an incident in the allegory makes clear), so he resented Hume's being courteous to anybody. "That he, whose manners in private life are so agreeable," wrote Beattie in the *Essay on truth*, "should yet, in the public capacity of an author, have given so much cause of just offence to all who love virtue and mankind, is to me a matter of astonishment and sorrow, as well as of indignation." It is the indignation more than the sorrow that we are aware of throughout Beattie's philosophical writings. He is so upset at the idea of a skeptic being kindly, that in "The Castle of Scepticism" he has to describe Hume, with obvious malice, as a sort of commander of a concentration camp, who chats with his guests amid the screams of his victims. In his determination to provide Hume with an atmosphere of horror, Beattie draws on all the resources of the Gothic novel and becomes meaninglessly lurid: "Bloody knives, halters, daggers, and other instruments of horror, strowed the ground; ravens croaked, and adders hissed, and owls shrieked from the ramparts; and the bats flew so thick that they were slapping me in the face every moment. At a little distance appeared a postern gate, beyond which the view soon terminated in utter darkness; and from this darkness issued a mixture of the most terrifying sounds which it is impossible to describe. The screams of persons in agony, the creaking of engines, the clanking of chains, the fall of torrents, and the thunder of tempestuous fire bursting, as it were, the confinement of the furnace, assailed the ear at the same instant, and seemed sufficient to drive the stoutest heart to distraction. Close by the postern, stood the Governour, in gorgeous apparel, attended by a numerous company of priests, lawyers, and fine gentlemen; and with a show of extreme politeness, yet methought very officiously, invited travellers to the threshold, and then pushed them out headlong; smiling at the same time with a mixture of contempt and self-complacency; and now and then putting his hands in his pockets, and clinking his money."

It was all the more difficult for those philosphers who, following the lead of Francis Hutcheson, approached religion through a view of the "moral sense," to reconcile skeptical beliefs with moral behaviour: but in fact the dilemma is implicit in the whole "moral sense" school of philosophy. If moral worth is recognized by a sense akin to the aesthetic, and moral behaviour follows from this quasi-aesthetic recognition, then moral behaviour can, in fact, have no connection with theological beliefs. Beattie was too confused about his own ethical system and his own logical method (if you can speak of a logical method with respect to Beattie) to recognize this simple point. It is worth noting that a new interest is awakening in the eighteenth century doctrine of the moral sense, and it would be useful to consider Beattie's dilemma in the light of Professor D. D. Raphael's discussion of the whole problem in his book, *The moral sense* (Oxford University Press, 1947). — DAVID DAICHES.

Jeremy Bentham

"Bentham commemorated." *TLS*, Feb. 21, 1948, pp. 101-2.
Leading article on the bicentennial of his birth.

Keeton, G. W., and Schwarzenberger, Georg (eds.). *Jeremy Bentham and the law: a symposium.* London: Stevens & Sons, 1948. Pp. 266.

George Berkeley

Leyburn, Ellen Douglass. "Berkeleian elements in Wordsworth's thought." *JEGP*, XLVII (1948), 14-28.

Hugh Blair

(See also *Tobias Smollett*)

Schmitz, Robert Morell. *Hugh Blair.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1948. Pp. xii + 162.

Rev. by Donald C. Bryant in *Quarterly journal of speech,* XXXIV, 382.

Much of the merit of this book lies in the fact that the author does not attempt to "make a case" for Hugh Blair. In his "Preface" he says that he will be content simply to give "a lifelike representation of the man as the first step necessary to a realistic estimate of his place in the history of critical ideas." And yet the man who is represented is not particularly lifelike. Removed from the periphery into the center, Blair loses the strength derived from association that gives him some body in the writings of Boswell, Alexander Carlyle, J. Y. T. Greig, and Ernest Mossner. All the details that Mr. Schmitz has gathered from many sources, including some twenty-five MSS. letters, can make his subject little more than the "vain, timid, fussy, kind-hearted little man that everybody liked" (J. Y. T. Greig). Even such an interesting addition as the exact wording of Blair's Johnsonian version of a passage from the *Spectator* (deleted in the published *Lectures on oratory and belles lettres* but preserved in a manuscript in the National Library) merely illustrates Blair's pique over Johnson's attack upon Ossian and verifies Johnson's own judgment that Blair could not "hit" his style.

As for Blair's "place in the history of critical ideas," the author, in taking only a "first step" toward an estimate, has nevertheless gone about as far as anyone should go. He has told the Ossian story again, simply, clearly, and dispassionately. He has acknowledged the eclectic nature of the *Lectures on rhetoric and belles lettres* without worrying much over the futile business of parallelisms and without undue concern for the debatable question as to who laid the outlines of the Scottish critical position — Adam Smith or Blair or Kames. He has disposed of the *Sermons* properly enough by documenting their immense popularity and saying virtually nothing of their content. In treating these and other topics in Blair's biography — education in Scotland, controversies in the Church, Home's *Douglas,* the quarrel of Rousseau and Hume, the Regius Professorship, the patronage of Burns — he has been content to collect and record the circumstances of Blair's relations to them. He does not insist that these relations are especially meaningful in themselves.

While a clear and unassuming presentation is marred occasionally by quaint diction ("funerary," "prelection," "provenience," "calidity"), this book is, as the account on the dust jacket indicates, a "straightforward" biography. The account on the cover goes on to say that Blair was "a kind of northern pole to the southern one of Samuel Johnson," but the book does not make any such pretentious claim. Happily, the author has resisted the temptation to try to fabricate a case which is not there. — HELEN W. RANDALL.

William Blake

Davenport, A. "Blake's 'minute particulars'." *N&Q,* CXCIII (1948), 7.

Suggests an influence of Boswell for this phrase.

Davis, J. G. *The theology of William Blake.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1948. Pp. viii + 167.

Rev. in *Durham University journal,* XLI, 39-40; in *TLS,* Nov. 20, p. 658.

Erdman, David V. "Blake, Flaxman, and the £100." *PQ,* XXVII (1948), 279-81.

Frye, Northrop. *Fearful symmetry: a study of William Blake.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1947. Pp. 462.

Rev. by H. M. Margoliouth in *RES,* XXIV, 334-35; by Henry Wasser in *MLQ,* IX, 248-49; in *TLS,* Jan. 10, p. 25.

Hood, Thurman L. "Browning and Blake." *Trinity review,* II (1948), 42-50.

Mabbott, Thomas O. "The hour of Blake's birth." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 7.

McElderry, R. B., Jr. "Coleridge on Blake's *Songs*." *MLQ*, IX (1948), 298-302.

Margoliouth, H. M. "Notes on Blake." *RES*, XXIV (1948), 303-16.

Margoliouth, H. M. "William Blake's family." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 296-98.

Songs of innocence and of experience. As originally written and engraved. (Albion facsimiles, No. 1.) London: Falcon Press, 1948.

Wasser, Henry H. "Notes on the *Visions of the daughters of Albion* by William Blake." *MLQ*, IX (1948), 292-97.

Argues that Blake's poem reflects the relations between Mary Wollstonecraft and Henry Fuseli.

Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke

(See *Samuel Johnson*)

James Boswell

Carew Hunt, R. N. "A fragment of Boswelliana." *Nineteenth century and after*, CXLII (1947), 243-48.

"Correspondence between Sir Alexander, Mr. James and Miss Euphemia Boswell and Mr. Heaviside, Surgeon."

Hetherington, John. *The tour to the Hebrides: its value to the social historian.* Lichfield, England: Lichfield Johnson Society, 1948. Pp. 16.

"The Malahide and Fettercairn papers." Special article in *TLS*, Dec. 18, 1948, p. 720.

Jacob Bryant

Munby, A. N. L. "Jacob Bryant and the Sunderland library." *Library*, 5th ser., II (1948), 192-99.

Bibliographical and miscellaneous information about Bryant, who is better known for his works in mythology and a pamphlet in the Chatterton controversy.

John Bunyan

Sharrock, Roger. "Spiritual autobiography in *The pilgrim's progress*." *RES*, XXIV (1948), 102-20.

Williamson, Hugh Ross. "*The pilgrim's progress* re-considered." *Fortnightly*, CLXIII (1948), 347-52.

Edmund Burke

Eden, Charles. "Edmund Burke, 1797-1947." *Contemporary review*, CLXXII (1947), 99-102.

Mahoney, Thomas D. "Edmund Burke and Ireland." *George Washington University . . . summaries of doctoral dissertations, 1944-1946* (1947), pp. 20-26.

Thomas Burnet

(See *Ambrose Philips*)

Fanny Burney

Edwards, Averyl. *Fanny Burney, 1752-1840: a biography.* London & New York: Staples Press, 1948. Pp. 170.

Graham, W. H. "Fanny Burney's *Evelina.*" *Contemporary review*, CLXXI (1947), 351-54.
An appreciation.

Scholes, Percy A. *The great Dr. Burney: his life, his travels, his works, his family and his friends.* 2 vols. Oxford University Press; London: Cumberlege, 1948.
See middle article in *TLS*, Sept. 4, 1948, p. 498.
Dr. Scholes's sub-title promises us an account of Burney's 'Life — His Travels — His Works — His Family and His Friends.' A generous offer, indeed; and yet performance far exceeds promise. We find accounts of Omai and of the Misses Gunning, of Burney's successor as organist at King's Lynn and of the Toplady-Wesley controversy (because Burney lived next door in St. Martin's Street to the Orange Street Chapel, where Toplady preached). There is even a note on Anglican pluralism in the mid-nineteenth century and on the present French pronunciation of 'Twining.' Perhaps it is not all strictly necessary to the theme, and inevitably one or two errors have crept in — Tyers opened Vauxhall Gardens more than 'a year or two' (i. 37) before Burney came to London in 1744 —, but all in all Dr. Scholes has succeeded, and succeeded triumphantly, in his aim (i. 52) of 'recalling the conditions of musical life' during Burney's period. Nor is it merely the musical life that is recalled, for no recent book has so fully and engagingly depicted the world of literature, art and society in late eighteenth century England. No student of the period can afford to neglect it. One slight example must suffice. While discussing Burney's opinion of the Elizabethan madrigalists, Dr. Scholes quotes (i. 309) the following passage from Burney's *History*: 'We should suppose, from the words of these madrigals, that our Lyric poetry . . . was in a state of utter barbarism when they were written, if the Sonnets of Spenser and Shakespeare did not bear testimony to the contrary.' So far as I can discover, this testimony has been overlooked by all who have written on the reputation of Shakespeare's sonnets.
Dr. Scholes's knowledge of Burneyana is probably unrivalled, yet he shares one error with many other historians and critics. He mentions (ii. 355) that 'the general body of the manuscript of [Fanny Burney's] *Diary* . . . was consumed in the disastrous fire at Camilla Lacey in 1919.' I am informed by Professor James L. Clifford, however, that a large part of it survived, that it was long in the possesion of Mr. Owen D. Young, and that it now rests in the Berg Collection of the New York City Library. — JOHN BUTT.

Robert Burns

Keith, C. "Burns from the back o' Ben More." *Queen's quarterly*, LV (1948), 161-69.
Burns from the point of view of the Highlander.

Porter, Kenneth. "Burns and Peggy Chalmers." *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 487-89.

Wolf, Edwin, 2d. "'Skinking' or 'stinking'? A bibliographical study of the 1787 Edinburgh edition of Burns' *Poems.*" *University of Pennsylvania Library chronicle*, XIV, No. 1 (1947), 3-14.

Joseph Butler

Blackburn, William. "Bishop Butler and the design of Arnold's *Literature and dogma.*" *MLQ*, IX (1948), 199-207.

McPherson, Thomas H. "The development of Bishop Butler's ethics." *Philosophy*, XXIII (1948), 317-31.
Concerned with the Rolls Sermons. The *Analogy* will be considered in Part II.

Samuel Butler

Bauer, Josephine. "Some verse fragments and prose *characters* by

Samuel Butler not included in the *Complete works.*" *MP*, XLV (1948), 160-68.

Reprints from the *London magazine* of 1825-26 prose and verse now missing from the MS in the British Museum.

Edward Bysshe

Culler, A. Dwight. "Edward Bysshe and the poet's handbook." *PMLA*, LXIII (1948), 858-85.

Thomas Campbell

Dr. Campbell's diary of a visit to England in 1775. Newly edited from the MS. by James L. Clifford. With an introduction by S. C. Roberts. Cambridge: At the University Press; New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. Pp. xvi + 148. Cf. *PQ*, XXVII, 142.

Rev. by Richard D. Altick in *MLQ*, IX, 368; by R. W. Chapman in *RES*, XXIV, 256-58; by Grover Cronin, Jr., in *Thought*, XXIII, 530-31.

Wooley, David. "Dr. Campbell's 'Diary' 1775." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 517-19.

Elizabeth Carter

Jones, W. Powell. "The romantic Bluestocking, Elizabeth Carter." *HLQ*, XII (1948), 85-98.

Thomas Chatterton

(See also *James Macpherson*)

Meyerstein, E. H. W. "Chatterton and Sir William Jones." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 195.

Nevill, John Cranstoun. *Thomas Chatterton.* London: Muller, 1948. Pp. 261.

Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 23, p. 598 (highly critical). Cf. *TLS* Nov. 13, 1948, p. 639.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield

Price, C. "Five unpublished letters by Chesterfield." *Life and letters*, LIX (Oct., 1948), 3-10.

To the Earl of Bute.

Charles Churchill

Waldhorn, Arthur. "Charles Churchill and 'Statira'." *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 114-18.

Argues that George Anne Bellamy, not Miss Pritchard, is the actress referred to in *The Rosciad.*

James Cleland

The institution of a young nobleman. Ed. Max Molyneux. New York: Scholars Facsimilies and Reprints, 1948. Pp. liii + 271.

George Colman the Younger

Parsons, Coleman O. "Francis and Mary Colman — biographical glimpses, 1690-1767." *N&Q*, CXCII (1947), 288-293, 310-14.

Abraham Cowley

Elledge, Scott. "Cowley's ode 'Of wit' and Longinus on the sublime: a study of one definition of the word *wit.*" *MLQ*, IX (1948), 185-98.

Miller, C. William. "Cowley and Evelyn's *Kalendarium hortense.*" *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 398-401.

William Cowper

Quinlan, Maurice J. "An intermediary between Cowper and Johnson." *RES*, XXIV (1948), 141-47.

Quinlan, Maurice J. "Cowper's imagery." *JEGP*, XLVII (1948), 276-85.

Thomas Day

"Bi-centenary of virtue." Leading art. in *TLS*, June 19, 1948, p. 344.

Celebrating Day's birth in 1748.

Daniel Defoe

Burch, Charles Eaton. "The authorship of 'A letter concerning trade from several Scots gentlemen that are merchants in London,' etc. (1706)." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 101-3.

Arguments for Defoe's authorship.

Burch, Charles Eaton. "Defoe's 'Some reply to Mr. Hodges and some other authors'." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 72-74.

Drew, Bernard. "The London Assurance — a corporation established by Royal Charter in 1720." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 342.

Concerns Defoe and his son.

An essay on the regulation of the press. With an introduction by John Robert Moore. Oxford: Published for the Luttrell Society by Basil Blackwell, 1948. Pp. xvi + 29.

Further evidence of Defoe's protean activities. Professor Moore writes an introduction to this rare tract — no longer found in Great Britain; in the United States three complete and two fragmentary copies are known. In January 1704 Defoe attacked the High Fliers' Licensing Bill. He urged that writers be subject to the laws without censorship. Like Milton and Locke he held that each work should bear the name of author, printer, or bookseller, adding that this should protect the author's property right. In March the Licensing Bill was dropped in the House of Commons, and in April Queen Anne dismissed Nottingham and Seymour from office.

Friday. "Defoe at Yale." *Yale University Library gazette*, XXII (1948), 99-115.

Considers "The Yale Defoe collection" and "Defoeana and Defoe's library."

Jacob, Gerhard. "Daniel Defoe und die neuere Forschung." *Die englische Sprache*, I (1948), Heft 2, 34-39.

Moore, John Robert. "Defoe's workshop." *More books*, XXIII (1948), 323-330.

In this study of Defoe's literary method Mr. Moore incidentally makes some new ascriptions to Defoe.

Murray, John J. "Defoe: news commentator and analyst of northern European affairs." *Indiana quarterly for bookmen*, III (1947), 39-50.

Payne, William L. *Index to Defoe's Review.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1948. Pp. 144.

When the Facsimile Text Society in 1938 published, under the editorship of Professor A. W. Secord, the first collected edition of Defoe's *Review*, scholars were grateful for the rich store of information thus made easily available. In the scope of the *Review's* 1,300 issues there was much to be learned of Defoe and more of the reign of Anne — of its politics, its religion, its commerce, and indeed of the blessed trivialities of its daily way of life. It was obvious at a glance that many individual studies would in the future be based directly on the *Review* and that many more would be enriched by tapping its sources incidentally. It was further obvious that an index to the edition was a desideratum. Mr. W. L. Payne, who in 1947 published an interesting study of Defoe as he is reflected in the *Review*, now comes forward

with this *Index* to smooth the path of the scholar confronted with the twenty-two volumes (5,600 pages) of the collected edition.

Mr. Payne disclaims completeness: his ambition was "to include only entries that might be considered significant, and to identify those entries fully enough to be of use to the reader." One recognizes at once the dangers inherent in selecting entries on the principle of "significance," and as he looks casually through the *Index* he may well raise some questions. Such entries as "Clergy," "Liberty," and "Act of Uniformity" justify themselves immediately — but what of "Flies" or "Patience"? Is a hypothetical scholar for whom these "significant" entries were selected ever likely to find "Flies" of any possible value? The answer is of course determined by the context in which "Flies" appears in the *Review*, and this is made clear by Mr. Payne's two sub-entries: (1) "in London streets" and (2) "beyond human understanding." The first has a bearing on sanitation, public health, and mortality rates. The second touches a fundamental religious controversy. One of the most telling arguments against the deists, who refused to accept any Christian mystery not comprehensible to human reason, was that man's reason is powerless to apprehend the true nature of a plant or an insect, much less to fathom divine mysteries. As one cleric pointed out, even "a Flie . . . is an Overmatch for the Understanding of the greatest Philosopher in the World." Thus Mr. Payne's entry of "Flies" would seem to be abundantly justified, since it illustrates an important strain of scepticism in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century thought. Other deceptive entries could be similarly defended.

In this type of document, whose utility to future users is unpredictable, perhaps one ought not to quarrel with any entry however insignificant it may appear at a glance or at the moment. The only quarrel can be with the incompleteness of the *Index*. In this respect we must be guided by practical considerations and by what we may expect one man to do. Mr. Payne's labors have been extensive. He has given us entries to the extent of 138 pages in double columns. The sub-entries are clear and informative; and in the range from "Abassi" through "Rhetoric," "Sin," and "Titus Oates" to the final "Youth," there is a suggestion of the massive body of information ready at hand in the *Review* — to achieve Mr. Payne's hope that his *Index* will bring "a fuller understanding of Defoe and the Age of Queen Anne." Included also are two appendices. These list authors, translators, books, pamphlets, plays, and booksellers named in advertisements in the *Review*. — LOUIS A. LANDA.

Payne, William Lytton. *Mr. Review: Daniel Defoe as author of "The review."* New York: King's Crown Press, 1947. Pp. 147.

Rev. by Arthur W. Secord in *MLN*, LXIII, 564-65; by Oscar Sherwin in *MLQ*, IX, 363-65.

John Dryden

(See also *Jonathan Swift* and *William Walsh*)

Gardner, William Bradford. "Dryden and the authorship of the epilogue to Crowne's *Calisto*." *Studies in English*, XXVII, No. 1 (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1948), pp. 234-38.

Huntley, Frank Livingstone. "On the persons in Dryden's *Essay of dramatic poesy*." *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 88-95.

Designed to show that "too great an anxiety to accept as fact the hypothesis that his persons are portraits may have prevented us from perceiving the general, dramatic functions of the speakers in the dialogue."

Mundy, P. D. "The brothers and sisters of John Dryden, the poet." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 120-24, 186, 217.

Russell, Trusten W. "Dryden, inspirateur de Voltaire." *Revue de littérature comparée*, XX (1948), 321-28.

Tillyard, E. M. W. *Five poems, 1470-1870*. London: Chatto & Windus, 1948. Pp. 128.

Contains "Dryden: Ode on Anne Killigrew, 1686."

Thomas D'Urfey

Thomas D'Urfey, Preface to The campaigners (1698) and Anonymous, Preface to the translation of Bossuet's Maxims and reflections upon plays (1699). With an introduction by Joseph Wood Krutch. (Ser. III: Essays on the stage, No. 4.) Augustan Reprint Society, March 1948.

John Dyer

Parker, Edward A., and Williams, Ralph M. "John Dyer, the poet as farmer." *Agricultural history*, XXII (1948), 134-41.

John Evelyn

(See *Abraham Cowley*)

Henry Fielding

Cordasco, Francesco. *Henry Fielding: a list of critical studies published from 1895 to 1946.* (Eighteenth-century bibliographical pamphlets, No. 5) Brooklyn: Long Island University Press. 1948. Pp. 17.

McAdam, E. L., Jr. "A new letter from Fielding." *Yale review*, XXXVIII (1948), 300-310.

A very important letter to Samuel Richardson concerning *Clarissa*, dated Oct. 15, 1748.

Maxwell, J. C. "Fielding and 'Shamela'." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 364-65.

"Our immortal Fielding." Leading art. in *TLS*, Jan. 24, 1948, p. 50.

Stephens, John C., Jr. "The verge of the court and the arrest for debt in Fielding's *Amelia*." *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 104-9.

Weide, Erwin. *Henry Fieldings Komödien und die Restaurationskomödie.* (Dichtung, Wort, und Sprache, Vol. x.) — Hamburg: Hansischer Gildenverlag, 1947. Pp. 140.

David Garrick

Barton, Margaret. *Garrick.* London: Faber and Faber, 1948. Pp. 324.

Subject of middle article in *TLS*, June 12, 1948, p. 330.

Lancaster, H. Carrington. "Garrick at the Comédie Française, June 9, 1751." *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 265.

Identifies the piece seen by Garrick.

MacMillan, Dougald. "David Garrick, manager: notes on the theatre as a cultural institution in England in the eighteenth century." *SP*, XLV (1948), 630-46.

In this brief article, based mainly on unpublished manuscripts, Professor Dougald MacMillan reviews favorably the actor-manager's relations with authors, Drury Lane audiences, and the court. Professor MacMillan's citations and summary strengthen the opinion of Garrick I formed some years ago: that he was not only England's greatest actor but, with the possible exception of Irving, her greatest theatre manager as well. Garrick, however, was so many-sided, so complex that until the forthcoming publication of his extensive correspondence by the Harvard University Press, any estimate of him — and there have been a number recently — must be tentative. — WILLIAM VAN LENNEP.

Stone, George Winchester, Jr. "Garrick's production of *King*

Lear: a study in the temper of the eighteenth-century mind." *SP*, XLV (1948), 89-103.

Stone, George Winchester, Jr., "The god of his idolatry: Garrick's theory of acting and dramatic composition with especial reference to Shakespeare." *John Quincy Adams memorial studies*, edited by J. G. McManaway, Giles E. Dawson, Edwin E. Willoughby (Washington: Folger Shakespeare Library, 1948), pp. 115-28.

William Godwin

Priestley, F. E. L. (ed.). *Enquiry concerning political justice and its influence on morals and happiness.* A photographic facsimile of the 3d ed. corrected and edited with variant readings of the 1st and 2d eds. and with a critical introduction and notes. 3 vols. (University of Toronto Department of English studies and texts, No. 2) Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1947.

Rev. by A. O. Aldridge in *MLN*, LXIII, 567-68; by Elizabeth Nitchie in *MLQ*, IX, 365-66; by F. M. Watkins in *Canadian journal of economics and political science*, XIV, 107-12.

Oliver Goldsmith

Krause, Gerd. "Oliver Goldsmiths Stellung zum Bauerntum im Zusammenhang seines dichterischen Werkes." *Anglia*, N. F. LV/LVI, Heft 4 (1944), 341-52.

Thorpe, James. "Issues of the first edition of 'The vicar of Wakefield'." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XLII (1948), 312-15.

Thomas Gray

Cecil, Lord David. *Two quiet lives.* London: Constable, 1948. Pp. 194.

Rev. in leading article in *TLS*, May 15, p. 274.

Mackerness, E. D. "Thomas Gray." *Contemporary review*, CLXXIV (Sept. 1948), 165-70.

Thomas Hobbes

(See also *James Beattie*)

Jessup, Bertram E. "Relation of Hobbes' metaphysics to his theory of value." *Ethics*, LVIII (1948), 209-17.

William Hogarth

Moore, Robert Etheridge. *Hogarth's literary relationships.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1948. Pp. 202.

Thomas Holcroft

Stallbaumer, Virgil R. "Thomas Holcroft as a novelist." *ELH*, XV (1948), 194-218.

Edward Howard

Boas, F. S. "Edward Howard's lyrics and essays." *Contemporary review*, CLXXIV (1948), 107-11.

Concerns Howard's criticism of Shakespeare and other Elizabethan dramatists and his preference of Jonson to Shakespeare.

John Hughes

McKillop, Alan D. "Some Newtonian verses in *Poor Richard.*" *New England quarterly*, XXI (1948), 383-85.

On Franklin's adaptation of verses from Hughes' "The ecstasy."

David Hume

(See also *James Beattie*)

Bagolini, Luigi. *Esperienza giuridica e politica nel pensiero di David Hume.* Siera: Circolo Giuridico della Università, 1947. Pp. 260.

Bandy, W. T. "Rousseau's flight from England." *Romanic review*, XXXIX (1948), 107-21.

Fresh evidence on Rousseau's last weeks in England from six letters by Hume not in his collected correspondence.

Bandy, W. T. "A sidelight on the Hume-Rousseau quarrel." *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 486.

Guillemin, Henri. *"Cette affaire infernale": l'affaire J. J. Rousseau — David Hume.* Paris: Plon, 1942. Pp. ii + 354.

Rev. by W. T. Bandy in *Romanic review*, XXXIX, 75-78.

"Hume's early memoranda, 1729-40: the complete text." Edited with foreword by Ernest Campbell Mossner. *JHI*, IX (1948), 492-518.

Printed from MSS in the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Of importance in showing the trend of Hume's interests and the development of his thought, these memoranda are concerned with science, philosophy, economics, government, history, and other matters. A document of considerable interest, as is Mr. Mossner's foreword.

Francis Hutcheson

Aldridge, Alfred Owen. "A French critic of Hutcheson's aesthetics." *MP*, XLV (1948), 169-84.

The critic was "an obscure Frenchman in Ireland, Charles Louis De Villette, who in 1750 gave an extended analysis and criticism of Hutcheson's theories in a long 'Essay philosophique sur le beau, & sur le goût' in his *Œuvres mêlées.*"

Richard Jago

Lind, Isle Dusoir. *Richard Jago: a study in eighteenth century localism.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1945. Pp. 118.

Samuel Johnson

(See also *William Cowper*)

Bloom, Edward A. "Samuel Johnson on copyright." *JEGP*, XLVII (1948), 165-72.

An article of more than usual interest which traces Johnson's views on the subject of copyright and literary property. As Mr. Bloom shows, Johnson was early in his career concerned in a case of possible violation of copyright — his abridgment of Trapp's sermons for Cave in 1739 — and from then on had a persistent interest in matters relating to copyright. People close to him were concerned. Arthur Murphy defended the Scotch bookseller Donaldson who had come down from Edinburgh to London in 1763 to defy and upset the trade by selling cheap editions of popular works; and Boswell himself played a well known part in the courts in opposition to perpetual rights. Johnson's attitude, Mr. Bloom's article makes clear, was a compromise between the moral right of an author and public interest: an author, or his heirs or assigns, he felt, had a moral right to a perpetual copyright; but the public interest demanded that a limited number of years be set. He set fifty-one years as a reasonable period for the author's rights, after which books "should become *bona communia*, to be used by every Scholar as he shall think best." Such was Johnson's considered opinion in 1774 expressed in a letter presumably to Strahan the bookseller, who was apparently considering an appeal from the decision in the

famous case of Donaldson versus Becket when the trade was denied what it sought — perpetual copyright. As Mr. Bloom suggests, Johnson's viewpoint must have been disturbing to the booksellers. Nevertheless they turned to him when intensified competition as a result of the Donaldson-Becket decision forced them to print an edition of the poets with "lives." Mr. Bloom reprints the letter of 1774, and his article contains other material relevant to the fascinating topic of literary property.

Chapman, R. W. "Mrs. Thrale's letters to Johnson published by Mrs. Piozzi in 1788." *RES*, XXIV (1948), 58-61.

Davies, Godfrey. "Dr. Johnson on history." *HLQ*, XII (1948), 1-22.

Eastman, A. M. "Johnson's Shakespearean labors in 1765." *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 512-15.

Liebert, Herman W. "Reflections on Samuel Johnson: two recent books and where they lead us." *JEGP*, XLVII (1948), 80-88.

Well considered criticism of Reade's *Johnson's early life* and Vulliamy's *Ursa major*.

McCue, George S. "Sam. Johnson's word-hoard." *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 43-45.

An attempt to answer the question, "Of the words in *A New English Dictionary* with quotations between 1550 and 1750 what percentage did Johnson get?"

McNulty, John Bard. "The critic who knew what he wanted." *College English*, IX (1948), 299-303.

A lively appreciation of Johnson as a literary critic.

Maxwell, Constantia (comp.). *The wisdom of Dr. Johnson, being comments on life and moral precepts chosen from his writings.* London: Harrap, 1948. Pp. 190.

Rev. in *TLS*, June 12, p. 332.

Mossner, Ernest Campbell. "Dr. Johnson *in partibus infidelium*?" *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 516-19.

Amusing speculation on whether Boswell was living in Hume's house when Johnson paid his visit to Edinburgh in 1773. Johnsonians may sigh with relief to find that Mr. Mossner's careful investigation shows pretty conclusively that Johnson was not *in partibus infidelium*.

Quinlan, Maurice. "The rumor of Dr. Johnson's conversion." *Review of religion*, XII (1948), 243-61.

Reade, Aleyn Lyell. *Johnson's early life: the final narrative.* (Johnsonian gleanings, Part X.) London: Privately printed for the author by Percy Lund Humphries and Co., 1946. Pp. xii + 224. Cf. *PQ*, XXVI, 125-26; XXVII, 147.

Rev. by A. T. Hazen in *MP*, XLV, 213; by L. F. Powell in *RES*, XXIV, 332-33; by Bertrand H. Bronson in *MLQ*, IX, 247-48.

Tinker, C. B. "Samuel Johnson: I. Literary monarch. II. The unaccountable companion." *Essays in retrospect: collected articles and addresses* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948), pp. 23-36.

Thoughts on the late transactions respecting Falkland's Islands (1771). Leigh-on-Sea, Essex: Thames Bank Publishing Co., 1948. Pp. 44.

Trueblood, Elton (ed.). *Doctor Johnson's prayers.* London: Student Christian Movement Press; New York: Harper, 1947. Pp. xxxv + 66.

A limited edition was published in 1945.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. "Johnson's treatment of Bolingbroke in the Dictionary." *MLR*, XLIII (1948), 78-80.

Amusing instances of Johnson's "quiet exercises of wit at the expense of Bolingbroke."

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. *Philosophic words: a study of style and meaning in the "Rambler" and "Dictionary" of Samuel Johnson.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948. Pp. 167.

This minutely documented study is an extension of Mr. Wimsatt's *Prose style of Samuel Johnson* (1942). There he argued (Chapter VIII) that one of the most important antecedents of Johnson's style was the scientific vocabulary of such writers as Browne, Arbuthnot, and Cheyne. In the present work he identifies and traces the history of the special vocabulary of science or physical philosophy in England after Bacon, analyzes Johnson's use in the *Dictionary* of this vocabulary and the scientific texts in which it was imbedded, and then studies the significance of Johnson's use of the vocabulary in the style of the *Rambler*, which is chosen for consideration as the chief prose work written concurrently with Johnson's reading for the *Dictionary*. Mr. Wimsatt finds in general that "the movement of experimental science resulted in a wide application of certain words to descriptions of the external world in a new context, and hence afforded in various degrees a basis for new psychological metaphors" (p. 14), and in particular that Johnson's style is marked by the regular employment, often in literal but especially in extended or metaphoric senses, of this scientific vocabulary, the "philosophic words" serving as a core of metaphorical richness from which the more common terms of morals and psychology derive much of their generality and abstractness, so that the *Ramblers* "exhibit perhaps the most concentrated use in English literature of mechanical imagery turned inward to the analysis of the soul" (p. 104).

While the study is difficult to read — inevitably, perhaps, in view of the mass of particulars that must be recorded — Mr. Wimsatt has performed a number of important services to students of Johnson and of eighteenth-century literature generally. He has focussed attention on an important aspect of Johnson's style and of much poetry and prose of the period — the application of scientific terminology to moral, critical, and political materials. (In this connection his work is a valuable supplement to John Arthos' *The language of natural description in eighteenth-century poetry* [Ann Arbor, 1949].) He has given an excellent account of certain features of Johnson's *Dictionary* and has demonstrated its value as a source in the study of Johnson's writings and of the condition of the literary language in the period. He makes penetrating observations about Johnson's humor (pp. 113-21), and gives valuable evidence on Johnson's originality in the use of language (pp. 88-93).

Certain features of the book, however, seem to me open to question. It is difficult, in the first place, to determine exactly what the scientific vocabulary is that Mr. Wimsatt is studying. He excludes on the one hand the nonphilosophic big words like *ingannation* and *reboation* and on the other hand the simple or unphilosophic words referring to substances, processes, and instruments of the arts and sciences like *malady, bishopsweed,* and *potash.* The words he is interested in are those "of more general and extensible meaning, the terms of the broader science of things in general" (p. 32), and of these, as represented in the *Dictionary*, he gives a "rigorous" selection on pp. 32-33 (131 words in all), estimating that there are more than 3,000 words of "general philosophic import" among the 40,000 words of the *Dictionary*. In Appendix A Mr. Wimsatt prints a list of the philosophic words defined in the *Dictionary* and used in the *Rambler*, with the exclusions noted above; this list — and it is the list of philosophic words important for a study of Johnson's style — contains only 380 words (and this total includes different forms of the same word, like *adulterate* and *adulteration*). Clearly Johnson, in domesticating the scientific vocabulary, has made a very rigorous selection from the resources of diction which his reading for the *Dictionary* put before him, rejecting seven philosophic words for every one that he used in the *Rambler*. This seems to me

a striking fact, but Mr. Wimsatt does not offer any explanation of it. Of the 380 words in Appendix A, furthermore, by no means all deserve to be considered as specific contributions of the scientific writings of the century or so preceding the composition of the *Rambler*. *Satellite*, for example, is cited by Johnson in the *Plan* as an example of a term of art naturalized in common speech by "long intermixture and frequent use" until its original has been forgotten. Some of the words, like *annual, copulation, counteract, efficient* (sb), *instrument, operate, property, regulate*, and *vicissitude*, have no peculiar attachment to scientific writing. Others, like *agriculture, astronomer, botanist, barometer, naturalist*, and *mathematician*, are used infrequently in the *Rambler* and always in their literal meanings, and consequently contribute no more than *semivowel* or *hypermetrical* to its philosophic cast. Still others, such as *actuate, adjacent, circulation, dissolve, eclipse, inclination, operation*, and *relax*, had in Johnson's time, like *satellite*, such long histories of metaphorical use in contexts similar to those in which Johnson employs them as to give them little value in characterizing his style or describing the influence of scientific discourse upon it. That Johnson knew a great many philosophic words, and that he used a fair number in his writings cannot be doubted; but Mr. Wimsatt's argument turns on the origination of these words in scientific writings and on Johnson's use of them in extension to moral or psychological contexts, and it seems to me that his word lists should have been drawn up on these principles.

Although Mr. Wimsatt displays in general a praiseworthy restraint in not reducing the complex phenomena he is studying to a single line of causation, he makes one effort (pp. 99-104) to account for Johnson's use of philosophic words that seems to me over-simple and contrary to the evidence. In his predilection for an abstract scientific vocabulary, Mr. Wimsatt argues, Johnson was impelled by the prevailing philosophic world-view of the preceding century, in which the world was regular, abstract, and predictable, and which manifested itself in regularity and abstraction in many departments of life. Johnson's opposition to "rationalist" assumptions of regularity and predictability in the universe was far more frequent and vigorous than the passage from *Falkland's Islands* quoted by Mr. Wimsatt would indicate (see, e.g., *Ramblers* 13, 14, 63, 70, 81, 184; *Adventurer* 95 and 113; *Rasselas*, ed. Chapman, pp. 79-80; Boswell, I, 454; and Sermon VIII), nor was it merely a matter of "temperament and religious conviction" (p. 101): the inadequacy of the mind to experience, the radical operation of chance and non-rational motives in human affairs, and the impossibility of reducing psychology and morals to any analytic system are fundamental tenets in his moral and critical theory, and are most commonly expressed in contexts aimed at speculatists and theoretic philosophers and critics. Whatever may be said of Mr. Wimsatt's characterization of the philosophic tradition from Descartes to Hume — and it seems to me too simplified to be of use in historical argument — it is clear that in Johnson's view the tradition suggested categorical and abstract formulations utterly false to the diversity of human experience, and however trustworthy the science may have been, Johnson is interested in human life, which he is at pains to keep distinct from science (see, e.g., *Ramblers* 24 and 180; *Preface to Shakespeare*, par. 3; *Lives*, ed. Hill, I, 99-100).

But my chief objection to Mr. Wimsatt's argument is that the philosophic words and their moral or psychological extensions are not as important an element in Johnson's style as he thinks. Mr. Wimsatt does not claim that they are the only antecedents of the style, nor that they are the "one pole or essential point of Johnson's thinking" (pp. xii-xiii), but it is clear from the study as a whole that he regards them as of fundamental importance — as the source from which meanings of a certain depth and generality radiate to the rest of the language, and as a reference point from which the largest areas of significance can be encompassed. I should say, after reading again a number of *Ramblers*, that all the "philosophic words" could be taken out without altering the style in any fundamental respect, that the *Rambler* papers which have none of this vocabulary are no less Johnsonian than the papers which have the most, and that while the philosophic words undoubtedly add a novelty, freshness, and distinction to the style, they are not so much the focal point

from which the rest of the language acquires its peculiar cast as incidental elements accommodated to a diction whose predominant quality must be described in other terms than those chosen by Mr. Wimsatt. Perhaps this is merely the expression of a difference in sensitivity or acquaintance with Johnson's prose and with earlier scientific writings. But there are some more objective indications. On questions of this sort, as Mr. Wimsatt says (pp. xii-xiii), statistics will not take us very far; but they may be indicative. Taking the first 190 words, 50% of the list, given in Appendix A as a sample, I find that they occur in 174 out of the 208 *Ramblers*; they are used 504 times — each word occurs an average of 2.65 times, and in each of the 174 papers there are approximately 3 uses of "philosophic words." If this sample is representative, the philosophic words in the list as a whole are used about 1000 times in the entire *Rambler*, on an average of 5 or 6 times per paper. (I assume that Mr. Wimsatt's statement that Appendix A is a "complete guide to more specific, technical, and esoteric literal terms of science and to clearly scientific metaphors and similes, in short to the markedly philosophic loci in the *Rambler*" means that he has included all the relevant uses of "philosophic words" in his listings.) This seems to me a very insignificant proportion of the total vocabulary to play so vital a role in Johnson's style, and it does not take into account the fact that in certain papers, such as 117 and 199, these words are far more concentrated than elsewhere, and in humorous contexts. But rarity of occurrence would mean little if the words were crucial to the argument of the essays in which they occur, and Mr. Wimsatt indeed argues that the words were attached to "a system of ideas" which was carried with them into Johnson's prose (pp. 79-81, 84, 94-113 *passim*). But the system is not a system at all, but only a loose collection of topics and commonplaces, quite insufficient to characterize the philosophic tradition with any precision or to distinguish its component texts. And while there can be no doubt that this philosophic vocabulary carried associations of some kind, the diversity of the writers and works from which the words come suggests a diversity of connotation which cannot be unified in any significant way. Nor does Mr. Wimsatt consider the thought or argument of any of the essays with a view to showing its essential dependence on concepts derived with the philosophic language from a scientific tradition. The "philosophic words" are illustrative and explanatory figures in contexts whose fundamental meanings are given by terms quite outside the scientific tradition. — W. R. KEAST.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr., and Wimsatt, Margaret H. "Self-quotations and anonymous quotations in Johnson's Dictionary." *ELH*, XV (1948), 60-68.

Sir William Jones

(See *Thomas Chatterton*)

Francis Kirkman

Bowers, Fredson. "The first series of plays published by Francis Kirkman in 1661." *Library*, 5th ser., II (1948), 289-91.

William Law

Hopkinson, A. W. *About William Law*. London: S. P. C. K., 1948. Pp. 144.

Law, William. *Selected mystical writings*. Edited with notes and twenty-four studies in the mystical theology of William Law and Jacob Boehme and an inquiry into the influence of Jacob Boehme on Isaac Newton, by Stephen Hobhouse. Foreword by Aldous Huxley. 2d ed., rev. London: Rockliff, 1948.

Rev. in *TLS*, May 1, p. 250.

John Locke

Bonno, G. D. "The diffusion and influence of Locke's *Essay con-*

cerning human understanding in France before Voltaire's *Lettres philosophiques.*" *American Philosophical Society proceedings*, XCI (1947), 421-25.

Carlton, W. J. "John Locke and shorthand." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 125-26.

James Macpherson

Meyerstein, E. H. W. "The influence of Macpherson." Corr. in *English*, VII (1948), 95-98.

Lists a number of anticipations of the Rowley poems.

Stuart, Dorothy Margaret. "Ossian Macpherson revisited." *English*, VII (1948), 16-18.

Arthur Mainwaring

(See *John Oldmixon*)

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu

Ransom, Harry H. "Mary Wortley Montagu's newspaper." *Studies in English, Department of English, the University of Texas, 1947* (Austin, 1947), pp. 84-89.

Edward Moore

The gamester (1753). With an introduction by Charles H. Peake and a bibliographical note by Philip R. Wikelund. (Ser. V: Drama, No. 1.) Augustan Reprint Society, July, 1948.

Sir Isaac Newton

(See also *William Law*)

Priestley, F. E. L. "Newton and the Romantic concept of nature." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XVII (1948), 323-36.

Mr. Priestley cites passages from Shaftesbury and Wordsworth which he considers typically Romantic; they "reveal elements of the English Platonic doctrine" and are "far removed from the view of the universe which is usually considered consequent upon Newton's discoveries" (p. 324). He then attempts to show that the concept of nature exemplified in these passages is in accord with eighteenth-century interpretations of Newton. The French materialists and mechanists employ a "thoroughly non-Newtonian conception of matter" (p. 330), which they derive from certain tentative passages in Locke and also from Hobbes. English Newtonians, in contrast, consider the *Principia*, with its God who constitutes Space and causes gravitation, a bulwark against mechanism and materialism. Emphasizing Cambridge Platonism as a common element, Mr. Priestley cites passages from physico-theologians and poets which reveal the "essential identity of Shaftesburian and Newtonian cosmology" (p. 335). The universe of the Newtonian was "a splendid and exciting thing" (p. 336), not cold and dead as Burtt describes it; therefore "Well might the Newtonian like Shaftesbury quote Plato . . . or cry out like Wordsworth" (p. 336).

In so brief an article on so complex a subject, Mr. Priestley could hardly be expected to present adequate evidence to support his argument; one is entitled to expect, however, references to works which do contain such evidence, and some indication of the relation of the new interpretation to those generally accepted. These essentials Mr. Priestley fails to provide. To pass over specialized studies, he does not mention such general works as Beach's *Concept of nature*, Willey's *Seventeenth century background* and *Eighteenth century background*, Fairchild's *Religious trends in English poetry*, or McKillop's *Background of Thomson's 'Seasons.'* These works, among others, consider Newton's influence in detail, recognize certain similarities between the Cambridge Platonists, Shaftesbury, and Wordsworth, and examine the fusion, as in Thomson, of this Platonic tradition with Newtonian physico-theology. Mr.

Priestley's thesis is new only in its extremism and lack of qualification: unaware of, or choosing to ignore, careful distinctions made by these writers, he argues that Newton, Shaftesbury, and Wordsworth share the same concept of nature, and implies that it derives from the Cambridge Platonists. This seems a conspicuously unhelpful and thought-blurring simplification.

Despite the fantastic complication of Newton's intellectual *milieu*, Mr. Priestley confidently reduces "current theories of the universe" to three: Hobbist, Cartesian, and Platonist (p. 325). He bases his interpretation of the *Principia* on Newton's tentative hypotheses concerning the relation of Space and gravitation to God; but he ignores other features, such as the psychophysical and epistemological dualism accepted by Newton as a part of scientific method, whose influence worked in a different direction. Newton's speculations, even as developed by Bentley and Clarke, were always subordinate as apologetics to the general argument from design, supported by the whole *Principia*. And the distinction between this attitude and that of Shaftesbury or Wordsworth (verging on the doctrines of pantheism or *anima mundi*, of which, as Mr. Priestley observes, Newton strongly disapproved) is surely worth preserving; to call Shaftesbury a Newtonian (p. 336) is to empty the term of all meaning. — MONROE K. SPEARS.

John Oldmixon

John Oldmixon, Reflections on Dr. Swift's Letter to Harley (1712); and Arthur Mainwaring, The British Academy (1712). With an introduction by Louis A. Landa. (Ser. VI: Poetry and language, No. 1.) Augustan Reprint Society, September, 1948.

Zachary Pearce

Joost, Nicholas T., Jr. "Zachary Pearce." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 37.

Correction of the *DNB*.

Samuel Pepys

Tinker, C. B. "The great diarist, and some others." *Essays in retrospect: collected articles and addresses* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948), pp. 10-22.

Thomas Percy

Mackenzie, E. K. A. "Thomas Percy's great schemes." *MLR*, XLIII (1948), 34-38.

Ambrose Philips

Joost, Nicholas T., Jr. "Burnet's 'Grumbler' and Ambrose Philips." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 340-42.

On Ambrose Philips' contributions.

Wheatley, Katherine E. "Andromaque as the 'Distrest mother'." *Romanic review*, XXXIX (1948), 3-21.

Compares *The distrest mother* and Racine's *Andromaque*.

Hester Lynch Piozzi

(See also *Samuel Johnson*)

Busby, J. H. "The Hertfordshire descent of Henry Thrale." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 495-98.

Busby, J. H. "Henry Thrale, parliamentary candidature, St. Albans 1761." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 15.

Alexander Pope

Bloom, Lillian D. "Pope as textual critic: a bibliographical study of his Horatian text." *JEGP*, XLVII (1948), 150-55.

Mrs. Bloom suggests that the Latin text Pope printed in editions of his

Imitations of Horace was developed, not from "one single text, but two — with a third used as a constant check." She contends that Pope's basic text was that of the Elzevir *Horace* (1629) and that Pope introduced readings into this text from Richard Bentley's *Horace* (1st ed.; Cambridge, 1711). She further points out that Pope adopted, except in one instance, only the readings in Bentley that had also been accepted into Alexander Cunningham's *Horace* (1721), a text, however, that Pope seems not to have used except as a check on Bentley.

We have here what at first glance appears to be an interesting solution to an old problem; but unfortunately the study is limited to the four editions of Horace and the commentary on Horace known to have been in Pope's library (John Pine's *Horace* [Vol. I, 1733; Vol. II, 1737], which was among Pope's books, is not mentioned). This limitation leaves the impression that our knowledge of Pope's library is more complete than it actually is. It also seems to explain why the readings quoted from Bentley are variously described as originating from or "peculiar to" Bentley. A more extensive examination of the printed texts of Horace would have revealed that many of these "emendations" had appeared before Bentley. William Baxter's *Horace* (1st ed.; London, 1701), which was highly regarded in Pope's time, has five of the first fourteen cited (*Sat.* II, i, 79; *Sat.* II, 64, 65; *Ep.* I, i, 54-55, 69). The fact that such a fair proportion of the readings given as evidence could thus have been accepted by Pope on authority other than Bentley's makes it necessary drastically to qualify the conclusions of the article. — ROBERT W. ROGERS.

Rogers, Robert W. "Critiques of the 'Essay on Man' in France and Germany, 1736-1755." *ELH*, XV (1948), 176-93.

This is an historical review of two decades of "extraordinary interest" in Pope, as a *philosophe* representative of "current English intellectual traditions," on the part of editors, reviewers, philosophers, and theologians from Silhouette — through Crousaz, Racine, Voltaire, Gaultier, Duhamel — to Lessing and Mendelssohn. The two German critics wished to separate the rational and the non-rational natures of poetry; the earlier commentators were concerned with its heterodoxy and the "logically faulty execution of the total plan." The general argument of Mr. Rogers' article is effectively presented. However, from his own illustrations that the century was confused not only over the exact nature of the *Essay*, but over the philosophical patterns of Pascal, Leibniz, Locke, Chesterfield, Bolingbroke, and others, it would seem that more should be said in his summary than that "the poem was destined to be ill-used in captious times." Pope's philosophy was eclectic and hybrid (though Kant found it more valid than that of Leibniz), and one man's eclecticism is often (like dogmatism) another man's poison. The confusion was more than the darkness of a spring shower. While Crousaz and other "fundamentalists" attacked the poem as a compendium of fatalism, deism, pantheism, optimism, primitivism, and anti-supernaturalism, René-Joseph Tournemine, S. J., could call its author "un philosophe profond et un poète vraiment sublime" and an anonymous *Essai* (Strassbourg: 1772), published "avec permission des supérieurs," could approve both "l'importance du sujet" and "les idées sublimes." On the one hand there is the charge that "All Mankind's concern is Charity" (III, 308) is an expression of religious indifferentism; on the other, that it is the essence of Pauline preaching. To some, Pope's interpretation of the chain of being is deistic determinism; to others, merely a poorly expressed view that there is order under creation, and under Nature's God, the Creator. These contradictions still trouble the present-day interpreter of the poem. If there is an echo of the eighteenth-century notion of pre-established harmony in Pope's similarities to Leibniz' law of continuity, there also is a possible comparison to the Thomistic treatise on the angelic orders (cf. Etienne Gilson, *The philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas* [St. Louis: 1937], p. 183). And if there is patent pantheism in "All parts of one stupendous whole," the development of this reflection in the subsequent lines may be compared with the third point of the *Contemplatio ad amorem* in the Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius Loyola: "to consider how God works

and labors for me in all created things on the face of the earth, that is, behaves like one that labors, as in the heavens, plants, fruits, cattle, &c., giving them being, preserving them, giving them growth and feeling, &c., and then to reflect on myself." The questions — how inconsistent Pope was, how little he cared about systematized philosophy, how ignorant he was of history and Catholic theology, how primarily rhetorical, epigrammatic, compact, and allusive his lines were intended to be — all remain. Aside from its achievement as poetry, Pope's "anarchic argument" still falls under De Quincey's censure: "The *Essay* is, in effect, a Hebrew word with the vowel points omitted: and Warburton supplies one set of vowels, whilst Crousaz, sometimes with equal right, supplies a contradictory set." The need for annotation will continue; the basic quarrel is more than captious. — JAMES EDWARD TOBIN.

Sherburn, George. "An accident in 1726." *Harvard Library bulletin*, II (1948), 121-23.

New information from unpublished letters concerning Pope's coaching accident.

Surtz, Edward L. "Epithets in Pope's *Messiah*." *PQ*, XXVII (1948), 209-18.

Warren, Austin. "Alexander Pope." *Rage for order: essays in criticism* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948), pp. 37-51.

Joseph Priestley

Park, Mary Cathryne. *Joseph Priestley and the problem of Pantisocracy*. (University of Pennsylvania diss.) Philadelphia, 1947. Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Delaware County Institute of Science*, Vol. x, No. 3. Pp. 60.

Matthew Prior

Spears, Monroe K. "Matthew Prior's attitude toward natural science." *PMLA*, LXIII (1948), 485-507.

Spears, Monroe K. "Matthew Prior's religion." *PQ*, XXVII (1948), 159-80.

Spears, Monroe K. "Some ethical aspects of Matthew Prior's poetry." *SP*, XLV (1948), 606-29.

These three articles complete the series of four essays in which Spears presents Matthew Prior as an interesting type of highly cultivated eighteenth-century figure trying to resolve the philosophical difficulties which he saw arising from the intellectual developments of his day. Each article deals with a distinct area of thought, but the troublesome uncertainty that disturbed Prior in all his thinking appears to have been religious. The central bias of Prior's mind, Spears shows, was Pyrrhonism, in the "Montaigne tradition." Prior's skepticism apparently led him to reject many of the popular answers to current questions, but it did not lead him to certainty in faith, as it did Dryden or Montaigne. Spears' sketching of the intellectual background and his relating of Prior to the various aspects of the thought of his time are clear and discriminating. Concerning one point I have some doubts. Spears contends that Prior was never "convinced by his own criticism of science" and that "the disturbing implications of science prevented him from attaining, as did Dryden, the religious faith which was the logical complement of his whole intellectual position" (*PMLA*, XLIII, 506, 507). Prior's criticism of science as uncertain and as incurably materialistic seems definite on the basis of Spears' evidence. It is possible to see Prior's difficulty in other terms. Strong social and political considerations inclined Prior away from the solutions offered by the dissenters and Catholics both. Yet his distrust of reason seems to have been too profound to permit him to accept the latitudinarian arguments commonly adopted by those who insisted on the philosophical security of the Anglican position. — MOODY E. PRIOR.

Thomas Purney

A full enquiry into the true nature of pastoral (1717). With an introduction by Earl Wasserman. (Ser. II: Essays on poetry, No. 4.) Augustan Reprint Society, Jan. 1948.

Samuel Richardson
(See also *Henry Fielding*)

Cordasco, Francesco. *Samuel Richardson: a list of critical studies published from 1896 to 1946.* (Eighteenth century bibliographical pamphlets, No. 3.) Brooklyn: Long Island University Press, 1948. Pp. 12.

McKillop, Alan D. "A letter from Samuel Richardson to Alexis Claude Clairaut." *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 109-13.
Prints the text of the letter of 1753.

Moore, John Robert. "The London address of Samuel Richardson's father." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 166.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester

Thorpe, James. "The earliest edition of Rochester's poems." *Princeton University Library chronicle*, VIII (1947), 172-76.

Thomas Shadwell

Smith, John Harrington. "Shadwell, the ladies, and change in comedy." *MP*, XLVI (1948), 22-33.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan

Purdy, Richard L. "A gift of Sheridan manuscripts in honor of Professor Nettleton." *Yale University Library gazette*, XXII (1947), 42-43.

Christopher Smart

Smart, Christopher. *Hymns for the amusement of children.* Oxford: Blackwell, for the Luttrell Society, 1948. Pp. xvi + 83.

Adam Smith

Goff, Frederick R. "Adam Smith's *Wealth of nations.*" *Library of Congress quarterly journal of current acquisitions*, IV, No. 2 (1947), 11-13.

Gray, Sir Alexander. *Adam Smith.* London: Historical Association, 1948. Pp. 28.

Tobias Smollett

Boege, Fred W. *Smollett's reputation as a novelist.* (Princeton studies in English, No. 27.) Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1947. Pp. 175. Cf. *PQ*, XXVII, 152.
Rev. by Lewis M. Knapp in *JEGP*, XLVII, 98-100; by J. M. S. Tompkins in *RES*, XXIV, 373-74; by Louis L. Martz in *MLN*, LXIII, 565-66.

Cordasco, Don Francesco. "J. P. Browne's edition of Smollett's Works." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 428-29.

Cordasco, Francesco. "Robert Anderson's edition of Smollett." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 533.

Cordasco, Francesco. "Smollett and his detractor, Hugh Blair, with an unpublished Smollett letter." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 295-96.

Cordasco, Francesco. "Smollett and Petronius." *MLQ*, IX (1948), 415-17.

On the influence of the *Satyricon*.

Cordasco, Francesco. "Smollett and the translation of Fenelon's 'Telemachus'." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 563.

Cordasco, Francesco. "Smollett and the translation of the 'Don Quixote' — a critical bibliography." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 383-84.

Cordasco, Francesco. "Smollett and the translation of the 'Don Quixote': important unpublished letters." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 363-64.

Cordasco, Francesco. *Smollett criticism, 1770-1924: a bibliography, enumerative and annotative.* Brooklyn: Long Island University Press, 1948. Pp. vii + 28.

Cordasco, Francesco. "Smollett's creditor Macleane identified." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 141-42.

Cordasco, Don Francesco. "The ascription of 'A sorrowful ditty . . .' to Smollett affirmed." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 428-29.

Deutsch, Otto Erich. "Poetry preserved in music: bibliographical notes on Smollett and Oswald, Handel, and Haydn." *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 73-88.

Gives texts for Smollett's first printed poem and for the lyrics of his *Alceste*.

Kline, Judd. "Three doctors and Smollett's lady of quality." *PQ*, XXVII (1948), 219-28.

Argues against identifying Smollett or Dr. Shebbeare as the Dr. S ——— of the "Memoirs of a lady of quality" and suggests Dr. Peter Shaw, prominent London physician, as a more likely possibility.

Sir Richard Steele

Blanchard, Rae. "Was Sir Richard Steele a freemason?" *PMLA*, LXIII (1948), 903-17.

An article of considerable substance and interest for eighteenth-century freemasonry — and for one aspect of Steele. Miss Blanchard examines the baffling problem raised by the medallion portrait of Steele in Picart's *Religious ceremonies and customs* (Amsterdam, 1736) where Steele is depicted among the freemasons. His portrait in this authentic masonry setting creates a strong presumption, so Miss Blanchard believes, that he was a member. She also examines other matters bearing on his possible membership, as the lodges to which he may conceivably have been admitted and the popularity of freemasonry with certain of his friends, fellow writers, and publishers. Her conclusion: "Although documentary evidence is as yet lacking, I am nevertheless convinced that Steele must have been a freemason."

Sir John Falstaffe, The theatre (1720). With an Introduction by John Loftis. (Ser. IV: Men, manners, and critics, No. 1.) Augustan Reprint Society, May, 1948.

A continuation of Steele's *The theatre* by an unknown author under the pseudonym of Sir John Falstaffe.

George Stepney

Swedenberg, H. T., Jr. "George Stepney, my Lord Dorset's boy." *HLQ*, X (1946), 1-33.

George Stepney's translation of the eighth satire of Juvenal. Edited with an introduction by Thomas and Elizabeth Swedenberg.

Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1948. Pp. 68.

Two years ago Mr. Swedenberg published an important study on Stepney (see the preceding title) showing from new sources that Stepney was an inconsiderable poet but a significant figure among the witty and great of his day, and promising (p. 32) early publication of the holograph manuscript of Stepney's *Juvenal* owned by the William Andrews Clark Library. Thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Swedenberg, this version of the *Eighth satire of Juvenal* now appears in print for the first time. Even-numbered pages contain the manuscript version, and odd-numbered pages contain the well-known version from the 1693 *Satires*, so that the curious reader may more easily compare the translations. Obviously some changes have been made, usually for the better, in the printed version, and the scholars Swedenberg speculate that Stepney's friend John Dryden was responsible for them. To some rather convincing circumstantial evidence, they add more direct evidence from a note on the manuscript itself in a hand that "has been identified" as Pope's. The gist of this note is that Stepney's original version received "vast advantages" from passing through Dryden's hand. One must agree with Mr. and Mrs. Swedenberg that it is highly probable but not certain that Dryden made the changes. Here are some disturbing questions: Is the hand actually Pope's? With all respect to the competence of the editors, the phrase, "has been identified," is not enough. Identified by whom? How? Granted that it is Pope's, does the statement add much to prove the case? Clearly, Pope thought that Dryden improved the passages. Did he know? — BRICE HARRIS.

Laurence Sterne

Cordasco, Francesco. *Laurence Sterne: a list of critical studies from 1896 to 1946.* (Eighteenth century bibliographical pamphlets, No. 4.) Brooklyn: Long Island University Press, 1948 Pp. 13.

Dilworth, Ernest Nevin. *The unsentimental journey of Laurence Sterne.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1948. Pp. xiv + 115.

Most studies of Sterne, as Herbert Read once observed, "are lacking in interest or freshness" ("Sterne," in *The sense of glory*, p. 127). His own essay is one of the wisest exceptions to his generalization. The present book, an ingenious and impudent, witty and waggish work, written in an artfully figurative manner, is certainly one of the freshest.

The unsentimental journey is a close study of various passages in Sterne's works and life, along the lines pioneered by Rufus Putney (to whom Dilworth, in his scorn of "the society of students and teachers" does much less than justice) in "The evolution of *A sentimental journey*" (*PQ*, XIX [1940], 349-69). The *Journey*, Putney demonstrated, was a mockery of the sentimentalism Sterne had supplied to order in the *Journal to Eliza*, "a hoax by which Sterne persuaded his contemporaries that the humor he wanted to write was the pathos they wished to read." Sterne's whole work, Dilworth now argues, is a parody of the sentimental tradition.

The "apostrophes and invocations . . . like the *O's* and *Alas's*," he maintains, are consistently comic; the "amiably leering emphasis on tender and delicious sentiments . . . goes through all [Sterne's] works. . . ." Tears, it is true, are shed, but every one "has a dash of frivolity in its composition"; and death itself comes in or brings in a jest. For the solemn critics who object to the "bouncing pathos" of the tender scenes, all that is spoilt is an invention of their own: "Our clown, for all his virtuosity, has had enough of the deathbed; he is bored; and the critics, rather than acknowledge that such irreverence can be literature, accuse him of failure in an establishes *genre.*" Some tender passages in Sterne Dilworth fails to convict of mere levity, and others he does not consider; yet he established beyond cavil, one hopes, "the Shandean habit [not necessarily unbroken] of confronting the grave with the gay, and the soulful with the prurient. . . ." "We know by *Tristram Shandy*,"

he concludes, "that Sterne was able to keep in mind what he had written; and so we must suppose that he was aware of constantly dousing the head of the so-called Elevated in the horse-pond of the so-called Low, and that if the Elevated emerged looking as if it had been in a horse-pond, that was the effect intended."

In pursuing the relics of "The Great Lover," who "wrote from the heart by way of careful revision," Dilworth pushes his thesis a little recklessly. On p. 59 his intuition, generally so sure, is unable to decide whether Sterne reworked his early letters to his dear Lumley for the *Journal* or whether Lydia pursued the same process in reverse; but by p. 72 his preconceit allows him to accept, apparently unconsciously, the ungenerous theory and refer to Sterne's "romantic spasms" which "twitch[ed] in double-duty for Eliza and Elizabeth. . . ." On p. 69 his passion for scenting out Sterne's duplicity allows him to apply to Eliza a passage published in 1765. And when he refers to the "dying consumptive who, during the same days and months that he kept up a painstakingly maudlin essay in balderdash, could write one of the most delicate literary performances in the language," he momentarily forgets Putney, who some time ago pointed out the significant dates of composition of the *Journal* and the *Journey* (op. cit., p. 350-53, and "Sterne's Eliza," in *TLS* March 9, 1946, p. 115). One cannot but agree with Dilworth's conclusion, however, that Sterne's "relationship with his chief Dulcinea . . . was without question a hyper-literary one," and that the *Journal* "is not literature because Sterne was not at home with himself in writing it."

With the single-mindedness of an enthusiast Dilworth concentrates on his theme, paying no heed to other qualities of Sterne's mind and temperament which would make his portrait of the novelist a more gracious and credible one than that which he gives us of the perverse and cynical wit to whom "everything is words." He refuses, coyly, to "be profound." He has nothing to say of Sterne's satire, his anti-skepticism, his benevolistic didacticism, his morality, his religion, his sympathetic human understanding, his real wisdom. He has no time to note the purely humorous and witty passages in the novels, which, in the long run, far outweigh those of questionable sentiment. Nor does he note the considerable number of "straight" passages, in which Sterne drops the mask and speaks directly and with candor to his audience. And within the subject to which he has limited himself he fails to consider Sterne's almost unique sensibility — his faculty for "bringing forward into distinct consciousness those minutiae of thought and feeling which appear trifles, yet have an importance for the moment," the propensity to notice which constitutes, according to Coleridge, the humorist ("Lecture IX," in *Works*, ed. Shedd, IV, 281). This faculty, which Sterne himself called "imagination or sensibility, according as it expresses itself, under the pen of a writer, in depicting scenes or in portraying the passions" (W. L. Cross, *The life and times of Laurence Sterne*, 3rd ed., p. 301), and which he indubitably possessed, certainly made a moderate epicureanism in emotion congenial to him. Nor does he consider sufficiently Sterne's passion "to be famous" — probably the strongest and most continuous passion he ever felt — which certainly made artistic gratification of the public's taste, as well as his own sense of the incongruous, a powerful motive in writing sentiment.

In chapters 3 and 4 Dilworth appears to subscribe to the somewhat naive view that no writing which is self-conscious and corrected can be sincere — that the polishing of style indicates duplicity and craft (a view which would force one to doubt the honesty of Dilworth's own crafty style). Certainly the sentimentality of Tristram and Yorick — and of the Bramin — is as "honest" as the moping of Hamlet or the wit of Millamant, and is equally a conscious, artistic creation. Sterne was more than his creatures, and the narratives contrived in their names are no more impostures than are those written in the names of Henry Esmond and Moll Flanders — with the purely external (though sufficiently confusing) difference that Sterne, unlike Thackeray and Defoe, took an actor's amused delight in imitating his characters in his own life as long as such imitations brought him good publicity and were not personally inconvenient.

But Dilworth's over-zealous pursuit of his single point is useful as well as entertaining. His book is a good and needed corrective to both the nineteenth-century sentimentalists and the twentieth-century critics who in stressing Sterne's "pure humor" tend to overlook the wit's amused and calculated artifice. Only one of Dilworth's disdained students or teachers who has spent long hours with Sterne's critics can know at how many of them he has tilted brilliantly and how many of them he has overthrown. His book is delightful to read and in important respects true. — JAMES A. WORK.

Graham, W. H. "Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*." *Contemporary review*, CLXXIII (1948), 43-47.

Hammond, Lansing van der Heyden. *Laurence Sterne's "Sermons of Mr. Yorick."* (Yale studies in English, Vol. CVIII.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948. Pp. xi + 198.

Lamborn, E. A. Greening. "Great Tew: a link with Sterne." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 512-15.

Yoklavich, John M. "Notes on the early editions of *Tristram Shandy*." *PMLA*, LXIII (1948), 508-19.

Benjamin Stillingfleet

Fussell, G. E. "Benjamin Stillingfleet, 1702-1771 (naturalist and original blue-stocking)." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 224-26.

Jonathan Swift

(See also *John Oldmixon*)

Craig, Maurice James (ed.). *The legacy of Swift*. Dublin: At the Sign of the Three Candles, 1948.

On Swift's hospital.

Davis, Herbert. *The satire of Jonathan Swift*. New York: Macmillan Co., 1947. Pp. 109.

Rev. by A. Norman Jeffares in *English studies*, XXIX, 22-24; by Ricardo Quintana in *MLN*, LXIII, 578.

A study of the satirical aspect of Swift's chief prose pieces, particularly the *Battle of the books*, *A tale of a tub*, the *Examiner*, the *Drapier's letters*, *Gulliver's travels*, and *A modest proposal*; the satirical poems are not discussed. Since Mr. Davis delivered these three lectures to a nonscholarly audience, his tone is lively and the apparatus of research is eliminated. He makes no sensational disclosures but gives a sound, well-stated interpretation of the facts. There is no systematic analysis of Swift's techniques; instead, the major devices are identified, illustrated, and related to the historical situation.

Treating the works in chronological order, Mr. Davis divides Swift's literary career into three stages, esthetic, political, and moral. As he says, this scheme is harmless if not applied too rigidly. In the early works, where the aim is literary satire, the typical method is parody, supporting a thorough-going scepticism, an ironic manner, and all the tricks of wit. For the political papers of 1710-14 Swift's satirical approach is a sublimely disinterested viewpoint, from which he professes to notice the machinations of his antagonists. At the same time he carries on a studied policy of character-assassination, intended to undermine public respect for opposition leaders. Thirdly, he oversimplifies the issues, showing only the faults of his enemies' cause and hugging every merit to his own. During 1724 he used all these devices to attack Wood's halfpence. Of moral satire the great exemplar is of course *Gulliver*, and in this last period the object of Swift's craft is human life itself. Here parody is the shell; the scepticism emerges only by the most gradual steps; the irony is exquisitely refined; and a tone of dispassionate objectivity is maintained almost as steadily as in the *Examiner*. Puns, conceits, *double-entendres*, and other witticisms are rare; directly personal disparagements are unnecessary. However, Swift's argument again proceeds by over-simplifica-

tion — of mortal existence — so that Gulliver may advance from naive acceptance to harsh rejection of man's folly. Interpreting the *Modest proposal* too as moral rather than political satire (a self-parody), Mr. Davis displays in it once more the relentless irony, scepticism, detachment, and intransigence of *Gulliver*.

Even so skilfully utilized, the three-stage analysis is not quite satisfactory. That such a pattern "almost inevitably shapes the work of every writer and artist" (p. 4) is surely hyperbole. Within Swift's own career, for example, the *Argument against abolishing Christianity*, as satire, resembles the *Modest proposal* at least as much as that does *Gulliver*, though the one appears in the earliest category and the other two in the latest. For so broad a view, emphasis is after all more illuminating than essence. But Mr. Davis lights up too much too gracefully to be mocked with Procrustes. In his analysis of Swift's assumed matter-of-factness, his comments on the negative effect of the *Argument against abolishing Christianity*, and his indications of Swift's rhetorical powers, he would seem to agree with F. R. Leavis' essay, "The Irony of Swift" (*Scrutiny*, II, 364-78). His remarks on the *Modest proposal* are fresh and convincing. From the *Battle of the books* he accurately disentangles the fable of the spider and the bee as "Swift's real contribution to the debate between the Ancients and the Moderns" (p. 21). With fruitful ingenuity he explains anew Arbuthnot's criticism of the *Voyage to Laputa* (pp. 92-93). One is reassured throughout by his humane erudition, gained from years of experience as an editor of Swift's works. — IRVIN EHRENPREIS.

Ehrenpreis, Irvin. "Swift's 'little language' in the *Journal to Stella*." *SP*, XLV (1948), 80-88.

Honig, Edwin. "Notes on satire in Swift and Jonson." *New Mexico quarterly review*, XVIII (1948), 155-63.

Irish tracts 1720-1723 and sermons. With an introductory essay and notes on the sermons by Louis Landa. (The prose works of Jonathan Swift, edited by Herbert Davis, Vol. IX.) Oxford: Blackwell, 1948. Pp. XXX + 386.

Rev. by Bonamy Dobrée in the *Spectator*, July 16, p. 84; in *TLS*, June 26, p. 361.

Journal to Stella. Edited by Harold Williams. 2 vols. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1948. Pp. lxii + 801.

Rev. in leading article in *TLS*, Jan. 31, p. 64; in *Queen's quarterly*, LV, 226-27.

Anyone who has taken the trouble to look at the MSS of Swift's letters written to Esther Johnson and Rebecca Dingley which were presented to the British Museum will realize what a formidable task confronts an editor of the so-called *Journal to Stella*, in spite of the work that has been done by former editors. And all those who are familiar with Mr. Harold Williams' edition of Swift's *Poems* will recognize that the completion of that tremendous job was a perfect preparation for this new undertaking; and also a guarantee that he would not shirk any of the difficulties connected with the elucidation of the text itself, and those involved in providing the fullest annotation which should be necessary.

I should like to consider the text first. For the larger part of the *Journal* from Sept. 9, 1710 until Feb. 9, 1712 there is unfortunately no great problem, as Mr. Williams has not been lucky enough to find the missing manuscripts. He is therefore obliged to use the text as it was edited by Deane Swift, whom he defends against the attacks made upon him by former editors. The only question that arises is whether we should accept Faulkner's claim that he has corrected some of the blunders in the London edition. I should myself be inclined to consider some of his variants as worth consideration, even though there are few of much importance.

But the real task begins only with the text of the twenty-seven letters of which we possess the originals. How is it possible to convey through the medium

of type as much as possible of the effect of a manuscript which was never intended for the printer, but written in a peculiarly intimate fashion partly for the pleasure of the two ladies in Dublin and partly as a daily record for the writer's own use later on.

The only completely satisfactory method would be photographic facsimile, but even this is wholly out of the question, as the writing is small and the lines crowded on sometimes large sheets, and some passages are so obliterated or deleted as to be wholly unintelligible. Mr. Williams has provided a facsimile of the first letter which is sufficient to indicate many of the characteristics of the informal calligraphy. It contains examples of many of the common abbreviations used throughout, and some specimens of the little language. But this neat page has no corrections and no deleted phrases, and even thus reduced in size from the original can still be read fairly easily. It does not in any way indicate the many difficulties in the way of deciphering some of the later letters. It does however serve to show some of the numerous questions which, however trivial and unimportant they may appear, have got to be settled one way or another by the editor who wishes to reproduce as far as possible the actual text of the manuscript.

We note for instance that words like 'the', 'you', 'your' are abbreviated in different ways: the initial letter is used and sometimes followed by a pen stroke which may resemble one of the remaining letters. It is possible, as in J. K. Moorhead's edition, to try and represent these hieroglyphs by printing 'th', 'te', 'y', 'yr', etc.; but this seems to me to provide unnecessary confusion for the eye of the reader in an attempt to reproduce entirely meaningless differentiations. And I agree entirely with Mr. Williams in his decision to accept such penstrokes as symbols for the words and print them in the ordinary way.

Otherwise he has of course quite properly followed not only the spelling, capitalization and punctuation but the abbreviations of the manuscript, and reproduced as faithfully as possible the forms of the little language. He has been also very careful not to invent, as Forster particularly was inclined to do, phrases or words which are so completely obliterated as to be quite illegible: yet he gives in a footnote various readings which have been suggested.

But even apart from the examination of conjectural readings — and it would be tempting to add a few more — the deciphering of individual letters again and again presents the possibility of alternate readings, where even though no slightest change of meaning is involved, the choice has to be made as to whether to print one letter or another. For instance in this first letter (from which I take my examples because the reader can check for himself by turning to the facsimile, facing page 4), I submit that a good case could be made for differing from Mr. Williams' (and Moorhead's) text in two places. In line 12 I should read 'quietly' instead of 'quitely' because it seems to me that the three last letters are clearly 'tly' and the 'e' has been written over the long stroke which certainly followed the 'i'. And in the fifth line from the bottom of the manuscript I should read 'nevr' instead of 'neer'. I mention these trivialities only to indicate how much labor is involved in the effort to go over the manuscript letter by letter which is necessary in order just to put it into print.

But the problem of the little language and the obliterated passages still remains. Whether or not we accept the delicate imaginative conjectures of M. Pons that some of these penstrokes which encircle rather than delete the words are a device which Swift sometimes uses to tease the ladies or 'to guard a secret enclosure of thought and meaning known only to Stella and himself', I think there can be no question that some of these obliterations were made at the time of writing, whilst other heavy and complete deletions were probably made later either by Swift himself or by his earliest editor.

Mr. Williams will disappoint some of his readers because he has not bothered to discuss all the complications of the intriguing relationship between Swift and Stella and Vanessa in the light of recent theories which have been advanced to explain the mystery. He prefers to draw upon the records and use only the evidence of the correspondence and the verses in which Swift himself

turns these experiences into material for sentiment or for comedy. And he dismisses the mere matter of whether some form of marriage took place between Swift and Stella as of little importance, as well as being a question which had not arisen during the period with which he is concerned. I confess it has always seemed to me a little difficult to believe that two eighteenth-century clergymen even in Ireland should have been willing to take part in a clandestine ceremony in a garden which no one claimed to have either legal or real significance.

It is unfortunate that we know less directly of Stella than we do even of Vanessa. None of her letters to Swift have been found, only copy of his poems in her handwriting, a few pages of one of his pamphlets, and a postscript to a letter they had been writing together to Sheridan, and a few signatures on some legal documents. Thus we know her almost exclusively as she appeared in the eyes of Swift and a few of his friends. Even the portraits of her, four of which are reproduced in these volumes, are of doubtful pedigree. We are indebted to Mr. Williams for including in Appendix VII this excellent paper by Mr. Henry Mangan of Dublin on the portraits of Stella; even though the final conclusion that we are presented with by the experts obliges us to set aside this charming Bellinter House portrait, as well as the so-called Jervas picture in the National Gallery, as belonging to a period after her death. That leaves only the two unsatisfactory studies reproduced in Volume I: the drawing engraved for Faulkner and the painting also in the National Portrait Gallery which belonged to the Reverend Berwick in 1814; but even this cannot be traced back earlier and must therefore be regarded as rather doubtful.

Both in the Introduction and in the Notes, Mr. Williams has been careful to define to himself his particular task in providing us with the pertinent information about Swift and those he was associated with during these three years. The problem of annotation is a peculiarly difficult one because of the very large number of individuals in Ireland and in London who are casually and frequently referred to. It is obviously most convenient to have necessary information of this sort at the foot of the page, but as this has to be placed wherever the person happens to be first mentioned, we can only find it on all later occasions by looking up this first reference in the Index. I cannot think of any complete solution for this problem unless it be to have a full biographical index, but here again this is complicated by the fact that the work is in two volumes. Fortunately the Index has been planned on a very generous scale with a careful analysis of the different references to persons and places which is very helpful.

Mr. Williams has gathered an immense amount of detailed information which adds greatly to the value of these volumes, and has provided particularly excellent notes on all the pamphlets and papers, which Swift refers to, which make the *Journal* such an important record for the literary historian. In the Appendixes we are also given some most valuable illustrative documents, including Swift's Commissions from Ireland and some drafts printed from Swift's autograph. There are two drafts of his memorials to Harley concerning the First Fruits, and the fair copy of his "Character of Robert Harley" which is probably a revision of the original draft which Swift had submitted to him for his correction. There are also included the two drafts in Swift's hand from the Portland MSS for the Address of the House of Lords to the Queen.

Mr. Williams has left nothing to be done further unless a later editor should have the good fortune to come upon the missing manuscripts of letters II-XL or find, which is perhaps much more improbable, the fifteen earlier letters which Swift wrote to the ladies during his visit to England in 1707-09. But in the meantime we might well wish that Mr. Williams would give his attention to some of the rest of Swift's correspondence which could well be re-edited for this series since many of the original autographs are now available which were not known to Dr. Elrington Ball. That would be a less arduous task. — HERBERT DAVIS.

Mackenzie, Aline. "Another note on 'Gulliver's travels' (Part I, ch. iii)." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 533-38.

Moog, Florence. "Gulliver was a bad biologist." *Scientific American*, CLXXIX (1948), 52-55.

A popular article presenting some amusing scientific calculations which demonstrate that the Lilliputians and the Brobdingnagians are biological absurdities.

Mundy, P. D. "The Dryden-Swift relationship." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 470-74.

Quintana, Ricardo. "Situational satire: a commentary on the method of Swift." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XVII (1948), 130-136.

This short but important essay attacks a fundamental problem in the study of Swift as a satiric artist. It is a problem of equivalence. Is "the drift of Swift's satiric statements" to be equated with "the impact of his satires," to borrow two of Professor Quintana's carefully chosen phrases? Has there not been too great a tendency to neglect the dramatic element in his habitual satiric method, the involved tonalities produced by his indirect communication through a fictitious astrologer, or freethinker, or traveller? Although students of Swift are well aware of this technical matter, Quintana is right in suggesting that neither biographers nor critics have given it the attention it deserves.

Since the effectiveness of Swift's favorite method comes from the complex way in which he uses a dramatic situation involving an imagined author, Quintana's term, "situational satire," is descriptive as well as convenient. His discriminating explanations of five devices through which the situation is exploited — drama by way of created character, parody, allegory, myth, and "discoveries, projects, and machines" — should focus other critics' attention on problems of tonality and attitude which are of basic importance, though some may find that the second and last are not always easily distinguished. The article may produce a few label-mongers who will attempt merely to describe Swift's methods in more detail without relating them to his satiric intentions. It is more likely, however, to encourage further subtle studies of the interplay of emotions involved when a moral problem is approached through several layers of irony, and when, within the construct of an amusing technique, there appears an affirmation which is completely serious.

Certainly all future biographers of Swift, in seeking the man in his works, will save themselves ridiculous errors by a premonitory reading of Professor Quintana's article. — ROBERT J. ALLEN.

Teerink, Herman. "Swift's *Cadenus and Vanessa*." *Harvard Library bulletin*, II (1948), 254-57.

[Wiley, Autrey Nell.] "Unrecorded printings of Thomas Sheridan's 'Inventory' of Dean Swift's goods at Laracor." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 56-57.

Wiley, Autrey Nell. "A probable source of the text of Sheridan's 'Inventory' as printed in the *Cheltenham journal*." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 186-87.

Williams, Harold. "Swift and Shakespeare." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 194-95.

James Thomson

Hamilton, Horace E. "A note on James Thomson's sources." *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 46-48.

Hamilton, Horace E. "James Thomson's 'Seasons': shifts in the treatment of popular subject matter." *ELH*, XV (1948), 110-121.

"Nature's volume broad-displayed." *TLS*, Aug. 28, 1948, p. 487.

A special article on the bicentenary of Thomson's death.

Williams, Charles A. "James Thomson's 'Summer' and three of Goethe's poems." *JEGP*, XLVII (1948), 1-13.

Horace Walpole

Hazen, Allen Tracy. *A bibliography of Horace Walpole.* New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, 1948. Pp. 189.

Rev. by Karl J. Holzknecht in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XLII, 339-40; by William H. Bond in *Library quarterly*, XVIII, 293.

This volume is a companion to Professor Hazen's *Bibliography of the Strawberry Hill Press*, 1942, and intended to be used with it, for the items from Walpole's pen which were printed at the Strawberry Hill Press were fully described in the earlier volume and are here merely cross-referenced, except for occasional minor additions or corrections. Uniform in height and color of binding, they belong on the same shelves with the growing series of the Yale edition of *Horace Walpole's correspondence*, for they are a part of the grand conception of the general editor, W. S. Lewis, that in Walpole and his works is an encyclopaedian microcosm of the eighteenth century. Though perhaps these two volumes do not deal with enough of the as yet unexplored bibliographical problems of the period to warrant their being regarded as general guides, there can be no question but that they may be used as the standard of what a good bibliography of an author and a press of that time should be.

Mr. Hazen has not, in this second volume, as many difficult problems as he had in dealing with the reprints and forgeries recorded in the earlier one, but such as they are he has dealt with them in his thorough fashion. His treatment of the evidence concerning Walpole's authorship of *The opposition to the late minister vindicated*, 1763, and of the order of the three editions of *Designs by Mr. R. Bentley, for Six poems by Mr. T. Gray*, 1763, are good examples of his sound logic and restraint in not pressing the case too far.

In both volumes there are included accounts of the provenance and prices of some of the more interesting copies. These lists could in some cases have been extended, and it would have been helpful to have a direct statement concerning the rarity of many of the items. That anyone can make much use of the record of prices in doubtful. After giving due allowance for the gradual depreciation of money and for the rise and fall of the general economy, as well as for fashions in collecting, there is still such disparity between the prices fetched by apparently comparable copies that about the only one who will be grateful for this record will be a bookseller who wishes to note that the price he is asking is less than that once paid for a similar article.

Since the first volume appeared in 1942, Mr. Hazen has had the satisfaction of seeing a microfilm of Horace Walpole's own collection of the Detached Pieces, and in the Introduction to the present work (pp. 12-13) he summarizes the conclusions which may be drawn from its examination. In nearly every case his suspicions have been confirmed and his conjectures sustained. Users of the earlier volume should take care to note this supplementary information.

Mr. Hazen has shown such mastery of the problems involved in Walpolean bibliography that it is to be hoped that he will continue his work in related fields. Although he is probably already far along with some other task, for he is obviously not afraid of drudgery or complexity, it would be easy to list several authors of that time whose bibliography would be worthy of his skill. — W. A. JACKSON.

Horace Walpole's correspondence with Thomas Gray, Richard West, and Thomas Ashton. Edited by W. S. Lewis, George L. Lam, and Charles H. Bennett. 2 vols. in 1. (Yale edition of Horace Walpole's correspondence, Vols. XIII-XIV.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948. Pp. 250, 315.

Rev. by Robert Halsband in *New York Times book review*, Jan. 2, 1949, p. 11.

This is the first item in the now famous Yale Walpole to appear since the correspondence with the Berry sisters in 1944. The work on this item, which

has been in progress since 1938, was delayed by the war, but now, as Mr. Lewis informs us, the present editorial team of twelve members will be able "to press forward and finish the remaining forty or so volumes by 1965." The completion of this monumental work, with the standards thus far maintained, will surely mark a tremendous step forward in the knowledge of English history and literature.

This particular item, though it covers what is perhaps Walpole's most interesting correspondence, contains little that is new. There are 139 letters in the correspondence with Gray, 39 with West, and five with Ashton, but with the exception of one letter from Ashton all have been published before. The discovery of most of these letters was made by Paget Toynbee and published for the first time in 1915 in his *Correspondence of Gray, Walpole, West, and Ashton.* There the correspondence of Gray, West, and Ashton (omitted here) may also be found. The new material in the present volume of the Yale Walpole consists of about one-tenth of Walpole's autobiographical "Short Notes" (omitted by Richard Bentley in his 1843 edition of Walpole's letters to Mann); Walpole's narrative of the Nicoll affair, a long-winded account of an attempt to secure an heiress for his nephew in marriage; and various short selections from the three volumes of Walpole's manuscript notes formerly in the Waldegrave Collection but now in Mr. Lewis's magnificent collection at Farmington, Connecticut.

The present volumes contain more Gray than Walpole, for comparatively few of Walpole's letters were kept by his poet-friend. But the whole correspondence can be pieced together with the aid of remarks made about their friendship by Walpole and others. The friendship began at Eton, where the two formed what they called a "Quadruple Alliance" with Richard West and Thomas Ashton. The youthful correspondence shows that the two boys were on intimate terms and that Walpole brought out in Gray a playful side of his character that often took the form of burlesque and sprightly satire.

The famous trip to the continent is here, too, though strangely one-sided without the correspondence of Gray and West. Here is Walpole's description of the way he and Gray spent the years between 1739 and 1741 in France and Italy, but there is no mention of the quarrel at Reggio. When the correspondence resumes early in 1746, the coldness of the letters tells the story of reconciliation without intimate friendship. Many years later Walpole magnanimously took on himself the blame for the quarrel, but one must read between the lines to get the real situation. The numerous petty irritations that come from being thrown together intimately in travel are trying enough to friends who have much in common, but to young men as different as these two were, the break was long overdue. To Walpole's credit it should be said that he was always more than generous to Gray, with an appreciation of the poet's genius that often reached tenderness.

Since the reviewer was listed as having read proof on this volume, it may be ungracious to point out that the only misprint noted is in a passage (II, 125) from a Gray autograph reproduced in facsimile, where the words *fabric* and *scaffold* have been interchanged in lines 11 and 15. Incidentally, however, comparison of the autograph and the text reminds me that I am one of those ungrateful ones who would have preferred the original spelling and punctuation. But one can get that, as well as the rest of the correspondence of the "Quadruple Alliance," in Toynbee's 1915 volumes. — W. POWELL JONES.

Ilchester, Earl of. "Madame du Defand to Walpole." *TLS*, June 19, 1948, p. 348.

Gives the text of the long letter.

Lewis, Wilmarth Sheldon. "The books at Strawberry Hill." *Atlantic monthly*, Sept. 1947, pp. 109-13.

William Walsh

Freeman, Phyllis. "William Walsh and Dryden: recently discovered letters." *RES*, XXIV (1948), 195-202.

Isaac Watts

Davis, Arthur Paul. *Isaac Watts: his life and his works.* London: Independent Press, 1948. Pp. 306.
Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 27, p. 670.

Escott, Harry. "Isaac Watts: a new judgment." *Congregational quarterly*, XXVI (1948), 62-66.

Hayes, L. W. "The poetry of Isaac Watts in his imitation of the Psalms." *London quarterly and Holborn review*, CLXXII (1947), 334-40.

Hope, Evelyn P. "Isaac Watts." *Fortnightly*, CLXIV (1948), 400-406.

P., A. S. "A letter from Isaac Watts." *Yale University Library gazette*, XXII (1947), 14-16.

Robinson, W. Gordon. "Isaac Watts: some bicentenary considerations." *Congregational quarterly*, XXVI (1948), 297-308.
Considers Watts' importance in the development of several aspects of nonconformity.

Stevenson, Robert. "Watts in America." *Harvard theological review*, XLI (1948), 205-10.

Charles and John Wesley

Evans, Charles. "The ancestry of the Wesleys." *N&Q*, CXCIII (1948), 255-59.

Haire, Robert. *Wesley's one-and-twenty visits to Ireland: a short survey.* London: Epworth Press, 1948. Pp. 186.

John Wilkins

Emery, Clark. "John Wilkins and Noah's ark." *MLQ*, IX (1948), 286-91.

Edward Young

Adkins, Nelson F. "Emerson's 'Days' and Edward Young." *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 269-71.
Influence of *Night thoughts.*

Pettit, Henry. "A check-list of Young's 'Night-thoughts' in America." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XLII (1948), 150-56.

VI. CONTINENTAL BACKGROUND

Bell, A. E. *Christian Huygens and the development of science in the seventeenth century.* London: Edward Arnold, 1948. Pp. 220.
Rev. in *TLS*, April 3, p. 192; by E. N. Andrade in *Nature*, CLXII, 472-73.

Beyer, Charles J. "Le Problème du déterminisme social dans *L'Esprit des lois.*" *Romanic review*, XXXIX (1948), 102-6.

David, Jean. "Voltaire et les Indiens d'Amérique." *MLQ*, IX (1948), 90-103.

Dufrenoy, Marie-Louise. *L'Orient romanesque en France, 1704-1789*, Tome II: *Bibliographie générale.* Montreal: Editions Beauchemin, 1947. Pp. 502.
Rev. by Emile Malakis in *MLN*, LXIII, 216-17.

Frankel, Charles. *The faith of reason: the idea of progress in the French Enlightenment.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1948. Pp. 165.

Gilles, Alexander. "Germanic studies in Great Britain since 1939." *Germanic review*, XXIII (1948), 5-17.

Gooch, G. P. *Frederick the Great: the ruler, the writer, the man.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. Pp. 376.

Rev. by Else M. Fleissner in *Germanic review*, XXIII, 311-15; by Ferdinand Schevill in *JMH*, XX, 167-68.

Hyslop, Beatrice F. "Historical publications since 1939 on the French Revolution." *JMH*, XX (1948), 232-50.

Koyré, Alexandre. "Condorcet." *JHI*, IX (1948), 131-52.

Ledésert, R. P. L. and D. M. *Histoire de la littérature française*, Tome II: *Le XVIIIe siècle, le XIXe siècle, la période contemporaine.* London: Arnold; New York: Longmans, Green, 1947. Pp. viii + 498.

Mornet, Daniel. "Méthode d'un cours sur l'histoire de la pensée et du goût en France au XVIIe siècle." *Romanic review*, XXXIX (1948), 204-7.

Neil, Thomas P. "Quesnay and physiocracy." *JHI*, IX (1948), 153-73.

The new science of Giambattista Vico. Translated from the third edition (1744) by Max Harold Fisch and Thomas Goodard Bergin. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1948. Pp. 398.

Nokerman, Jean. "La sensibilité française et le préromantisme." *Lettres romanes*, II (1948), 199-234.

Oake, Roger B. "*De l'Esprit des lois, Books xxvi-xxxi.*" *MLN*, LXIII (1948), 167-71.

Roose, Roland. " 'Don Quichotte' dans la littérature néelandaise au XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles." *Lettres romanes*, II (1948), 45-59, 133-49.

Schargo, Nelly N. *History in the "Encyclopédie."* New York: Columbia University Press, 1947. Pp. 251.

Turnell, Martin. *The classical moment: studies of Corneille, Molière, and Racine.* [Norfolk, Conn.]: New Directions, [1948]. Pp. xv + 253.

Van Tieghem, Paul. *L'Ère romantique: Le Romantisme dans la littérature européenne.* Paris: A. Michel, 1948. Pp. xxviii + 560.

Van Tieghem, Paul. *Le Préromantisme: études d'histoire littéraire européenne (la découverte de Shakespeare sur le continent).* Paris: Sfelt, [1947]. Pp. xi + 412.

Venturi, Franco. *Le Origini dell' Enciclopedia.* Firenze: Edizioni U, 1946. Pp. 164.

Rev. by Norman L. Torrey in *Romanic review*, XXXIX, 167-69.

Wonderley, A. Wayne. "The concept of seclusion in German literature and its cultural background in the eighteenth century." *JEGP*, XLVII (1948), 254-65.

1950

ENGLISH LITERATURE, 1660-1800: A CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARTHUR FRIEDMAN
The University of Chicago
AND
LOUIS A. LANDA
Princeton University
With the Assistance of
JOHN LOFTIS
University of California, Los Angeles

This bibliography attempts to list the significant books, articles, and reviews[1] published during the year 1949, together with some of earlier date that were omitted from previous bibliographies in this series. Since there is frequently a considerable interval between the publication of a scholarly work and reviews of it, we have listed again such earlier works as have been the subject of important reviews in the current year. We are indebted to those who have contributed the reviews signed with their names, and we wish to thank Messrs. James L. Clifford, Gellert S. Alleman, and S. P. C. Duvall, Jr., for aid in collecting titles and for other assistance.[2]

CONTENTS

I. Bibliographies and Bibliographical Studies 237
II. Political and Social Background 241
III. Philosophy, Science, and Religion 245
IV. Literary History and Criticism 249
V. Individual Authors 260
VI. Continental Background 305

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR *American historical review*
EHR *English historical review*
ELH *ELH, A journal of English literary history*
HLQ *Huntington Library quarterly*
JEGP *Journal of English and Germanic philology*

[1]The year of a review is 1949 unless otherwise specified.
[2]The editors will be grateful to scholars for reprints or notices of their publications.

JHI *Journal of the history of ideas*
JMH *Journal of modern history*
MLN *Modern language notes*
MLQ *Modern language quarterly*
MLR *Modern language review*
MP *Modern philology*
N&Q *Notes and queries*
PMLA *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
PQ *Philological quarterly*
RES *Review of English studies*
SP *Studies in philology*
TLS *Times literary supplement* (London)

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES

Annual bulletin of historical literature. No. XXXIV. Dealing with publications of the year 1948. Edited by G. Barraclough. London: George Philip, for the Historical Association, 1949. Pp. 56.
Contains sections on the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Baugh, Albert C., with the assistance of Allan G. Chester and Matthias A. Shaaber. "American bibliography for 1948: English language and literature." *PMLA*, LXIV (May, 1949), 3-89.

"The bibliographical jungle." Special art. in *TLS*, Aug. 5, 1949, p. 512.
Some eighteenth-century material.

Bowers, Fredson. *Principles of bibliographical description.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1949. Pp. xvii + 505.
A very important work for all students of descriptive bibliography. Chap. 8 is entitled "Notes on eighteenth-century books."

Carty, James, and others (eds.). "Writings on Irish history, 1947." *Irish historical studies*, VI (1949), 114-36.

Cox, Edward Godfrey. *A reference guide to the literature of travel, including tours, descriptions, towns, histories and antiquities, surveys, ancient and present state, gardening, etc.*, Vol. III: *Great Britain.* (University of Washington publications in language and literature, Vol. XII, May 1949.) Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1949. Pp. xiii + 732.
A continuation of Mr. Cox's monumental work, containing much of value for students of the eighteenth century.

Craig, Hardin (general ed.). "English literature of the Renaissance: a bibliography." *SP*, XLVI (1949), 204-386.

Derby, J. Raymond. "The Romantic movement: a selective and critical bibliography for the year 1948." *ELH*, XVI (1949), 1-64.

Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1948-1949 (Number 16). Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries. Edited by Arnold H. Trotier and Marian Harman. New York: H. W. Wilson Co., 1949. Pp. xiv + 176.

Dudley, Fred A., and others (eds.). *The relations of literature and science: a selected bibliography, 1930-1949.* Pullman, Wash.: Published for General Topics VII, a discussion group of the Modern Language Association of America, by the Department of English of the State College of Washington, 1949. Pp. 59.

Friedman, Arthur, and Louis A. Landa, with the assistance of John Loftis. "English literature, 1660-1800: a current bibliography." *PQ*, XXVIII (1949), 360-412.

Gallaway, R. J. "Bibliographical evidence of a piracy by Edmund Curll." *University of Texas studies in English*, XXVIII (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1949), 154-59.

Concerned with Curll's 1735 edition of Vertot's *History of the revolutions of Portugal.*

Hunt, R. W. "Tanner's *Bibliotheca britannico-hibernica.*" *Bodleian Library record*, II (1949), 249-58.

On the genesis and growth of Tanner's design.

Johnson, A. F. "The king's printers, 1660-1742." *Library*, 5th ser., III (1948), 33-38.

Mr. Johnson has given a condensed and meaty account, mostly from new material drawn from the Public Records Office and from imprints. In a large number of details this study either corrects or fills in Plomer and is a valuable addition to printing history.

Beginning with the reinstatement of Major John Bill and Christopher Barker at the Restoration, and the introduction of Thomas Newcomb, the various recorded difficulties of the patentees are traced and the transference of the patents, including the upsets in 1688. Most interesting of the new material are the tantalizingly brief records devoted to Edward Bewster from 1692, John Williams (not mentioned by Plomer) from 1686, and John Basket from 1692. Mr. Johnson surveys the secondary evidence concerning Basket in the light of the known original documents, and comes to the conclusion that 1711 is a better date than 1709 for his patent. The article concludes with a brief note on Hunson House, the address of the King's Printer before the Great Fire, and with a useful chronological summary of the facts adduced in the central study.

One of Mr. Johnson's well-known virtues is his scrupulous adherence to facts and his refusal to speculate without evidence. It sometimes happens, as here, that in the process he raises more questions than he attempts to solve; but in view of the fragmentary records this is a wise procedure. The reader of this article should understand that only the patentees are under scrutiny, and that the bulk of the evidence comes from the P. R. O. That still more can be done by a study of imprints to complete the history of the King's Printers, especially with reference to the employee printers, is demonstrated by C. W. Miller's "*In the Savoy*: A study in post-Restoration imprints," *Papers of the Bibl. Soc. Univ. Virginia*, I (1948), 41-46, with its detailed information about Thomas Newcomb which usefully supplements Johnson's article. — FREDSON BOWERS.

Knotts, Walter E. "Press numbers as a bibliographical tool: a study of Gay's *The beggar's opera*, 1728." *Harvard Library bulletin*, III (1949), 198-212.

Ever since 1922, when Professor Griffith called attention to the "small figures" which occasionally appear at the foot of the pages in many eighteenth-century books, attempts have been made to interpret their meaning and to use them as bibliographical evidence. Of the several commentaries on these numbers, Mr. Knotts' study is the latest, the most pretentious, and the least authoritative. Nothing can be expected from one who ignores all scholarship subsequent to 1927, infers a generalization from the ambiguous data in a single work, disregards corollary evidence of considerable importance in the evaluation of numbers, attributes to bibliographers theories which they have never entertained, and betrays, throughout, an unfamiliarity with bibliographical facts and terminology.

Had Mr. Knotts consulted the bibliographies prepared by Griffith, Gulick,

Sale, and Worthington he would have discovered an array of citations invalidating his arbitrary presumption that different numbers necessarily identify different impressions. Where numerous copies of an edition can be segregated according to invariable patterns of numbers, each group, it is safe to say, represents a separate impression. But where, as in *The beggar's opera*, there is evidence in the eight copies at the Houghton Library of an intermixture of numbered and unnumbered sheets of varying patterns, no conclusions can be drawn until other copies have been examined and investigation has then determined (1) which, among them all, have fixed patterns, (2) what is the correlation between these patterns and the headlines, and (3) what would seem to be a plausible explanation for those numbers revealed to be aberrant. Such an investigation may suggest that there are not four distinct impressions of *The beggar's opera*, as Mr. Knotts supposes, nor eight, as the disclosure of other variants might indicate, but actually only two, each of which may be divisible into states.

The copies I have seen or have had identified for me fall into three categories:

Group	*Knotts impression*	*Houghton copies*	*Total copies*	*Characteristics*
1	1	I, II	7	Invariable pattern of numbers
2	3; 4	IV; VII, VIII	5	All sheets unnumbered
3	2	III, V, VI	9	Sheets numbered as for 1, variously numbered, or unnumbered.

This classification reveals that while the copies in each of the first two groups are invariable and mutually exclusive, those in the third are of different mixtures consisting of one or more sheets common to one of the other groups. Quite possibly each of these, or several in combination, may represent impressions in addition to those identified as groups 1 and 2. It is more likely, however, that they are the products of conditions unmentioned by Mr. Knotts — the underprinting of certain sheets, an increase in the issue while at press, an interruption in the printing, the substitution of another pressman to complete the run — and if so, they are of less consequence than has been supposed, and not to be dignified by any other name than variant states of one of the other impressions.

On the basis of the numbers alone, then, there is no reason for selecting copy III from among the nine varieties in the third group as an exemplar of a second impression. Nor is there any reason for assuming that there are two impressions, a "third" and a "fourth," represented in the several copies without numbers. These are differentiated, in Mr. Knotts' analysis, according to whether or not they have a woodcut on E_3^r. The insertion of this block at press and the resultant displacement of type extending over five pages in the last two gatherings, it is inferred, would occasion "a great deal of trouble" (p. 208), more than we might expect, in fact, unless we account for the adjustment as occurring after the completion of the impression. Again, unless there is substantiating evidence, the conjecture is quite untenable. At some time during the impression of another play known to me, the presses were stopped for revisions which involved the displacement of no less than nine pages of type extending over two gatherings. Here and in several other instances which could be cited, including one noted in the very issue of the *Harvard library bulletin* in which this article appears, the men in the print shop have gone to considerably more trouble than Mr. Knotts is ready to acknowledge.

In view of these several considerations it will be agreed that the ambiguous testimony of the numbers and facile deductions based on the movement of type provide insufficient warrant for differentiating any impressions other than the two designated as groups 1 and 2. If others exist, and this is a possibility I would not reject, they can be detected only by the corroborative evidence afforded by variations in the position and formation of the headlines. Of this

technique, so successfully employed by Professor Bowers and others, Mr. Knotts is singularly unaware. The customary procedure for distinguishing *impressions*, he believes, is that of comparing the position of the signatures (p. 205) — a procedure which, from the time of McKerrow on, has been specifically restricted to *editions*. Mr. Knotts should be informed of the common understanding that the position of the signatures is ordinarily fixed between impressions, and remains so, not because the pages of type were retained in their chases — an impossible circumstance when, as all the printers' manuals indicate, the chases were used repeatedly during the course of an impression — but because the direction lines were usually tied up with the type-pages when the latter were removed from the forme.

Since Mr. Knotts' notions concerning numbered sheets, as well as signatures, are unacceptable, it is not surprising that his conjectures about the unnumbered sheets should also be invalid. To controvert F. B. Kaye's hypothesis, which, in effect, presupposes that the work on a series of unnumbered sheets was performed by a pressman who identifies himself in the numbered sheet appearing immediately before or after the sequence, Mr. Knotts suggests that the formes were divided between an anonymous pressman and others who distinguished their work with numbers. In support of this theory and in refutation of the other he then cites the unusual distribution of numbers in the first, quarto edition of Gay's *Fables* (1727), but fails to observe that the various sets of headlines in this work appear to substantiate the very hypothesis he intended to disprove. Here, and in many other books, the use of four sets (with two employed for the formes of B, D, F, and two for the alternate sequence C, E, G) seems to indicate that most of the sheets were machined by two presses operating simultaneously, and with or without identification.

Aside from the primary concerns of his study, all of which have apparently gone astray, Mr. Knotts offers further occasion for displeasure. It is a bibliographical fact that, in unquired formats, E_4^r is a page of the inner and F_2^v a page of the outer forme: but Mr. Knotts casually informs us otherwise (p. 206, n. 7). He also tells us that the press-numbers were "wedged firmly in the chase" (p. 199), an impossible position unless he refers to the *forme*, and not to the impermeable frame surrounding the type-pages. Next we are advised that the final gathering of Gay's *Fables* is aA^2 (p. 201), not Aa^2, as the sequence of letters is registered in the book, nor $2A^2$ as the signature is usually reported. And finally we are expected to accept without explanation the extraordinary practice of withholding all formes from the press until the type for the edition had been completely composed (p. 209). These misrepresentations, like those offered for matters of greater consequence, are hardly conducive to a full understanding of the problems considered. The bibliographer has not been enlightened by this performance. — WILLIAM B. TODD

Miller, C. William. "*In the Savoy*: a study in post-Restoration imprints." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society, University of Virginia*, I (1948-49), 41-46.

Mortimer, Russell S. "The first century of Quaker printers." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, XL (1948), 37-49.

Newspapers on microfilm: a union check list. Compiled under the direction of George A. Schwegmann, Jr. Philadelphia: Association of Research Libraries, 1949. Pp. 176.

Rev. by F. C. Francis in *Library*, 5th ser., IV, 153-54.

Osborne, Mary Tom. *Advice-to-a-painter poems, 1633-1856: an annotated finding list.* With an introduction by Mary Tom Osborne and a foreword by Reginald Harvey Griffith. [Austin:] The University of Texas, 1949. Pp. 92.

An interesting introduction and a careful piece of bibliographical scholarship on what Professor Griffith calls "one of the smaller genres in English

literary history." Miss Osborne's annotations are wide-ranging and informative.

Pafford, J. H. P. "Binding costs, 1735." *Library*, 5th ser., III (1948), 222-23.

Price, Lawrence M. "Anglo-German bibliography for 1948." *JEGP*, XLVIII (1949), 375-76.

R[ansom], H. H. "Recent studies in eighteenth periodicals." *Periodical post-boy*, No. 3 (March 1949), pp. 2-4.

"Research in progress in the modern languages and literatures [listings for 1949]." Compiled by Robert Graham Sawyer. *PMLA*, LXIV (May 1949), 93-292.

For the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries see pp. 135-52.

Rouse, H. Blair (ed.). "A selective and critical bibliography of studies in prose fiction for the year 1948." *JEGP*, XLVIII (1949), 259-84.

Sarton, George, and others. "Seventy-second critical bibliography of the history and philosophy of science and of the history of civilization (to January 1948)." *Isis*, XXXIX (1948), 242-86.

Savage, Spencer. *Catalogue of the manuscripts in the Library of the Linnean Society of London*, Part IV: *Calendar of the Ellis manuscripts*. London: Linnean Society, 1949. Pp. 104.

Papers of John Ellis, F.R.S. (1705?-1776).

Smith, Raymond. "London local collections." *Journal of documentation*, V (1949), 19-30.

Some eighteenth-century material.

Smith, William C. *A bibliography of the musical works published by John Walsh during the years 1695-1720*. Oxford University Press, for the Bibliographical Society, 1949.

Rev. in *TLS*, June 10, p. 388.

Stewart, Powell. "Typographical characteristics of 'The loyal London mercuries'." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 118-19.

The year's work in English studies. Vol. XXVIII, 1947. Edited for the English Association by Frederick S. Boas. Oxford University Press; London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1949.

"The Restoration" (pp. 194-200) is by V. de Sola Pinto, "The eighteenth century" (pp. 201-28) by Edith J. Morley.

II. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Aldridge, Alfred Owen. "Population and polygamy in eighteenth-century thought." *Journal of the history of medicine and allied sciences*, IV (1949), 129-48.

An interesting article on the subject of populousness. Among those treated are Delany, Bolingbroke, Robert Wallace, Hume, and Malthus.

Aspinall, A. *Politics and the press, c. 1780-1850*. London: Home and Van Thal, 1949. Pp. xv + 511.

Rev. by W. O. Aydelotte in *AHR*, LV, 133-34; in *TLS*, Apr. 30, p. 282.

Baker, C. H. Collins, and Muriel I. Baker. *The life and circumstances of James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos: patron of the*

liberal arts. Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1949. Pp. 493.
Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 9, p. 587.

Bradbrook, M. C. "The elegant eccentrics." *MLR*, XLIV (1949), 184-98.
Concerned with Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Sarah Ponsonby, the "ladies of Llangollen," who were friendly with Burke, Anna Seward, and Mrs. Piozzi among others.

Butterfield, H. *George III, Lord North and the people, 1779-1780.* London: Bell, 1949. Pp. 519.
Rev. by C. Northcote Parkinson in *Fortnightly*, CLXVI, 418-20.

Carritt, E. F. *A calendar of British taste from 1600-1800: being a museum of specimens and landmarks.* London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1949. Pp. 476.
Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 16, p. 820.

Clapham, Sir John. *A concise economic history of Britain, from the earliest times to 1750.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1949. Pp. xv + 324.
Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 30, p. 854.

Clifford, H. G. "Modern language studies in the University of Cambridge." *Modern languages*, XXXI (Dec. 1949), 4-14.
Discusses eighteenth-century beginnings.

Cowie, Leonard W. "The conflict of political, religious and social ideals in English education, 1660-1714." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XXII (1949), 51-52.
A summary of a thesis.

Craig, Maurice James. *The volunteer earl: being the life and times of James Caulfeild, first Earl of Charlemont.* London: Cresset Press, 1948. Pp. x + 277.
Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 15, p. 43. Cf. A. Farrington in *TLS*, Feb. 12, p. 105.

Davies, Godfrey. "The election at Hereford in 1702." *HLQ*, XII (1949), 322-27.
Prints two letters of James Brydges, Duke of Chandos.

de Beer, E. S. "Gothic: origin and diffusion of the term; the idea of style in architecture." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, XI (1948), 142-62.

Dickerson, O. M. "England's most fateful decision." *New England quarterly*, XXII (1949), 388-94.
On a change in English colonial administration in 1767.

Dutton, Ralph. *The English interior, 1500 to 1900.* London: Batsford, 1949. Pp. 192.
Rev. in *TLS*, Apr. 16, p. 246.

Fan, T. C. "Chinese fables and anti-Walpole journalism." *RES*, XXV (1949), 141-51.

Fawcett, Joan. "Thomas Chippendale." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 405-10.

FitzGerald, Brian (ed.). *The correspondence of Emily, Duchess of Leinster, 1731-1814.* Vol. I. (Irish Manuscript Commission.) Dublin: Stationery Office, 1949. Pp. xv + 593.
Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 4, p. 710.

FitzGerald, Brian. *Emily, Duchess of Leinster, 1731-1814.* London: Staples Press, 1949. Pp. 295.
Rev. in *TLS*, May 6, p. 299.

Furber, Holden. *John Company at work: a study of European expansion in India in the late eighteenth century.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1948. Pp. xiii + 407.
Rev. by Taraknath Das in *Political science quarterly*, LXIV, 142-47.

Gipson, Lawrence Henry. *The great war for the empire: the victorious years, 1758-1760.* (The British empire before the American Revolution, Vol. VII.) New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1949. Pp. xlviii + 467 + xxxvi.
Rev. by A. L. Burt in *Canadian historical review*, XXX, 355-56.

Green, V. H. H. *The Hanoverians, 1714-1815.* New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1949. Pp. 509.
A textbook. Rev. by F. C. Dietz in *AHR*, LV, 198-99.

Hansen, Harold A. "The opening phase of the third Dutch War described by the Danish envoy in London, March-June 1672." *JMH*, XXI (1949), 97-108.

Hare, Kenneth. "The queen of the west." *Quarterly review*, CCLXXXVII (1949), 348-59.
On the rise of Cheltenham as a watering place.

Hatton, R. "Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Dutch republic, 1714-1721." *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XXII (1949), 57-61.
Summary of a thesis.

Hodgkin, R. H. *Six centuries of an Oxford college: a history of the Queen's College, 1340-1940.* Oxford: Blackwell, 1949. Pp. xiii + 224.
Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 4, p. 713.

Humphreys, A. R. "Lords of Tartary." *Cambridge journal*, III (1949), 19-31.
Elements of Eastern culture in England.

James, Francis Godwin. "Charity endowments as sources of local credit in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England." *Journal of economic history*, VIII (1948), 153-70.

Jourdain, Margaret. *The work of William Kent.* Introduction by Christopher Hussey. London: Country Life, 1949.
Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 4, p. 708 (an important review). See also *TLS*, Nov. 25, p. 771; Dec. 16, p. 825.

Jucker, Ninetta S. (ed.). *The Jenkinson papers, 1760-1766.* London: Macmillan Co., 1949. Pp. 451.
Selections from the papers of Charles Jenkinson, first Lord Liverpool. Rev. in *TLS*, May 20, p. 323.

Konopczynski, Wladyslaw. "England and the first partition of Poland." *Journal of Central European affairs*, VIII (1948), 1-23.

Lane, Jane. *Titus Oates.* London: Dakers, 1949. Pp. 395.
Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 16, p. 598.

Lochhead, Marion. *The Scots household in the eighteenth century.* Edinburgh: Moray Press, 1948. Pp. 410.
Rev. in *TLS*, Feb. 12, p. 102.

Lockhurst, K. W. "William Shipley and the Royal Society of Arts: the history of an idea." *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, XCVII (1949), 262-83.

Marshall, Dorothy. *The English domestic servant in history.* London: George Philip, for the Historical Association, 1949. Pp. 29.

Mullett, Charles F. "Religion, politics, and oaths in the Glorious Revolution." *Review of politics*, X (1948), 462-74.

Nicholas, Donald. *The young adventurer: the wanderings of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland and England in the years 1745-46.* London: Batchworth Press, 1949. Pp. 228.
Rev. in *TLS*, May 27, p. 354.

Parkinson, C. Northcote (ed.). *The trade winds: a study of British overseas trade during the French wars, 1793-1815.* Introduction by Admiral Sir William M. James. London: Allen and Unwin, 1948. Pp. 336.
Rev. by Abbott Payson Usher in *AHR*, LV, 136-38; in *TLS*, Jan. 8, p. 28.

Petrie, Sir Charles. *The Jacobite movement: the first phase, 1688-1716.* London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1949. Pp. 240.
A rewritten and enlarged version of an earlier book by the same author.
Rev. in *TLS*, March 12, p. 163.

Porcelli, Baron. *The white cockade: the lives and adventures of James Francis Edward Stuart and his sons "Bonnie Prince Charlie" and Cardinal York.* London: Hutchinson, 1949. Pp. 301.

Reddaway, W. F. *A history of Europe from 1610-1715.* London: Methuen, 1949. Pp. xxvi + 485.
Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 22, p. 52.

Robbins, Caroline. "The repeal of the Triennial Act in 1664." *HLQ*, XII (1949), 121-40.

Robertson, George. *The discovery of Tahiti: a journal of the second voyage of H.M.S. Dolphin round the world, under the command of Captain Wallis, R.N., in the years 1766, 1767 and 1768.* Edited by Hugh Carrington. London: Hakluyt Society and Bernard Quaritch, 1948. Pp. lii + 291.
Rev. in *TLS*, Feb. 12, p. 110.

Robson, R. J. *The Oxfordshire election of 1754: a study in the interplay of city, county, and university politics.* Oxford University Press; London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1949. Pp. 192.
Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 18, p. 746.

Rodgers, Betsy. *Cloak of charity: studies in eighteenth-century philanthropy.* London: Methuen, 1949. Pp. 185.

Salaman, Redcliffe N. *The history and social influence of the potato.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1949. Pp. 685.
See particularly chaps. XII and XIII on Ireland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and chaps. XXIV and XXV on England in the same period.

Sensabaugh, George F. "Milton and the doctrine of passive obedience." *HLQ*, XIII (1949), 19-54.
Particularly valuable as background for the Revolution of 1688 and the Whig rise to power.

Simonds, Bruce. "Music in Johnson's London." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 411-20.

Smith, J. T. *Nollekens and his times.* Edited by G. W. Stonier. London: Turnstile Press, 1949. Pp. 275.

A reprint of only the first volume of the original edition of 1828. Rev. in *N&Q*, CXCIV, 242.

Smith, William C. *Concerning Handel: his life and work.* London: Cassell, 1949. Pp. 299.

Rev. in *TLS*, May 27, p. 345.

Sumerson, John. *Heavenly mansions and other essays on architecture.* New York: Scribner, [1949]. Pp. 253.

Contains "The mind of Wren" and "John Wood and the English town-planning tradition."

Trevelyan, G. M. "The two-party system in English political history." *An autobiography and other essays* (London: Longmans, Green, 1949), pp. 183-99.

Turner, F. C. *James II.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. Pp. 544.

Rev. by William H. Dunham, Jr., in *AHR*, LIV, 580-82.

W., N. B. "Voyage to England, 1763-1764." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXXIII (1949), 85-91.

Contemporary advice to an American traveling to London.

Williamson, James A. *Cook and the opening of the Pacific.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1948. Pp. xii + 251.

Rev. by Fulmer Mood in *Pacific historical review*, XVIII, 140-41.

Woodall, Mary. *Thomas Gainsborough: his life and work.* (British painters ser.) London: Phoenix House, 1949. Pp. 128.

Rev. in *N&Q*, CXCIV, 286; in *TLS*, May 27, p. 344.

Worcester, Dean K. *The life and times of Thomas Turner of East Hoathly: a picture of the daily life in a small village in Sussex, England, drawn from the diary of a tradesman for the years 1754-1765.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948. Pp. xi + 73.

An undergraduate prize essay.

III. PHILOSOPHY, SCIENCE, AND RELIGION

Addison, William. *The English country parson.* London: Dent, 1948. Pp. 246.

Rev. by James Wallace Donald in *Review of religion*, XIV, 68-71.

Aldridge, Alfred Owen. "Polygamy and deism." *JEGP*, XLVIII (1949), 343-60.

Taking his clue from Patrick Delany, the friend of Jonathan Swift, who first pointed out the close connection between deism and polygamy, Mr. Aldridge shows how many of the deists approve of the institution of polygamy. He explains how those who argue for deism on primitivistic terms are forced to accept polygamy as consistent with the law of nature. If one argues along with Matthew Tindal that Christianity is as old as creation, that God's revelation consists in the natural law established at the beginning of the world, then one must admit polygamy, which was practiced commonly by ancient peoples, as a natural institution. Mr. Aldridge also shows how the deists use this argument to embarrass orthodox clergymen by forcing them "to explain

the apparent differences in the moral codes of the Old and New Testaments."

Mr. Aldridge's article is clearly and interestingly written, and his contentions seem to me sound. But I think his title is a little misleading, for he is concerned with more than merely the relationship between polygamy and deism. He shows that the topic of polygamy was prevalent in circles other than strictly deistic and theological ones. He mentions the frequent references to polygamy in the second part of Richardson's *Pamela* and in other works of fiction. And he discusses the views of many writers generally considered outside of the deistic controversy, such as Bernardino Ochino, Johannes Lyser, Pierre Bayle, and David Hume. He comments, for example, on Hume's argument, which Bolingbroke had used before him, that the law of nature is concerned only with the mating of men and women and not with their marriages, that all marital laws are of civil origin. If Mr. Aldridge goes beyond the limits that his title suggests, he at least gains by showing the great interest in polygamy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Mr. Aldridge is to be commended for pointing out a connection between the arguments for polygamy and one of the basic religious and philosophical controversies in the eighteenth century. — WALTER MCINTOSH MERRILL.

Allen, Phyllis. "Scientific studies in the English universities of the seventeenth century." *JHI*, x (1949), 219-53.

A precise and comprehensive account of the opportunities, official and unofficial, available for the study of science at the English universities during the seventeenth century. The survey of the evidence is painstaking and thorough. Some of this information will be familiar from other sources, and the material presented will not alter one's general views of the growth of scientific activity and scientific education in English schools before 1700. The value of the article, however, does not lie primarily in the fresh information which it brings to light, but in its organized presentation of the available material and the concreteness and exactness of its detail. — MOODY E. PRIOR.

Barnard, E. A. B. "A Georgian prelate: James Yorke, Bishop of Ely, 1781-1808." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 178-82, 204-8.

Baur, John E. "English protestant attempts at reunion, 1689-1710." *Historical magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, XVIII (1949), 443-56.

Brady, John. "Some aspects of the Irish church in the eighteenth century." *Irish ecclesiastical record*, LXX (1948), 515-23.

On the persecution of the Catholics.

Burnett, Gail A. "The reputation of Cicero among the English deists (1696-1776)." *University of Southern California abstracts of dissertations . . . 1947* (1948), pp. 25-29.

Butterfield, H. *The origins of modern science, 1300-1800*. London: Bell, 1949. Pp. 217.

Subject of front art. in *TLS*, Nov. 25, pp. 761-63.

Cadbury, Henry J. "More Penn correspondence, Ireland, 1669-1670." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXXIII (1949), 9-15.

Caplan, Harry, and Henry H. King. "Latin tractates on preaching: a book-list." *Harvard theological review*, XLII (1949), 185-206.

In part on the eighteenth century.

Carpenter, Edward. *Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury: his life and times*. London: S.P.C.K., for the Church Historical Society, 1948. Pp. x + 466.

Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 22, p. 59.

Church, Leslie F. *The early Methodist people.* London: Epworth Press, 1949. Pp. viii + 286.
Rev. in *TLS*, Apr. 23, p. 268.

Clark, G. N. *Science and social welfare in the age of Newton.* Second edition. Oxford University Press; London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1949. Pp. 159.

Ferguson, Allan (ed.). *Natural philosophy through the eighteenth century and allied topics.* (Commemoration number to mark the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the *Philosophical magazine.*) London: Taylor and Francis, 1948. Pp. vii + 164.
Rev. by G. J. Whitrow in *Philosophy*, XXIV, 268-69.

George Fox's "Book of miracles." Edited with an introduction and notes by Henry J. Cadbury. With a foreword by Rufus M. Jones. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1948. Pp. xvi + 162.
Rev. by Brand Blanshard in *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXXIII, 396-97; by Howard E. Collier in *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, XL (1948), 20-24; by E. J. Dingwall in *Nature*, CLXIII, 745-46; by Bliss Forbush in *AHR*, LV, 130-31.

Gillispie, Charles C. "Physick and philosophy: a study of the influence of the College of Physicians of London upon the foundation of the Royal Society." *JMH*, XIX (1947), 210-25.

Greenwood, Major. *Some British pioneers of social medicine.* (University of London, Heath Clark Lectures, 1946.) Oxford University Press, 1948. Pp. viii + 118.
Includes chapters on eighteenth-century medicine. Rev. by R. Padley in *Nature*, CLXIV, 6.

Harris, Victor. *All coherence gone.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949. Pp. x + 255.
Although only a few pages touch the period after 1660, this scholarly study of the controversy over the decay of nature is valuable background for students of the later period.

Hart, A. Tindal. *The life and times of John Sharp, Archbishop of York.* London: S.P.C.K., for the Church Historical Society, 1949. Pp. 352.
Rev. in *TLS*, Apr. 30, p. 285.

Henderson, G. D. "Puritanism in eighteenth-century Scotland." *Evangelical quarterly*, XIX (1947), 211-21.

Horton-Smith, L. G. H. "An ardent educationalist: Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 112-16.

Jones, R. F. "The background of the attack on science in the age of Pope." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 96-113.

McAdoo, H. R. *The structure of Caroline moral theology.* London: Longmans, 1949. Pp. 179.
Rev. in *TLS*, Apr. 30, p. 285.

McDowell, R. B. "The Anglican episcopate, 1780-1945." *Theology*, L (1947), 202-9.

Moore, Nancy. "David Hartley." *Hibbert journal*, XLVIII (1949), 73-79.

Morrison, Stanley. *English prayer books: an introduction to the literature of Christian public worship.* Third edition. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1949. Pp. x + 239.

Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 25, p. 777.

Mullett, Charles F. "Protestant dissent as crime (1660-1828)." *Review of religion*, XIII (1949), 339-53.

Mullett, Charles F. "Toleration and persecution in England, 1660-89." *Church history*, XVIII (1949), 18-43.

Patterson, Louise Diehl. "Robert Hooke and the conservation of energy." *Isis*, XXXVIII (1948), 151-56.

Raphael, D. Daiches. *The moral sense.* Oxford University Press; London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, 1947. Pp. viii + 204.

Rev. by Stephen Toulmin in *Mind*, LVII (1948), 373-81.

Ryan, John K. "The reputation of St. Thomas Aquinas among English protestant thinkers of the seventeenth century." *New scholasticism*, XXII (1948), 1-33, 126-208.

Concerned with Hobbes, Jeremy Taylor, the Cambridge Platonists, Stillingfleet, and Richard Baxter, among others.

Stimson, Dorothy. *Scientists and amateurs: a history of the Royal Society.* London: Sigma Books, 1949. Pp. xiii + 270.

Rev. by Thomas Martin in *Nature*, CLXIII, 857-58; in *TLS*, Mar. 19, p. 188.

Tuveson, Ernest Lee. *Millennium and Utopia: a study in the background of the idea of progress.* Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1949. Pp. xiii + 254.

In 1934 Mr. R. S. Crane pointed out "the significant contributions made to the formulation and dissemination of progressivist ways of thinking, particularly in England, by writers whose ruling motive was not the advancement of science, and still less the emancipation of the human mind from inherited 'prejudices,' but the defense of revealed religion against its many enemies among the partisans of enlightenment" (*MP*, XXXI, 273). Mr. Tuveson, acknowledging his debt to Crane, elaborates upon this position, especially as he sees the religious apology for the idea of progress supported by the revived and popular belief in a millennium which was to crown a process of gradual improvement.

The optimism already apparent in Bodin, Bacon, and Hakewill, the author argues, is strengthened when the belief in cycles and hence in the *possibility* of progress is replaced by a belief in the *inevitability* of progress — progress toward a millennium of harmony, peace, and perfection. The millennial doctrine had been widely held in Jewish apocalyptic literature and in Christian writings until the end of Constantine's reign, but was quiescent then until the seventeenth century. Meanwhile the prevalent view, propounded by Augustine, was hostile to the idea of a material utopia, or even of a spiritual utopia accompanying material improvement.

Mr. Tuveson shows how Joseph Mede, a teacher of Whichcote, More, and Cudworth, is responsible for the turn to the opinion that progress, both secular and religious, necessarily precedes the millennium. After Mede there are many — among them Burnet, Whiston, Worthington, Law, and Monboddo — who help to establish a religious sanction for the idea of progress. Theories about the millennium are now stated in natural terms. The ultimate position reached is that no supernatural change intervenes to set off the present from the millennial age, which can be accounted for, according to Whiston, without providential action. Or, as explained by Worthington, the final Fire would be

but one step in the natural process of purification. The logical, as well as historical, end of this line of reasoning is the notion that salvation is to be achieved through social and moral progress, through evolution itself — the extreme extension of the paradox of the Fortunate Fall.

By centering upon the religious backgrounds of the theory of progress, Mr. Tuveson (as Mr. Crane had done earlier) thus modifies the picture presented by Thonissen, Bury, Lovejoy, Jones, and others, and provides a corrective to any assumption that the new science is the only reason for the appeal of this theory. But Mr. Crane prefaced his article by recognizing that the spread of the idea of progress is primarily to be explained by "influences deriving their strength from the main movement of the Enlightenment itself," whether a zealous support of the superiority of scientific inquiry or as justification for radical religious or social reforms. The explanation offered by Mr. Tuveson, though it affords a plausible way to account for some of the compatibility between religion and science in the eighteenth century, does not explain the basic appeal inherent in the idea of progress, or the characteristic form which the theory takes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Religious apologists are rather accommodating themselves to views which are forced upon them. The earlier (sixteenth century) turn to optimism in secular terms, the impact of the new philosophy in the seventeenth century, the evidence of scientific challenge to revealed religion — all support a suspicion that religious writers are simply rephrasing in their own idiom, through the promise of the millennium, the already established idea of progress.

The basic philosophy underlying the idea of progress is neither authoritarian nor teleological. The beautiful analogy of religion, the analogy between the moral and natural worlds, which Edmund Law offers in support of a belief in progress, had been just as useful in support of the traditional Christian theodicy, and illustrates the way in which religious concepts are adjusted to notions of progress secured by other means. Religious thinkers rearrange their premises in the light of the times, and do so in these times largely through reason, the common ground of religion and science. This process is a characteristic and defining phenomenon of the age of Enlightenment.

Mr. Tuveson, in reminding us of the importance of the belief in a millennial utopia in this context, may perhaps be forgiven for implying that it caused what it found and endorsed. His book provides a significant chapter in the history of early modern thought. — VICTOR HARRIS.

Watters, A. C. *History of British Churches of Christ.* Indianapolis, Ind.: Butler University School of Religion, 1948. Pp. 132.

Rev. by W. B. Blakemore, Jr., in *Review of religion*, XIV, 71-74.

IV. LITERARY HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Abrams, M. H. "Archetypal analogies in the language of criticism." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XVIII (1949), 313-27.

A valuable study of "the replacement of the analogy of a machine by that of a living plant as the implicit paradigm governing the analysis of the process . . . and also the product of literary invention."

The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949. Pp. xi + 426.

Rev. by Richmond P. Bond in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVIII, 620-22; by George Sherburn in *Yale review*, XXXIX, 182-84; by C. R. Tracy in *Queen's quarterly*, LVI, 614-15.

Probably no one has done more than Professor Tinker to develop in this country an interest in eighteenth-century literature, particularly of the age of Johnson. His influence has, of course, been exerted to a considerable extent through his writing, in which he has not only added substantially to our knowledge but has also made the period seem an attractive field of study to rising

generations of scholars. But, as Mr. W. S. Lewis suggests in his introduction to the present volume, Professor Tinker's influence is best seen in the advanced students whom he has trained. Possibly the best test of such training is the scholarly production of the students; and in reading the names of the contributors to the volume one is impressed with how major the gaps would be in our knowledge of the lives or writings of such figures as Johnson, Boswell, Goldsmith, Burke, Richardson, Smollett, Sterne, and Walpole if these people and other students of Professor Tinker had not devoted themselves to the age of Johnson.

The volume consists of thirty-six essays (all listed separately in this bibliography), divided almost equally under four headings: "The Club," "The novelists," "The poets," and "Other aspects of the age." The volume is addressed to the intelligent reader with some knowledge of the literature and literary personalities of the period; it is popular without being condescending. Only a few of the papers present new materials or strikingly new points of view. Some of the best are popular statements or restatements by specialists on the topics treated; others — as was necessary in a volume designed to cover so many aspects of the age — give their authors an opportunity to consider, often with excellent results, new writers or new problems. Although not intended primarily for specialists, the essays almost without exception can be read by them with profit and approval. The volume is a tribute with which Professor Tinker must be pleased. — ARTHUR FRIEDMAN.

Aldridge, A. O. "The pleasures of pity." *ELH*, XVI (1949), 76-87.

Arthos, John. *The language of natural description in eighteenth-century poetry.* (University of Michigan publications: Language and literature ser., Vol. XXIV.) Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1949. Pp. xiv + 463.

Beginning with a summary of Thomas Quayle's classification of eighteenth-century stock diction, this study seeks "to assess the relationship" of this language "to that of earlier periods, in English and other literatures." The objections of Trapp, Warton, Aiken and their successors to a vocabulary which had become all too familiar were made without satisfactory explanation for its existence. Professor Arthos has sought to clarify the essential difference between empty repetition of stable diction — "nonsense" in the worst and, sometimes, in the best versifiers — and careful phrasing which is sound because it has extension of meaning (e.g., *sounding tempests, wandering moon, lucid squadrons, elemental fire*). Scientific observation and classification, recorded both in Latin and in the vernacular (with the Latin the more precise), established "fixed characters" for ideas: "not only a Nomenclature, but also a Terminology," as Whewell wrote. The scientist had to be precise; the good poet who looked at him, and at nature, was as consciously so. DuBartas and such phrase books as Buchler's (1631), Poole's (1657) and the *Gradus ad Parnassum* stabilized diction, but no more than did Lucretius and Descartes, read with equal profit by Dryden and by Boyle.

Particular attention is given the attitude of poets and scientists from antiquity to Newton to the constant and unchanging terms of reference used in interpreting the analogy of the universe as a living body. Hence, there were precise definitions and connotations for *elements in flux, globe, ambient air, exhalations, vapors, middle regions, seeds, poles, zones,* and the qualifying adjectives, *liquid, fluid, crystal, genial, generous, vital.* By the eighteenth century there was "general acceptance of the idea that poetry requires a stock language for certain purposes as much as science." In proof, Professor Arthos offers a 267-page list of words and phrases, arranged alphabetically and chronologically, quoted in context from the poets and natural philosophers. *Aether,* for example, has 33 literary and 24 scientific illustrations, from Homer, Sophocles, Aratus, Lucretius, Virgil, Ovid, Prudentius, Ronsard, DuBartas, Spenser, Sylvester, Drayton, Chamberlayne, Milton, Dryden, Blackmore, Genest, Pope, Thomson, and from Plato, Aristotle, Daneau, Kepler, Comenius, Hobbes,

Glanville, Hooke, and Newton. *Fluid* is illustrated 22:13; *Humor*, 21:18; *Sounding*, 23:12. A second appendix emphasizes the frequency of periphrases; a third, *y*-suffixes. The title is somewhat misleading, for the book is a survey of classical and seventeenth-century sources of diction which became the heritage of later poets. Illustrations from the eighteenth century are kept at a minimum, as announced in the preface; the student, therefore, must read not only contemporary sources, but Bateson, Tillotson, and, for extension, Wimsatt's *Philosophic words*. — JAMES EDWARD TOBIN.

Baker, C. H. Collins. "Some illustrators of Milton's *Paradise lost* (1688-1850)." *Library*, 5th ser., III (1948), 1-21, 101-19.

Beljame, Alexandre. *Men of letters and the English public in the eighteenth century, 1660-1744: Dryden, Addison, Pope*. London: Kegan Paul, 1948. Pp. 492.

Rev. by R. G. Cox in *Scrutiny*, XVI, 172-73; by Hugh Macdonald in *RES*, XXV, 363-64; by V. de Sola Pinto in *English*, VII, 190-91.

Boase, T. S. R. "Illustrations of Shakespeare's plays in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, X (1947), 83-108.

Boyce, Benjamin (ed.). *The adventures of Lindamira, a lady of quality*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1949. Pp. xvii + 167.

The reprint of *Lindamira*, one of the earliest English novels in letters, is issued in attractive format and is well edited. In his interesting introduction Professor Boyce writes that this novel is "a remarkable demonstration of how something of situation, motivation, and sentiment could be abstracted from the now rather *démodé* French heroic romance and adapted to English middle-class life." He believes that although Tom Brown certainly helped with the book, this coarse humorist could hardly have written the letters of so sensitive, modest, and feminine a creature as Lindamira. She, like her spiritual daughter Marianne, is fond of herself and wishes everybody else to be the same. So she conducts her amorous intrigues, the chief subject of the novel, on a plane high above the vanity and folly depicted in so many of the novels of the day. In fact, her actions, although not entirely freed from egotism, are meant to serve as an instructive moral lesson. To men she is irresistible. Is it her fault if queer specimens like Philander and Sir Formal Trifle are stricken by her charms?

Although not without crudities, *Lindamira* is a document of considerable importance to students of prose fiction. It gives a picture of sentimentality in its first stages as derived largely from the French novel. Lindamira has the *grande âme* of the sentimental lover, the parting of sweethearts is a tearful thing, and there are two landscapes — rather sketchy, but one of them is called "romantic." Country life is preferable to city life — at least when the heart is tender. But as yet there is no sympathy for peasants: they are country clowns or clodpates. All this is fairly new wine, but the nomenclature is old-fashioned and often preposterous. Imagine calling a barrister of Lincoln's Inn by the name of Cleomidon, trotting out names like Lyndaraxa, Alcander, Silvanus, Volusius, and declaring that the English races were being run at Byzantem!

But this is only one feature of this curious and rare little eighteenth-century novel. *Lindamira* is a welcome book. Perhaps it may encourage some press to reprint other rare eighteenth-century novels, such as Mary Collyer's *Letters from Felicia to Charlotte* (1744-49), Edward Bancroft's *History of Charles Wentworth* (1770), or Sophia Lee's *The recess* (1783-85), important deistic-sentimental narratives. — JAMES K. FOSTER.

Bredvold, Louis I. "The gloom of the Tory satirists." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited

by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 1-19.

Brooks, Harold F. "The 'imitation' in English poetry, especially in formal satire, before the age of Pope." *RES*, xxv (1949), 124-40.

Mr. Harold F. Brooks, the English bibliographer and editor of Oldham, in a heavily documented, authoritative article makes an excellent case for Denham and Cowley as the first real English imitators of formal Latin satire, that is, poets who consciously evolved and followed a theory of imitation. Johnson had said in his *Life of Pope* that "imitation was first practiced in the reign of Charles the second by Oldham and Rochester; at least I remember no instances more ancient." Taking Johnson's comment as his touchstone, Mr. Brooks painstakingly traces the development of the idea and the practice of English imitation from Wyatt to Pope, and finds numerous "instances more ancient."

Wyatt, Hall, and Donne had fitted figures, fables, and entire blocks of lines from the classical Latin satires into their own contemporary poems; but the "decisive step of applying the method consistently in rendering whole poems into English was taken by Cowley and some of his disciples" (p. 127). Both Cowley and Denham had theorized in print about the new method of freely paraphrasing and at the same time modernizing the settings and allusions of the classical poems. (Mr. Brooks rightly takes sharp issue with A. F. B. Clark's thesis in *Boileau and the French classical critics in England* [Paris, 1925] that the English formal satire of the Restoration was inspired almost wholly by Boileau.) Both Rochester and Oldham knew "the beloved" Cowley and the entire antecedent English tradition of imitation. Mr. Brooks sees the greatest Augustan imitations, those of Swift, Pope, and Johnson as following essentially the method used by Rochester in his *Allusion to Horace*, i.e., giving a modern equivalent for each paragraph of the original in turn. Augustan imitators, however, expected their readers to know the Latin originals and to take keen additional relish in the fine skill of the modern parallels. — MARY CLAIRE RANDOLPH.

Brown, Wallace Cable. *The triumph of form: a study of the later masters of the heroic couplet.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1948. Pp. 212.

Rev. by C. R. T. in *Queen's quarterly*, LVI, 461-62; in *TLS*, Apr. 30, p. 279.

Cecil, Lord David. *Poets and story-tellers: a book of critical essays.* New York: Macmillan Co., 1949.

Contains essays on Jane Austen, Fanny Burney, and Thomas Gray. Rev. by Emma Gurney Salter in *Contemporary review*, CLXXVI, 191-92.

Dobrée, Bonamy. "The theme of patriotism in the poetry of the early eighteenth century." (Warton lecture on English poetry, British Academy, 1949.) Reprinted from *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Vol. XXXV (1949). Pp. 19.

Subject of leading art. in *TLS*, Nov. 4, p. 715.

This brief but suggestive discussion overlaps the earlier accounts of "Whig panegyric" by Courthope and Moore, but avoids the limits implied by that over-specific term. Dobrée tries to separate the patriotic theme in Augustan verse from transitory political discussion; he notes how it turns up as "Liberty, Trade, Historic Sense or Vision of the Future, Peace, Public Works, Justice, or Pride in Literary Achievement" (p. 6). It blends with a love of the countryside itself, finds its place in the literary scheme of the progress and the prospect, gives a special coloring to the current poetic formulations of ethics and science, and is in fact of the very stuff of the descriptive-didactic poem. Augustan patriotism is not mystical, but expresses a rational hope for the realization of sound principles, and, improbable as it now may seem, for

the attainment of a pacific imperialist ideal, trade without war. We should still be in a position to sympathize with the Augustan sense of liberty "as a precious possession lately threatened" (p. 9). Dobrée's whole discussion exhibits a sound and balanced view of an important tendency in Augustan verse. — ALAN D. MCKILLOP.

Fairchild, Hoxie Neale. *Religious trends in English poetry*, Vol. III: *1780-1830, romantic faith.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1949. Pp. ix + 549. Cf. *PQ*, XXII, 146.

The continuation of Mr. Fairchild's monumental study, containing chapters on Blake and Burns. See *TLS*, Sept. 2, p. 568. Rev. in *Thought*, XXIV, 537-38; by T. V. Smith in *Ethics*, LIX, 302; by Newton P. Stallknecht in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVIII, 602-5.

Fitzgerald, Margaret M. *First follow nature: primitivism in English poetry, 1725-1750.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1947. Pp. x + 270. Cf. *PQ*, XXVII, 132-34.

Rev. by Richard C. Boys in *MLQ*, X, 116-18; by Samuel Kliger in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVIII, 323.

Foster, James R. *History of the pre-romantic novel in England.* New York: Modern Language Association of America; London: Oxford University Press, 1949. Pp. ix + 294.

Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 7, p. 645.

The aim of this latest volume in the Monograph Series of the Modern Language Association of America as set forth in the preface is "to give an account of the pre-romantic narratives which appeared in England during the eighteenth century, and to describe the French novels influencing them." The book studies the narratives written before the last decade of the eighteenth century when under the influence of the Gothic novel and its supernaturalism "those twin idols of the century, Reason and Sensibility, were toppled to the dust." Wide-ranging and informed research has produced a scholarly work of reference, but even more a book to interest the student of the novel as a literary form, and of eighteenth-century thought as well.

The current coin of eighteenth-century philosophy is imbedded in the plots and characters of many narratives of minor literary value as well as in the greater works of the century. To intellectual and social history a vast number of minor novels are shown to contribute — works written for the patrons of circulating libraries and reflecting their feelings and tastes. Such works, known to most of us as anonymous titles in the catalogues of antiquarian booksellers, Professor Foster analyzes and summarizes usefully. But he also extracts from the mass and brings into the foreground a few minor novels of advanced thought and creditable technique: Mary Collyer's deistic novel, *Letters from Felicia to Charlotte*, with its embodiment of the moral sense theory of Shaftesbury and his followers, and the advanced educational ideas usually credited to Rousseau; Sophia Lee's *The recess*, "the most important historical novel" between *Longsword* (1762) and *Waverley* (1814); and Robert Bage's revolutionary novel, *Hermsprong*, with its debts to Smollett and Voltaire.

But perhaps the most important and distinctive aspect of Professor Foster's book is his study of the influence of the French novelists upon English fiction of the eighteenth century. Similarities and influences which other scholars have noted, Professor Foster illuminates — perhaps now and then exaggerates — to the increase of our understanding not only of the works of conscious imitators of Marivaux, Mme Riccoboni, and other sentimentalists by minor English writers intent on satisfying a fashionable taste; but also of certain elements in the sentiments and technique of major writers — Fielding, Sterne, Smollett, and Goldsmith, and of course Richardson — which reveal their debts to Marivaux, Prevost, or Voltaire.

Finally, the continuing influence of the eighteenth-century novel of feeling

is discovered in the weeping heroine of nineteenth-century fiction. "She was still the daughter of Marivaux, Fanny Cleveland, and Pamela," Professor Foster writes, "and conducted herself as her famous ancestors had" for, he points out, the victory of Romanticism was due "not to traits favoring the development of estheticism, but rather to the features which embodied the political and social ideals of the bourgeoisie." Professor Foster's present study affords abundant evidence to the support of this contention. — HELEN SARD HUGHES.

Herrick, Marvin T. "The theory of the laughable in the sixteenth century." *Quarterly journal of speech*, XXXV (1949), 1-16.

Touches on comic theory in the eighteenth century.

Highet, Gilbert. *The classical tradition: Greek and Roman influence on western literature.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1949. Pp. 768.

Hoskins, H. H. *Science on Parnassus: some eighteenth-century instructive poets.* (Inaugural lecture.) Groningen: J. B. Wolters, 1949. Pp. 18.

Hughes, Leo, and A. H. Scouten (eds.). *Ten English farces.* Austin: University of Texas Press, 1948. Pp. xi + 286.

Reprints with introductions the following pieces: *A duke and no duke* by Nahum Tate; *The emperor of the moon* by Aphra Behn; *The anatomist* by Edward Ravenscroft; *Hob* by Thomas Doggett; *The cobler of Preston* by Charles Johnson; *The devil to pay* by Thomas Jevon and others; *The bilker bilk'd* by Christopher Bullock and others; *The brave Irishman* by Thomas Sheridan; *Appearance is against him* by Elizabeth Inchbald; and *No song no supper* by Prince Hoare.

Kliger, Samuel. "Whig aesthetics: a phase of eighteenth-century taste." *ELH*, XVI (1949), 135-50.

Krutch, Joseph Wood. *Comedy and conscience after the Restoration.* [Second printing.] New York: Columbia University Press, [1949]. Pp. xii + 300.

Since this book has in the last twenty-five years become a classic in the field, the body of the work has appropriately been left unchanged in its second printing. A new preface by the author (pp. vii-viii), a useful bibliography of seventy-one items entitled "Modern works relevant to the subject of the present study" by G. S. Alleman (pp. 271-75), and an index have been added.

Lovejoy, Arthur O. *Essays in the history of ideas.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1948. Pp. xviii + 360.

Rev. by C. R. T. in *Queen's quarterly*, LVI, 284-86; by René Wellek in *Germanic review*, XXIV, 306-10 (from the vantage of one who fears that the history of ideas may "usurp the place of literary study and obscure the specific problems of literary criticism and literary history"); in *TLS*, June 3, p. 369.

MacDonald, W. L. "Augustan personalities." *Queen's quarterly*, LVI (1949), 221-30.

On the eighteenth-century literary preoccupation with personality.

McKenzie, Gordon. *Critical responsiveness: a study of the psychological current in later eighteenth-century criticism.* (University of California publications in English, Vol. XX.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1949. Pp. 311.

As the subtitle indicates, the subject of this study is a group or school of eighteenth-century critics, whom McKenzie roughly distinguishes by their common interest in "the effect a work of art has on the minds and emotions of the audience" (p. 1). The book has a freshness of approach not often found in

studies of its period, on which so many pedestrian doctoral dissertations have been written, but it also has some serious defects.

The most fundamental of these is the vagueness and superficiality of its philosophical and historical frame of reference. The effect of poetry upon the audience is obviously one of its basic determinants, and at no period have theorists and critics lacked interest in it; though McKenzie finds almost nothing relevant before Hobbes, all the ancient critics provide a treatment of "what happens when a man reads a book" (p. 1). What distinguishes one school or system from another is not an interest in the audience — which is common to all schools — but rather the role assigned to this determinant in relation to others, the nature of the questions raised about effect, the premises in terms of which these problems are resolved, and the like. If McKenzie, in his chapter on "The background," had analyzed the ancient critics along such lines as these, he might have given a very different, and I think a much clearer, more coherent, and more accurate charting of his eighteenth-century material. Lacking such an analysis, he falls into many errors and confusions — a loose and uncritical definition of the school with which he is concerned, a misleading distinction between the neo-classical, psychological, and historical approaches (pp. 8, 31-41, etc.), the exclusion of relevant critics, such as Dryden, Hurd, Johnson, and Reynolds, the distorted view of Hume and others who are included, and the questionable resemblances found between Coleridge and Knight (pp. 79, 172, 299), Coleridge and Campbell (pp. 159-60, 299), and so on. At many points, his picture of these writers is reminiscent, in its strange distortions, of Renaissance maps of the new world.

Even without a more adequate theoretical and historical framework, McKenzie's account of the "psychological" school might have been greatly improved if he had made more extensive use of relevant earlier studies. To cite only two examples among many, his account of taste (chap. IV) might have been better if he had made use of Hooker's solid papers, his treatment of Thomas Warton and the historical point of view (pp. 35-40) more clear and precise if he had consulted Wellek's admirable study. The complete lack of reference to A. O. Lovejoy, whose books and articles have an obvious bearing on many of McKenzie's problems, is the most glaring of such omissions, but perhaps the most disastrous is the failure to make use of R. S. Crane's synoptic account of neo-classical criticism in *The dictionary of world literature*, which might have provided the perspective which McKenzie fails to establish in his second chapter, and which could have prevented many obscurities, confusions, and distortions. Liveliness is not incompatible with the use of one's predecessors, and to deny oneself this advantage is to operate with homemade wooden tools when tested steel is ready to hand. — HOYT TROWBRIDGE.

McKillop, Alan D. "The early European view of old China." *Rice Institute pamphlet*, XXXV, No. 3 (1948), 1-19.

Mann, Isabel Roome. "The first recorded production of a Shakespearean play in Stratford-upon-Avon." *Shakespeare Association bulletin*, XXIV (1949), 203-8.

A performance of *Othello* in 1746.

Mercier, Roger. "Un Précurseur arabe de la philosophie du XVIII^e^ siècle." *Revue de littérature comparée*, XXIII (1949), 41-56.

Considers the influence of *Philosophus autodidactus*, published at Oxford in 1671 by Edward Pococke.

Morgan, Bayard Quincy, and A. R. Hohlfeld (eds.). *German literature in British magazines, 1750-1860*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1949. Pp. vi + 364.

Ogden, H. V. S. "The principles of variety and contrast in seventeenth century aesthetics, and Milton's poetry." *JHI*, X (1949), 159-82.

Parkinson, C. Northcote. *Portsmouth Point: the navy in fiction, 1793-1815.* Liverpool: University Press of Liverpool, 1948. Pp. 154.

Reynolds, Graham. "Painters of the British stage: Francis Hayman and John Zoffany." *New English review*, N.S., I (1948), 90-96.

Rulfs, Donald J. "Reception of the Elizabethan playwrights on the London stage 1776-1833." *SP*, XLVI (1949), 54-69.

Sherburn, George. "The Restoration and eighteenth century (1660-1789)." *A literary history of England*, edited by Albert C. Baugh (New York and London: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1948), pp. 697-1108. Cf. *PQ*, XXVIII, 373-75.

Rev. by Joseph A. Slattery in *Thought*, XXIV, 143-45; by René Wellek in *MP*, XLVII, 39-45.

Sherwood, Irma Z. "The novelists as commentators." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 113-25.

Discusses the moral observations in the novels of Richardson, Fielding, and others.

Smith, John Harrington. *The gay couple in Restoration comedy.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1948. Pp. 252.

Rev. by J. A. R. in *Queen's quarterly*, LVI, 296-97.

Stewart, Powell. "The loyal London mercuries." *University of Texas studies in English*, XXVIII (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1949), 105-23.

An account of two newspapers of 1682.

Sutherland, James. *A preface to eighteenth century poetry.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1948. Pp. viii + 175. Cf. *PQ*, XXVIII, 375-78.

Rev. by H. H. Hoskins in *English studies*, XXX, 139-41.

Tanner, Lawrence E. "Westminster Abbey in English literature." *Literature and life: addresses to the English Association* (London: George G. Harrap, [1948]), pp. 115-29.

Taylor, F. Sherwood. "An early satirical poem on the Royal Society." *Notes and records of the Royal Society of London*, V (1947), 37-46.

Tillotson, Geoffrey. "The manner of proceeding in certain eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century poems." (Warton Lecture on English poetry, British Academy, 1948.) Reprinted from *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Vol. XXXIV (1948). Pp. 30.

Tucker, Joseph E. "The earliest English translation of La Rochefoucauld's *Maximes*." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 413-15.

By John Davies of Kidwelly in 1670. Cf. Jean Marchand in *Bulletin du bibliophile*, Dec. 1948, pp. 545-50.

Wasserman, Earl R. "Another eighteenth-century distinction between fancy and imagination." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 23-25.

In Arthur Browne's *Miscellaneous sketches: or hints for essays* (1798).

Wasserman, Earl R. *Elizabethan poetry in the eighteenth century.* (University of Illinois studies in language and literature, Vol.

xxxii, Nos. 2-3.) Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1947. Pp. 287. Cf. *PQ*, xxviii, 378.

Rev. by John Butt in *English studies*, xxx, 57-58; by Colin J. Horne in *RES*, xxv, 367-69; by W. H. Irving in *South Atlantic quarterly*, xlvii (1948), 432-33; by Hoyt Trowbridge in *MLQ*, x, 536-38.

Weisinger, Herbert. "The middle ages and the late eighteenth-century historians." *PQ*, xxvii (1948), 63-79.

Wellek, René. "The concept of 'romanticism' in literary history: i. The term 'romantic' and its derivatives; ii. The unity of European romanticism." *Comparative literature*, i (1949), 1-23, 147-72.

A provocative effort to reinstate the concept of "a unified European romantic movement" in the face of recent skeptical attacks, especially those of A. O. Lovejoy. The essay has two main parts, in the first of which Wellek surveys the history of the terms "romantic," "romanticist," and "romanticism" in England and on the continent from the middle of the eighteenth century to about 1830 and concludes (a) that this history is such that the use of any of the three terms by modern historians cannot be regulated by it without distortion of the literary developments to which the terms were applied, mostly after the event, by contemporaries but (b) that "the usual conclusion drawn from examinations of the history of the words, that they are used in contradictory senses," is greatly exaggerated, the truth being that "on the whole, there was really no misunderstanding about the meaning of 'romanticism' as a new designation for poetry, opposed to the poetry of neo-classicism, and drawing its inspiration and models from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance." To these arguments Wellek adds a third, derived from the fact (of which he offers some interesting evidence) that in England, where the terms "romantic" and "romanticism" were not applied to the contemporary native literature until shortly before the middle of the nineteenth century, there was yet throughout the period "a clear consciousness that there was a movement which rejected the critical concepts and poetic practice of the eighteenth century, that it formed a unity, and had its parallels on the continent, especially in Germany." It follows from all this, for Wellek, that no good purpose can be served by the avoidance, in literary histories that dwell on the new tendencies in eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century literature, of the traditional unifying terms and that it is to indulge in "an unwarranted nominalism" to speak, as I have been guilty of doing, of "the fairy tales about 'neo-classicism' and 'romanticism' in the eighteenth century which have so long been allowed to come between us and the direct appreciation of eighteenth-century texts" (*PQ*, xxii, 143; quoted in part by Wellek, p. 20).

The second part of his essay argues the thesis of unity in more positive terms. "If we examine the characteristics of the actual literature which called itself or was called 'romantic' all over the continent," he writes, "we find throughout Europe the same conceptions of poetry and of the workings and nature of poetic imagination, the same conceptions of nature and its relation to man, and basically the same poetic style, with a use of imagery, symbolism, and myth which is clearly distinct from that of eighteenth-century neoclassicism." It would be possible, he remarks, to add other elements equally common, but the three criteria selected are peculiarly decisive, "since each is central for one aspect of the practice of literature: imagination for the view of poetry, nature for the view of the world, and symbol and myth for poetic style" (p. 147). The three conceptions, we should note, are not to be thought of as historically coexistent merely but as constituting a "system," "a coherent group of ideas each of which implicates the other" (p. 2; cf. also *Germanic review*, December, 1949, p. 309). There is "a profound coherence and mutual implication between the romantic views of nature, imagination, and symbol. Without such a view of nature we could not believe in the sig-

nificance of symbol and myth. Without symbol and myth the poet would lack the tools for the insight into reality which he claimed, and without such an epistemology, which believes in the creativity of the human mind, there would not be a living nature and a true symbolism" (p. 172). The unity of European Romanticism can be established, therefore, by exhibiting the predominance, in all the literatures of Europe during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, of this particular "set of norms," and the proof of such predominance can be given by showing how one writer after another, in Germany, France, England, Italy, Spain, Scandinavia, and the Slavic countries, fits more or less perfectly into the "scheme."

The demonstration, as Wellek conducts it, brings into play a wide range of reading and erudition, but the total result seems to me, and will surely seem to Lovejoy, somewhat less than convincing. No one would question, I suppose, that the period commonly called "Romantic" was marked by an increasing tendency to seek critical principles and criteria in analyses of the imagination; that during the same years many writers set forth philosophies of nature which differed sharply from those in vogue in the early eighteenth century; and that concurrently with these changes (and of course others) many new or newly revived kinds of poetry, imitative or didactic, were written for which new or long neglected devices of diction and technique, including some of the various devices now classified loosely as "symbolic," were thought to be more appropriate than the modes of expression cultivated most widely during the preceding age. On all these points, moreover, analogies or casual connections can be discovered between writers active at the same time in most of the principal countries of Europe. Had Wellek been content with historical generalizations of this sort, I should have no quarrel with him: to discourse in this way about the literature of the "Romantic period" in relation to what had gone before is not, surely, to construct "fairy tales about 'neo-classicism' and 'romanticism'"; I should never think, for example, of applying that description to the kind of historical synthesis represented by the late Paul Van Tieghem's *Le Romantisme dans la littérature européenne* (Paris, 1948), incomplete in some important respects as this seems to me to be. Wellek's passion for unity, however, carries him much beyond this point. What he seeks is a kind of formal principle or, as he calls it elsewhere (see his *Theory of literature*, p. 277), "regulative idea," that will serve to interpret the "historical process" during one of its crucial phases; and it is necessary for him, therefore, to be able to posit, among the diverse major phenomena of the "Romantic period," an essentially non-historical relationship of mutual implication, so that he can say, as he does, for example, of the early nineteenth-century English poets, that the theory of the imagination they expounded "implies a theory of reality and, especially, of nature" and that "this conception of the nature of poetic imagination and of the universe" implies, in poetry, a mythic interpretation of the world and a symbolic technique — and, of course, conversely. Now this method obviously requires him to use terms like "view," "theory," and "style," as designating the historically determined elements of his "system," always in the singular, since otherwise there would be no ground for asserting that any of these "implies" any of the others, and unless this assertion can be made of all of them in mutual interrelation there remains no justification for predicating unity of the period; and he does in fact speak consistently of "the romantic concept of the imagination," "the romantic concept of nature," and "the romantic technique of symbolism." "The great poets of the English romantic movement," he remarks, "constitute a fairly coherent group, with the *same* view of poetry and the *same* conception of imagination, the *same* view of nature and mind"; and they are in "complete agreement with the French and Germans on all essential points" (p. 158; italics mine). These are propositions, however, for which we may fairly demand some literal proof; and such proof must consist (a) in showing for any conception expressed by a particular philosopher or critic which appears to resemble a conception expressed elsewhere, that it is related in the same way

to the same central problem, that it is derived from the same principles by the same method of reasoning, and that it has the same consequences in theory or practice; and (b) in making clear for any device of poetic diction or technique that seems to be common to different poems that it is not merely constituted of the same material elements but is made to serve, in its various uses, the same kinds of artistic ends. I can discover in Wellek's essay few signs that he has appreciated the necessity of such preliminary analysis of his texts. And yet unless he can establish sameness in this literal sense among the many materially or verbally similar pronouncements on imagination and on nature which he cites and among his many instances of what he calls "symbolic" technique, I do not see how he can be held to have demonstrated "the unity of the romantic movement" or to have avoided the charge of having given us merely another dialectical myth or "fairy tale" about the period.

His procedure is typified by the section (pp. 165-68) on the unity of style in English "romantic" poetry. Here we are told that all the great Romantic poets — Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, even Byron, as well as some of their predecessors in the eighteenth century — "are mythopoeic, are symbolists whose practice must be understood in terms of their attempt to give a total mythic interpretation of the world to which the poet holds the key," and that this is a consequence of their common view of the imagination and their common view of nature. It would seem to me, in the first place, impossible to show, by any method of exegesis save one based on the assumption that all poetry, or all good poetry, is necessarily mythopoeic, that the controlling end of any of these poets, except Blake in his later phase, was that of giving "a total mythic interpretation of the world." Taken in any strict meaning, certainly, this is an inappropriate hypothesis by which to explain the great majority of the poems of Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, and Byron; and as for Coleridge, the only support Wellek can find for attributing such an aim to him is R. P. Warren's fantastically irresponsible commentary on the *Rime of the ancient mariner*. But the truth is that both of Wellek's key terms, "myth" and "symbol," are allowed to remain highly ambiguous throughout his discussion of writers and works. A poet is indifferently a "mythologist" when, like Blake in his Prophetic Books, he constructs an elaborate and original allegorical history — a myth in the Platonic sense — for the sake of adumbrating a set of doctrines, or when, like Wordsworth in *Laodamia*, Shelley in *Adonais*, Keats in *Endymion* and *Hyperion*, and Byron in *Sardanapalus*, he exploits an ancient legend for materials of thought or plot in lyric, narrative, or dramatic poetry. And the terms "symbol" and "symbolism" are extended to embrace an even greater variety of differentiable poetic practices, signifying sometimes merely richness of imagery, sometimes the ordering of a lyric by a single "all-pervasive figure," sometimes the recurrence of the same metaphors in different poems by the same author, sometimes the employment of allegory or of analogical argument. I do not doubt that broad historical differentiations can be made, in terms of such a collection of devices, between the new developments in English poetry that emerged in the late eighteenth century and the developments characteristic of the preceding period. It is one thing, however, to say this and quite another to assume, as Wellek does, that devices so clearly distinct as these, both in their material constitution and in the formal uses to which they can be, and were, put in different poems, can properly be subsumed under any single poetic principle or connected consequentially with any single view of the nature of the poetic imagination or of the universe. — R. S. CRANE.

Wilson, J. Harold. "Nell Gwyn's house in Pall Mall." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 143-44.

Wilson, John Harold. *The court wits of the Restoration: an introduction*. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1948. Pp. 264. Cf. *PQ*, XXVIII, 378-79.

Rev. by C. A. Moore in *AHR*, LIV, 663; by J. A. R. in *Queen's quarterly*, LVI, 296-97; in *TLS*, Jan. 22, p. 55.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. "The structure of romantic nature imagery." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 291-303.

Touches upon neo-classical poetry and upon Blake.

Wright, Reginald W. M. "The city of Bath and its literary associations." *Literature and life: addresses to the English Association* (London: George G. Harrap, [1948]), 145-65.

V. INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS

Joseph Addison

Bloom, Lillian D. "Addison as translator: a problem in neo-classical scholarship." *SP*, XLVI (1949), 31-53.

Archibald Alison

Kallich, Martin. "The meaning of Archibald Alison's *Essays on taste*." *PQ*, XXVII (1948), 314-24.

Jane Austen

Austen-Leigh, R. A. *Jane Austen and Southampton*. London: Spottiswoode, Ballantyne, 1949. Pp. 54.

Rev. in *TLS*, June 10, p. 379.

Cecil, Lord David. "Jane Austen." *Poets and story-tellers* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1949), pp. 99-122.

A reprint of the Leslie Stephen Lecture delivered in the University of Cambridge in 1935.

Chapman, R. W. *Jane Austen: facts and problems*. (The Clark Lectures, Trinity College, Cambridge, 1948.) Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Cumberlege, 1948. Pp. 232.

Rev. in leading art. in *TLS*, Feb. 26, p. 136.

Dodds, M. Hope. "Hours of business 1780 to 1820." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 436-37.

Illustrations of shopping hours drawn from the novels.

"Jane Austen and Chawton." Leading art. in *TLS*, July 29, 1949, p. 489.

Cf. Edward T. Carpenter in *TLS*, Aug. 5, p. 505.

Jenkins, Elizabeth. *Jane Austen*. New York: Pellegrini and Cudahy, 1949. Pp. 410.

A biography first published in 1938.

Kaye-Smith, Sheila, and G. B. Stern. *More about Jane Austen*. New York: Harper, 1949. Pp. vi + 270.

Muir, Edwin. "Jane Austen and the sense of evil." Special art. in *New York Times book review*, Aug. 28, 1949, pp. 1, 25.

Robertson, Mary. "The last novels of Jane Austen." *Boston Public Library quarterly*, I (1949), 86-88.

Giuseppe Baretti

Gallup, Donald C. "Baretti's reputation in England." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 363-75.

James Beattie

Walker, Ralph S. (ed.). *James Beattie's day-book, 1773-1798.* Aberdeen: Third Spalding Club, 1949. Pp. 227.

Rev. in *TLS*, Sept. 30, p. 637.

Aphra Behn

Woodcock, George. *The incomparable Aphra.* London: Boardman, 1948. Pp. 248.

Rev. by L. J. Potts in *Cambridge journal*, II, 499-500, 502.

Jeremy Bentham

Hall, Everett W. "The 'proof' of utility in Bentham and Mill." *Ethics*, LX (1949), 1-18.

George Berkeley

Bender, F. *George Berkeley's philosophy re-examined.* Amsterdam: Uitgeverij H. J. Paris, 1946. Pp. 108.

Rev. by C. W. C. in *Journal of philosophy*, XLV (1948), 271-72.

Brayton, Alice. *Berkeley in Apulia.* Boston: Merrymount Press, 1949.

Rev. in *TLS*, Dec. 16, p. 828.

Leyburn, Ellen Douglass. "Bishop Berkeley, metaphysician as moralist." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 319-28.

Shows with particular reference to *Alciphron* that Johnson was mistaken in considering Berkeley only as a metaphysician and that he should have appreciated the philosopher's ethics.

Luce, A. A. *The life of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne.* London: Nelson, 1949. Pp. 260.

Rev. by A. D. Ritchie in *Nature*, CLXIV, 634-35; in middle art. in *TLS*, July 8, p. 444.

The works of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne. Edited by A. A. Luce and T. E. Jessop. Vol. I: *Philosophical commentaries, Essay towards a new theory of vision, Theory of vision vindicated.* Edited by A. A. Luce. Vol. II: *The principles of human knowledge, First draft of the introduction to the Principles, Three dialogues between Hylas and Philonus, Philosophical correspondence with Johnson.* Edited by T. E. Jessop. London: Nelson, [1948, 1949]. Pp. viii + 279, ix + 294.

Vol. I rev. by J. P. de C. D. in *Queen's quarterly*, LVI, 135-36; by A. D. R. in *Nature*, CLXIII, 895-96.

Sir Richard Blackmore

Boys, Richard C. *Sir Richard Blackmore and the wits: a study of "Commendatory verses on the author of the two Arthurs and the Satyr against wit" (1700).* (University of Michigan contributions in modern philology, No. 13.) [Ann Arbor:] University of Michigan Press, 1949. Pp. x + 152.

The famous quarrel between Sir Richard Blackmore, the Whig physician-poet, and the Wits in the last year of the seventeenth century is an interesting and significant episode in English literary history, though the actual poems which were produced in the "flyting" are not of any particular literary value. It was really a controversy between the old aristocratic and courtly culture, of which the Wits were the last representatives, and the new middle-class way

of life embodied in the person of the rather pompous physician and would-be epic poet, knighted by William III and admired in the City of London. Milton, the last successful heroic poet, in spite of his alliance with the Puritans, had derived his culture mainly from the Elizabethan and Italian courtly-humanist tradition. At the end of the century this tradition was moribund. The vital literary product of the new middle-class culture in literature is to be found not in poetry but in the prose of Bunyan and Defoe, leading to the novels of Richardson and Fielding.

Profèssor Boys has done a useful service to eighteenth century studies by editing with a long critical introduction the two sets of verses produced by the controversy, *Commendatory verses*, which contain the onslaught on Blackmore by the Wits, and *Discommendatory verses*, which are the rejoinder of Blackmore's supporters. The Introduction gives a fairly comprehensive survey of the background of the controversy, an account of Blackmore's later reputation, and a discussion of the authorship of the poems.

The text of Professor Boys's edition is a combination of the two collections, starting with the two prefaces, followed by each of the *Commendatory verses*, immediately after which the editor has printed the corresponding poem or poems in the *Discommendatory verses*. This method of presentation is effective and gives the reader a clearer view of the controversy than he would have had if the collections had been printed separately.

Professor Boys gives no indication of the identity of the copies of the two collections which form the basis of his edition, though he states in his preface that he used photostats of a copy of *Discommendatory verses*. It is unfortunate that he did not obtain photostats of the British Museum copy of *Commendatory verses* (643 l. 24 [17]), mentioned on p. 53 of his Introduction. This copy contains the names of the authors of each of the poems written against them in a contemporary hand, and a good many of these ascriptions do not agree with those of Professor Boys. As Professor Boys remarks, such descriptions are not, of course, authoritative but they would have enabled him to give tentative ascriptions of the authorship of CV13, CV24, and CV35, to have established more definitely the authorship of CV8, CV17, CV22, and CV31, and to have added to his list of possible authors the names of Dr. Morley, Mr. Portlock, George Markham, Colonel Stanhope, Mr. Adams, Lord Carbury, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Blount, Mr. (Sir John) Vanbrugh, and Mr. Sidcumb. The most interesting ascription of the anonymous annotator of the British Museum copy is his placing of the name of Mr. (i.e., Sir John) Vanbrugh against CV36 "To the Cheapside Quack" "By a Gentleman whom Dr. C-lb-ch had cured of the gout." In Professor Boys's edition this poem is ascribed to a Colonel Johnson on the authority of Tom Brown's *Last works* (1708). — V. DE S. PINTO.

William Blake

Blackstone, Bernard. *English Blake.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1949. Pp. viii + 455.
Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 21, p. 678.

Erdman, David V. "William Blake's exactness in dates." *PQ*, XXVIII (1949), 265-70.

Fairchild, Hoxie Neale. "Blake." *Religious trends in English poetry*, Vol. III: *1780-1830, romantic faith* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1949), pp. 66-137.

Hamilton, Kenneth M. "William Blake and the religion of art." *Dalhousie review*, XXIX (1949), 167-81.

Keynes, Geoffrey. *Blake studies: notes on his life and work.* London: Hart-Davis, 1949. Pp. 208.
Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 21, p. 678.

Lowery, Margaret Ruth. "Blake and the Flaxmans." *The age of*

Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 281-89.

Largely an interpretation of Blake's poem "To Mrs. Ann Flaxman."

Margoliouth, H. M. "Blake's 'Sons of Albion'." *N&Q*, cxciv (1949), 94-95.

Wilson, Mona. *The life of William Blake.* London: Hart-Davis, 1949. Pp. xvii + 425.

A new edition. Rev. in *TLS*, Oct. 21, p. 678.

Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke

(See also *Thomas Hobbes.*)

Merrill, Walter McIntosh. *From statesman to philosopher: a study in Bolingbroke's deism.* New York: Philosophical Library, 1949. Pp. 284.

This clear and orderly book will interest those who still echo Burke's question, "Who now reads Bolingbroke?" Mr. Merrill believes that the frustrated statesman should be more highly regarded as a religious philosopher, that his theories can be brought into order under the term deism, and that "he was as original as most of the deists and the most comprehensive of them all" (p. 248). After the relevant biographical details, there follow nine chapters comparing Bolingbroke with the chief English deists on "The existence and attributes of God," "Providence," "Miracles," "Optimism and the problem of evil," "Immortality," "Reason and the religion of nature," "Ethics," "Priestcraft, metaphysics and theology," and "Revelation." The "Conclusion" is supplemented by an appendix "Some notes on Bolingbroke's reading in philosophy," which is good reinforcement, although inconclusive as to Bolingbroke's reading in the other deists. Mr. Merrill displays throughout a command of the primary and secondary sources for his work which he lists in a bibliography. To show how Bolingbroke fits into the general deistic scheme, he gives in each chapter a sound analysis of other deistic writers on the problem under discussion. We have then a useful handbook of English deism and a fresh presentation of Bolingbroke himself.

In a way Mr. Merrill's effort to improve the accepted opinion of Bolingbroke is weakened by the honesty of his criticism and scholarship. Only once does he claim a distinction for his subject which seems unjustified in view of existing studies. Instead of leaving the question of Bolingbroke's influence on Voltaire "moot" (p. 5), the author says "it seems likely that Voltaire owed a considerable debt to Bolingbroke" (p. 6). The effort to make us think better of Bolingbroke is not served by straining the evidence on this point It has been dealt with long since by Norman Torrey in his *Voltaire and the English deists* (1930). Torrey's work is passed over in a note but his conclusions are not referred to in the text. He quotes Voltaire's remark that the philosophical works of Bolingbroke contain many leaves but little fruit, and shows by an original examination of the books in Voltaire's library that Bolingbroke's influence has been greatly exaggerated. If his view is not to be accepted, it should be challenged by reference to later work which answers it, not by reliance on work to which it was partly an answer, like the studies of Hurn (1915), Collins (1886), Sichel (1901-2), and Leslie Stephen (1876). Even if it were true that Voltaire derived something from Bolingbroke's deism, the great Frenchman went on with a power and brilliance so vastly superior in the infidel arena that it does nothing for Bolingbroke's name to be placed alongside.

Otherwise Mr. Merrill writes so soundly and honestly of his philosopher that his own evidence often seems to support the usual opinion instead of proving that it is too low. He admits that Bolingbroke is obscure and illogical, that "he accepts in one context what he denies in another" (p. 246; cf. p. 183), that he contradicts himself, that he fails to go forward with boldness and

originality to advanced positions, and that "consistency is not one of Bolingbroke's chief virtues" (p. 240). These faults are offset in some measure by Bolingbroke's own admission that his "speculations are fragmentary and unsystematic" (p. 247); we should excuse him from being what he never professed to be. Yet these admissions weaken the author's case. He wants us to take Bolingbroke more seriously on the ground that he was the most comprehensive of the deists in discussing all the important theories of his time and because in doing so he was as original as any of the other deists. It does not help to know that a writer was illogical and inconsistent.

In addition, the claim of originality is supported only at the level of emphasis and detail. Bolingbroke is shown to have done more with the attributes of God, to have developed a more complete theory of Providence, to have been more thorough in his ethical theory, and to have laid more emphasis on the optimistic conception of the world than other deists. Yet even here it is admitted that his optimism is derived largely from King, and that both his ethical theory and his optimism contain serious flaws in reasoning. His comprehensiveness is not so remarkable when we recall that he came late in the deistic movement, that he did not begin to develop himself as a philosopher until he was nearly forty and recorded little until after many of the deistic classics had appeared. If Bolingbroke was comprehensive, he should have been in view of all the previous deistic writing that he had at his disposal.

Since he came toward the end of the movement it would of course be hard for him to say anything new; but if he was as original as most of the other deists we might expect to find some particular work making a special contribution, or a characteristic doctrine with which Bolingbroke's name is permanently connected and which we feel obliged to study in order to complete our knowledge of deism. Mr. Merrill does not show convincingly that there is any such work or any such doctrine from Bolingbroke's pen; one feels that unless the man were important in other ways, his deism would not reward a close study. We are left with no special aspect of deism which we must now associate with Bolingbroke's name, as we associate Collins with freethinking and prophecy, Woolston with New Testament miracles, Peter Annet with the resurrection or St. Paul. Nor do we find that Bolingbroke used a special method or approach which distinguished his name as a deist, as we remember Woolston for his irony. The deist classics remain what they were before, and we have nothing new to add to them from Bolingbroke. If 1730 is still the wonderful year of English deism, it is so not because Bolingbroke was then drawing up his views along with Pope, but because Matthew Tindal's *Christianity as old as the Creation* appeared to make one of the classical statements of deism.

Mr. Merrill makes no attempt to elevate Bolingbroke as a man of letters. If he does not succeed in raising our opinion of the philosopher, he is wise not to try persuading us that Bolingbroke was a great literary figure. The relationship with Pope and hence the contribution of Bolingbroke to the content, if not the form of English literature, is expressly put outside this study. We must look to the volume in the Twickenham *Pope* containing the *Essay on man*, studied by Professor Maynard Mack. It seems doubtful whether anyone will try to prove that so diffuse and careless a writer as Bolingbroke is a better stylist than we think he is, however valiantly one may try to show that he has stature in philosophy. As a political theorist he is still respected and praised, even if as a religious thinker he seems to have added little to views already current when he began serious study.

If Mr. Merrill does not succeed in rehabilitating Bolingbroke for modern readers, he must be praised for the interest and soundness of his attempt. It is impressive that he has done for Bolingbroke what the man could not, or at least never did, accomplish for himself. His careful analysis draws together the leading views of a confessedly unsystematic thinker; it makes orderly what had been confused, and unmistakeable what had not been clear. It shows the relationship of Bolingbroke to other deists and establishes his position

firmly among them. We must be grateful for such an instructive and economical book. — BERNARD N. SCHILLING.

James Boswell

(See also *Edmund Burke, Samuel Johnson,* and *Sir Joshua Reynolds.*)

"The Boswell papers." Special art. in *TLS*, Aug. 12, 1949, p. 528.

Lewis, Wilmarth Sheldon. "The young waterman." *Virginia quarterly review*, XXV (1949), 66-73.

Playful speculation on an obscure character mentioned in Boswell's *Life.*

Pottle, Frederick A. "James Boswell, journalist." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 15-25.

Traces the origin of some of the distinctive features of the *Life of Johnson* in Boswell's private journals.

Thompson, Karl F. "An anonymous 'Epistle to James Boswell'." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 162-63.

Suggests that Boswell himself may have been the author of the *Epistle* of 1790.

Watson, Melvin R. " 'Momus' and Boswell's *Tour.*" *JEGP*, XLVIII (1949), 371-74.

Wells, Mitchell. "James Boswell and the modern dilemma." *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVIII (1949), 432-41.

By presenting him as reflecting a "conflict between the age of reason and the age of faith," Mr. Wells makes Boswell a lesson for our time.

Robert Boyle

Debus, Allen G. "Robert Boyle and his *Sceptical chymist.*" *Indiana quarterly for bookmen*, V (1949), 39-47.

McKie, D. "Boyle's library." *Nature*, CLXIII (1949), 627-28.

On the disposition of Boyle's books after his death.

John Brightland

Griffith, R. H. "Isaac Bickerstaff's 'Grammar'." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 362-65.

Indicates that the idea of the lending library existed as early as 1710. Some interesting notations about Brightland and Gildon.

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham

Chapman, Hester W. *Great Villiers: a study of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, 1628-1687.* London: Secker and Warburg, 1949. Pp. xii + 315.

Rev. in *TLS*, June 10, p. 379.

John Bunyan

Hussey, Maurice. "Bunyan's 'Mr. Ignorance'." *MLR*, XLIV (1949), 483-89.

McNeill, John T. *Books of faith and power.* New York: Harper, 1947. Pp. viii + 183.

Discusses Bunyan, Law, and Wesley, among others. Rev. by John E. Smith in *Review of religion*, XIII, 397-402.

Talon, Henri A. *John Bunyan, l'homme et l'oeuvre.* Paris: Editions "Je sers," [1948].

Rev. by Maurice Hussey in *Scrutiny*, XVI, 60-63; in *TLS*, July 1, p. 431.

Edmund Burke

Copeland, Thomas W. "Boswell's portrait of Burke." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 27-39.

Shows the lack of success in the portrait and discusses the causes of Boswell's failure. An expanded version of this paper appears in the book listed immediately below.

Copeland, Thomas W. *Our eminent friend Edmund Burke: six essays.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949. Pp. xiii + 251.

Contains the following studies: (1) "Boswell's portrait of Burke" (an extended version of the paper listed above); (2) "The little dogs and all" (new light on various aspects of Burke's personality and career); (3) "A career in journalism" (a reworking of an earlier article on Burke and the *Annual register*); (4) "A body of anonymous writing" (a reworking of an earlier paper entitled "Edmund Burke and the book reviews in Dodsley's *Annual register*"); (5) "Burke, Paine, and Jefferson" (largely concerned with Burke's relation to Paine); (6) "'Monsieur Dupont'" (an attempt to identify the person — or, as Mr. Copeland concludes, the three people — to whom the *Reflections on the revolution in France* was addressed).

Hoffman, Ross J. S., and Paul Levack (eds.). *Burke's politics: selected writings and speeches of Edmund Burke on reform, revolution, and war.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1949. Pp. xxxvii + 536.

Rev. by Donald C. Bryant in *Quarterly journal of speech*, XXXV, 380; by M. A. Fitzsimons in *Political science quarterly*, LXIV, 452-53.

Magnus, Sir Philip. "The character and private life of Edmund Burke." *English studies 1949: being volume two of the new series of essays and studies collected for the English Association by Sir Philip Magnus* (London: John Murray, 1949), pp. 25-42.

"Unpublished Burke letters." Special art. in *TLS*, Sept. 30, 1949, p. 640.

A brief report on the Burke MSS in the possession of the Fitzwilliam family. Prints for the first time three letters of Boswell to Burke.

"Unpublished Burke papers." Corr. in *TLS*, Dec. 30, 1949, p. 857.

Prints two letters of Johnson to Burke.

Gilbert Burnet

Mogg, W. Rees. "Some reflections on the bibliography of Gilbert Burnet." *Library*, 5th ser., IV (1949), 100-113.

Thomas Burnet

Tuveson, Ernest. "The origins of the 'moral sense'." *HLQ*, XI (1948), 241-59.

This article is like many before it which find the origins of the eighteenth-century doctrines of moral sense, benevolence and esthetic morality in the works of one man. The only novelty is that this author ascribes these doctrines to Thomas Burnet, whereas preceding writers have hailed Lord Shaftesbury as their inventor. Tuveson's twofold thesis is that Burnet was "the first to formulate the idea of an aesthetic 'moral sense'," and that consequently he may have influenced Shaftesbury. R. S. Crane has shown the folly of attempting to ascribe to Shaftesbury the origin of any of the concepts usually associated with his philosophy ("Suggestions toward a genealogy of the man of feeling," *ELH*, I [1934], 205-30; also *PQ*, XI [1932], 204-5). If such writers as Culverwel, Isaac Barrow, and John Hartcliffe antedated Shaftesbury in ex-

pressing these concepts, they antedated Burnet also. Tuveson indeed says in his article that Henry More "almost openly calls innate moral principles a creative power" and that Whichcote "compares the harmoniousness of morality to the order and loveliness of the heavenly bodies."

Burnet's theories of the moral sense appeared in three pamphlets attacking Locke's *Essay concerning human understanding*, the first two published in 1697 and the third in 1699. Even though the concept of moral sense had not appeared before either Burnet or Shaftesbury, the second part of Tuveson's thesis would still be doubtful, for all of his illustrations of Shaftesbury-like doctrines are taken from the *Third remarks*, published in 1699, the same year as Shaftesbury's *An inquiry concerning virtue* and the year after Shaftesbury's preface to Whichcote's *Select sermons*, a brief document in which the fundamentals of Shaftesbury's later system are firmly expressed. It is just as likely that Burnet was influenced by Shaftesbury as the reverse.

Tuveson expresses doubt whether *An inquiry concerning virtue* actually appeared in 1699 and seems entirely ignorant of the facts of publication, which are found in my article "Shaftesbury's earliest critic" in *MP*, XLIV (1946), 10-22. The account given by Shaftesbury's son is not as confused or misleading as Tuveson finds it. The *Inquiry* was sketched when the author was "but twenty years of age" (1691) and was printed surreptitiously by Toland during Shaftesbury's first "stay in Holland" in 1699. Tuveson needlessly confuses the matter by introducing a manuscript version of this account in which the publication of the *Inquiry* is connected with Shaftesbury's second trip to Holland in 1703-4. The fourth earl does not say that an edition appeared in 1703, however, and the matter was put right in the printed version in Birch's *General dictionary*, supervised by the fourth earl. We cannot corroborate the latter's statement that Shaftesbury began work on the *Inquiry* in 1691, but a critic of the 1699 edition stated that he read the *Inquiry* in manuscript form before he saw it in print, evidence strongly supporting the testimony of Shaftesbury's son. Even though we could believe that Shaftesbury's ideas had never occurred to him before he expressed them in 1698 in his preface to Whichcote's sermons and again in his *Inquiry* in 1699, we would have no reason to assume that he was influenced by Burnet. A more logical intellectual source would be Whichcote, whose sermons Shaftesbury must have collected before he could edit them.

The value in Tuveson's article consists in his presentation of Burnet's criticism of Locke and Locke's rebuttal in marginalia. Tuveson is correct in asserting that Shaftesbury's *Characteristics* is also in part an attack on Locke, and this fact will explain the similarities in their arguments without hypothecating any influence of Burnet upon Shaftesbury. — A. O. ALDRIDGE.

Charles Burney

Nangle, Benjamin C. "Charles Burney, critic." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 99-109.

Burney's articles for the *Monthly review*.

Fanny Burney

Blakeney, T. S. "A minor character in Fanny Burney's 'Diary' identified." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 559.

The "minor character" is Edward Blakeney.

Cecil, Lord David. "Fanny Burney." *Poets and story-tellers* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1949), pp. 77-96.

Montague, Edwine, and Louis L. Martz. "Fanny Burney's *Evelina*." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 171-81.

An estimate of the permanent values in the novel.

Robert Burns

Egerer, J. W. "Burns and 'guid black prent'." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 269-79.

Argues that Burns, who wanted passionately to be read but did not realize the extent of the appreciative audience for his published volumes, sought other means of expression when he thought his public had reached the saturation point.

Fairchild, Hoxie Neale. "Burns." *Religious trends in English poetry*, Vol. III: *1780-1830, romantic faith* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1949), pp. 19-65.

"Robert Burns and *The Scots musical museum*." *New colophon*, I (1948), 190-93.

Joseph Butler

McPherson, Thomas H. "The development of Bishop Butler's ethics." *Philosophy*, XXIII (1948), 317-31; XXIV (1949), 3-22.

Raphael, D. Daiches. "Bishop Butler's view of conscience." *Philosophy*, XXIV (1949), 219-38.

In the first of the articles listed above, Mr. McPherson argues that the various inconsistencies frequently remarked in Butler's ethics represent, in general, developments in his thinking from the first publication of the *Sermons* in 1726, to the Preface written for the second edition of 1729, to the *Analogy* (with the appended *Dissertation on virtue*) of 1736. The ethical system of the *Sermons* is put in four propositions:

(1) Man's basic duty is to seek his own happiness. (2) Because he is a social animal he cannot gain his own happiness unless he is willing to further the happiness of others. (3) If he does what will conduce to his own happiness he will also be doing what is right. The ground or criterion of rightness (though not its definition) is conduciveness to the agent's interest. (4) The faculty of reflection discovers for us our duty / interest in any circumstances by a process of hard reasoning.

The ethical system of the *Analogy* is put in five propositions:

(1) To seek our own happiness is virtuous (although it is not the whole of virtue), but human ignorance is such that we cannot attain it by our own efforts. (2) God, the end of Whose acts is the happiness of mankind, does know what we should do to bring about our happiness, and He instructs us accordingly. (3) We come to know God's instructions through intuitions — which are the immediate deliverances of conscience, God's voice within us. (4) Our duty is, then, to obey conscience, which is to obey God, and also, eventually, in the next world if not in this, to attain our own happiness. (5) But right is not made right by God's commanding it — there is an "eternal and immutable morality." God commands only what is right in itself.

An unquestionable development in the thinking of Butler has been established, but Mr. McPherson has certainly gone too far in discerning two distinct systems. He has emphasized the differences too much and passed over the references to both "systems" in the several publications too lightly. In an "Appendix" to his own article on Butler's view of conscience, Mr. D. Daiches Raphael cites a number of passages from Butler to emphasize these very criticisms, and he might have cited more. Butler, we may safely conclude, though by no means static in his thinking, did not clearly move from rationalism to intuitionism in ethics. He remains, as he has impressed most of his readers for more than two centuries, complex and somewhat inconsistent, in short, not a rigid systematizer.

Though going too far in finding two distinct systems in Butler — rather than merely the elements of two systems — Mr. McPherson has made several

important contributions, perhaps the most illuminating of which is his analysis of Butler's use of the term *self-love*. By *self-love* Butler may mean either (1) cool self-love or (2) supposed self-love; the first is a rational principle and an integral part of his thinking and the second, an irrational principle and his *bête noire*. Confusion stems from the failure of many readers to recognize irony in Butler's treatment of supposed self-love.

Mr. Raphael, for his part, is concerned with the epistemological problem of the nature of moral judgment. In examining Butler's position, he stresses the dual approach through a rational faculty and through conscience. Only the first, Raphael argues, is strictly moral in nature for only it tells us whether "an action may be fit to be done, and if it is done it is fit to be rewarded (or if omitted, fit to be punished). . . ." Conscience is a theological tenet and "tells us not that an act is fit to be done, but that it is suitable to our nature (a characteristic which is a sign that God wills it to be done); nor does it tell us that such an action, if done, is fit to be rewarded, and if omitted fit to be punished, but promises that if it is done God *will* reward us, and threatens us that if it is omitted God *will* punish us." Mr. Raphael concludes, therefore, that "Butler is as much a rationalist as Clarke on morals proper, and that what he calls conscience, which is indeed a greatly improved version of Hutcheson's moral sense, is not strictly speaking a faculty of *moral* judgment."

Both writers emphasize the theological element in Butler's ethical theory, Mr. Raphael finding it throughout and Mr. McPherson, mainly in the *Analogy*. Though accepting Mr. Raphael's argument that the theological element in Butler's conscience is non-moral, I find it difficult to go along with him in reducing Butler thereby to a complete rationalist in morals, for what has become of the naturalistic side of Butler's moral sense? Hume, for instance, was able to suggest the extrusion of super-naturalism from Butler's conscience and yet to retain the naturalistic moral sense. His comment appears in a letter of 1742 to Hutcheson: "You seem . . . to embrace Dr Butler's Opinion in his Sermons on human Nature; that our moral Sense has an Authority distinct from its Force and Durableness, & that because we always think it *ought* to prevail. But this is nothing but an Instinct or Principle, which approves of itself upon reflection; and that is common to all of them" (*Letters of David Hume*, ed. J. Y. T. Greig [Oxford, 1932], I, 47). Mr. Raphael, however, disagrees fundamentally with Hume, as he has shown in his study of *The moral sense* (London, 1947), which is an extended argument against the claims of sensation or feeling in morals. Mr. Raphael's edition of Richard Price's *A review of the principal questions in Morals* (Oxford, 1948) is yet another in his provocative series of publications that are so ably re-evaluating the ethical thinking of the eighteenth century. — ERNEST CAMPBELL MOSSNER.

Samuel Butler

Bentley, Norma. "Another Butler manuscript." *MP*, XLIV (1948), 132-35.

John Caryll

Bowers, Fredson. "Bibliographical evidence from a resetting in Caryll's *Sir Salomon* (1691)." *Library*, 5th ser., III (1948), 134-37.

Susanna Centlivre

The busie body (1709). With an introduction by Jess Byrd. (Augustan Reprint Society: Publication No. 19 [ser. v, No. 3].) Los Angeles: William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, University of California, 1949.

Thomas Chatterton

Bronson, Bertrand H. "Thomas Chatterton." *The age of Johnson:*

essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 239-55.

An explanation of Chatterton's career, particularly of his attachment to the past, largely in terms of the "filial need" that resulted from his being a posthumous child.

Browning, Robert. *Essay on Chatterton.* Edited with introductory chapter and notes by Donald Smalley. With a foreword by William C. Devane. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1948. Pp. 194.

Rev. by W. O. R. in *Queen's quarterly,* LVI, 297-99; in *TLS,* Sept. 16, p. 602.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield

(See *Samuel Johnson.*)

Jeremy Collier

Lamb, G. F. "A short view of Jeremy Collier." *English,* VII (1949), 270-75.

William Congreve

(See also *Sir George Etherege.*)

Bowers, Fredson. "The cancel leaf in Congreve's 'Double dealer,' 1694." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America,* XLIII (1949), 78-82.

Hodges, John C. "Congreve's library." Corr. in *TLS,* Aug. 12, 1949, p. 521.

Abraham Cowley

Kermode, Frank. "The date of Cowley's *Davideis.*" *RES,* XXV (1949), 154-58.

Turner, Alberta. "The university miscellanies: some neglected texts of Cleveland and Cowley." *MLN,* LXIV (1949), 423-24.

William Cowper

Hartley, Lodwick. "The worm and the thorn: a study of Cowper's *Olney hymns.*" *Journal of religion,* XXIX (1949), 220-29.

MacLean, Kenneth. "William Cowper." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 257-67.

Cowper's writings as "a record of terror."

Thomas, Gilbert. *William Cowper and the eighteenth century.* New revised edition. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1948; New York: Macmillan Co., 1949. Pp. 347.

Rev. by Emma Gurney Salter in *Contemporary review,* CLXXVI, 190-91.

This biography, first published in 1935, now appears in a new edition. "In the absence of fresh evidence," Mr. Thomas observes, "I have seen no reason to make important changes. The text, though slightly abridged, remains substantially unaltered." Since 1935, to be sure, there have been no great Cowper discoveries, but scholarship has added certain information which the author of this generally estimable life might have incorporated in his second edition. Two articles by Kenneth Povey (*RES,* X [1934], 417-27, and XV [1939], 392-400) have helped to clarify the relationship of Lady Austen to the poet, and Adelaide Thein has made a searching study of the religion of Cowper's friend, John Newton (*PQ,* XXI [1942], 146-70). Familiarity with the recent, unexpurgated editions of Greville's *Memoirs,* moreover, might have kept Mr. Thomas from so readily rejecting the story that the poet had "an intimate deformity."

The author is the latest and probably the most able of a long line of advocates who have insisted that Evangelical religion, instead of increasing Cowper's morbidity, helped him to make a partly satisfactory adjustment to life. If the poet had only become an Arminian rather than a Calvinist, Mr. Thomas feels, his conversion might have had still more beneficial effects upon his mind. This point is at least debatable, but one feels that special pleading goes too far in the statement that John Newton, the former captain of a slave ship, was a clergyman of "almost feminine sensitiveness."

The gimlet-eyed scholar may find other issues upon which he will disagree, but the book remains a readable volume and one of the better lives of Cowper. Of special interest are the sketches of Berkhampstead, Huntingdon, and Olney, and the sound comments on eighteenth-century manners. The author does not fail to describe Cowper's periods of insanity, but the biography deals only briefly with the poet's obsessions and generally stresses the happier periods of the poet's existence. As a result this work bears a closer resemblance to Abbott's pleasant portrait of Cowper than it does to Romney's picture of the wild-eyed author of "The castaway." — MAURICE J. QUINLAN.

George Crabbe

Batdorf, Franklin P. "An unrecorded edition of Crabbe." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XLIII (1949), 349-50.

Batdorf, Franklin P. "The background of Crabbe's 'Village'." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 477-78.

Daniel Defoe

Dobrée, Bonamy. "Some aspects of Defoe's prose." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 171-84.

Healey, George Harris. "The early correspondence of Daniel Defoe (1703-1707)." *Cornell University abstracts of theses . . . for the doctor's degree, 1947* (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1949), pp. 23-25.

Hewitt, Frank Spencer. "Daniel Defoe, dissenter." *Ibid.*, pp. 26-29.

L'Ami, C. E. "The philosophy of journalism." *Dalhousie review*, XXIX (1949), 314-26.

Largely on Defoe and Wilkes.

Payne, William L. *Index to Defoe's review*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1948. Pp. 144. Cf. *PQ*, XXVIII, 387-88.

Rev. by John Robert Moore in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVIII, 320-21.

Watt, I. P. "The naming of characters in Defoe, Richardson, and Fielding." *RES*, XXV (1949), 322-38.

An article of unusual interest.

Isaac D'Israeli

Samuel, Wilfred S. "Isaac D'Israeli: first published writings." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 192-93.

Prints a letter which shows his authorship of two papers in the *Wit's magazine* of 1784.

John Dryden

(See also *Edward Ecclestone.*)

Adams, Henry Hitch. "A note on the date of a Dryden letter." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 528-31.

Beall, Chandler B. "A quaint conceit from Guarini to Dryden." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 461-68.
The conceit is the word "die" in its sexual signification.
Bowers, Fredson. "Variants in early editions of Dryden's plays." *Harvard Library bulletin*, III (1949), 278-88.
Perkinson, Richard H. "A note on Dryden's *Religio laici*." *PQ*, XXVIII (1949), 517-18.

Thomas D'Urfey

Bowers, Fredson. "Thomas D'Urfey's 'Comical history of Don Quixote,' 1694." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XLIII (1949), 191-95.

John Dyer

(See *James Thomson.*)

Edward Ecclestone

Evans, G. Blakemore. "Edward Ecclestone: his relationship to Dryden and Milton." *MLR*, XLIV (1949), 550-52.
A minor poet who drew from Dryden and Milton for a work called *Noah's flood* (1679).

Maria Edgeworth

Armytage, W. H. G. "Little woman." *Queen's quarterly*, LVI (1949), 248-57.
A biographical and critical study.

Sir George Etherege

Clancy, James H. "The humorists: an Elizabethan method of characterization as modified by Etherege and Congreve." *Abstracts of dissertations, Stanford University*, XXII (1947), 50-51.
Nichol, John W. "Dame Mary Etherege." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 419-22.
New information concerning the wife of the dramatist.
Sherbo, Arthur. "A note on *The man of mode*." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 343-44.
On resemblances to Molière's *Les Précieuses ridicules.*
Sherbo, Arthur. "Sir Fopling Flutter and Beau Hewitt." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 296-302.

Nathaniel Fairfax

Croston, A. K. (ed.). *Two seventeenth-century prefaces.* Liverpool: University Press; London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1949. Pp. 51.
Reprints as examples of seventeenth-century prose style the prefaces to Richard Whitlock's *Zootomia* (1654) and Fairfax's *A treatise on the bulk and selvedge of the world* (1674).

George Farquhar

Connely, Willard. *Young George Farquhar: the Restoration drama at twilight.* London: Cassell, 1949. Pp. 349.
Rev. in *TLS*, March 26, p. 196.

Robert Fergusson

Roy, James A. "Robert Fergusson and eighteenth-century Scotland." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XVII (1948), 179-89.

Henry Fielding

(See also *Daniel Defoe.*)

Cordasco, Francesco. *Henry Fielding: a list of critical studies published from 1895 to 1946.* (Eighteenth-century bibliographical pamphlets, No. 5.) Brooklyn: Long Island University Press, 1948. Pp. 17.

This is No. 5 of Mr. Cordasco's series of eighteenth-century bibliographical pamphlets, and with it he has completed the quartet of great novelists of the period, the pamphlets on Smollett, Richardson, and Sterne having appeared earlier. Some of the remarks made on the Richardson bibliography (see under *Richardson* below) apply to this one, as lack of uniformity and of completeness in the entries. The method of recording entries from *Notes and queries* is particularly awkward. A few are entered in the conventional fashion, with the name of author and year of publication; but the majority are listed alphabetically under the letter "N"—that is, under the title of the journal itself, without any indication of authorship and year of publication, only of series and volume number. No reason is apparent for the variation. There is no distinction between mere queries, often of no value, and between important notes by such a scholar as J. P. de Castro. This would appear to result in part from Mr. Cordasco's reliance on indexes and other compilations without actually turning to the original articles themselves. Any previous error is thus perpetuated. For example, in the index-volume to *Notes and queries,* 12th ser., a series of important articles by de Castro has been omitted (see "Fieldingiana," 12th ser., I, 483-85; II, 441-43; III, 181-83, 465-68) except—a curious error—for the last part of one of the articles. Mr. Cordasco has perpetuated this erroneous entry (no. 56) whereas if he had turned from the Index of *Notes and queries* to the article he would have at once rectified the error and discovered the omissions.

A failure to consult the original articles appears also to have caused certain errors in classification. No. 130 is clearly biographical. It is, however, listed under *Criticism* rather than under the section on *Biography.* Nos. 195, 196, and 204, concerning *The female husband,* are listed under *Plays.* Actually this is a pamphlet account of a well-known criminal trial; in fact, de Castro's note on it in *Notes and queries* has the title, "Fielding's pamphlet, 'The female husband'." No. 183 in the original is a discussion which leads up to Richardson's *Pamela,* without mentioning Fielding; it would be better placed in Mr. Cordasco's Richardson bibliography, where it does not appear. No. 185 is listed under *Periodical writings.* Although the *Champion* and the *Covent Garden journal* are mentioned, the article is primarily concerned with *The crisis,* a political "sermon" possibly by Fielding, and with Fielding's various publishers.

In his Richardson bibliography Mr. Cordasco inserted at the end of each section a list of cross references to relevant titles in other sections. For example, under *Pamela* he refers his reader to fourteen additional titles. In this pamphlet he has dispensed with that useful device. As a consequence, under Sect. V: *Joseph Andrews* we find only four titles recorded and under Sec. VIII: *Amelia,* only two titles. And this for a period of fifty years! The user of this list who wishes to examine the half-century of scholarship on *Jonathan Wild* must turn to Sec. III: *Criticism* to find additional titles relevant to his purpose. He must, for example, guess whether No. 102, on Fielding's irony, is useful, whereas a cross reference would solve his problem. On the other hand, some titles reveal their relevance at a glance: No. 97 (incorrectly attributed here to R. M. Hill) is entitled "Jonathan Wild" and would therefore seem to deserve entry under the section devoted to that work instead of under *Criticism.*

In the Preface Mr. Cordasco writes: "In this list every care has been taken to include all studies which, in one manner or another, have dealt with Field-

ing from 1895 to 1946." This statement seems unequivocal enough in its indication that the list is presented as exhaustive; but perhaps Mr. Cordasco did not intend the list to cover certain areas, such as sections on Fielding in various histories of English literature (Seccombe, *CHEL*, Legouis and Cazamian, Elton). For the specialist these would have little value. The case is possibly less clear for the failure to include certain works devoted particularly to the novel, its history and art. The general histories of Cross and Saintsbury are honored by inclusion, but one misses similar and, certainly in some instances, the fuller and better treatment of Fielding in the studies of the novel by Joseph Warren Beach, Richard Burton, Norman Collins, Gordon Hall Gerould, Carl Holliday, Grant Knight, Lovett and Hughes, Edgar Pelham, and Walter Raleigh (reprinted 1895).

The statement in the Preface seems to call for essays on Fielding — not always easy to locate — in volumes of collected essays, such as James O. Bennett, *Much loved books* (1927); Edmund Gosse, *Books on the table* (1921); Graham Greene, *From Anne to Victoria*, ed. Bonamy Dobrée (1937); Aldous Huxley, *Music at night* (1931); C. MacLaurin, *Mere mortals* (1925). Certainly these are of dubious value, but they would have their uses too, say to a person who wishes to assess Fielding criticism or his reputation.

Definitely deserving to be included are: K. C. Slagle, *The English country squire as depicted in English prose fiction from 1740 to 1800* (1938); George R. Swann, "Fielding and empirical realism," in *Philosophical parallelism in six English novelists* (1929).

Among periodical literature the following omissions, of varying importance, have been noted. With two exceptions these titles are from the period 1895 to 1925 and half of them are from scholarly periodicals. It is this earlier period for which fuller coverage is most needed. The titles are in alphabetical order of the authors: (1) Balderston, Katharine C. "Goldsmith's supposed attack on Fielding." *MLN*, XLII (1927), 165-68; (2) Biron, H. C. "A famous magistrate." *National review*, LXXIV (1920), 669-78; reprinted with different title in *Living age*, CCCIV (1920), 344-52; (3) Cross, Wilbur L. "The secret of Tom Jones." *Bookman*, XLVIII (1918), 20-29; (4) Cross, Wilbur L. "The legend of Henry Fielding." *Yale review*, VIII (1918), 107-27; (5) Dickson, Frederick S. "William Makepeace Thackeray and Henry Fielding." *North American review*, CXCVII (1913), 522-37; (6) Dickson, Frederick S. "The chronology of *Tom Jones*." *Library*, 3d ser., VIII (1917), 218-24; (7) Godden, G. M. "Henry Fielding: some unpublished letters and records." *Fortnightly*, XCII (1909), 821-32, but see Cordasco, No. 32; (8) Harrison, Frederic. "Bath-Somerset-Henry Fielding." *Fortnightly*, CXII (1919), 734-44; reprinted in *De senectute* (1923), pp. 134-51; (9) Hughes, Helen Sard. "A vindication of Fielding." *Dial*, LXVI (1919), 407-9, largely a review of Cross; (10) Jensen, Gerard E. "An apology for the life of Mrs. Shamela Andrews, 1741." *MLN*, XXXI (1916), 310-11; (11) Jensen, Gerard E. "The crisis: a sermon." *MLN*, XXXI (1916), 435-37; (12) Kurrelmeyer, W. "A German version of *Joseph Andrews*." *MLN*, XXXIII (1918), 469-71; (13) Lobban, J. H. "Henry Fielding." *Blackwoods*, CLXXXI (1907), 550-65; (14) Metcalf, John C. "Henry Fielding, critic." *Sewanee review*, XIX (1911), 138-54; (15) Minchin, Harry C. "Henry Fielding and his writings." *Fortnightly*, LXXXVII (1907), 620-34; (16) Nichols, C. W. "Fielding's notes." *MLN*, XXXIV (1919), 220-24; (17) Nichols, C. W. "A new note on Fielding's *Historical register*." *MLN*, XXXVIII (1923), 507-8; (18) Pons, Émile. "Fielding, Swift and Cervantes." *Studia neophilologica*, XV (1942-43), 305-33; (19) Swain, Corinne R. "Amelia Booth and Lucy Feverel." *Nation*, XCI (1910), 440-41; (20) Wells, John E. "Fielding's signatures in 'The champion' and the date of his 'Of good nature'." *MLR*, VII (1912), 97-98; (21) Wells, John E. "Henry Fielding and the history of Charles XII." *JEGP*, XI (1912), 603-13; (22) Wells, John E. "Some new facts concerning Fielding's *Tumble-down Dick* and *Pasquin*." *MLN*, XXVIII (1913), 137-42; (23) Wells, John E. "Fielding's first poem to Walpole and his garret in 1730." *MLN*, XXIX (1914), 29-30.

Among the omissions too are such scholarly editions as G. E. Jensen's *Covent Garden journal* (1915) and J. T. Hillhouse's *Tom Thumb* (1918), as well as others legitimately within the province of Mr. Cordasco's intention to "include all studies which, in one manner or another, have dealt with Fielding from 1895 to 1946."

Woods, Charles B. "Fielding's epilogue for Theobald." *PQ*, XXVIII (1949), 419-24.

Evidence that the epilogue to *Orestes: a dramatic opera* is by Fielding.

Work, James A. "Henry Fielding, Christian censor." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 139-48.

Argues in opposition to Digeon and others that "from 1739-40 on Fielding's religious beliefs were in all essentials conservative, consistent, and orthodox," that "as far as one can tell, they had always been so," and that "his mature life was one of strenuous activity both in the personal practice of Christianity and in the conversion of others to Christian faith and life."

Sir Robert Filmer

Patriarcha and other political works. Edited with an introduction by Peter Laslett. Oxford: Blackwell, 1949. Pp. 326.

Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 25, p. 773.

David Garrick

Knapp, Mary E. "Garrick's last command performance." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 61-71.

John Gay

Knotts, Walter E. "Press numbers as a bibliographical tool: a study of Gay's *The beggar's opera*, 1728." *Harvard Library bulletin*, III (1949), 198-212.

See the review in Sec. I of this bibliography.

Sutherland, James. "John Gay." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 201-14.

Edward Gibbon

Boyce, George K. "The cost of publishing Gibbon's 'Vindication'." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, XLIII (1949), 335-39.

Cordasco, Francesco. "Gibbon and the 'Gentleman's magazine'." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 254.

Curtis, Lewis P. "Gibbon's paradise lost." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 73-90.

Gibbon's history as a defense of aristocratic principles.

de Beer, G. R. "English visitors in Switzerland: Edward Gibbon's friends and acquaintances." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 211-12, 233-34.

Heal, Ambrose. "The personal and household bills of Edward Gibbon." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 474-76.

Offler, H. S. "Edward Gibbon and the making of his 'Swiss history'." *Durham University journal*, XLI (1949), 64-75.

Charles Gildon

(See *John Brightland* and *Alexander Pope.*)

William Godwin

Priestley, F. E. L. (ed.). *Enquiry concerning political justice and its influence on morals and happiness.* A photographic facsimile of the 3d ed. corrected and edited with variant readings of the 1st and 2d eds. and with a critical introduction and notes. 3 vols. (University of Toronto Department of English studies and texts, No. 2.) Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1947. Cf. *PQ*, XXVIII, 390.

Rev. by Z. S. Fink in *MP*, XLVI, 205-8; by A. R. Humphreys in *RES*, XXV, 278-80.

Oliver Goldsmith

Angus-Butterworth, L. M. "Goldsmith as historian." *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVIII (1949), 251-57.

Cowley, Patrick. "The eighteenth-century Anglican divine." *Theology*, L (1947), 258-63.

A study based entirely on Goldsmith's writings.

Eisinger, Chester E. "Land and loyalty: literary expressions of agrarian nationalism in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries." *American literature*, XXI (1949), 160-78.

Concerned in part (pp. 167 ff.) with the influence of *The deserted village* in America.

McAdam, Edward L. "Goldsmith, the good-natured man." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 41-47.

Thomas Gray

Bland, D. S. "Gray and the spirit of romanticism." *Cambridge journal*, II (1948-49), 169-80.

Cecil, Lord David. "The poetry of Thomas Gray." *Poets and storytellers* (New York: Macmillan Co., 1949), pp. 47-73.

A reprint of the Warton Lecture on English poetry delivered to the British Academy in 1945.

Eaves, T. C. Duncan. "The second edition of Thomas Gray's *Ode on the death of a favourite cat.*" *PQ*, XXVIII (1949), 512-15.

Foerster, Donald M. "Thomas Gray." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 217-26.

An attempt to answer the questions, "How does it happen that a man should express himself as well as Gray and yet so rarely?" "How is greatness achieved by a man who seems almost to have gone out of his way to avoid greatness?" The second question is answered with reference to "The bard."

Ketton-Cremer, R. W. "A portrait of Gray." Corr. in *TLS*, Oct. 28, 1949, p. 697.

Suggests that the portrait hitherto attributed to the elder Jonathan Richardson or his son may be by Arthur Pond.

Starr, Herbert W. " 'A youth to fortune and to fame unknown': a re-estimation." *JEGP*, XLVIII (1949), 97-107.

This article assembles convincing evidence to refute, finally one hopes, Professor Odell Shepard's assumption that Thomas Gray, in the "Epitaph" to

his *Elegy written in a country churchyard*, refers specifically to Richard West. Professor Starr admits that he would never have written the article if it had not been for the footnotes in two widely-used textbooks, in which Professor Shepard presents as "demonstrable" fact what was originally an interesting theory. Gray felt the loss of West in 1742 as deeply as anything in his life and tried to express his grief at the time in a formal English sonnet and in the Latin verses appended to *De principiis cogitandi*. Years later the emotions, recollected in tranquillity, appear in a universal lament for the poet who has died young before his pen could glean his teeming brain. No one can demonstrate any closer connection between West and "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown," so why continue to confuse students, who love to accept a theory as a positive identification? — W. POWELL JONES.

William Harrison

Elliott, Robert C. "Swift's 'little' Harrison, poet and continuator of the *Tatler*." *SP*, XLIV (1949), 544-59.

James Hervey

McKillop, Alan D. "Nature and science in the works of James Hervey." *University of Texas studies in English*, XXVIII (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1949), 124-38.

In this article, Hervey is for the first time clearly brought into our view as an example of eighteenth-century popular thinking in England regarding the visible universe and natural philosophy, as well as in influence upon that thinking. However pretentious and boring his works may seem to readers of another century, their wide circulation shows that they hit squarely the taste of the period. And the mid-eighteenth-century popular attitude toward the study of natural phenomena — that it is a harmless, innocent activity which at its worst is trivial recreation and at its best an aid to pious edification — seems on the one hand interestingly naive and on the other hand historically portentous, when viewed in the light of what has happened during two centuries after that time; since we have seen men's philosophies and their daily lives revolutionized by this "innocent" study, and are ourselves close to sheer terror in contemplating its future possibilities. — G. R. POTTER.

Aaron Hill

Anonymous, 'Of genius,' in The occasional paper, Volume III, number 10 (1719) and Aaron Hill, Preface to The creation (1720). With an Introduction by Gretchen Graf Pahl. (Augustan Reprint Society, Ser. IV, No. 2, March, 1949).

Thomas Hobbes

James, D. G. *The life of reason: Hobbes, Locke, Bolingbroke*. London: Longmans, 1949. Pp. 272.

Rev. in *TLS*, Aug. 5, p. 509.

Stewart, H. L. "The personality of Thomas Hobbes." *Hibbert journal*, XLVII (1949), 123-31.

William Hogarth

Ayrton, Michael (ed.). *Hogarth's drawings*. Notes on the plates by Bernard Denvir. London: Avalon Press, 1948.

Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 8, p. 22.

Beckett, R. B. *Hogarth*. (English painters ser.) London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1949. Pp. vii + 80.

Moore, Robert Etheridge. *Hogarth's literary relationships*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1948. Pp. 202.

Rev. by C. R. T. in *Queen's quarterly*, LVI, 309; in *TLS*, Nov. 4, p. 716; in *Magazine of art*, XLII, 236-37.

Although this book has the popular merits of sprightliness and enthusiastic admiration for its central figure, it may well disappoint informed readers who are looking for a sober and accurate appraisal of Hogarth's influence on major English writers. Its second chapter, however, collects interesting information on the ephemeral literature inspired by his prints, and this section gives the study some value as a reference work.

In spite of its title the book makes almost no attempt to investigate Hogarth's borrowings from literature. There are a number of references to the artist's frank acknowledgment of his debt to the drama and the stage (indeed it is repeatedly pointed out that he wished to be known as a "dramatic writer"), but in emphasizing the originality of Hogarth's pictures Mr. Moore tends to overlook obvious parallels between them and plays Hogarth must have seen in the theatre. For example, practically nothing is said of what the two "Progresses" owe to *The beggar's opera*; the fact that Fielding's *Pasquin* could have furnished several hints for Hogarth's *Election* series is not brought out; and there is no mention of Hogarth's naming one of his most mature works, the fine *Lady's last stake* painted about 1758, after a comedy by Cibber that had been revived on the London stage during the seventeen-fifties. Thus Mr. Moore leaves the impression that the influence goes only one way: eighteenth-century writers owe an enormous debt to Hogarth, but Hogarth owes no significant debt to anybody.

Such an attitude appears to stem partly from an imperfect sympathy for English drama after 1660 (the drama Hogarth knew best). This is well illustrated by the following passage (pp. 114-115): "Restoration drama contains many amusing types and caricatures but no real personalities. . . . Congreve's stunning Millamont [*sic*] in *The Way of the World* is the most fully drawn character, yet she is as cold as she is brilliant. The heroic plays of Dryden and Otway contain even less of human nature. Time, the truest of all judges, has labeled these claptrap; the label suits. The very fact that Buckingham was able to burlesque them so easily in *The Rehearsal* is sufficient proof that they are largely *outré*." The anachronism of putting satire on Otway in *The rehearsal* can perhaps be pardoned, but the aesthetic judgments are too severe. In fact, there are many others one may wish to challenge. Here are a few scattered examples: On p. 189 there is a reference to "the splendor of the actors and the writers in an age where painting outside of Hogarth himself did not exist." Another extreme remark (p. 118) is that from 1625 to 1740 "English literature is almost wholly devoid of character," that is, in the sense of well drawn and individualized character. *A harlot's progress* is superior to *The Dunciad* as satire (p. 21), and *all* of Fielding's "comedies of manners were written without the influence of Hogarth, and are wholly barren" (p. 121).

Although a chapter at the end is given to Smollett, at least half of the book is concerned with Hogarth's influence on Fielding. Apparently we are to regard this as Mr. Moore's chief contribution to his chosen field, since the preface states that "no study of the subject has ever been attempted before." But once again this reviewer finds a disturbing method utilized. Whenever Fielding alludes, in play or novel, to one of Hogarth's works, we are left with the impression that the allusion constitutes borrowing. For example, we are told (p. 96) that *The lottery* and *The Covent Garden tragedy* "draw unmistakably from *A Harlot's Progress*." Now *The lottery* contains only one sentence that can conceivably refer to anything in Hogarth's series, and it has nothing to do with the main action of the play. *The Covent Garden tragedy*, it is true, contains a few passages that may have been intended as comic allusions to the painter's scenes, but Fielding's Rabelaisian ridicule of the tragic drama is totally different in plot, purpose, and spirit from Hogarth's depiction of the prostitute's grim fate. The novels are treated in a similar fashion. On p. 127 we read, "In *Tom Jones* Fielding lifts three of his characters bodily from the prints of Hogarth." The evidence for this lifting is simply the fact that Fielding compares the physical appearance of Bridget Allworthy, Mrs.

Partridge, and Thwackum to certain figures drawn by Hogarth. One would like to know a little more, say, about the theological views of Hogarth's Bridewell character before definitely concluding that there is indebtedness to the artist in the characterization of Thwackum. When Mr. Moore directs our attention (p. 94) to "Fielding's *lifting* of character and incident directly from Hogarth's pictures, *usually without acknowledging it*" [*italics mine*], his words are perhaps stronger than he intended. In any case, as they stand such charges are misleading.

I should also like to state my disagreement with Mr. Moore's treatment of such matters as comic theory and moral purpose in the novel and in Hogarth. As I see it, Mr. Moore, like some other critics, makes the mistake of equating "the true Ridiculous" of the Preface to *Joseph Andrews* with total comic effect. If I read him correctly, Fielding does not mean that everything causing laughter springs from affectation, but he does insist that there must be a moral element in that which is truly worthy of ridicule or contempt. Parson Adams may be comic when he is absent-minded or gullible or is made the butt of practical jokes, but he never approaches "the true Ridiculous" except when he is slightly guilty of vanity. The didacticism so characteristic of the eighteenth century is not greatly to Mr. Moore's taste. He evidently feels that Fielding becomes stuffy and dull when he attempts to teach, that Smollett is never to be taken seriously when he professes to write with a moral purpose, and that Hogarth's constant sermonizing is not an important consideration for those who wish to appreciate his art. Furthermore, Smollett and Swift seem "in cold blood and with malice aforethought to sneer at the human race."

But enough has been said about Mr. Moore's tendency to make incautious statements. He has a good subject, and no eighteenth-century scholar will quarrel with him for maintaining that Hogarth's pictures enrich our understanding of Fielding and Smollett. Not many, though, will be able to agree when he writes, "As far as the novels of those two eminent authors are concerned, the proper study of mankind is Hogarth." — CHARLES B. WOODS.

Moore, Robert Etheridge. "Hogarth as illustrator." *Art in America*, XXXVI (1948), 193-204.

Moore, Robert E. "William Hogarth: the golden mean." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 385-93.

Hogarth as the one person of the age who "combined the rigorous justice of satire with the fine compassion of divine comedy."

Oppé, A. P. *The drawings of William Hogarth.* London: Phaidon Press, 1948.

Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 8, p. 22.

Edward Howard

The change of crownes: a tragi-comedy. Edited from the manuscript prompt copy by Frederick S. Boas. Oxford University Press; London: Cumberlege, for the Royal Society of Literature, 1949.

This play by Dryden's brother-in-law is now printed for the first time. Rev. in *TLS*, Nov. 18, p. 753.

David Hume

Bagolini, Luigi. *Esperienza giuridica e politica nel pensiero di David Hume.* Siena: Circolo Giuridico dell' Università, 1947. Pp. 260.

Rev. by D. R. Cousin in *Mind*, LVII (1948), 366-73; by Alan Gewirth in *Ethics*, LIX, 304.

Dunham, James H. *The religion of philosophers.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1947. Pp. 314.
Rev. by Karl Schmidt in *Review of religion,* XIII, 402-5.

Elliott, Robert C. "Hume's 'Character of Sir Robert Walpole': some unnoticed additions." *JEGP,* XLVIII (1949), 367-70.

Miller, Dickinson S. "Hume's deathblow to deductivism." *Journal of philosophy,* XLVI (1949), 745-62.

Mossner, Ernest Campbell. "Hume and the ancient-modern controversy, 1725-1752: a study in creative scepticism." *University of Texas studies in English,* XXVIII (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1949), 139-53.
Indicates how Hume, by extending the discussion to "the over-all comparison of the two civilizations," opened the final phase of the controversy.

Mossner, Ernest C. "A MS fragment of Hume's 'Treatise,' 1740." *N&Q,* CXCIV (1949), 520-22.

Lucy Hutchinson

Hebman, D. A. "A puritan lady." *Contemporary review,* CLXXVI (1949), 115-18.
On the author of *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson.*

Richard Johnson

Weedon, M. J. P. "Richard Johnson and the successors to John Newbery." *Library,* 5th ser., IV (1949), 25-63.
Concludes with a list of ninety-one writings by Johnson.

Samuel Johnson

(See also *George Berkeley* and *Edmund Burke.*)

Atkinson, A. W. "Notes on Johnson's 'Dictionary'." *N&Q,* CXCIV (1949), 443-45.

Balderston, Katharine C. "Johnson's vile melancholy." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 3-14.
Presents "evidence, hinting at an untold chapter in Johnson's life, and in his relations to Mrs. Thrale" — that in the recurrent crises of his melancholy her role was that of jailer and beater.

Bloom, Edward A. "Johnson on a free press: a study in liberty and subordination." *ELH,* XVI (1949), 251-71.
This article is much more than a special study of Johnson's attitude toward freedom of the press: it is also an able analysis of Johnson's general political views, of his insistence on authority and of his fear of irresponsible and selfish groups. If Johnson had a great fear of excesses, he nevertheless — so Mr. Bloom indicates — resented extremes of authoritarianism; he advocated deference to reasonable authority and at the same time firmly opposed oppression. Liberty to Johnson, Mr. Bloom writes, was "a social grant from the government" and as such it entailed certain restraints — and subordination. Though Johnson tended to emphasize the restraints, he was on occasions "almost radical in denouncing violations of liberty" (p. 271). In the light of this endeavor to reconcile the conflict between liberty and license, Mr. Bloom examines Johnson's utterances on liberty of the press.

Brunner, Karl. "Did Dr Johnson hate Scotland and the Scottish?" *English studies,* XXX (1949), 184-90.

Emden, Cecil S. "Rhythmical features in Dr. Johnson's prose." *RES,* XXV (1949), 38-54.

Emery, Clark. "Dr. Johnson on Dr. Hill." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 15-18.

Defends Hill as a microscopist against Johnson's strictures.

Evans, G. Blakemore. "The text of Johnson's *Shakespeare* (1765)." *PQ*, XXVIII (1949), 525-28.

Greene, D. J. "Johnson's definition of 'network'." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 538-39.

Gulick, Sidney L., Jr. "Johnson, Chesterfield, and Boswell." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 329-40.

Mr. Gulick (1) shows that Boswell's account of the quarrel between Johnson and Chesterfield is inconsistent and biased, and (2) suggests that "as the years went by Boswell felt a continued bitterness toward the earl, whereas Johnson mellowed."

Hagstrum, J. H. "Johnson's conception of the beautiful, the pathetic, and the sublime." *PMLA*, LXIV (1949), 134-57.

Mr. Hagstrum's article has the merit of presenting something like an epitome of Johnson's critical principles. As students of Johnson read his criticism and his critical pronouncements more closely they see that he is not all of one piece, that, in particular, he does not fit into the old description of him as the climax of the neo-classic spirit in England. Johnson was a neo-classicist, a traditionalist and a conservative. But he was also an empiricist who was capable of putting experience above tradition, a liberal who was definitely susceptible to new ideas. He looked backward but he also looked forward. In other words, he was, in as true a sense as were Kames and the Wartons, a critic of the transition. He was a man who lived and learned. Before he was through with the *Dictionary* he discovered that his original idea that everything in language could be regarded as fixed wouldn't do: languages grow, usage changes, and the lexicographer's duty is to acknowledge and record. So in criticism. Johnson's ideas about literature were not static. He appears to have been born and bred in the rhetorical tradition, and to have responded most naturally to rhetorical beauty: as to the elegance and grace, the ordered symmetry, the exquisite embellishments of language in Pope. But, as Hagstrum shows, from Burke and others he learned to separate sublimity from beauty and to give it new emphasis, tending in most of his later writing to pair the "awfully vast" and the "elegantly little" as about equally important qualities. In similar fashion, he came to regard the pathetic — that which touches the "passions in all their combinations" — as a desirable element in great literature. Shakespeare had much of it; Dryden almost none; Pope excelled in it in his "Eloisa to Abelard." Even more than sublimity the pathetic was associated in Johnson's mind with the power of depicting human nature in its truth, but, again like sublimity, it was acceptable only so long as it occured in moderation and in the service of reason and morality.

Mr. Hagstrum finds, correctly I believe, that the explanation of Johnson's acceptance of the pathetic and the sublime lies in the fact that in aesthetic matters he was at core something of a "psychological relativist," whose basic test for literature was that the work prove "adequate to our faculties and agreeable to nature." It would also appear to be in order to say, somewhat more definitely than Hagstrum concedes, that his acceptance was in keeping with a general susceptibility to the influence of the current move towards an aesthetic of psychological basis (the "new criticism" presaged by Hobbes and Dryden, initiated by Addison, and developed by Burke, Kames, Gerard, and others). His empirical tendencies are testimony to such influence, especially as they manifest themselves in the spirit and manner in which he wrestled with problems relating to poetic justice, the imagination, the rules, and novelty

— the last, incidentally, an issue closely related to the concepts discussed by Hagstrum. Johnson does not, of course, go all the way with the "new critics"; but he often adopts their approach, their subjects for critical discussion, and sometimes their conclusions. That he could do this and still remain in certain sectors of his thought the iron-clad traditionalist and conservative is one of the wonders of this many-sided man and critic. — CLARENCE D. THORPE.

Hazen, Allen T. "New styles in typography." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 403-9.

Johnson's books as a guide to changes in typography between 1730 and 1780.

Hunt, R. W. "The Malahide and Fettercairn papers." Corr. in *TLS*, Jan. 8, 1949, p. 25.

Concerning a correction by Johnson in *The vanity of human wishes* on a slip of paper now in the Bodleian.

"Hyde Collection of Johnsonian manuscripts." Special art. in *TLS*, Sept. 23, 1949, p. 624.

Kolb, Gwin J. "Johnson's 'Dissertation on flying' and John Wilkins' *Mathematical magick*." *MP*, XLVII (1949), 24-31.

Points out the striking similarity between numerous remarks in chap. VI of *Rasselas* and certain chapters in *Mathematical magick* (1648), proves Johnson's familiarity with the earlier work by reference to quotations from it in the *Dictionary* (Johnson borrowed quotations from all five chapters Mr. Kolb discusses), and concludes that when he wrote the "dissertation" Johnson probably drew upon material he had found in Wilkins.

Krishnamurti, S. "Dr. Johnson and the law lectures of Sir Robert Chambers." *MLR*, XLIV (1949), 236-38.

Further evidence of Johnson's collaboration with Chambers.

Liebert, Herman W. "New letters from Dr Johnson to Dr Taylor." *Harvard Library bulletin*, III (1949), 143-47.

Prints two letters of 1772 and one of 1779.

Liebert, Herman W. "This harmless drudge." *New colophon*, I (1948), 175-83.

Concerned with bibliographical problems.

McNair, Sir Arnold. *Dr. Johnson and the law*. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1948. Pp. xi + 115.

Rev. by Arundell Esdaille in *English*, VII, 287; by Frederick T. Wood in *English studies*, XXX, 312-13; in *N&Q*, CXCIV, 88; in *TLS*, Jan. 22, p. 58.

When a man as distinguished as Sir Arnold McNair writes a book, it immediately commands attention; when a book is as undistinguished as *Dr. Johnson and the law* it at once causes disappointment. One would expect from him thorough research and a dignity of language appropriate to his subject. This book too often fails on both counts.

The lack of research is conspicuous; only the most obvious source materials appear to have been used. The omissions are important, such as the apparent lack of knowledge of the second article by Professor E. L. McAdam in the *Review of English studies*, Vol. XVI (April, 1942). It is difficult to take seriously a writer who has missed an article so important to his subject. Again, one is puzzled by the labored discussion concerning Johnson's role in the Dodd case (pp. 92-93); only Boswell's *Life* is quoted. Sir Arnold obviously had not read "Dr. Johnson and Dr. Dodd" written by a Johnsonian as eminent as Dr. R. W. Chapman, which establishes the entire connection between the two from the manuscripts then in the possession of the late A. Edward Newton and now owned by the reviewer. It is true that Sir Arnold admits this neglect by a note (p. 103) stating that Chapman's work had been called to his atten-

tion "when this book was in page proof"; but though informed at this point he seems not to have felt it necessary to make any further use of Chapman's findings.

Sir Arnold's choice of words is often startling. For example: "I shall refer first to some leading figures and then to the *smaller fry*" (italics mine). ". . . observations seem to me to be the real Johnson *stuff*" (italics mine). "I must continue though what follows is irrelevant." "But was there ever a layman with such a digestive capacity either in toughness or in range of literary food?"

These two defections combine to reduce one's confidence in the book. A single illustration of the result should suffice; the following is neither scholarly nor entertaining: "Again between July 1782 and January 1783 there was a series of letters from Johnson to Taylor relating to a Will and a marriage settlement and some people called Flint and Collier, and it would appear that Johnson and Taylor are befriending some humble folk and endeavoring to ascertain for them their legal rights." With a minimum of competent research Sir Arnold should have realized that the case referred to cannot be dismissed with "some people," since their connection with Johnson was interesting and significant, as Herman W. Liebert has demonstrated in his pamphlet *Dr. Johnson and the Misses Collier* (privately printed, 1949).

The flyleaf states that this "is a book about Johnson, not about the Law." It is most certainly not about the law, and his competence on the other score is not convincing. Sir Arnold tries to be the scholar with ample footnotes from familiar sources, but he treads on dangerous ground; almost every page discloses his standing as an amateur. His book is replete with statements of which the true scholar would never be guilty. "I am not aware of any other comment by Johnson." "I am not aware of any evidence of Lord Mansfield's opinion of Johnson." "There is evidence of only one meeting between them." "I dislike Lord Thurlow less than I did before." "When, how or why Johnson made this contact I have been unable to discover." "In 1776 Taylor was in trouble of some sort again." ". . . and whether he received any remuneration, I am unable to say and it may never be known." "Whether his knowledge was correct or not I do not know." While one may be entitled to a few equivocal statements of this nature, their constant usage is disarming.

In its defence, it must be said that *Dr. Johnson and the law* is entertaining, short, and readable. The vignettes of the legal luminaries of the eighteenth-century, a period filled with jurists whose importance to the system of the English common law is still acknowledged, the outline of Johnson's contact with these men, and the brief analysis of Johnson's general interest in the subject of the law, all are tantalizing, suggesting that these are fields of research and writing that have been too long overlooked. An authoritative work on these subjects is yet to come and would be most welcome. — DONALD F. HYDE.

Moore, John Robert. "Dr. Johnson and Roman history." *HLQ*, XII (1949), 311-14.

Suggests that Johnson's indifference to Roman history derives from the Whiggish implications of Roman history as contemporaries viewed it.

Pitou, Spire. "Richelet, forerunner of Samuel Johnson, and De Lormes." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 474-76.

In the expression of personal likes and dislikes in a dictionary.

Quinlan, Maurice J. "Dr. Franklin meets Dr. Johnson." *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, LXXIII (1949), 34-44.

At a meeting of the Associates of Dr. Bray on May 1, 1760.

R., V. "Johnson and Scaliger on dictionary-making." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 161-62.

Read, Aleyn Lyell. "Early career of Dr. Johnson's father." *TLS*, June 17, 1949, p. 404.

New information based upon manuscript copies of "Letters from Sir William Boothby to Mr. Johnson of Lichfield Bookseller." Cf. Ellic Howe, *TLS*, June 24, p. 413.

Sewall, Richard B. "Dr. Johnson, Rousseau, and reform." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 307-17.

An explanation of Johnson's dislike of Rousseau by a comparison of the two as critics of society.

Tracy, C. R. "Democritus arise! A study of Dr. Johnson's humor." *Yale Review*, XXXIX (1949), 294-310.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. *Philosophic words: a study of style and meaning in the "Rambler" and "Dictionary" of Samuel Johnson.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948. Pp. 167. Cf. *PQ*, XXVIII, 393-95.

Rev. by C. R. T. in *Queen's quarterly*, LVI, 155; by Doris B. Saunders in *University of Toronto quarterly*, XVIII, 409-12; in *N&Q*, CXCIV, 219-20.

"Junius"

Cordasco, Francesco. *A Junius bibliography, with a preliminary essay on the political background, text and identity: a contribution to 18th century constitutional and literary history.* New York: Burt Franklin, 1949. Pp. 125.

This is a well-arranged and useful bibliography of Junius material, listing and commenting on some 506 articles, bibliographies, and editions, usually with brief critical analysis.

Biographical interest led Dr. Cordasco to purchase the Junius papers collected in the first part of the nineteenth century by Sir David Brewster, and he has accepted uncritically Brewster's identification of Laughlin Macleane (1727-1777) as Junius. In 1849 Sir David was said to have spent thirty years in study of the problem. On the basis of his own study of his own materials, however, the case he was able to present was so feeble that C. W. Dilke knocked it to pieces in a single review — a review which demonstrated, incidentally, that Macleane's father was born and lived all his life in Ireland (and hence had not been "driven from" Scotland, as both Brewster and Cordasco assert); that Macleane himself had never been a regimental surgeon, as still asserted by Cordasco.

"Among the Brewster papers," says Dr. Cordasco, "p. 13, is a hand-sewn manuscript which contains the miscellaneous data of Shelburne for the identification. Here, Shelburne categorically names Macleane as the author." This statement is repeated in a footnote in Dr. Cordasco's article in *ELH*, December, 1949, (not September, as listed in the bibliography). The identification has also been presented in the daily press. To accept this conclusion, we must believe that Sir David studied the matter for thirty years, and failed to note in his own possession the clinching and final evidence, hand-sewn at that. The history of Junius is, unfortunately, as Dr. Cordasco knows, full of quaint inventions, impostures, and facsimiles of handwriting. Photographic reproduction is another matter, and when made available for analysis by scholars in England, will probably throw lights of various kinds on the manuscript.

The main point made by Dilke (*Papers of a critic*, II, 30-46), and still valid, is that in May, 1771, Macleane, undersecretary under Shelburne and out of a job with Shelburne's forced retirement over two years before, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds from Lord North together with the post of Superintendent of Lazarettoes, with £1000 a year. Now if Macleane is Junius, it would seem that he has been a simple blackmailer in opposition, blasting away at Grafton,

North, and George III until bought off. So far Junius would have been contemptible and hypocritical, but at least he would have had a motive, however low. But Junius continues to blast away as strongly as ever until January of 1772, he reprints two volumes of his letters with a special dedication, he carries on a long private correspondence with John Wilkes while Wilkes and Macleane were libelling each other in the newspapers by name. This seems to be acting without any motive whatever. Moreover Grafton and North, knowing that Macleane was Junius (otherwise why pay him off?), offered no objection to his further letters or to his reprinting the whole. Yet only a month after Macleane's appointment, Junius was saying to Grafton of the King: "When I remember how much is due to *his* sacred character, I cannot, with any decent appearance of propriety, call you the meanest and the basest fellow in the Kingdom." On Lord North he commented in September, 1771: "To them, who know Lord North, it is unnecessary to say, that he was mean and base enough to submit to you."

In March, 1772, Junius, in writing to Woodfall refusing half the profits from the books, says of himself (in Latin): "But if any one believes me to be changed in will, weakened in integrity or broken in spirit, he errs grossly." To accept this view of Junius means that one believes him to have been a man of sufficient dignity and courage to run very considerable risks for the public good. There are, perhaps, few such men, but there is only one Junius. To accept Macleane is to accept the view that a venal adventurer, as we know Macleane to have been (see Dilke for details), continued to act for months without any motive at all, even giving away the profits of the publishing enterprise. — C. W. EVERETT.

Cordasco, Francesco. "Colonel Macleane and the Junius controversy." *ELH*, XVI (1949), 272-83.

Concludes that "in no one else's favor can so great a mass of evidence be presumed as in that of Colonel Laughlin Macleane." Cf. the review above.

Cordasco, Francesco. "The first American edition of Junius." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 233.

An edition of 1791.

William Law

(See also *John Bunyan* and *Sir Isaac Newton.*)

Talon, Henri. *William Law: a study in literary craftsmanship.* London: Rockliff, 1948; New York: Harper, 1949. Pp. vii + 106.

Rev. in *TLS*, June 17, Religious books sec., p. iv.

Wormhoudt, Arthur. "A note on William Law's 'The absolute unlawfulness of the stage entertainment'." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 180-81.

Evidence for the publication of Law's *Christian perfection* before *The unlawfulness of the stage entertainment.*

Nathaniel Lee

Evans, G. Blakemore. "Milton and Lee's 'The rival queens' (1677)." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 527-28.

John Locke

(See also *Thomas Hobbes* and *Thomas Burnet.*)

Brinkley, R. Florence. "Coleridge on Locke." *SP*, XLIV (1949), 521-43.

Brown, Andrew. "John Locke and the religious 'Aufklärung'." *Review of religion*, XIII (1949), 126-54.

Brown, Andrew. "Locke's 'tabula rasa' and Gottsched." *Germanic review*, XXIV (1949), 3-7.

Brown, F. Andrew. "Locke's 'Essay' and Bodmer and Breitinger." *MLQ*, X (1949), 16-32.

Price, Cecil. "Thomas Chudleigh on John Locke, 1684." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 519.

Mary de la Rivière Manley

Needham, Gwendolyn B. "Mary de la Rivière Manley: Tory defender." *HLQ*, XII (1949), 253-88.

This is an attempt to rescue Mrs. Manley from the traditional view emphasizing the less savoury aspects of her character and career — the amorous adventurer and scandalmonger — and to give her a more just appreciation as political writer. Although Miss Needham makes concessions to the older view, the change of emphasis is refreshing and convincing. If Mrs. Manley depended to a not inconsiderable degree on gossip and scandal and, when other methods failed, took refuge in her sex, it is still quite clear that the person who wrote (ironically?) that "Politicks is not the Business of a Woman" made an effective business of it and held her own in an embattled world of male partisanship.

She was indeed a doughty fighter for the Tory cause and, as Miss Needham makes clear, not merely one of the mercenary hirelings but one of status who worked closely with Swift and possibly with Harley and Bolingbroke. Swift respected her talents — "a good deal of sense and invention," he wrote to Stella — at the same time that he was rather less appreciative of her charms — "about forty, very homely, and very fat." Steele too came under her influence; and the changing fortunes of the friendship between the two are traced in the article. The split came, as between Swift and Steele, over attacks on Marlborough in the *Examiner*. In fact, Mrs. Manley was part and parcel of the quarrel between Swift and Steele; she adds a modicum of spice to its primarily political nature. When Steele, after insinuations about Mrs. Manley's frailty, made an insulting and unhandsome apology in which he begged pardon for never enjoying her favors, she retorted in kind that "in his other Amours [he] hasn't shown nicety of taste." But in the end these two were reconciled: Steele wrote the prologue to her tragedy, *Lucius*, and she honored him with the dedication.

Miss Needham's article is a contribution both to the biography of a minor though highly interesting writer and to the literature of political controversy in the reign of Queen Anne. In the realm of political sound and fury Mrs. Manley is one of those who helped to make Tory propaganda superior to the Whig. It is easy to understand why as Miss Needham analyzes and reveals the effectiveness of the *New Atalantis* and the *Memoirs of Europe*. There is, too, discussion of the *Examiner* and other defences of the Harley ministry. Although there is familiar material here, Miss Needham has contributed some new interpretation and some new information; and by a perceptive consideration of biographical factors intermingled with contemporary politics she has produced a substantial and satisfying study. — LOUIS A. LANDA.

Andrew Marvell

de Beer, E. S. "'Nostradamus's prophecy' (Part II)." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 360-62.

Elizabeth Montagu

Hornbeak, Katherine G. "New light on Mrs. Montagu." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 349-61.

An account of her relationship with James Woodhouse, the poetical shoemaker who became her bailiff and steward. The new material is from unpublished letters and from Woodhouse's *The life and lucubrations of Crispinus Scriblerus.*

Jones, W. Powell. "The romantic bluestocking, Elizabeth Montagu." *HLQ*, XII (1948), 85-98.

Phillips, George L. "Mrs. Montagu and the climbing-boys." *RES*, XXV (1949), 237-44.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu

Gibbs, Lewis. *The admirable Lady Mary: the life and times of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1689-1762)*. London: J. M. Dent; New York: William Morrow, 1949. Pp. 255.

Rev. in *TLS*, July 8, p. 440.

Although this biography is intended for the general reader its shortcomings are considerable. To begin with, its title is misleading: Lady Mary does not emerge "admirable," nor does the book deserve to be called a life and times. It is no more than a sketch of her biography with particular attention to three problems: (1) Did she deserve the reputation of being a loose woman? (2) Why did she quarrel with Pope? (3) Why did she leave England in 1739 to exile herself on the Continent? Since he has no new material or even new hypotheses, Gibbs is forced to rehash what has too often been served up. His solutions to the problems may be stated briefly: (1) no, since no specific lovers can be identified; (2) all or any of the previous theories; and (3) mostly to escape the unsavory reputation that Pope had given her. All this old stuff is treated with an inordinate amount of equivocation and see-sawing.

The only new material relates to Lady Mary's husband. Gibbs tries to brighten Wortley's obvious dulness by analyzing his short career as ambassador and his long career as M.P. Occasionally Gibbs distorts the evidence — his defence (p. 124) of the ambassador's clumsy negotiations in Turkey, for example — but in general his facts and sources are trustworthy. He is less to be trusted on other new matters. In the Hampstead Public Library there has recently been found a MS which is purportedly that from which the Embassy Letters of 1763 were printed, and Gibbs accepts this as a proven fact. I examined the MS in August, 1949; and although I had no time to study it carefully, I noticed on one page and in the same hand the following footnote (which was scored through): "The copy of this unintelligible Greek Inscription is wanting in the Manuscript from whence these Letters are printed." How can this MS be the source for the first printing?

Gibbs' errors in omission are, of course, incalculable, but one is surprising. Although he often uses the *HMC Reports*, he omits a long reference to Lady Mary in the Earl of Egmont's *Diary*, Vol. II, which shows her in exactly the admirable (and rare) light he is so eager to shed on her. Another omission is the identity of Mr. K, the suitor her father chose for her; he is named in the *TLS*, 4 Sept. 1937, as the eldest son of the 3rd Viscount Massereene. For the identity of Mr. C, to whom Lady Mary addressed her famous poem "The lover," Gibbs rejects previously rejected candidates (Congreve, Hervey, Maria Skerrett), and concludes that Mr. C was only a fiction. But Horace Walpole, in several places including the recent *Correspondence*, XIV, 245, names him as Richard Chandler, son of the Bishop of Durham, and until a more deserving lover is nominated he must bear that honor.

Errors in commission are not frequent. Lady Mary's autobiographical fragment, printed in the biography by "George Paston" (Emily Symonds, 1907), was probably composed about 1710 — and not 1715, as Gibbs states (p. 29) for a very silly reason. He repeats a common error — that Lady Mary and Sir Robert Walpole were on bad terms (p. 94); they were friends, though her husband opposed the minister. He distorts her role as popularizer of inoculation, and implies that she flew in the face of medical opinion. Actually, Sir Hans Sloane (president of the Royal College of Physicians) and others supported inoculation; it was opposed by a few clergymen and obscure physicians. He states (p. 147) that Lady Mary moved to Twickenham in 1721; she probably moved there in 1719 (as implied in Elwin and Courthope, IX,

413, 512-13). He confuses the poems she wrote to celebrate the attempted rape on her friend Mrs. Murray (pp. 151-53); there were two poems, a doggerel ballad and a polished epistle, and they pose some intriguing problems which he bypasses.

A far more serious fault than these factual ones is one which is common in such "popular" biographies, and that is the uncertain distinction made between the objective facts and the author's conjectures. Particularly in this book, where Gibbs blends his own cozy comments with undocumented paraphrases from Lady Mary's letters, it is difficult for the reader who does not know the letters to ascertain where Gibbs ends and Lady Mary begins (*e.g.*, pp. 124-25, 132-33). Gibbs' book will stimulate — or irritate — the serious reader into going back to W. Moy Thomas' incomplete edition of her works (1861) and to Paston's full but deficient biography. — ROBERT HALSBAND.

Halsband, Robert. "The literary career of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu." *Summaries of theses submitted to the Graduate School of Northwestern University . . . June-September, 1948*, XVI (1949), 10-14.

Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley. "*The nonsense of common-sense,*" *1737-1738*. Edited with an introduction and notes by Robert Halsband. (Northwestern University studies in the humanities, No. 17.) Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University, 1947. Pp. xxx +57. Cf. *PQ*, XXVII, 148.

Rev. by Rae Blanchard in *MLN*, LXIV, 132-35 (an important review); by Douglas Grant in *RES*, XXV, 83-84.

Sir Isaac Newton

Hartill, Isaac. "The faith of Newton." *Journal of the transactions of the Victoria Institute*, LXXVIII (1946), 75-90.

Wormhoudt, Arthur. "Newton's natural philosophy in the Behmenistic works of William Law." *JHI*, X (1949), 411-29.

William Oldisworth

Allen, Robert J. "William Oldisworth: 'the author of *The examiner*'." *PQ*, XXVI (1947), 159-80.

Before the appearance of this article, the *Dictionary of national biography* provided the sole account of William Oldisworth's career and, meager though it was, this account evidently was the source of the Oldisworth entries in the *Cambridge bibliography of English literature*. Oldisworth deserved better treatment, both on his own literary merit and on the merit of his association with several of the chief literary and political figures of his time.

From Mr. Allen he has received better treatment. Drawing from a variety of sources, many of them elusive journalistic ones, Mr. Allen has supplied us with a biography which explains why Oldisworth's contemporaries held his literary gifts in high regard. Though several phases of Oldisworth's career remain obscure, several others are clarified, and the canon of his writings emerges from much of the uncertainty which previously surrounded it. It is this clarification of the canon of Oldisworth's writings which is Mr. Allen's most substantial service. He has revealed the weakness of several earlier attributions, and he has presented convincing evidence for new ones — notably, for Oldisworth's authorship of a number of the papers in the Duke of Wharton's Jacobite journal, the *True Briton*.

I have noted only a single lapse. Once Mr. Allen assumes as proved what is in dispute: on page 174 he cites, with no reservations, the *True Briton*, No. 14, as the source of a statement by Oldisworth, yet when he comes two pages later to a discussion of Oldisworth's share in the journal, he offers no evidence whatsoever that Oldisworth wrote No. 14. He indeed establishes Oldisworth's association with the journal but not conclusively his authorship of specific papers.

But this is certainly a very minor blemish in a scholarly, well-documented, and eminently serviceable article. — JOHN LOFTIS.

John Oldmixon

The history of the Isle of Providence. With an introduction by Richard Kent. London: John Culmer, 1949. Pp. 30.

A reprint of a chapter from the 1741 edition of *The British empire in America.*

Thomas Paine

(See also *Edmund Burke.*)

Cordasco, Francesco. "Thomas Paine silenced." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 544-45.

A quotation concerning Paine from a nineteenth-century religious journal.

Henry Nevil Payne

The fatal jealousie (1673). With an Introduction by Willard Thorp. (Augustan Reprint Society, Ser. V, No. 2: drama, Nov. 1948).

Thomas Pennant

Tour on the continent, 1765. Edited with notes by G. R. de Beer. (Ray Society, Vol. CXXXII, for 1947.) London: Bernard Quaritch, 1948. Pp. xii + 178.

Rev. by J. N. L. B. in *Nature*, CLXIV, 297.

Samuel Pepys

Gillam, S. G. "Samuel Pepys and John Wallis." *Bodleian Library record*, II (1949), 248-49.

Reproduces a letter from Kneller to Pepys concerning Kneller's portrait of Wallis, painted at Pepys's suggestion.

Thomas Percy

Churchill, Irving L. "Thomas Percy, scholar." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 91-97.

Randall, David A. "Percy's *Reliques* and its cancel leaves." *New colophon*, I (1948), 404-7.

Hester Lynch Piozzi

(See *Samuel Johnson.*)

Alexander Pope

Allen, Robert J. "Pope and the sister arts." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 78-88.

Ault, Norman. *New light on Pope, with some additions to his poetry hitherto unknown.* London: Methuen, 1949. Pp. viii + 379.

Rev. in front art. in *TLS*, Nov. 4, pp. 705-7.

The recent death of Thomas Norman Ault closes an unusual scholarly career. Originally a draftsman, Mr. Ault came to literary studies by way of illustrating anthologies, and later by compiling them (*Elizabethan Lyrics, Seventeenth Century Lyrics*). From the early 1930's, he centered his work in Pope, editing in 1935 the then newly discovered "Pope's own miscellany" of 1717, and in 1936 a handsome first volume of Pope's prose. Since then he has employed most of his researches in collecting and editing Pope's shorter poems for publication in volume vi of the Twickenham Edition. The manuscript of this volume was left all but finished at his death and will be seen through the press by Mr. John Butt. *New Light on Pope* — touching some important bio-

graphical episodes but mainly minor work — is a reflection from the larger undertaking.

The variety of Mr. Ault's contributions in the present volume may be distinguished approximately as follows. (1) Discoveries, from contemporary journals or manuscripts, of variant texts of poems or parts of poems in the canon, notable among them being early versions of part of the *Epistle to Jervas* (ch. v) and *To Mrs. M. B. on her Birth-day* (ch. xii). (2) Information, either new or reinvigorated with new evidence, *about* poems in the canon — e.g., that the "character" of Chloe can hardly be a portrait of the Countess of Suffolk (ch. xvi), or that the poem to a young lady *On her leaving the Town after the Coronation* was addressed to Teresa not Martha Blount (ch. iii), or that the parody in Pope's *First Psalm* parodies Sternhold and Hopkins rather than Scripture (ch. viii). (3) Reconstructions of episodes or interests in Pope's life, such as his involvement in the successive editions of the book usually called Lintot's Miscellany (ch. ii), his activities as painter and their influence on his poetry (ch. v), his lines on Addison (ch. vi), his long quarrel with Cibber (ch. xx). (4) New — or re-argued — attributions to the canon of Pope's verse.

The above order is also, approximately, an order of value. For while the arguments in the first three categories are in the main well founded and well conducted (though not every student of Pope will necessarily subscribe to all of them), those in the fourth category range from the probable to fanciful. Where external evidence is strong, Mr. Ault's attributions are naturally persuasive. Thus the survival of *The Six Maidens* solely, so far as is known, in a text in Pope's hand among the papers of the Oxford family is certainly strong presumptive evidence (though of course not proof) of his authorship (ch. xvii). Short of the appearance of further information about the poem, no one is likely to contest its claim to a place among pieces "probably by Pope." Mr. Ault has uncovered a considerable amount of this sort of evidence and has been able to make new attributions as well as fortify old ones — a service for which we may be grateful.

On the other hand, where external evidence is weak or conflicting, Mr. Ault's well-known zeal for expanding the canon leads him into some notably unsound procedures. One is the placing of much more weight upon internal evidence than it can possibly be made to bear. Mr. Ault argues, for instance, that *The Story of Arethusa*, translated from the *Metamorphoses* in Lintot's 1712 miscellany, belongs to Pope (ch. ii). The external evidence is this: (a) we know from Spence that Pope as a youth made more translations from the *Metamorphoses* than are now identified as his; (b) this translation is placed in the miscellany next to Pope's acknowledged translation, *Vertumnus and Pomona*; (c) the translation "has never been claimed by or for any of his contemporaries." To this evidence, which is practically of no consequence, Mr. Ault adds a fair number of not very striking phrasal parallels between *Arethusa* and Pope's known poems — and then concludes: "it would seem that *The Story of Arethusa* must henceforth be accepted in the canon of Pope's poems," or, as he puts it a few pages earlier (p. 31), it "can be assigned to him . . . with a certainty that lacks only the final warrant of his signature." Surely this is outrageous. No one ought to need convincing at this date that verbal parallels are unreliable evidences of authorship — particularly in the case of great poets, whose mode is rarely if ever distinguishable from the mode of their age at the level of phraseology (witness the watered-down Miltonism, as well as Popism, of minor Augustans) — and that it is nowhere so evidently true as in seventeenth and eighteenth century translations, where all poets, including the great ones, draw to some extent on a common thesaurus of idiom and vocabulary: a "translators' language." Yet Mr. Ault entirely ignores these considerations, and ignores too that his own principle of attribution if applied more fully than he chooses to apply it will require us to assign *The Story of Arethusa* to John Hughes and Arthur Mainwaring (and possibly others), who also echo its phrases in later work.

Equally eccentric on occasion are Mr. Ault's deductions from external evidence. In the chapter on Gay (xiii), to take a sample, he argues that Pope wrote both the epilogue to Gay's tragedy *The Captives* (1724) and the prologue to his comic opera *Achilles* (1733). The hint for the first attribution he finds in an undated letter from Pope to Tonson urging the publisher to oblige Gay and him by canceling "that Leaf in which ye Epilogue is printed" and substituting a leaf entitled "EPILOGUE [*Sent by an unknown Hand*]." Mr. Ault takes these instructions to mean that Pope had a personal interest in the anonymity of the epilogue, i.e., had written it himself. Why — he asks — since "the play has always been accepted as [Gay's], and his too the Prologue and Epilogue" — why "all this fuss and expense . . . — all this canceling and inserting — simply to include the words 'Sent by an unknown Hand'?" Why indeed? Since — as Ault says — the epilogue was, and was bound to be, always accepted for Gay's so long as no special attention was called to it, what better anonymity for Pope (if this was his desire) than to let it alone? Why *invite* speculation by a teasing title? Mr. Ault may of course be right that the epilogue is Pope's, though the whole case is one vast hypothesis, including the dating of the letter. My point here is simply that his logic in this instance is not the sort likeliest to convince us.

As much may be said of his ascription of the *Achilles* prologue to Pope. Here the facts are these: (a) Gay died in December, before *Achilles* was performed on 10 February 1733; (b) in an attack on the opera entitled *Achilles Dissected*, published toward the end of February, a writer signing himself "Atex Burnet" (in this context the name is perhaps a printer's misreading of "Ajax" — not "Alex," as Mr. Ault supposed) alleges that the opera was left fragmentary by Gay and completed by his friends, adding that the prologue "was written by Mr. Pope"; (c) in the published opera, the prologue is headed "Written by Mr. Gay." Mr. Ault argues from this evidence that since the opera may have been left without a prologue when Gay died; since "Atex Burnet" ascribes the prologue to Pope; and since the specific ascription of the prologue to the opera's author in the heading "Written by Mr. Gay" is admittedly "redundant," the prologue must be Pope's. Possibly he is right. But the argument may also be reversed. Since Gay did die before the opera was performed; since his enemies — witness "Atex" — took advantage of this to declare his work was not his own, even the prologue having been "written by Mr. Pope," why may not Pope have inserted the unusual statement to counter just such gossip? The more so since there is some evidence that Gay's opera, though performed earlier, was published later than "Atex's" pamphlet. I do not pretend that this argument is correct. My point is simply, again, that Mr. Ault's victory — in this case, and certain others — is too easily won.

I have not enjoyed making these criticisms of a man whom I knew and honored; and it must be remembered that they affect only a portion of Mr. Ault's work. If I have dwelt on them here, it is because new poems should not be lightly received into the canon of a poet who guarded it so rigorously himself. — MAYNARD MACK.

Boyce, Benjamin. "Pope, Gildon, and salamanders." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 14.

Charles Gildon's *Post-boy rob'd of his mail* as a possible source of the "machinery" in *The rape of the lock.*

Bracher, Frederick. "Pope's grotto: the maze of fancy." *HLQ*, XII (1949), 141-62.

In the first part of his paper Mr. Bracher gives a very complete account of Pope's grotto and compares it with the traditional grotto. At the end he advances the thesis that when Pope "stooped to Truth, and moralized his song," his "grotto would seem to have been a continuing expression of Pope's old delight in wandering in the maze of fancy."

Butt, John. " 'A master key to Popery'." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 41-57.

Prints for the first time a work probably by Pope from the MS in Lady Burlington's hand preserved in the library at Chatsworth.

Friedman, Arthur. "Pope and deism (*The Dunciad*, iv. 459-92)." *Ibid.*, pp. 89-95.

Hagedorn, Ralph. "Pope and Horace." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 144-45.

On the text used by Pope in his imitations.

Krutch, Joseph Wood. "Pope and our contemporaries." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 251-59.

Mack, Maynard. " 'Wit and poetry and Pope': some observations on his imagery." *Ibid.*, pp. 20-40.

Mead, G. C. F. "A Pope inscription." Corr. in *TLS*, Oct. 7, 1949, p. 649.

Medford, Floyd. "The 'Essay on man' and the 'Essay on the origin of evil'." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 337-38.

Argues that Pope was not restricted to the Latin version of King's *Essay*.

Parkin, Rebecca Price. "Alexander Pope's use of the implied dramatic speaker." *College English*, XI (1949), 137-41.

Quennell, Peter (ed.). *The pleasures of Pope*. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1949. Pp. 265.

Rev. in front art. in *TLS*, Nov. 4, pp. 705-7.

Riling, Mildred. " 'Puffs, powders, patches, bibles, billet-doux'." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 537-38.

Sibley, Agnes Marie. *Alexander Pope's prestige in America, 1725-1835*. New York: King's Crown Press, 1949. Pp. xiv + 158.

Because the vogue of Alexander Pope's poetry clearly shows many of the important implications of the shift from Classicism to Romanticism, few reputations have received quite so much attention as his. Apart from the published works on the subject listed by Professor James E. Tobin in *Alexander Pope: a list of critical studies published from 1895 to 1944* (New York, 1945), several unpublished doctoral dissertations have dealt with the question. Of those completed in the last ten years, the following come to mind: Paul F. Leedy, *The overthrow of Alexander Pope's reputation as poet* (University of Michigan, 1940); Robert W. Rogers, *The early vogue of Alexander Pope's "Essay on man"* (Harvard University, 1942); Alfred C. Ames, *English criticism of Pope's poetry, 1744-1798* (University of Illinois, 1943); and James L. Allison, *The reputation of Alexander Pope's early poems: a study of Joseph Warton's Essay (1756)* (Harvard University, 1948). By studying Pope's reputation in America between 1725 and 1835, Dr. Agnes Sibley in her dissertation has explored the implications of the subject in a relatively new field; and she has contributed significantly to our understanding of the conditions of early American literary taste. It is true that Dr. Eva B. Dykes, in an unpublished Radcliffe dissertation (1920), *Pope and his influence in America*, has anticipated the general topic, but only to a small extent. For Dr. Dykes was more interested in tracing phrasal echoes of Pope and imitations of his verse form by American writers themselves. Dr. Sibley's aim, on the other hand, is to reveal, through criticism and comment of American *readers*, something of the nature of their taste and the sort of poetry that appealed to it.

Industry and perseverance have enabled the author to assemble a remarkable quantity of detailed evidence demonstrating the high regard of American readers for Pope's poetry. Her treatment reveals quite convincingly that, while American attitudes towards the poetry were often drawn from those of contemporary English critics, the esteem was not entirely derivative. It was, for example, not notably influenced by English squabbles over the integrity of Pope's personal character or by concern for the orthodoxy of the doctrine of the *Essay on man*. Pope's "optimism" may have annoyed the priests of Europe; but it made secure his reputation among Americans, who found in the concept a burning declaration of faith in the over-all wisdom and goodness of God, a faith congenial to their religious conceptions and the sterner realities of colonial life. American appreciation of Pope's literary merits was emphatically modified by the unique blend of neo-classical formalism and Puritan moral earnestness and practicality, through the opacity of which, generally speaking, the early American mind judged literature. Praise of Pope — to a degree scarcely matched in English comment on his achievement — for his understanding of human nature, for his practical psychology and wisdom, and for his useful morality is distinctive, a direct reflection of that unique temper of American sensibility described by Paul Elmer More (who is quoted by Dr. Sibley) as "that sense of something central and formative in man, of character as distinguished from the mere portrayal of unrelated passions."

The difficulties of gathering and organizing evidence in a study of this kind are many. The scholar is limited to what ingenuity and patient research can disclose; and what is found is often scattered and isolated. Evidence nearly always consists of comment by miscellaneous readers belonging to different geographical, social, and intellectual groups; and any effort to measure a reputation justly must constantly keep in mind distinctions among the sources from which the evidence comes. In general, Dr. Sibley has handled the problem competently; but at times mere quantitative analysis of comment becomes a substitute for a qualitative one. Geographical representation is sought consistently; but there are occasional failures to differentiate carefully the social and intellectual backgrounds of those whose appreciations are recorded. Now and then, the opinions of the more learned, respected, and influential formulators of taste appear alongside those of giddy ladies and mild eccentrics, and appear to receive about equal emphasis. In a few cases quaint or amusing stories (one hesitates to ask that they be eliminated) are developed at the expense of more vital and significant but admittedly less lively evidence. Thus, Mather Byles "enthusiasm" for Pope is given three pages of detail, while the more judicious interest of Thomas Jefferson or Benjamin Franklin is dismissed in two short, general paragraphs. Such failures in proportion tend to blur somewhat the outlines of a picture that is otherwise clear.

Criticism of these isolated lapses, which are not characteristic, is cavilling, however — especially when the study has so many excellences arising from the care, ingenuity, and polish that have been lavished upon it. The promise of Dr. Sibley's first book makes one look forward to her future research work. — ROBERT W. ROGERS.

Tillotson, Geoffrey. "Pope's 'Epistle to Harley': an introduction and analysis." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 58-77.

Wimsatt, W. K., Jr. "Rhetoric and poems: the example of Pope." *English Institute essays, 1948*, edited by D. A. Robertson (New York: Columbia University Press, 1949), pp. 179-207.

A highly suggestive article in which rhetorical theory and the practice of the poet are related.

Richard Price

A review of the principal questions in morals. Edited by D. Daiches Raphael. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1948.
Rev. in *TLS*, Jan. 1, p. 13.

Ann Radcliffe

Ruff, William. "Ann Radcliffe, or, the hand of taste." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 183-93.

Edward Ravenscroft

Zimansky, Curt A. "Edward Ravenscroft's first play." *PQ*, XXVIII (1949), 516-17.

Sir Joshua Reynolds

Boys, Richard C. "Sir Joshua Reynolds and the architect Vanbrugh: a footnote to Boswell." *Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters*, XXXIII (1949, for 1947), 323-36.

In his interesting and learned article Mr. Boys undertakes to investigate the background of Reynolds' familiar praise of Vanbrugh's architecture. In examining reasons for this admiration, and in relating these to certain aspects of contemporary aesthetic criticism, he suggests that Vanbrugh was a significant forerunner of Romanticism. Reynolds valued him for "Imagination," for "originality of invention," for his creative use of irregularity, and as an exponent of the Picturesque — in short, as the architect who had produced the most painter-like effects. Since Reynolds seldom showed any interest in architecture, his enthusiasm for Vanbrugh is the more remarkable, and Mr. Boys suggests that the painter's friendship with the Marlborough family may have stimulated it.

I believe it should be noted, however, that Reynolds' only remarks on Vanbrugh, and the only words of Reynolds which Mr. Boys considers, are in the late (1786) thirteenth *Discourse*, where the master, reflecting the new enthusiasms about him, exalts Imagination above Reason as the chief consideration in both creation and judgment of a work of art. Yet certainly there are aspects of Vanbrugh which Reynolds, during most of his career at least, would not much approve: his innocence of learning and of the discipline of learning, for example, or his indifference towards correctness and delicacy of finish. Moreover, while Reynolds obviously was excited by Vanbrugh's imaginative dash and movement, he must have been equally impressed with his splendid stateliness and dignity. It is possible, in other words, that Mr. Boys, emphasizing Reynolds' romantic inclinations, makes him seem less neo-classical than he really is. The article is nevertheless a good (and admirably readable) study in an important and difficult field, the alliance of the arts.— ROBERT ETHERIDGE MOORE.

Hilles, Frederick W. "Sir Joshua's prose." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 49-60.

Wind, Edgar. "A source for Reynolds' parody of *The school of Athens*." *Harvard Library bulletin*, III (1949), 294-97.

Samuel Richardson

(See also *Daniel Defoe*.)

Carter, A. E. "The greatest English novelist." *University of Toronto quarterly*, XVII (1948), 390-97.

Cordasco, Francesco. *Samuel Richardson: a list of critical studies*

published from 1896 to 1946. (Eighteenth century bibliographical pamphlets, No. 3.) Brooklyn: Long Island University Press, 1948. Pp. 12.

Although this is No. 3 of the series, Mr. Cordasco has to the present brought out five bibliographical pamphlets, two of the other four concerned with Smollett, one with Sterne, and one with Fielding (see above under *Fielding*). The series in its entirety is to include "twenty issues on representative authors in belle-lettres, science and history." Perhaps one or two questions may be raised concerning Mr. Cordasco's general practice, in the hope that future issues will resolve certain difficulties about the present issue.

The Preface announces that this list "is to serve as a guide to the criticism of Richardson in the last half century." But it is not clear whether we are to take it as an exhaustive listing of titles for the years covered, particularly for the earlier years, 1896 to 1920, before the annual bibliographies began to appear. Only 24 entries are recorded for these years (exclusive of entries from *N&Q*, to which dates are not attached), a surprisingly small number which suggests that Mr. Cordasco has not exhausted the possibilities. The omission of articles from *PMLA* (1903) and *N&Q* (1909) and of two articles by Helen Sard Hughes from *JEGP* (1914) and *MP* (1919), if deliberate, makes one wonder what the principle of selection is, and if inadvertent, causes one to doubt that the learned journals have had full coverage. A second, and related, consideration has to do with the failure to evaluate the material in some fashion. The usefulness of the list would be immeasurably enhanced if Mr. Cordasco were willing to perform the onerous task of discriminating among the entries, of indicating to the uninformed — the specialist would not need the guidance — the more and less valuable studies. A third consideration has to do with the lack of uniformity in the entries. Sometimes we are given complete entries, including pagination of articles; sometimes the pagination for similar periodical articles is omitted (Nos. 37, 41, 48, 51, 81, 116, 120, 121, 122). Some entries from *N&Q* are given the more complete form followed for articles in general (Nos. 13, 75, 76, for example); some are inserted without the names of the authors or year of publication. And no distinction is made between mere requests in *N&Q* for information (Nos. 65, 66, 114) and important articles (Nos. 67, 68, 111). The recording of publications in a series is either varied or ignored. For example, in two entries which are part of the same series and by the same author (Nos. 100 and 102), the form varies for each, without any indication that they are part of the same series. If these matters are not very important, they are at least disconcerting and may easily cause inconvenience. It is quite obvious that a uniform practice of description and completeness can lead no one astray whereas a variety of practices may well do so.

The following notations and corrections may be of use to those who possess this pamphlet. Some inevitable mechanical errors have crept in (Nos. 3, 4, 8, 20, 47). No. 15: read C. E. Baldwin for E. C. Baldwin. No. 131: "translation" should read "translations." Mr. Cordasco's shortened titles in Nos. 24 and 73 obscure the nature of the two works. To No. 24 add the subtitle "Entstehungsgeschichte"; to No. 73 add the subtitle "Geschichte ihres Ruhms; literarsoziologischer Versuch." No. 47: this is merely a brief abstract of a Königsberg dissertation; identification of an item as a dissertation is often useful for anticipating the nature of its contribution as well as for locating it in some libraries. Nos. 24, 70, 89 should be so marked. No. 57: read Klementine Noress instead of H. Noress and note this item as unpublished. It ought to be mandatory that unpublished items be clearly indicated, to save the unsuspecting from wasting valuable time in fruitless searching. No. 17: to *Essays and studies* add *of the English Association.* No. 29: the abbreviation *RH* is not among the list of abbreviations at the front of the bibliography; it refers to *Revue historique.* Similarly Nos. 55 and 131 have unidentified abbreviations: in No. 55 for *AHR* read *American historical review*;

in No. 131 for *RC* read *Revue critique*. No. 41: Vol. XIV should read XV; No. 81: Vol. XLIV should read XLIX. No. 118 should read *Yale University Library gazette*. No. 74: title is misleading without italics as in the original article; *Sir William Harrison* refers to a work, not to a man. No. 108: the correct reading is "Newbery." No. 25: the correct date of publication is 1921. No. 19: note that the part touching Richardson is a reprint of an article published earlier in *Essays and studies by members of the English Association*, II (1911), 37-70.

McKillop, Alan Dugald. "Wedding bells for Pamela." *PQ*, XXVIII (1949), 323-25.

Sale, William M. "From *Pamela* to *Clarissa*." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 127-38.

Shows Richardson's concern with "the interpenetration of classes" and his great advance in handling the problem from the first to the second novel.

Thomas Shadwell

Smith, John H. "French sources for six English comedies, 1660-1750." *JEGP*, XLVII (1948), 390-94.

The comedies are Shadwell's *The woman-captain*; Granville's *The she-gallants*; Mrs. Pix's *The beau defeated*; *Injured love*; Molloy's *The coquet*; Hewitt's *A tutor for the beaus*.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury

(See *Thomas Burnet*.)

William Shenstone

Mallam, Duncan. "Some inter-relationships of Shenstone's essays, letters, and poems." *PQ*, XXVIII (1949), 458-64.

Prettyman, Virginia F. "Shenstone's reading of Spenser." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 227-37.

Traces in the three surviving versions of *The schoolmistress* the growth of Shenstone's knowledge of Spenser.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan

Gibbs, Lewis. "Sheridan against Warren Hastings." *Quarterly journal of speech*, XXXIV (1948), 464-68.

Nettleton, George H. "A comment on Sheridan against Warren Hastings." *Quarterly journal of speech*, XXXV (1949), 71-72.

Christopher Smart

Callan, Norman (ed.). *The collected poems of Christopher Smart*. 2 vols. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1949.

Subject of middle art. in *TLS*, Jan. 27, 1950, p. 56.

Adam Smith

(See also *Laurence Sterne*.)

Grampp, William D. "Adam Smith and the economic man." *Journal of political economy*, LVI (1948), 315-36.

Schneider, Herbert W. (ed.). *Adam Smith's moral and political philosophy*. (Hafner library of classics, No. 8.) New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1948. Pp. xxviii + 484.

Rev. by Glenn R. Morrow in *Journal of philosophy*, XLVI, 477-79.

George Smith

Manwaring, Elizabeth W. "The Smiths of Chichester." *The age of*

Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 395-402.

Concerned with three brothers — William, George, and John — who were painters of landscape; the second was also author of *Six pastorals* (1770).

Tobias Smollett

Cordasco, Francesco. "Smollett's 'Register of the weather'." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 163.

Cordasco, Francesco. "Smollett and the death of King William III." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 21-23.

Cordasco, Francesco. "Smollett and the translation of the *Gil Blas*." *MLQ*, X (1949), 68-71.

Cordasco, Francesco. "Two notes on Smollett." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 557-58.

Graham, W. H. "Smollett's *Humphry Clinker*." *Contemporary review*, CLXXVI (1949), 33-38.

Green, David Brownell. "Keats and Smollett." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 558-59.

Some probable allusions to *Humphry Clinker* in Keats's letters.

Knapp, Lewis M. "Smollett's self-portrait in *The expedition of Humphry Clinker*." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 149-58.

Concerned with showing how Smollett used his own experience and revealed his personality in the novel.

Knapp, Lewis Mansfield. *Tobias Smollett: doctor of men and manners*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1949. Pp. xiii + 362.

Rev. by James L. Clifford in *New York Times book review*, Jan. 30, p. 5; in middle art. in *TLS*, Aug. 26, p. 552.

This work, the result of many years of devotion to the subject, will immediately take its place as the standard biography of Smollett. It brings to a culmination, though it is to be hoped that it does not close, the series of Smollett studies beginning with Buck's monograph on *Peregrine Pickle* in 1925 and Noyes's edition of the letters in 1926. (See Cordasco's *Smollett criticism, 1925-1945*.) The biographical evidence is not abundant, except, one is tempted to say, at some of the least interesting points; but it is strewn far and wide. With endless industry and patience, Knapp has traced his man in Scotland and England, aboard the *Chichester* and in Jamaica, in medical and literary circles and through periods of extensive travel and residence on the Continent; and has succeeded in constructing from scattered details a well drawn portrait. Remote quarters may yield more evidence, but this account can never be superseded. It is a work of rehabilitation; Smollett's character and his social and economic status are put in a most favorable light. And the case is strong: Smollett's antagonists, if we overlook the somewhat obscure feud with Fielding, are not impressive, and it is interesting to find that Knapp can endorse Seccombe's arresting statement that "Smollett's income from writing was greater than that of any other eighteenth-century writer with the exception of Voltaire" (p. 184). My own impression is that the defense of Smollett may be pushed too far. No eighteenth-century reviewer and pamphleteer can be taken at his own valuation; the sustained attitude of "candor" and "generous indignation," the inevitable scorn for the inevitable "illiberal asassins" that beset him — all this sometimes sorts badly with the facts. But Knapp gives us the facts, and we may if we will shift the emphasis slightly. The excellent concluding analysis recognizes emotional tensions in Smollett and

points to the confession of his faults in the preface to *Count Fathom* and throughout *Humphry Clinker* (pp. 305-6). Elsewhere Knapp quotes, but not in full, the autobiographical passage in the fine letter to Dr. John Moore, 19 August 1762:

> I am much obliged to you for your kind Expressions of Concern about my Health & Fortune — with respect to the last, I have no Cause to complain of want of Encouragement. The Public has been always a liberal Patron to me since I commenced Author. My Difficulties have arisen from my own Indiscretion; from a warm temper easily provoked to Rashness; from a want of Courage to refuse what I could not grant without doing Injustice to my own Family; from Indolence, Bashfullness & want of Oeconomy. I am sensible of all my weaknesses: I have suffered by them severely: but I have not Vigour of Mind sufficient to reform; & so I must go on at the old rate to the End of the Chapter. [Laing MSS., University of Edinburgh, II, 263. Cf. *MLN*, XLII (1927), 232; Knapp, p. 181.]

These honest words apply to parts of Smollett's work as review-editor, political journalist, and manager of a stable of hack writers. But our ultimate judgment of a personality must be subjective, and there is nothing in Knapp's account that need lead us astray.

Knapp has kept to biography, and has not undertaken elaborate literary studies or a full treatment of special points worked out elsewhere. The student will still turn on occasion to Buck, Noyes, Joliat, Claude Jones, Kahrl, Martz, and Boege. But this distinguished contribution brings to a focus other contemporary studies, and there is much in the life which is of significance for literary history. Besides the minutiae which will appeal primarily to the specialist, the whole account gives the general student a remarkably vivid picture of the actual course of authorship amid the variegated eighteenth-century scene. — ALAN D. MCKILLOP.

Linsalata, Carmine Rocco. "Tobias Smollett's translation of 'Don Quixote'." *Library chronicle of the University of Texas*, III (1948), 55-68.

Joseph Spence

Osborn, James M. "The first history of English poetry." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 230-50.

This history, written by Spence in French, is printed from the manuscript for the first time.

Sir Richard Steele

Aubin, Robert A. "Behind Steele's satire on undertakers." *PMLA*, LXIV (1949), 1008-26.

This study provides a thoroughly-documented, illuminating account of the provocation for Steele's satire in *The funeral* and in the "upholder" passages of the *Tatler*, though it is rather more concerned with the beginnings of the "death business" than with Steele. Mr. Aubin's chief purpose — and he accomplishes it well — is to describe the evolution of undertaking as a profession.

Undertaking arose in the last two decades of the seventeenth century as a consequence of both theological and social attitudes: (1) the Anglican conviction that the body, vile though it is, required respectful treatment; and (2) the middle-class desire for social distinction, even in such matters as burial. In the 1680's tradesmen appeared who offered to perform the dual services of embalming and funeral management. They flourished and grew bold, resorting to the sordid practices reported by Steele in *The funeral*, evidently the first satire provoked by the new profession. Between *The funeral* (1701) and the *Tatler* (1709-10), the Upholders (or Upholsterers) Company entered

the profession, which during this decade gained social acceptance. Hence Steele's references in the *Tatler* to undertakers as "upholders" and his treating them more respectfully than in his comedy. — JOHN LOFTIS.

Blanchard, Rae. "The songs in Steele's plays." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 185-200.

Loftis, John. "Richard Steele, Drury Lane, and the Tories." *MLQ*, x (1949), 72-80.

Concerned with some of the ramifications of Queen Anne politics, in particular an attempt by Robert Harley to woo Steele away from the Whigs, or to silence him, possibly by an offer of the governorship of Drury Lane Theatre.

Loftis, John. "'Sir John Falstaffe's' *Theatre*." *JEGP*, XLVIII (1949), 252-58.

An account of a hitherto unknown periodical, found by Mr. Loftis in the Folger Library, which was issued anonymously during the spring of 1720 by a writer who called himself Sir John Falstaffe. Although bearing the name of Steele's *Theatre* and purporting to be a continuation of that journal, the periodical is in fact a continuation of "Falstaffe's" *Anti-theatre*, which was written in opposition to Steele. Falstaffe's *Theatre*, which consists of eleven numbers, has been edited by Mr. Loftis for the Augustan Reprint Society, Ser. IV, No. 1, May 1948.

Loftis, John. "Steele and the Drury Lane patent." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 19-21.

Argues that a memorandum of expenses preserved among the Blenheim papers refers to Steele's theatrical license, not to his patent.

Moore, John Robert. "Steele's unassigned tract against the Earl of Oxford." *PQ*, XXVIII (1949), 413-18.

Professor Moore argues that a brief tract preserved in Steele's autograph — ostensibly a comparison between ancient and modern conceptions of greatness — is an ironic attack on the Earl of Oxford. He believes that it was written about 1713 and sent to Lord Sunderland, then a manager of Whig propaganda. Professor Rae Blanchard, who published the tract (evidently for the first time) in the appendix to her *Tracts and pamphlets by Richard Steele*, previously considered it a laudatory address, possibly to Lord Godolphin, written about 1705-1707. Professor Blanchard advanced her suggestions, however, only with strong reservations.

Professor Moore's most significant point, that the tone of the tract is bitterly ironic, is proved beyond dispute. Nor will many scholars question his identification of the Earl of Oxford as the subject of Steele's attack: the similarities between Oxford and the lord whom Steele "praises" are striking in a number of details. Somewhat more uncertain is the date of the tract — though it cannot be far from that suggested, 1713. But one would wish more precision in the matter. In March 1713, Steele was on good terms with Oxford: we know from a letter of George Berkeley that Steele was attempting in that month to interest Oxford in a private theatre in York Buildings. Not until after June 1713, when Steele tried to resign his Commissionership of Stamps, is it at all likely that he would publicly attack Oxford. But this reservation is a minor one. The only point advanced by Professor Moore which does not carry conviction is his identification of Lord Sunderland as the recipient of the tract — there is no evidence beyond the fact that Sunderland was a manager of Whig propaganda. The presence of the manuscript among the Blenheim papers counts for nothing, as the largest single body of Steele's extant personal papers, on all subjects, is preserved there. And why assume a recipient? The manuscript is merely a work draft of a projected political pam-

phlet which may or may not have been published in Steele's time. — JOHN LOFTIS.

Henry Stephens

Joost, Nicholas. "Henry Stephens: a bibliographical and biographical note." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 379-80.

Stephens was one of the contributors to Ambrose Philips' *Free-thinker*.

Laurence Sterne

Dilworth, Ernest Nevin. *The unsentimental journey of Laurence Sterne*. New York: King's Crown Press, 1948. Pp. xiv + 115. Cf. *PQ*, XXVIII, 402-4.

Rev. by Wayne Booth in *MP*, XLVI, 280-82 (critical); by Lodwick Hartley in *MLN*, LXIV, 356; by C. R. T. in *Queen's quarterly*, LVI, 296; in inside art. in *TLS*, Apr. 9, p. 232.

Hammond, Lansing van der Heyden. *Laurence Sterne's "Sermons of Mr. Yorick."* (Yale studies in English, Vol. CVIII.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948. Pp. xi + 198.

Rev. by Margaret Grennan in *MLN*, LXIV, 141; by James A. Work in *JEGP*, XLVIII, 154-56 (an important review).

MacLean, Kenneth. "Imagination and sympathy: Sterne and Adam Smith." *JHI*, X (1949), 399-410.

Professor MacLean would not agree, perhaps, with my feeling that in this shrewd essay he has used Adam Smith primarily as a catalyst to precipitate Sterne's sentimentality so that it can be studied apart from its context in the *Journal to Eliza* and, especially, in *A sentimental journey*. Certainly, Sterne's practice does little to illuminate Smith's exposition of the doctrine of sympathy in his *Theory of moral sentiments*, but Smith's theory helps explain the rhapsodies of the *Journal* and the pathetic vignettes of the *Journey*.

The juxtaposition enables Professor MacLean to point out that sympathy like Yorick's has no moral consequences. "In spite of his sympathetic imagination Yorick becomes neither a benevolent nor a sorrow-laden man" (pp. 407-8). "The whole business of sympathy, seen in Sterne's subtle way, is a self-indulgence. And the sympathetic moments in this sentimental journey are not different (morally considered) from those moments when Yorick shows himself openly avaricious, proud, or sensual" (p. 409). Thus Professor MacLean's essay provides welcome support for the view that *A sentimental journey* is a comedy through which the equivocal figure of Yorick wanders, seldom at the right time doing the right thing, often saying or thinking the wrong. — RUFUS PUTNEY.

Putney, Rufus D. S. "Laurence Sterne: apostle of laughter." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 158-70.

In showing the comic nature of Sterne's novels Mr. Putney has important things to say about both *Tristram Shandy* and *A sentimental journey*.

Benjamin Stillingfleet

Havens, Raymond D. "Benjamin Stillingfleet's sonnets." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 338.

Jonathan Swift

(See also *William Harrison*.)

Beckett, J. C. "Swift as an ecclesiastical statesman." *Essays in British and Irish history in honour of James Eadie Todd*, edited by H. A. Cronne, T. W. Moody, and D. B. Quinn (London: Muller, 1949), pp. 135-52.

No new material but a sensible discussion of Swift's attitude toward the

Anglican church as an organization and of the relationship of his political and his church views.

Bracher, Frederick. "The name 'Lemuel Gulliver'." *HLQ*, XII (1949), 409-13.

Some interesting speculations about the origin of the name. Mr. Bracher concludes that "it seems most likely that [it] was a synthetic compound, like Isaac Bickerstaff and Martin Scriblerus, with no meaning beyond the hint conveyed in the first syllable of Gulliver, but carefully devised with regard to rhythm and euphony."

Case, Arthur E. "Swift's supposed ingratitude toward his uncle Godwin: a surmise." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 129-34.

Clifford, James L. "Swift's *Mechanical operation of the spirit*." *Ibid.*, pp. 135-46.

Davis, Herbert. "The manuscript of Swift's sermon on brotherly love." *Ibid.*, pp. 147-58.

Ehrenpreis, Irvin. "Swift's 'Enquiry'." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 360.

Annotation of a passage in the *Enquiry into the behaviour of the queen's last ministry*.

Elsoffer-Kamins, Louise. "Un Imitateur original de Jonathan Swift: l'Abbé Coyer et ses *Bagatelles morales* (1754)." *Revue de littérature comparée*, XXIII (1949), 469-81.

Hardy, Evelyn. *The conjured spirit — Swift*. London: Hogarth Press, 1949. Pp. xii + 266.

Rev. (severely) in *TLS*, Dec. 9, p. 811.

Irish tracts 1720-1723 and sermons. With an introductory essay and notes on the sermons by Louis Landa. (The prose works of Jonathan Swift, edited by Herbert Davis, Vol. IX.) Oxford: Blackwell, 1948. Pp. xxx + 386.

Rev. by J. C. Beckett in *Irish historical studies*, VI, 228-29; by Alan Gewirth in *Ethics*, LIX, 231; by W. H. Irving in *South Atlantic quarterly*, XLVIII, 622; by F. Pyle in *Hermathena*, LXXIII, 106-8; by Harold Williams in *RES*, XXV, 274-77.

Jacobs, M. *Jonathan Swift*. Berlin: Wedding-Verlag, 1948.

Johnson, Maurice. "The ghost of Swift in 'Four quartets'." *MLN*, LXIV (1949), 273.

Journal to Stella. Edited by Harold Williams. 2 vols. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1948. Pp. lxii + 801. Cf. *PQ*, XXVIII, 405-7.

Rev. by Emile Pons in *RES*, XXV, 364-67; by George Sherburn in *MLR*, XLVI, 113-14.

Landa, Louis A. "Swift's deanery income: a new document." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 159-70.

The document, now printed for the first time, is a manuscript listing the sources of Swift's income, drawn up at the time he was declared insane.

Limouze, A. Sanford. "A note on Vergil and *The battle of the books*." *PQ*, XXVII (1948), 85-89.

Stone, Edward. "Swift and the horses: misanthropy or comedy?" *MLQ*, X (1949), 367-76.

Arrives at a conclusion expressed previously by John F. Ross in "The final comedy of Lemuel Gulliver," *Studies in the comic* (University of California publications in English, Vol. VIII, No. 2, 1941), pp. 175-96.

Teerink, H. "A source-book for 'A tale of a tub' from Swift's own library." *Irish book lover*, Oct. 1949, pp. 59-62.

Mezeray's *Abrégé chronologique de l'histoire de France* as a source for chap. IX.

Teerink, Herman "Swift's *Cadenus and Vanessa* again." *Harvard Library bulletin*, III (1949), 435-36.

Teerink, H. "Swift's *Discourse . . . contests . . . Athens and Rome*, 1701." *Library*, 5th ser., IV (1949), 201-5.

Trevelyan, G. M. "Jonathan Swift." *An autobiography and other essays* (London: Longmans, Green, 1949), pp. 206-10.

A brief general essay, part of an address delivered at the opening of a Swift exhibition at Cambridge in 1945. The author thinks Swift was "supreme as a pamphleteer" but "less successful" as a historian.

Williams, Harold. "Swift's early biographers." *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 114-28.

Lewis Theobald

(See also *Henry Fielding.*)

Preface to the works of Shakespeare (1734). With an introduction by Hugh G. Dick. (Augustan Reprint Society, Publication No. 20; Extra ser., No. 2.) Los Angeles: William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, University of California, 1949.

James Thomson

Atkinson, A. D. "Thomson's 'petrified city'." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 253-54.

Parallels the passage from *Summer* with one from Aldington's translation of *The golden asse.*

Gray, W. F. "The poet of 'The seasons'." *Quarterly review*, CCLXXXVII (1949), 220-28.

McKillop, Alan Dugald. "Ethics and political history in Thomson's *Liberty.*" *Pope and his contemporaries: essays presented to George Sherburn*, edited by James L. Clifford and Louis A. Landa (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 215-29.

Rashbrook, R. F. "Keats and Thomson." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 500.

Echoes in Keats from *The Castle of Indolence.*

Williams, Ralph M. "Thomson and Dyer: poet and painter." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 209-16.

Concerned with John Dyer's influence on Thomson in his change to "the painter's point of view" in natural descriptions and with the didactic purpose of these descriptions.

Bonnell Thornton

McKillop, Alan Dugald. "Bonnell Thornton's burlesque ode." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 321-24.

Cf. Percy A. Scholes, *ibid.*, p. 482.

John Toland

Heinemann, F. H. "John Toland, France, Holland, and Dr. Williams." *RES*, XXV (1949), 346-49.

Biographical information about Toland from a letter by Dr. Edmund Gibson.

Jacob Tonson

Clapp, Sarah L. C. "Jacob Tonson, eminent hand." *Library chronicle of the University of Texas*, III (1949), 136-45.

The publisher as poet.

Sir John Vanbrugh

(See also *Sir Joshua Reynolds.*)

Whistler, Laurence. "Some unpublished drawings of Sir John Vanbrugh." *New English review*, New ser., I (1948), 250-56; II (1949), 332-36.

Horace Walpole

Brandenburg, Alice Stayert. "The theme of *The mysterious mother.*" *MLQ*, X (1949), 464-74.

Forman, R. S. "Sir Horace Mann." *N&Q*, CXCIV (1949), 160-61.

Works out the family connection between Mann and Walpole.

Horace Walpole's correspondence with Thomas Gray, Richard West, and Thomas Ashton. Edited by W. S. Lewis, George L. Lam, and Charles H. Bennett. 2 vols. in 1. (Yale edition of Horace Walpole's correspondence, Vols. XIII-XIV.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1948. Pp. 250, 315. Cf. *PQ*, XXVIII, 409-10.

Rev. by Leonard Bacon in *Yale review*, XXXVIII, 552-54; by Dora Mae Clark in *AHR*, LIV, 663-64; by Philip B. Daghlian in *JEGP*, XLVIII, 420-22; by Robert K. Root in *MLN*, LXIV, 349-50; by Archibald B. Shepperson in *Virginia quarterly review*, XXV, 290-93; in middle art. in *TLS*, July 22, p. 472.

Humphreys, Arthur R. "Spirits of hartshorn." *Cambridge journal*, II (1948-49), 474-86.

Concerned with Walpole's letters.

Lewis, Wilmarth Sheldon. "Relics." *Atlantic monthly*, Dec. 1949, pp. 74-78.

Experiences of a collector of Walpoliana.

Smith, Warren Hunting. "Horace Walpole and two Frenchwomen." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 341-48.

Develops the thesis that Walpole was so charmed by the letters of Mme de Sévigné that he was inspired to regard Mme du Deffand as "the living representative of her genius."

Smith, Warren Hunting. "Parson Giberne and his brother." *Virginia quarterly review*, XXV (1949), 257-68.

Touches on Walpole.

Joseph Warton

Kinsley, J. "The publication of Warton's 'Essay on Pope'." *MLR*, XLIV (1949), 91-93.

Isaac Watts

Isaac Watts's "A guide to prayer." Abridged and edited by Harry Escott. London: Epworth Press, 1948.

Rev. by Geoffrey F. Nuttall in *Congregational quarterly*, XXVII, 80-81.

Stevenson, Robert. "Dr. Watts' 'Flights of fancy'." *Harvard theological review*, XLII (1949), 235-53.

A penetrating study touching on aspects of Watts infrequently treated.

Charles and John Wesley

(See also *John Bunyan.*)

Baker, Frank. "John Wesley and John Bousell." *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, XL (1948), 50-52.

Edwards, Maldwyn. *Family circle: a study of the Epworth household in relation to John and Charles Wesley.* London: Epworth Press, 1949. Pp. 192.

Rev. in *TLS*, May 13, p. 310.

Pollard, H. *John Wesley in Northumberland.* London: S.P.C.K., 1949. Pp. 23.

Rattenbury, J. Ernest. *The eucharistic hymns of John and Charles Wesley.* To which is appended Wesley's Preface extracted from Brevint's *Christian sacrament and sacrifice*, together with *Hymns on the Lord's Supper.* London: Epworth Press, 1948. Pp. viii + 253.

Rev. by Erik Routley in *Congregational quarterly*, XXVII, 176.

Gilbert White

Hammond, Lansing V. "Gilbert White, poetizer of the commonplace." *The age of Johnson: essays presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 377-83.

Hardy, Eric. "Selborne revisited." *Quarterly review*, CCLXXXVII (1949), 195-207.

John Wilkes

(See also *Daniel Defoe.*)

Rea, Robert R. "John Almon: bookseller to John Wilkes." *Indiana quarterly for bookmen*, IV (1948), 20-28.

John Wilkins

(See also *Samuel Johnson.*)

Emery, Clark. "John Wilkins' universal language." *Isis*, XXXVIII (1948), 174-85.

Concerned with *Essay towards a real character, and a philosophical language* (1668).

James Woodhouse

(See *Elizabeth Montagu.*)

William Wycherley

Rundle, James Urvin. "Wycherley and Calderón: a source for *Love in a wood.*" *PMLA*, LXIV (1949), 701-7.

Edward Young

Bailey, Margery. "Edward Young." *The age of Johnson: essays*

presented to Chauncey Brewster Tinker (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1949), pp. 197-207.

A general estimate.

Templeman, William D. "Additions to the check-list of Young's 'Night-thoughts' in America." *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America,* XLIII (1949), 348-49.

VI. CONTINENTAL BACKGROUND

Bédier, Joseph, and Paul Hazard. *Littérature française,* Vol. I: *Moyen-âge, XVI^ème^ et XVII^ème^ siècles.* Paris: Librairie Larousse, 1948. Pp. 496.

Bonno, G. *La Culture et la civilisation britanniques devant l'opinion française de la paix d'Utrecht aux Lettres philosophiques.* (American Philosophical Society transactions, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1.) Philadelphia, 1948. Pp. 184.

Rev. by George R. Havens in *AHR,* LIV, 582-83; by D. Mornet in *Revue de littérature comparée,* XXIII, 589-92.

Cabeen, David C. "Montesquieu studies: a brief survey." *French studies,* XXII (1948), 25-31.

Ellis, M. B. *Julie or la nouvelle Héloïse: a synthesis of Rousseau's thought (1749-1759).* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1949. Pp. xxvii + 209.

Rev. by W. H. E. in *Queen's quarterly,* LVI, 453-54.

Fellows, Otis E., and Norman L. Torrey. *Diderot studies.* [Syracuse, N. Y.:] Syracuse University Press, [1949]. Pp. xiii + 192.

Frankel, Charles. *The faith of reason: the idea of progress in the French enlightenment.* New York: King's Crown Press, 1948. Pp. 165.

Rev. by Frances Acomb in *South Atlantic quarterly,* XLVIII, 154-55; by Alan Gewirth in *Ethics,* LIX, 152; by H. A. L. in *Journal of philosophy,* XLVI, 137-39; by F. Ian G. Rawlins in *Nature,* CLXIII, 270; by Leland Thielemann in *Romanic review,* XL, 209-14.

Huszar, George de. "Voltaire." *South Atlantic quarterly,* XLVII (1948), 50-63.

Lemaitre, Georges. *Beaumarchais.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1949. Pp. viii + 362.

Rev. by Richard M. Brace in *AHR,* LV, 124-25.

Löwith, Karl. *Meaning in history: the theological implications of the philosophy of history.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949. Pp. ix + 259.

Contains material on Voltaire.

Nadal, Octave. *Le Sentiment de l'amour dans l'oeuvre de Pierre Corneille.* Paris: N. R. F., 1948. Pp. 418.

Rev. by A. Gommers in *Lettres romanes,* III, 351-53.

Palencia, Angel González. *Eruditos y libreros del siglo XVIII.* Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, 1948. Pp. viii + 445.

Rev. by Charles N. Staubach in *Hispanic review,* XVII, 258-59.

Raspe, R. E., and others. *Singular travels, campaigns, and adventures of Baron Munchausen.* With an introduction by John Carswell. London: Cresset Press, 1948. Pp. xlvi + 178.

Rev. in leading art. in *TLS*, Jan. 22, p. 56.

Rogers, Cornwell B. *The spirit of revolution in 1789: a study of public opinion as revealed in political songs and other popular literature at the beginning of the French Revolution.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1949. Pp. ix + 363.

Rev. by Beatrice F. Hyslop in *AHR*, LV, 119-20; by Robert Lacour-Gayet in *Thought*, XXIV, 690-91.

Schreiber, S. Etta. *The German woman in the age of enlightenment: a study in the drama from Gottsched to Lessing.* (Columbia University Germanic studies, New ser., No. 19.) New York: King's Crown Press, 1948. Pp. 257.

Van Tieghem, Paul. *Le Préromantisme: études d'histoire littéraire européenne*, Vol. III: *La découverte de Shakespeare sur le continent.* Paris: Sfelt, [1947]. Pp. xi + 412.

Rev. by. F. Baldensperger in *Revue de littérature comparée*, XXIII, 137-44; by L. Cazamian in *Romanic review*, XL, 215-17; by Lawrence M. Price in *Comparative literature*, I, 88-90.

ERRATA

Limited to proper names.

	for	*read*
Page 64,	Sir Edmund Goose	Sir Edmund Gosse
200	Rudolf Mertz	Rudolf Metz
271	Claire-Eliane Engel	Claire-Elaine Engel
314	Richmon Bond	Richmond Bond
336	Ambrose Phillips	Ambrose Philips
340	Ramond D. Havens	Raymond D. Havens
341	M. Zannick	M. Zamick
371	George Louis Joughlin	George Louis Joughin
400	Einando	Einaudi
408	Margaret P. Boddey	Margaret P. Boddy
433	Glanville	Glanvill
439	Tietje	Tietze
440	H. B. Walter	H. B. Walters
446	A. Watkins-Jones	A. Watkin-Jones
459	G. S. McClue	G. S. McCue
468	Dugald Macmillan	Dougald Macmillan
471	Godfrey Davis	Godfrey Davies
500	Frederick Whiley Hillis	Frederick Whiley Hilles
506	Gastav Lanson	Gustave Lanson
630	Malebranch	Malebranche
748	Brown	Brower
767	Clarence C. Paine	Clarence S. Paine
772	J. H. Westrup	J. A. Westrup
780	Edmund Malone	Edmond Malone [also pp. 79
788	Lowick Hartley	Lodwick Hartley
799	Otto L. Ziriczek	Otto L. Jiriczek
880	O. E. Deutsh	O. E. Deutsch
910	Ernst Cassierer	Ernst Cassirer
919	Leo Kirchbaum	Leo Kirschbaum
921	Winckleman	Winckelmann
1033	Pixérécourt	Pixéricourt
1067	R. D. Collinson Black	R. D. Collison Black
1072	Francis Christiansen	Francis Christensen
1097	Isaac Watt	Isaac Watts
1112	A. S. Limouz	A. S. Limouze
1153	Alexander Gilles	Alexander Gillies
1170	James K. Foster	James R. Foster
1193	Edgar Pelham	Pelham Edgar
1199	A. W. Atkinson	A. D. Atkinson
1203	Aleyn Lyell Read	Aleyn Lyell Reade
1216	David Brownell Green	David Bonnell Green

*

AN INDEX TO THE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE ANNUAL ISSUES

The indexing refers to the continuous pagination of the text at the *bottom* of each page. It will be observed that the numbering and the headings of the subdivisions in the annual issues changed from time to time in the course of the twenty-five years covered in this bibliography.

I. Bibliographies and Bibliographical Aids, 6, 50, 89, 129, 171, 215, 263, 314, 348, 384, 424, 466, 511, 580, 646, 712, 766, 816, 880, 924, 970, 1016, 1066, 1102, 1156.

II. Political and Social Background, 37, 80, 92, 132, 173, 217, 265, 316, 350, 387, 427, 470, 516, 585, 652, 715, 768, 822, 882, 925, 974, 1019, 1067, 1104, 1160.

III. Philosophy, Science, and Religion [from 1926 to 1938 titles in this category are included in subdivisions II and VI], 597, 666, 727, 772, 828, 886, 927, 978, 1022, 1069, 1106, 1164.

IV. Arts and Crafts [except for the years 1939-1941 titles in this category are included in subdivision II], 603, 672, 732.

V. Language [except for the years 1939-1941 titles in this category are included in subdivision VI], 585, 651, 715.

VI. Literary History and Criticism, Currents of Ideas, Literary Forms, 7, 51, 94, 136, 177, 222, 268, 320, 354, 390, 431, 474, 531, 609, 677, 736, 776, 830, 888, 930, 985, 1023, 1071, 1107, 1168.

VII. Individual Authors, 17, 60, 102, 145, 187, 239, 279, 326, 362, 397, 441, 484, 543, 613, 682, 742, 783, 840, 893, 935, 988, 1028, 1079, 1120, 1179.

VIII. Continental Background, 40, 84, 123, 167, 211, 258, 307, 343, 380, 419, 460, 506, 572, 642, 708, 762, 810, 872, 920, 965, 1014, 1063, 1098, 1152, 1224.

INDEX

This index contains in a single alphabetical arrangement (1) the names of modern scholars whose books and articles have been listed in the annual issues of the eighteenth-century bibliography, (2) the names of historical figures—eighteenth-century authors and others—who have been the subjects of these scholarly studies, and (3) certain topical entries, comprising (a) periodicals, (b) selected place-names, (c) a selected number of basic ideas and themes in eighteenth-century literature and scholarship, as "primitivism," "nature," "enthusiasm," (d) selected miscellaneous topical entries, as "Gothic," "The Royal Society," "voyages." Practical considerations have limited the indexing under these topical entries primarily to those studies which carry the index-subject in the title. It would, of course, be highly useful to have an index based upon a full analysis of the, roughly, 15,000 titles which constitute the twenty-five annual issues reprinted in these two volumes; but such a task is far beyond the labor of a single scholar. In fact, it would be an extensive and formidable undertaking for a large group of collaborating specialists.

The indexing refers to the continuous pagination of the text, to be found at the *bottom* of each page, *not to the pagination at the top* (which has been retained from the annual issues for purposes of cross reference). Index numbers in roman type refer to the main entries of the annual issues; index numbers in italics refer to the reviews and descriptive comments of the annual issues. The italicized references, it will be found, are often as important as the roman. Alphabetizing procedure in general follows that of the *Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature*.

I have tried to avoid a pointless expansion of the index. Thus in indexing the reviews and descriptive comments I have omitted names mentioned merely casually or illustratively as well as the names of the scholars who contributed signed reviews. This last, I trust, will not be thought ungrateful since the contributors are duly credited at the beginning of each annual issue. Furthermore it seemed useless to index repeated references to the editors of serials. Their names appear, with appropriate page number, only at the first appearance of the serial. Any such serial may easily be found in later issues of the bibliography by turning to its proper subdivision. On the same principle I have not indexed the editors of certain official or government publications, such as the calendars of state papers, and of certain record societies. In those instances in Subdivision VII (Individual Authors) where a particular eighteenth-century author carries over to the following page,

I have not repeated the entry. Finally, in the course of the twenty-five years covered by this bibliography, through the honest zeal of the editors, occasional titles useless to a literary scholar and of a general or popular nature have crept into its pages; these entries, few in number and almost exclusively concerned with nonliterary subjects, have not been indexed. Scholarship will not suffer from their omission.

In the preparation of this index I have been fortunate in my assistants. To Wells Huff of Princeton University I am grateful for extensive aid, conscientious performance of onerous tasks, and a willing spirit. To my wife, who spent long hours uncomplainingly, I apologize for accepting service above and beyond the call of wifely duty. Her alert eye for errors and her passion for accuracy make the index far more dependable than otherwise it would be. It is only bare justice to reveal that in this undertaking she has been a full-scale collaborator.

LOUIS A. LANDA

A., E. L., 886
A., M., 6
Aaron R. I., 281, 326, 496, 558, 628, 995
Abbott, Charles David, 119, 207, 255
Abbott, Claude Colleer, 486, 1030, 1081
Abbott, Wilbur Cortez, 173, 217
Abel, Darrel, 856
Abercrombie, D., 585
Abercrombie, Nigel, 506
Abers, Jacob Hanna, 474
Abraham, James Johnston, 350
Abrams, Meyer Howard, 851, 888, 1168
Acton, George, *670*
Adam, A., *762*
Adam, James, 1105
Adam, R. B., 201, 293
Adam, Robert, 674, 1105; *519*
Adams, C. W., *766*
Adams, H. P., 460
Adams, Henry Hitch, 1190
Adams, James Truslow, 585
Adams, Joseph Quincy, 646
Adams, M. Ray, 748, 751, 1104
Adams, Walter, 428
Addington, Marion H., *243*, 314, 635
Addison, Agnes, 609
Addison, Joseph, 17, 51, 60, 187, 228, *233*, 239, *277*, *279*, 326, 362, 397, 441, 444, 455, 480, 484, 495, 543, 613, 682, *742*, 783, 801, 840, 852, 988, 995, 1028, 1029, 1079, 1108, 1120, 1170, 1179; *10*, *95*, *101*, *272*, *278*, *420*, *496*, *519*, *677*, *778*, *935*, *1009*, *1046*, *1076*, *1095*, *1109*
Addison, William George, 927, 978, 1164
Addleshaw, G. W. O., *772*
Addleshaw, S., 563
Adkins, Nelson F., 1152
Adventurer, The, 113, 1039
Aesop, *278*, 1111
Agner, Arber, 828
Aiken, Henry David, 1088
Aiken, William H., 882
Aikin-Sneath, Betsy, 373, 419, 506
Aikman, William, 868
Ainsworth, Edward Gay, 549, 635, 959, 1004
Akenside, Mark, 17, 61, 338, 682, 841, 935, 988, 1080; *435*, *447*, *837*, *986*, *1046*, *1075*
Alain, 691
Alberoni, Cardinal, 965
Albrecht, Otto E., 511
Albrecht, Walter, *162*
Alcock, R. C., *715*
Alderman, William E., 299, 301, 377
Aldrich, Henry, 781
Aldrich, Virgil Charles, 443, 694
Aldridge, Alfred Owen, 699, 935, 988, 1003, 1041, 1058, 1080, 1086, 1091, 1132, 1160, 1164, 1169
Alec-Smith, Rupert, *715*
Alexander, Henry, 557, 1051
Alexander, Ian W., 965
Alexander, Phyllis Clair, 155
Alexander, Samuel, *742*, 753
Alfassa, Paul, 545, 603
Alison, Archibald, 1179
Alleman, Gellert Spencer, 625, 830, 888
Allen, B. Sprague, 354, 531
Allen, Don Cameron, 419, 511, 1031

Allen, George, 540
Allen, J. W., 597
Allen, Ned Bliss, 448, 491
Allen, Phyllis, 886, 1069, 1165
Allen, Ralph, 1022
Allen, Robert J., 268, 350, 387, 431, 460, 502, 564, 759, 768, 1092, 1207, 1208
Allen, Warren Dwight, 1019
Allin, Sir Thomas, 715, 770
Almon, John, 1223
Alnwick, Arthur B., 706, 753
Alper, Benedict S., 684
Alphandéry, Paul, 44
Alspach, Russell K., 561, 616, 776, 888, 930
Altick, Richard D., 672, 787, 844, 859, 939
Alton, E. H., 805
Amery, G. D., 36
Ames, A. C., 999
Amory, Thomas, 893
Anburey, Thomas, 889
ANCIENT-MODERN CONTROVERSY, 100, 479, 537, 1199
Andersen, Hans H., 788
Anderson, Duncan, 609
Anderson, Eugene N., 810
Anderson, George K., 1019, 1062, 1107
Anderson, Harry B., 148
Anderson, Marjorie, 136
Anderson, Paul Bunyan, 258, 294, 326, 410, 419, 443, 466, 498, 532, 548, 559, 697, 736, 846, 1083
Anderson, Paul Russell, 597
Anderson, R. C., 715, 1066
Andrade, E. N. da C., 532, 597, 910
André, Louis, 460
Andreae, G., 7
Andrews, C. Bruyn, 390, 474
Andrews, H. C., 843, 925
Angus, Norman S., 1062
Angus, William, 692, 931
Angus-Butterworth, L. M., 1195
Annand, M. R., 250
Anne, Queen, 82, 319, 389, 427, 430, 518, 768
Annesley, James 458
Annet, Peter, 169; *998*
Annual Register, The, 370, 685, 843, 881; *1185*
Anson, Harold, 682
Anson, P. F., 597
Anstermann, Maria, 475
Anstey, Christopher, 17, 386, 988, 1121
Anstey, L. M., 265
Antal, Friedrich, 474
Antheonsen, Fred, 646
Anthony, Sister Rose, 549
Anti-Jacobin, The, 514
Anti-Theatre, The, 1218
Anwander, Erna, 257
Apperson, G. L., 326
Aquinas, St. Thomas, 1167
Arber, Agnes, 886
Arberry, A. J., 950, 1044
Arbuthnot, John, 17, 102, 239, 442, 455, 936, 944; *352, 806, 984, 985*
Archenholz, J. W. von, 389
Archer, Gleason Leonard, Jr., 1098
Ardene, James, *323*
Arendt, Hannah, 1041
Argyll and Greenwich, John, Duke of, 1069
Aristotle, 131, 172, 230, 264, 878, 1076
Arkell, R. L., 653
Armour, Richard W., 544
Armstrong, Dr. John, 936; *681*
Armstrong, T. Percy, 624
Armytage, W. H. G.. 1191
Arnall, William ("Francis Walsingham"), 424
Arne, Dr. Thomas, 605, 674, 734, 885
Arneke, Heinrich, 516
Arnold, Matthew, 625, 737, 843, 987, 1126
Aronson, A., 1023
Arrowood, Charles Flinn, 1004
Arthos, John, 609, 1169
Artz, Frederick B., 572, 642
Arundell, Dennis, 36, 194
Ascham, Roger, 201
Ascoli, Georges, 40, 123, 258
Ashcroft, T., 475
Ashdown, Margaret, 24
Ashley, Maurice, 653, 1019, 1098, 1104
Ashley Montagu, M. F., 757, 800, 886, 961, 1023
Ashmun, Margaret, 292, 299
Ashton, Thomas, 1150, 1222
Ashton, Thomas Southcliffe, 173, 653
Askew, H., 354, 456
Aspinall, A., 716, 1107
Aspinall-Oglander, Cecil, 715
Astell, Mary, 186
Aston, Henry Hervey, *628*
Astruc, Jean, 44
Athenian Mercury, The, 237
Athill, Lawrence, 516
Atkins, Stuart, 840
Atkinson, A. D., 1087, 1199, 1221
Atkinson, C. T., 586, 822
Atkinson, Edward R., 852
Atkinson, Geoffrey, 40
Atterbury, Francis, 999
Atto, Clayton, 609, 647

Atwater, V. G. B., 315
Aubin, Robert Arnold, 390, 431, 475, 776, 888, 931, 988, 1217
Aubrey, John, 61, 280, 1121
Audra, E., 296, 297, 336, 412
Ault, Norman, 411, 455, 500, 561, 801, 802, 859, 911, 952, 999, 1208
Aurelius, Marcus, 150; *935*
Austen, Lady, 403, 688
Austen, Jane, 103, 280, 326, 362, 398, 442, 485, 524, 544, 614, 682, 742, 783, 841, 893, 936, 988, 1028, 1080, 1122, 1179; *541, 986, 1171*
Austen-Leigh, Emma, 544, 683
Austen-Leigh, R. A., 92, 511, 516, 783, 1179
Austey, Lavinia Mary, 525
Austin, E. M., 431
Austin, Father John, S.J., 670
Auther, John, 988
Averill, Esther C., 329
Avery, Emmett, 391, 405, 475, 492, 532, 609, 619, 622, 687, 691, 736, 744, 787, 831, 845, 871, 920, 964, 985, 1071, 1107
Avery, Mildred, 475
Aykroyd, W. R., 431
Aylward, J. D., 974, 1071
Ayres, Philip, 14, 31; *12*
Ayrton, Michael, 1196

B., A., 615
B., C. W., 689
B., J., 622
Babb, Lawrence, 533
Babbitt, Irving, 112
Babcock, R. W., 172, 206, 222, 269, 339, 374, 375, 431, 511, 533, 557, 880, 911, 1006, 1071
Babler, Otto F., 405
Bach, Johann Sebastian, 47, 268; *605*
Bacon, Francis, 96, 150, 358, 474, 539, 556, 561, 882; *11*
Bacon, Leonard, 743
Badano, Alfonso, 627
Bader, Arno L., 431
Badini, Carlo Francesco, 672
Bagdasarianz, Waldemar, 485
Bage, Robert, *1172*
Bagolini, Luigi, 1132, 1198
Bagster-Collins, Jeremy F., 1032, 1084
Ba-Han, Maung, 62
Bailey, Margery, 63, 146, 1223
Bailey, Nathan, 753
Baillie, Joanna, *1110*
Baillie, John, *435*
Baily, F. E., 516
Bain, M., 343
Baine, Rodney M., 1056
Baird, J. R., 748
Baird, Theodore, 564
Baker, C. H. Collins, 354, 486, 559, 603, 615, 784, 958, 974, 1019, 1029, 1069, 1160, 1170
Baker, Carlos, 776
Baker, Ernest A., 222, 391
Baker, Frank, 762, 809, 919, 1069, 1223
Baker, H. Arthur, 250, 627
Baker, H. Kendra, 561
Baker, Henry, 330
Baker, Herschel, 776, 831, 841, 888
Baker, John, 265
Baker, John (fl. 1769, Chatterton's correspondent), 1084
Baker, John Tull, 320, 559
Baker, Muriel I., 1160
Baker, Thomas, 512
Bald, R. C., 551, 776, 816, 909
Baldensperger, F., 65, 211, 419, 461, 533, 572, 609, 849, 851, 872, 920, 931
Balderston, Katherine C., 69, 109, 110, 156, 196, 247, 408, 857, 911, 952, 1199
Baldi, Sergio, 1087
Baldridge, Harry A., 631
Baldwin, T. W., 107
Balet, Leo, 572
Ball, Alice Dulany, 690
Ball, F. Elrington, 207, 256
Ball, Robert Hamilton, 677
Ball, Upendra Nath, 716
Balleine, G. R., 716
Balz, Albert G. A., 694
Bamford, Francis, 470
Bandini, Luigi, 76, 118, 254
Bandy, W. T., 1132
Banerji, H. K., 246
Banford, James, 542
Bang, Carol K., 762
Bankes, Joyce H. M., 716
Banks, John, 544, 683, 783; *739*
Banks, Sir Joseph, 592, 887
Banks, Theodore H., Jr., 66, 108, 152, 194, 348
Banks, Thomas, 603
Bär, Horst, 192
Baratier, Paul, 200, 743
Barbauld, Anna Letitia, 893, 1013
Barber, F. Louis, 1097
Barber, Francis, 409
Barber, Mrs. Mary, *1011*
Barbier, A., 1098
Barbour, Frances, 754
Bardon, Maurice, 307
Baresford, John, 517
Baretti, Giuseppi, 344, 506, 609, 797, 1179; *672*
Barker, Arthur, 832
Barker, Christopher, *1157*

Barker, Ernest, 283, 685, 745, 1030
Barker, Joseph Edmund, 810, 873, 920
Barker, Richard Hindry, 687
Barley, M. W., 712, 716
Barlow, Francis, 482, 1111
Barnard, E. A. B., 788, 974, 1019, 1165
Barnard, H. C., 1104
Barnason, Charles Frederick, 642
Barnes, A. G., 52
Barnes, Donald Grove, 217, 653
Barnes, F., 297
Barnes, G. R., 348
Barnes, Harry Elmer, 533
Barnes, Sherman B., 533
Barnes, Winston H. F., 743, 860
Barnet, John Guthrie, 104
Barnett, George L., 903, 994
Barnett, John Egger, 759
Barnouw, A. J., 452
Baron, Hans, 51
Baroni, Victor, 708
BAROQUE, 95, 124, 178, 212, 233, 270, 278, 344, 368, 381, 393, 439, 440, 484, 507, 784, 813, 921, 987, 1028; *321, 476, 825*
Barr, Mary-Margaret H., 258, 348
Barrett, W. P., 337, 366, 376
Barrington, Admiral Samuel, 586, 822
Barrow, Isaac, 928; *301, 302*
Barry, Mrs., 30, 396
Barry, James, 990
Barry, Spranger, 1112
Bartlett, Henrietta C., 647
Bartlett, Thomas, 511
Bartley, J. O., 832, 888
Barton, Margaret, 430, 516, 1130
Bartz, Karl, 572
Barzun, Jacques, 888, 931
Baskervill, Charles Read, 51
Baskerville, John, 348, 511, 512, 513, 515, 647, 712
Basket, John, *1157*
Batchelor, Grace E., 222
Batdorf, Franklin Pierce, 940, 1190
Bate, Walter Jackson, 950, 985, 1023, 1071
Bateson, F. W., 21, 177, 187, 206, 222, 243, 450, 713, 756, 758, 802
BATH, 70, 319, 362, 388, 683, 926, 928, 1068, 1079, 1120, 1179
Bathurst, Earl, 162
Batten, M. I., 533
Baudin, Maurice, 248
Bauer, Josephine, 1126
Baugh, Albert C., 6, 683
Baughan, Denver Ewing, 637, 759
Baum, Richard M., 604
Baumann, A. A., 189
Baumann, George, 336
Baumgardt, David, 988
Baumgartner, Leona, 516, 647
Baur, John E., 1165
Baxter, Richard, 17, 61, 103, 145, 280, 349, 541, 543, 683, 946, 1023; *83, 1167*
Bayle, Pierre, 43, 125, 308, 310, 420, 506, 609, 812, 873, 1088; *303, 1165*
Bayley, A. R., 776
Bayley, Francis Chilton, 556
Bayne-Powell, Rosamund, 427, 516, 653
Bayon, H. P., 597
Beales, H. L., 173
Beall, Chandler B., 846, 873, 1191
Beattie, James, 1028, 1080, 1122, 1180
Beattie, Lester M., 378, 442
Beatty, Edward Corbyn Obert, 666, 755
Beatty, Joseph M., Jr., 17, 65, 106
Beatty, Richard Croom, 405
Beauchamp, George Emerson, 888
Beaulavon, Georges, 694
Beaumarchais, Pierre de, 1224
Beaumont, Francis, 59, 144, 298, 1114
Beaumont, Joseph, 398
Bebb, E. D., 427
Beccaria, Cesare, 875
Beck, Lewis White, 548
Beck, Richard, 375, 455
Beck, Thor J., 419, 572
Becker, Carl L., 320, 354
Beckerlegge, Oliver A., 762, 964
Becket, Thomas, *281*
Beckett, J. C., 768, 978, 1106, 1219
Beckett, R. B., 1196
Beckford, Peter, 521
Beckford, William, 61, 145, 187, 239, 326, 363, 443, 467, 544, 683, 841, 937; *612*
Beckstein, J., 299
Beckwith, Frank, 299, 307, 412, 424, 666, 768, 1071
Bedford, Diana, Duchess of, 884
Bee, The, 942, 943
Beebe-Center, John G., 536
Beeck, Paula van, 330
Beekman, Fenwick, 533
Beer, Max, 37, 586
Beers, Cora Lee, 736
Beese, Margaret A., 621
Beeston, William, 14
Beeton, Sir Mayson M., 192
Behn, Aphra, 363, 398, 507, 544, 614, 683, 841, 1028, 1180; *682, 1173*
Behner, Albert Jacob, 222
Behrens, B., 768
Behrmann, Friedrich, 564
Bélanger, Jean, 702
Belasco, Philip S., 92

Belden, Mary Megie, 247
Belgion, Montgomery, 614
Beljame, Alexandre, 1108, 1170
Bell, A. E., 1152
Bell, C. F., 195, 439, 604, 936, 989, 994
Bell, Charles C., 1071
Bell, Eric Temple, 910
Bell, Howard J., Jr., 850, 942
Bell, John, 217, 1102
Bell, Walter George, 37, 974
Bell, Whitfield J., 889
Bellamy, R. Reynell, 471
Bellers, John, *926*
Bellessort, André, 41
Belloc, Hillaire, *27*, 132, 653
Bellon, Dr. Peter, 443
Bellot, Hugh H. L., 51
Beloff, Max, 586, 822
Belshaw, Harry, 919
Bémont, Charles, 80, 172
Benbow, Admiral, 925
Bender, F., 1180
BENEVOLENCE, 299, 868, 887, 1071; *325*
Benham, Sir Gurney, 716, 882
Benians, E. A., 32
Benlowes, Edward, 544
Benn, T. Vincent, 71, 73
Bennett, Charles H., 486, 546, 653, 744, 843, 1150, 1222
Bennett, J. A. W., 552, 651, 677
Bennett, R. E., 165, 570
Bennett, William, 408, 511, 621, 647
Bensly, Edward, 74, 77, 165, 256, 305
Bentham, Jeremy, 146, 280, 326, 363, 720, 988, 1029, 1123, 1180; *274, 599*
Bentley, Gerald Eades, 766, 832, 985, 1024, 1051
Bentley, Norma E., 939, 991, 1031, 1188
Bentley, Richard, 537, 639, 680, 743, 841, 942, 988, 1029, 1045; *272, 610, 611, 1139*
Bentley, Richard, the younger, 994
Beresford, John, 70, 81, 84, 94, 474
Beresford, Maurice W., 1066
Bereton, William, 985
Bergen, H., 370
Berger, A. V., 493
Berger, Gaston, 694
Berger, Pierre, 8, 62, 363
Bergin, Thomas Goodard, 1153
Berington, Simon, 443
Berkeley, George, 18, 61, 188, 240, 277, 280, 320, 326, 349, 363, 398, 443, 485, 545, 614, 684, 743, 784, 842, 894, 937, 989, 1029, 1081, 1088, 1089, 1123, 1180; *223, 272, 519, 612, 661, 825, 1076*
Bernbaum, Ernest, 90, 130, 222, 384, 511, 736
Bernini, Giovanni Lorenzo, *431*
Bernoulli, C., 84
Berquin, Arnaud, 420
Berry, Mary and Agnes, 36, 844, 964, 1013, 1060
Berry, W. Turner, 384, 425
Berthold, S. M., 631
Bertram, John, *772*
Bertram, William, *772*
Berwick, Donald M., 805, 915
Bessborough, Earl of, 716
Bessborough, Lady, 661, 716
Best, Mary Agnes, 115
Besterman, Theodore, 132, 487, 581, 647, 1066
Bett, Henry, 533, 640, 762, 978
Bettany, Lewis, 208, 257
Bettenham, James, *954*
Betteridge, H. T., 461
Betterton, Thomas, 396, 485, 784, 1029, 1033; *439, 889*
Betz, Siegmund A. E., 533, 985
Beveridge, Sir William, 654
Bewick, Thomas, 520, 606; *536, 594*
Bewster, Edward, *1157*
Beyer, Charles J., 920, 1152
Beyer, Joseph, 475
Bibliothèque Brittannique, 307
Bickerstaff, Isaac, 61
Bickley, Francis, 25
Biddulph, Violet, 427, 586
Bieler, Ludwig, 736
Bigelow, Leslie Platt, 736
Bigg-Wither, E., 609, 672
Bill, John, *1157*
Bingham, E. R., 1106
Binyon, Laurence, 103, 327, 444, 457
Binz-Winiger, Elisabeth, 94
Bira, C., 41
Birch, Dr. Thomas, 557, 611
Birkhead, Edith, 8
Birkhead, Henry, *611*
Birnbaum, Johanna, 391
Biron, Sir Chartres, 334
Birss, J. H., 378, 399, 411, 414, 415
Bishop, Carter R., 561, 985
Bishop, W. J., 768
Bissell, Benjamin, 8, 94
Bissell, Frederick Olds, 369
Bisson, L. A., 873
Bitter, August, 380
Bittermann, Henry J., 758
Black, A. Bruce, 269
Black, Frank Gees, 356, 424, 453, 501, 609, 736, 776
Black, George F., 73, 511
Black, J. B., 51
Black, Matthew W., 533, 609
Black, R. D. Collison, 970, 1067

Blackburn, Lancelot, 731
Blackburn, William, 1126
Blacklock, Thomas, *905*
Blackmore, Sir Richard, 485, 623, 894, 1029, 1081, 1180; *525, 681, 1046, 1092*
Blackstone, Bernard, 1181
Blackstone, Sir William, 146, 526, 536, 615, 772; *599, 1030*
Blackwell, Thomas, 62
Bladen, V. W., 636
Blair, D. O. Hunter, 37
Blair, Hugh, 18, 242, 281, 444, 636, 842, 852, 997, 1124, 1141; *1073*
Blair, Robert, 18; *179*
Blair, Thomas Marshall Howe, 683, 783
Blake, Ralph M., 356
Blake, William, 18, 19, 62, 103, 146, 188, 240, 281, 327, 363, 399, 444, 485, 539, 545, 615, 684, 743, 751, 784, 842, 894, 937, 989, 1029, 1081, 1124, 1181; *11, 15, 519, 536, 607, 612, 681, 891, 987, 1047, 1076, 1109, 1179*
Blakeney, T. S., 1186
Blakey, Dorothy, 647
Blakey, William, 598
Blakiston, J. M. G., 1062
Blanc, l'Abbé Jean-Bernard le, 811
Blanchard, Frederic T., 24, 68, 109
Blanchard, Rae, 165, 177, 207, 255, 339, 378, 637, 703, 802, 804, 865, 960, 1006, 1059, 1095, 1218
Bland, D. S., 1195
Blass, Armin, *287*
Blassneck, Marce, 420
Blau, Joseph L., 828
Bleackley, Horace, 92
Blickensderfer, Joseph P., 294
Bligh, Captain William, 525, 528, 529 654
Bliss, Isabel St. John, 419
Bliss, Philip, 349
Block, Andrew, 314, 348, 647
Blome, Richard, 349
Blomfield, Sir Reginald, 431
Bloom, Edward A., 1088, 1132, 1199
Bloom, Lillian D., 1138, 1179
Blount, Charles, *61*
Blount, Teresa, 31
Blount, Thomas, *1026*
Blow, John, 606, 607
Bloxsome, H. E., 27
Blum, André, 265
Blunck, R., 499
Blundell, Margaret, 388, 716
Blundell, William, 388, 716
Blunden, Edmund, 191, 269, 997
Blunt, Anthony, 615, 989
Blunt, Reginald, 497
Boas, F. S., 51, 258, 466, 501, 889, 985, 1041, 1131, 1198
Boas, George, 380, 434, 480
Boas, Guy, 557
Boase, T. S. R., 1170
Bock, Hellmut, 50
Boddy, Margaret, 397, 408
Boden, Charles, *361*
Bodmer, Johann Jacob, 36
Body, Alfred H., 570
Boege, Fred W., 1094, 1141
Boehme, Jacob, 10, 453, 478, 542, 697, 755, 1136
Boehn, Max von, 470
Boerhaave, Herman, 310
Bogenschneider, Hans-Joachim, 533
Bogorad, Samuel Nathaniel, 1071
Bøholm, N., 715
Böhringer, Rudolph, 631
Boileau-Despréaux, Nicolas, 9, 53, 343, 875, 921, 1085
Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount, 104, 125, 240, 316, 471, 520, 526, 539, 589, 662, 684, 743, 950, 1125, 1134, 1182, 1196; *143, 211, 274, 352, 496, 537, 1160*
Boll, Ernest, 683
Bolton, Dorothea, 618
Bolton, Glorney, 666
Bonar, James, 76, 223, 269, 338
Bond, Donald F., 162, 431, 512, 534, 581, 609, 712, 736, 816, 952, 1086, 1103
Bond, Marjorie N., 732
Bond, R. Warwick, 524
Bond, Richmond P., 136, 177, 187, 269, 303, 314, 320, 356, 391, 446, 475, 509, 579, 645, 677, 711, 988, 1017, 1067, 1104
Bond, William H., 1102
Bondurant, A. L., 23
Bonnard, G., 716, 993, 1040
Bonner, Carey, 534
Bonner, Willard Hallam, 157, 384
Bonner-Smith, D., 528, 631, 822
Bonno, G., 342, 343, 571, 698, 763, 886, 1104, 1136, 1224
Bonstetten, Charles Victor de, *407*
Booksellers (see also Printers), 7, 50, 217, 314, 315, 348, 349, 370, 385, 513, 1077, 1112, 1157, 1159; *1132*
Boorstin, Daniel J., 772
Booth, Barton, *889*
Booth, Bradford A., 688
Bootsgezel, J. J., 598
Bopp, Karl R., 974
Bordaz, Robert, 636
Bordelon, L'Abbé Laurent, 875
Borenius, Tancred, 265, 604

Borgman, Albert S., 164, 206, 254, 391, 431
Borjane, Henry, 335
Bosanquet, Eustace F., 216
Boscawen, Mrs. Frances (Glanville), 716; *52*
Bosker, A., 223, 269, 320
Bossuet, Jacques Bénigne, 575, 874, 1130
Bostock, J. Knight, 282
Boston, Noel, 882
Boswell, Eleanore (see also Eleanore Boswell Murrie), 178, 269, 288, 295, 320, 356
Boswell, James, 19, 63, 75, 104, 146, 188, 200, 240, 281, 299, 327, 364, 399, 444, 486, 546, 615, 684, 695, 744, 784, 797, 843, 848, 852, 894, 944, 989, 996, 1030, 1042, 1081, 1125, 1184, 1185, 1200; *8, 218, 227, 319, 738, 906, 990*
Botting, Roland B., 695, 702, 850, 862, 950, 959
Bottkol, J. M. J., 621, 900
Bouchard, Marcel, 343
Boudhors, Ch.-H., 45
Bouillier, V., 167
Boulan, Emile, 1086
Boulton, Sir Harold, 356
Boulton, Matthew, 519
Boulton, Richard, *525*
Bourne, J. A., 466
Bourne, Ruth, 654
Boursault, Edme, 500
Bouvier, Auguste, 84
Bowden, Samuel, 527
Bowden, Witt, 37
Bowdler, Thomas, 612
Bowen, Elizabeth, 485
Bowen, Marjorie, 173, 470, 570
Bower, Patrick, 816
Bowers, Fredson, 816, 1136, 1156, 1188, 1189, 1191
Bowles, William Lisle, 63
Bowman, Francis Ezra, 492
Bowrey, Thomas, 288
Bowyer, John Wilson, 149, 269
Bowyer, William, *954*
Boyce, Benjamin, 400, 424, 444, 458, 487, 547, 623, 685, 889, 1170, 1210
Boyce, George K., 1194
Boyd, Julian P., 716
Boyer, Abel, 1083; *1086*
Boyle, Charles, *677*
Boyle, Sir Edward, 494
Boyle, Robert, 63, 328, 349, 358, 420, 602, 707, 773, 937, 990, 1030, 1184; *9, 59, 153*
Boyle, Roger. See Orrery, Earl of
Boyling, Percy J., 706
Boys, Richard C., 475, 534, 609, 615, 697, 713, 748, 790, 844, 847, 985, 1029, 1096, 1180, 1213
Boys Smith, J. S., 494
Boyse, Samuel, 364
Bozell, Ruth Beatrice, *727*
Bracey, Robert, 8, 487
Bracher, Frederick, 961, 1210, 1220
Bradbrook, M. C., 754, 799, 1161
Bradford, Curtis B., 695, 698, 832
Bradley, L. J. H., 52, 78, 150
Bradley, Richard, *525*
Bradner, Leicester, 110, 172, 609, 613, 614, 736
Bradshaigh, Lady, 958
Bradshaw, Marion John, *772*
Brady, John, 1165
Brady, Robert, *678*
Braganza, Catherine of, 524
Bragg, Marion K., 52
Bragg, Mary Jane, 974
Brailsford, Mabel R., 218, 598
Brandenburg, Alice Stayert, 1067, 1222
Brandenburg, S. J., 265
Brandl, Leopold, 21
Brandt, Frithiof, 200
Brasch, Frederick E., 667
Brash, James, 512
Brauchli, Jakob, 136
Braund, William, *353*
Brawner, J. P., 703
Bray, F. E., 654
Bray, René, 123, 167, 212, 343
Bray, Dr. Thomas, 1023
Bray, William, 654
Brayshaw, A. N., 350
Brayton, Alice, 1180
Bready, J. Wesley, 587
Brede, Alexander, 534
Bredvold, Louis I., 8, 75, 152, 288, 289, 313, 331, 343, 347, 367, 383, 391, 404, 423, 449, 465, 491, 1031, 1170
Brée, Germaine, 1098
Bréhier, Emile, 224, 269
Brémond, Henri, 27
Breman, Richard, 415
Brennecke, Ernest, 404
Brenner, Clarence D., 1098, 1102
Bresch, G., 196
Bretherton, Francis Fletcher, 728
Brett, Henry, 1097
Brett, Oliver, 201
Brett, R. L., 861, 931
Brett-James, Norman G., 37, 175, 517
Brett-Smith, H. F. B., 108, 154, 194
Breval, John, *95*
Brewer, Edward V., 124

Brie, Friedrich, 95, 178, 699
Brien, Manson Milner, 708
Briggs, E. R., 461, 693
Briggs, H. E., 1059
Briggs, Martin S., 316
Brigham, Clarence S., 1066
Brightland, John, 1184
BRIGHTON, 430
Brinkley, Roberta Florence, 320, 356, 998, 1204
Brinton, Crane, 52, 95, 388
British Journal, The, 559
Brittain, Robert E., 502, 804
Britton, C. J., 925
Britton, W. Earl, 1086
Broad, C. D., 372, 978
Broadus, E. K., 376
Brockbank, Thomas, 218
Brockdorff, Baron Cay v., 737
Brodrick, J., 432
Brome, Alexander, 581
Bromhead, H. W., 341
Bromiley, G. W., 828
Bronk, Detlev W., 860
Bronowski, J., 690, 937
Bronson, Bertrand H., 299, 413, 512, 634, 700, 756, 790, 803, 915, 944, 996, 1072, 1188
Brooke, Charlotte, 616, 744
Brooke, Frances, 241
Brooke, Henry, 20, 63, 147, 241, 1083; *683, 1097*
Brooke, Iris, 604, 732
Brooking, Cecil, 737, 776
Brooks, Cleanth, 411, 454, 911, 1052, 1087, 1090, 1092
Brooks, E. St. John, 882, 915, 952
Brooks, Harold F., 410, 449, 456, 467, 581, 634, 754, 800, 1171
Brooks, Jerome E., 581
Brou, A., 41
Broughton, Leslie Nathan, 625
Brower, Reuben Arthur, 621, 690, 748, 988, 1013
Brown, Allan R., 615, 743
Brown, Andrew, 1204
Brown, Beatrice Curtis, 427
Brown, E. K., 737
Brown, Everett S., 401
Brown, Ford K., 68
Brown, H. H., 333
Brown, Harcourt, 350, 420, 572, 921
Brown, Helen, 742
Brown, Herbert Ross, 737
Brown, Huntington, 380, 467
Brown, Ivor, 677
Brown, Jack Richard, 622, 693
Brown, John ('Estimate'), *223*
Brown, John (fl. 1789), *782*
Brown, John (fl. 1885), 147
Brown, John J., 946, 1041
Brown, Joseph Epes, 69, 72, 110
Brown, Louise Fargo, 265, 388
Brown, Ralph S., Jr., 809, 871, 917
Brown, Samuel H., 564
Brown, Stuart Gerry, 557, 627, 695, 832
Brown, Thomas, 104, 207, 241, 330, 339, 400, 444, 487, 547, 685; *1170*
Brown, Wallace Cable, 475, 534, 609, 896, 939, 985, 991, 1040, 1072, 1088, 1109, 1171
Brown-Sherman, Stanley, 886
Browne, A. L., 716
Browne, Joseph, *525*
Browne, Moses, 781; *1046*
Browne, Sir Thomas, 12, 63, 104, 282, 328, 400, 486, 547, 616, 685, 744, 911; *319, 534, 612, 737*
Browning, Andrew, 466, 473, 970, 974
Browning, Robert, 1040, 1124, 1189
Broxap, Henry, 37
Bruce, Harold L., 18, 62
Bruce, Michael, 104
Bruford, W. H., 461, 517
Brugmans, Henri L., 461, 475
Brulé, André, 168, 212, 363
Brunet, Olivier, 614
Brunet, Pierre, 84, 258, 307, 343
Brunner, F., 288
Brunner, Karl, 1199
Brunot, Ferdinand, 85, 259
Brunschvicg, Léon, 124, 667, 1014
Brunskill, F. R., 494
Brunswick, Caroline of, 659
Brunt, Captain Samuel, 737
Bruser, Fredelle, 1056
Bryan, Adolphus Jerome, 631, 756
Bryan, W. F., 65
Bryant, Arthur, 316, 374, 388, 411, 427, 454, 470, 631, 822, 1092
Bryant, Donald C., 364, 400, 617, 685, 843, 939, 990, 991
Bryant, Jacob, 1125
Bryant, Mary, 546
Bryce, John C., 450, 467
Brydges, Lady Caroline, *472*
Brydges, James. See Chandos, Duke of
Bryson, Gladys, 677, 978, 1022
Buchan, Mrs. John, 316
Buchan, Luckie, 520
Buchanan, James, 64, 357
Buchinger, Hans, 547
Buchler, Justus, 558
Buck, Clara, 716
Buck, Gerhard, 269, 320
Buck, Howard Swazey, 33, 77, 119, 165, 338

Buck, Philip W., 822
Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of, 414, 495, 617, 632, 744, 784, 1184; *149*
Buckler, Edward, 467, 512
Buckler, W. H., 467
Budd, F. E., 283, 356, 622
Buddeberg, Else, 371
Budgell, Eustace, *1121*
Buehler, Reginald Guyon, 445, 487
Bueno, Lillian de la Torre (see also de la Torre and McCue), 632
Buer, M. C., 81
Buffier, P., 310
Buffington, Arthur H., 716
Bühler, Willi, 544
Bulkeley, William, 474
Bull, A. J., 254
Bullitt, John, 985
Bulloch, J. M., 451
Bullock, Charles J., 758
Bullock, Christopher, *1173*
Bullough, Geoffrey, 294
Bundy, Murray W., 1045
Bunn, L. H., 173
Bunt, Cyril G. E., 974
Bunyan, John, 64, 105, 147, 189, *241*, 283, 328, 400, 487, 547, 617, 685, 745, 784, 843, 895, 938, 990, 1083, 1125, 1184; *83, 269, 610, 611*
Burch, Charles Eaton, 192, *244*, 367, 403, 551, 746, 898, 991, 1128
Burchett, Josiah, 468, 522, 659
Burdett, Osbert, 62
Burgevin, Leslie Gale, 478
Burke, Edmund, 20, 64, 105, 147, 189, 283, 328, 364, 400, 445, 487, 535, 547, 554, 616, 617, 620, 625, 636, 685, 692, 700, 706, 745, 786, 843, 895, 931, 939, 990, 1030, 1083, 1125, 1185; *15, 17, 55, 274, 435, 519, 537, 542, 612, 714, 1046*
Burke, Henry R., 559
Burke, J. T. A., 996
Burke, Joseph, 912
Burke, Marie Louise, 716
Burke, Thomas, 768
Burlington, Earl of, *298, 455*
Burn, W. L., 470, 517, 655
Burnaby, William, 283, 462
Burnet, Gilbert, 134, 844, 883, 1185; *610, 932*
Burnet, Thomas, 784, 844, 1083, 1185; *272, 1167*
Burnet, Tom, 1138
Burnett, Gail A., 1165
Burnett, Virginia S., 880
Burney, Charles, 328, 365, 445, 606, 734, 827, 882, 883, 1126, 1186
Burney, Fanny, 20, 64, 105, 241, 328, 365, 408, 418, 487, 617, 686, 745, 990, 1030, 1083, 1125, 1186; *714, 932, 986, 1171*
Burns, Robert, 20, 64, 148, 190, 241, 283, 329, 365, 401, 445, 487, 547, 618, 686, 745, 787, 895, 939, 990, 1030, 1083, 1112, 1126, 1187; *12, 15, 519, 541, 582, 741, 1124*
Burr, George Lincoln, 265
Burra, Peter, 270
Burridge, Richard, *664*
Burrows, D., 367
Burton, Mother Mary Xaveria, 668
Burton, Robert, 397, 408
Burtt, Edwin Arthur, 9, 910
Burtt, Ruth G., 1069
Busby, J. H., 1138
Büscher, Elis, 629
Bush, Douglas, 95, 137, 534
Bush, May Dulaney, 833
Bushnell, G. H., 349, 816
Bushnell, Nelson S., 626
Busnelli, M. D., 41
Busson, Henri, 380
Butcher, Vernon, 604
Bute, John Stuart, 3rd Earl of, 174, 719
Butler, E. M., 303, 363
Butler, Lady Eleanor, 1161
Butler, Joseph, 65, 329, 488, 548, 746, 787, 844, 1126, 1187; *496*
Butler, June Rainsford, 604
Butler, R. M., 641
Butler, Samuel, 148, 190, 339, 365, 468, 540, 896, 939, 991, 1031, 1083, 1126, 1188; *223*
Butt, J. E., 257
Butt, John, 500, 699, 737, 860, 999, 1072, 1211
Butterfield, Herbert, 517, 1161, 1165
Butterfield, Lyman H., 366, 870
Byng, Hon. John (later 5th Viscount Torrington), 390, 430, 474, 596
Byrd, Jess, 1188
Byrd, William, 674
Byrne, M. St. Clare, 1102
Byrom, John, 113
Byron, Lord, 1045
Bysshe, Sir Edward, 529
Bysshe, Edward, 273, 1127; *873*

C., J. Z., 9
C., P., 946
C., R. W., 940, 990, 996, 1097
C., T. C., 692, 695, 762, 849, 942
Cabeen, David C., 708, 1098, 1224
Cable, Mabel Hessler, 684
Cadalso, José, 406

Cadbury, Henry J., 553, 581, 691, 810, 1069, 1165, 1166
Cadell, Thomas, 411, 581
Cadwalader, John, 760
Cagliostro, Count Alessandro di, 523; *530*
Cahen, Léon, 265, 470
Cahill, Edward, 652, 655, 677, 737
Caillet, Emile, 921
Cain, R. D., 498
Cairnes, William T., 1022, 1041, 1062, 1088
Calder-Marshall, A., 502
Calderon, Pedro, 500; *1085*
Calkin, Homer L., 882, 1067
Callan, Norman, 1215
Callender, Geoffrey, 746, 755, 925
Calverton, V. F., 52
Calvin, D. D., 96, 998
Calvin, John, 461, 462
CAMBRIDGE, 430, 518, 536, 925, 1019, 1106, 1161
Cambridge, Richard Owen, 787, 844, 939
Camden, William, 411
Cameron, Charles, 926
Cameron, Kenneth Neill, 908
Cameron, Margaret M., 121
Cammell, Charles Richard, 751
Campbell, Andrew J., 266
Campbell, George, 65; *1073*
Campbell, Gordon, 587
Campbell, J. L., 585
Campbell, John, *198*, *782*
Campbell, Kathleen, 58, *222*, 316
Campbell, M., 882
Campbell, Mary Elizabeth, 689
Campbell, Oscar James, 52
Campbell, Sybil, 351
Campbell, Dr. Thomas, 1083, 1127
Campling, Arthur, 717
Candeloro, G., 627
Canning, Elizabeth, 38, 727, 976; *975*
Canning, George, 593, 1020
Cannon, William R., 1097
Cant, Ronald Gordon, 817
"Cantab," 485
Capitant, René, 555
Caplan, Harry, 1165
Carbery, Richard, Earl of, 537
Cardwell, Guy A., Jr., 614
Carew, Bampfylde-Moore, 266
Carew Hunt, R. N., 1125
Carey, Henry, 190, 242, 284, 350, 365, 489, 896, 991; *177*
Carlini, A., *72*
Carlson, C. Lennart, 424, 512, 534, 609, 677
Carlson, Leland H., 828
Carlton, W. J., 216, 374, 755, 1137
Carlyle, Alexander, 688; *915*, *936*
Carlyle, Jupiter, 1022
Carlyle, Thomas, 494
Carmichael, Montgomery, 330
Carnarvon, Lady, 472
Carnus, Juliette, 873, 1014
Caroline, Queen, wife of George II, 93, 653, 724, 883
Carpenter, Edward, 518, 1165
Carr, Charles T., 512
Carr, John Dickson, 470
Carré, Albert, 655
Carré, J. R., 461, 708
Carrière, J. M., 420, 448
Carrigan, Edward, 914
Carrington, Hugh, 717, 1163
Carritt, E. F., 543, 1161
Carruthers, Sir Joseph, 218
Carruthers, S. W., 534
Carswell, Catherine, 241, 365
Carter, A. E., 1098, 1213
Carter, Albert Howard, 834
Carter, E. H., 518
Carter, Mrs. Elizabeth, 1127; *52*
Carter, Henry, 640
Carter, John, 544, 625, 629, 683, 685
Carter, John (fl. 1773), *613*
Carter, Winifred, 925
Carteret, John, Earl Granville, 473, 927
Cartwright, William, Restoration actor, 178
Cartwright, William, 890
Carty, James, 581
Carvajal, 499
Carver, P. L., 251, 330, 587, 688, 787, 843
Carwell, Mme. See Portsmouth, Duchess of
Cary, John, 38
Caryll, John, 1188
Casati, Ennemond, 303, 563
Casaubon, Isaac, 305; *774*
Casaubon, Meric, 598
Case, Arthur E., 31, 75, 116, 121, 162, 424, 455, 561, 637, 1000, 1006, 1009, 1059, 1095, 1220
Casier, Esther, 1029
Caskey, Homer, 114, 120, 216, 225, 244, 294, 410, 755
Casper, Willy, 244
Cassirer, Ernst, 320, 343, 356, 357, 381, 481, 506, 910, 1014
Castel, Alburey, 264
Castel, Louis-Bertrand, 812
Castell, Edmund, 354
Castells, F. de P., 266

Castle, E., 505
Castleman, Richard, 885
Catullus, 291, 360, 680
Caulfield, James, 1st Earl of Charlemont, 1161
Cave, Edward, 609, 1112; *678*
Cavendish, Lady Harriet, 717
Cavendish, Henry, *431*
Caw, Sir James L., 534
Cawdrey, Robert, 1026, 1079
Cawley, Robert Ralston, 746
Cazamian, Louis, 95
Cazenave, Jean, 41
Cecil, Lord David, 191, 366, 442, 990, 994, 1087, 1131, 1171, 1179, 1186, 1195
Cell, George Croft, 460
Cellini, Benvenuto, 288
Centlivre, Susanna, 149, 548, 844, 1188; *86, 177, 370*
Cervantes, 307, 308, 1067, 1142, 1153
Cescinsky, Herbert, 604
CHAIN OF BEING, 480, 538, 994, 1040
Chalk, E. S., 425
Challes, Robert, 1093
Challoner, Bishop Richard, 529
Chalmers, George, 678
Chalmers, Gordon Keith, 400, 486, 534
Chamberlayne, Edward, 133
Chambers, Ephraim, *873*
Chambers, J. D., 316
Chambers, L. H., 893
Chambers, Sir Robert, 202, 696, 754, 1201
Chambers, William, 493, 498
Chamfort, Sébastien, 1014
Chamot, Mary, 673
Champion, The, 332
Chan, Shau Yi, 225
Chance, Burton, 598, 700, 842
Chancellor, E. Beresford, 37, 192
Chancellor, Frank, 316
Chandler, John E., 513
Chandler, Mary, 20, 75
Chandler, William Knox, 297, 336, 553
Chandos, James Brydges, 1st Duke of, 471, 588, 985, 1160, 1161; *769*
Chang, Y. Z., 256
Chapelain, Jean, 575, 763
Chapman, Guy, 145, 187, 239, 467, 544, 717
Chapman, Hester W., 1184
Chapman, Percy Addison, 763
Chapman, R. W., 6, 17, 19, 20, 27, 31, 63, 72, 80, 90, 103, 111, 112, 117, 121, 130, 158, 167, 197, 201, 202, 216, 248, 250, 264, 280, 281, 326, 327, 334, 348, 362, 363, 371, 408, 467, 485, 544, 557, 615, 627, 683, 695, 753, 783, 797, 823, 841, 849, 852, 880, 893, 908, 910, 937, 946, 996, 1028, 1030, 1042, 1122, 1133, 1179
Chapman, S., 886
Chapone, Mrs. Hester, *52, 893*
Chappell, Edwin, 374, 375, 411, 454, 499, 560, 800
Charke, Mrs. Charlotte, 529
Charlemont, James Caulfield, 1st Earl of, 1161
Charles I, 1070
Charles II, 81, 316, 388, 413, 427, 430, 522, 523, 528, 586, 590, 653, 722, 827, 977, 1105
Charles Edward, Prince, 319, 352, 356, 388, 589, 1163
Charles, B. G., 678
Charleton, Walter, 731
Charleville, Lady Catherine, 524
Charron, Pierre, 380
Chase, Cleveland B., 85
Chase, Isabel Wakelin, 498, 917, 963, 1012
Chastellux, François, 342
Chateaubriand, François René, Vicomte de, 42, 343, 381
Châtelet, Madame du, 813, 1099
Chatham, Earl of: See Pitt
Chatterton, Thomas, 20, 65, 242, 284, 329, 402, 446, 489, 548, 618, 687, 706, 746, 761, 787, 905, 939, 1084, 1127, 1188
Chaucer, Geoffrey, 136, 269, 288, 371, 541, 609, 611, 679, 1028, 1085
Chauvet, Paul, 218
Chên, Shou-yi, 693
Cheney, C. R., 512
Cherel, A., 85
Cherry, George Loy, 655
Cherry, T. M., 630
Cheselden, William, 539
Chester, Allan Griffith, 404
Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th Earl of, 20, 65, 106, 149, 242, 250, 329, 446, 489, 549, 619, 687, 753, 960, 991, 1031, 1084, 1127, 1200; *497, 519, 619, 1090*
Chew, S. P., Jr., 635, 702
Cheyne, Dr. George, 728, 830, 912, 958
Child, Harold, 53
Child, Philip, 373
CHINA (see also ORIENT and ORIENTALISM), 15, 82, 169, 225, 345, 359, 375, 381, 527, 542, 611, 693, 820, 878, 996, 1014, 1045, 1063, 1174
Chinard, Gilbert, 168, 307, 308, 343, 420, 506, 921, 1014
Chippendale, Thomas, 604, 673, 1161

Chorley, E. Clowes, 640
Christ, Robert Wilson, 877, 966
Christelow, Allan, 1019
Christensen, Francis, 1024, 1072
Christern, Hermann, 655
Christiani, Sigyn, 292
Christiansen, R. T., 73
Church, Leslie F., 490, 640, 1166
Church, Ralph W., 451, 694
Church, Richard, 197, 406
Churchill, Charles, 65, 106, 149, 284, 365, 896, 939, 991, 993, 1031, 1127; *32, 269, 707, 837, 985, 1109*
Churchill, Irving L., 375, 450, 499, 563, 1208
Churchill, John. See Marlborough, Duke of
Churchill, R. C., 625, 952, 1059
Churchill, Winston S., 351, 388, 427, 470, 518, 587
Cibber, Caius, 81, 746
Cibber, Colley, 21, 106, 149, 190, 284, 290, 366, 446, 619, 687, 746, 1031; *177, 529, 828, 889, 904*
Cicero, 1165
Clairaut, Alexis Claude, 1141
Clancy, James H., 1191
Clancy, Michael, 619
Clapham, Sir John, 77, 769, 925, 977, 1161
Clapp, James Gordon, 558
Clapp, Sarah L. C., 270, 314, 349, 1119, 1222
Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of, 174, 823, 1105; *610, 1025*
Clarendon, Henry Hyde, 2nd Earl of, *528*
Clark, A. F. B., 9, 53, 708
Clark, Charles Marston, 942
Clark, Dan E., 769
Clark, Dora Mae, 218, 518
Clark, Edwin, 165
Clark, G. N., 218, 388, 470, 518, 534, 587, 1067, 1166
Clark, H. F., 974, 1104
Clark, Harry Hayden, 209, 335, 374, 410, 698, 950
Clark, Rev. James, 991
Clark, Kenneth, 137, 178, 225, 534
Clark, Mary Elizabeth, 688
Clark, Robert E. D., 698
Clark, Robert T., 420, 1051
Clark, Roy Benjamin, 247
Clark, Ruth, 25, 343, 587
Clark, Thomas Blake, 717, 737
Clark, William S., 74, 108, 115, 137, 166, 202, 225, 251, 295, 320, 475, 534, 547, 621
Clarke, A. H. T., 761
Clarke, A. W. Hughes, 529
Clarke, Archibald L., 535
Clarke, Edward, 113
Clarke, George Herbert, 1109
Clarke, M. L., 535, 985, 1024
Clarke, Samuel, 169; *59*
Clarke, W. K. Lowther, 928
Clark-Kennedy, A. E., 174
Claverhouse, John Graham of, 483, 519, 664
Clay, Stephen, *31*
Clayton, Vista, 572
Cleland, James, 1127
Clement, N. H., 212
Cleveland, John, 1189; *1044*
Clifford, Lord, of Chudleigh, 521
Clifford, H. G., 1161
Clifford, James Lowry, 495, 505, 557, 617, 696, 797, 801, 804, 855, 857, 999, 1052, 1083, 1091, 1127, 1220
Cline, James M., 744
Clive, Lord, 656, 719; *519*
Clive, Kitty, 610
Closs, Karl, 10
Clough, Wilson O., 931
Clow, Archibald, 984
Clow, Jenny, 365
Clubb, Merrel D., 805
Clutton-Brock, Alan, 363
Coate, Mary, 974
Cobb, Gerald, 882
Cobb, Lillian, 168
Cobb, Samuel, 1031
Cobban, A. B. C., 64, 189
Cobbett, William, 471, 549, 688; *527, 588*
Cochrane, C. N., 849, 903
Cock, F. William, 174, 489
Cocker, Edward, 824, 838
Cockroft, Grace Amelia, 678
Coe, Ada M., 456
Coffee Houses (see also Lloyd's), 37, *220*, 351; *82*
Coffin, Charles Monroe, 535
Coffin, Richard, 134
Coffman, Bertha Reed, 384
Cohen, Gustave, 41, 85, 259
Cohen, I. Bernard, 856, 1088
Cohen, Leonora D., 559
Coke, Thomas, *519, 594*
Colbert, Jean Baptiste, 655
Coldicutt, Dorothy, 678
Cole, Charles Woolsey, 655, 921
Cole, Major D. H., 470
Cole, F. J., 225, 270
Cole, G. D. H., 107, 151, 549, 587, 588

Cole, Rev. William, 266, 446, 569, 640, 665, 706; *530*
Coleman, A. M., 1023
Coleman, E. D., 648
Coleman, William H., 946
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, 12, 14, 98, 222, 491, 548, 570, 678, 680, 716, 739, 1038, 1039, 1076, 1087, 1111, 1125, 1204
Colgate, William, 1062
Colleville, Maurice, 573
Collier, Jeremy, 150, 549, 939, 991, 1189
Collier, John, 280
Collier, Katharine Brownell, 391
Collins, A. S., 53, 95, 96, 138
Collins, Ralph L., 349, 629
Collins, William, 65, 106, 150, 191, 243, 285, 366, 446, 490, 549, 555, 688, 746, 787, 844, 896, 991, 1031; *741, 1087*
Collison-Morley, L., *27*
Collyer, Mary, 21; *1172*
Colman, Francis, 54, 96, 880
Colman, George, the elder, 129, 447, 692, 845; *32, 164, 905*
Colman, George, the younger, 402, 490, 1032, 1084, 1127
Colnett, Captain James, *720*
Colquhoun, Patrick, 1069
Colson, Percy, 518
Colum, Padraic, 197, 443
Colwell, W. A., 889
Comarnesco, Petru, 873
Combe, William, 303, 551, 787
Company, John, 1162
Condillac, Étienne de, *55*
Condorcet, Marquis de, 1153
CONDUCT BOOKS, 186, 325, 481, 514, 634
Cone, Carl B., 990, 1030, 1069
Congleton, J. E., 931, 1078
Congreve, William, 21, 65, 106, 191, 243, 286, 330, 357, 366, 402, 447, 490, 551, 619, 688, 787, 845, 896, 1033, 1189, 1191; *57, 890, 933*
Conklin, Paul S., 1109
Conn, Stetson, 823
Connell, J. M., 560, 755
Connell, K. H., 1019, 1068
Connell, Neville, 518
Connely, Willard, 258, 414, 687, 1191
Connolly, Cyril, 1006
Constable, John, 939, 991; *372*
Constable, John, artist, 885
Constable, W. G., *92*
Conti, Antonio, *420*
Conway, Anne, Viscountess, 225, 270
Cook, D., 518
Cook, Davidson, 445, 618
Cook, Captain James, 218, 268, 513, 587, 716, 717, 723, 926, 977, 1067, 1164; *519, 602, 681*
Cook, Thomas I., 535
Cooke, Alice Lovelace, 703, 936
Cooke, Arthur L., 1086
Cooke, C. A., 457
Coolidge, Archibald, 492
Coolidge, Theresa, 1030
Coomer, Duncan, 1069
Coon, Arthur M., 570, 706, 761
Cooper, Austin, 823
Cooper, Berenice, 810
Cooper, John Gilbert, 243; *106*
Cooper, Lane, 131, 172, 557
Cope, S. R., 823
Cope, Thomas D., 693
Copeland, Thomas W., 617, 685, 843, 1185
Copleston, F. C., 1098
Copley, J. S., 608
Corcoran, T., *772*
Cordasco, Francesco, 1094, 1130, 1141, 1143, 1192, 1194, 1203, 1204, 1208, 1213, 1216
Corey, Katherine, 391
Corneille, Pierre, 463, 621, 1098, 1119, 1153, 1224
Corneille, Thomas, 1033
Cornog, William H., 623
Cornu, Donald, 703
Corsano, A., 461
Corson, James C., 316, 335
Coste, Pierre, *303*
Cotchett, Lucretia Eddy, 673
Cotes, Cornelius, 265
Cotton, C., 598, 619, 939
Court, Thomas, *656*
Court, W. H. B., 1019
Courtines, Léo Pierre, 506, 609, 1088
Courtney, William Prideaux, 27, 695
Cousin, Jean, 381
COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, 96, 778, 824; *1056*
Cowie, Alexander, 486
Cowie, Leonard W., 1161
Cowley, Abraham, 65, 106, 110, 151, 191, 239, 243, 286, 366, 403, 449, 490, 551, 619, 688, 746, 787, 845, 1127, 1189; *737, 739, 740, 841*
Cowley, Hannah, 191
Cowley, J. D., 648
Cowley, Patrick, 1195
Cowling, G. H., 18
Cowper, William, 21, 66, 107, 151, 191, 243, 286, 330, 366, 403, 447, 490, 551, 619, 688, 788, 845, 898, 940, 991, 1033, 1127, 1189; *582, 835, 1109*
Cowslade, John, 658
Cox, Edward Godfrey, 467, 1156

Cox, Harold, 54
Cox, James E., 96
Cox, Nicholas, 132
Coxere, Edward, 1019
Coxeter, Thomas, the younger, 797
Coxon, Roger, 20
Coykendall, Frederick, 924
Cozens, John Robert, 439
Crabbe, George, 192, 330, 366, 620, 788, 940, 1085, 1190; *893, 1109*
Craftsman, The, 687
Cragg, George G., 1106
Craig, Hardin, 816, 970
Craig, J. H., 998
Craig, Sir John, 1046, 1091
Craig, Mary Elizabeth, 270, 321
Craig, Maurice James, 1145, 1161
Craigie, William A., 1024, 1109
Crane, Ronald S., 5, 49, 54, 89, 90, 109, 110, 129, 131, 157, 171, 172, 196, 215, 247, 248, 250, 263, 369, 391, 406, 481, 769, 776, 889
Crane, Verner W., 10, 132
Crashaw, Richard, 397
Craster, H. H. E., 514
Craven, Cicely M., 717
Crawford, Bartholow V., 54, 178
Crawford, Benjamin Franklin, 728
Crawford, Charlotte E., 1014, 1053
Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of, 314
Crean, P. J., 357, 610
Creech, Thomas, 1078; *677*
Creed, J. M., 392
Creighton, J. E., 54
Cremer, John, 471
Crew, Nathaniel Lord, 731
Crichton-Browne, Sir James, 548
Crisafulli, Allesandro S., 573
Crissey, Merrill H., 823
Critical Review, The, 1025, 1040, 1111; *120, 863*
Crittenden, Walter Marion, 337, 377
Croce, Benedetto, 124, 212, 344
Crocker, S. F., 562
Croft, Herbert, *1043*
Croll, Morris W., 178
Cromwell, Oliver, 173, 217
Cromwell, Richard, 527
Cronk, Gertrude Green, 305
Crook, G. T., 81
Crook, William, 706
Cross, F. L., 437
Cross, Wilbur L., 34, 77
Crossley, E. W., 512
Crossman, R. H. S., 655
Croston, A. K., 1191
Crousaz, Jean Pierre de, *1139*
Crowe, William, 846
Crowne, John, 1129
Cruden, Alexander, 541
Crum, Ralph B., 270
Crump, P. E., 41, 168
Crump, W. B., 685
Crundell, H. W., 535, 777
Cubbage, Virginia Cox, 992
Cudworth, Ralph, 99, 243, 357, 475, 887, 929; *602, 612*
Cule, J. E., 718
Culler, A. Dwight, 1127
Cumberland, Richard, *602*
Cumberland, Richard, dramatist, 17, 21, 244, 403, 620; *469*
Cuming, A., 113
Cundall, Frank, 518
Cundall, H. M., 357
Cunningham, Allan, 445
Cunningham, Hugh T., 690
Cunningham, John, 898
Cunningham, R. N., Jr., 294, 374
Cunnington, G. Elisabeth, 718
Curll, Edmund, 101, 1157
Curnock, Nehemiah, 919
Currier, Margaret, 584
Curti, Merle, 558
Curtis, C. D., 718
Curtis, Edith Roelker, 1020
Curtis, Edmund, 926
Curtis, Henry, 604
Curtis, Lewis P., 120, 207, 339, 458, 1194
Curtis, W. Hugh, 828
Curtis, William, 828
Curtiss, Joseph Toy, 190
Czajkowski, Casimir J., 855

Daghlian, Philip B., 639, 1004
Dahl, Folke, 581, 598, 642
Daiches, David, 1122
Dale, Antony, 475
Dale, Cragsley, 425
Dale, Donald, 698, 701, 718, 755, 800, 856
Dale, H. H., 998
Dale, Sir Henry, 928
Dalgarno, G., 227
Dalglish, Doris N., 598
Dalrymple, Sir John, 1017
Dal Verme, M. E., 694
Dampier, William, 35, 177, 504, 588, 655, 718, 883; *689*
Dampier-Whetham, William Cecil Dampier, 226
Daniels, R. Balfour, 737
Dante, 842
Dapp, Kathryn Gilbert, 697
D'Arblay, Mme. See Burney, Fanny
Darby, H. C., 471
Dargan, E. Preston, 259

d'Argens, Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis, 625
d'Argenson, Marquis, 875
Daridan, Jean, 718
Darlington, W. A., 377
Darnall, F. M., 304, 337, 339, 866
d'Arnaud, Baculard, 43
Darton, F. J. Harvey, 91
Darwin, Erasmus, 286, 490, 730, 788; *835*
Das, Praphulla Kumar, 138, 208, 746
Dashwood, Sir Francis, *657*
Datta, D. M., 398
Daudin, Henri, 124
d'Auvers, Marquis, 516
Davenant, Charles, 244, 769, 882; *445*
Davenant, Sir William, 14, 21, 403, 447, 620, 688, 746, 788; *739, 740*
Davenport, A., 1124
Davenport, H. J., 32
Davenport, William H., 620, 705
David, Jean, 1152
Davies, A. Mervyn, 427, 656
Davies, A. Stanley, 588
Davies, C. Collin, 656
Davies, Charles, 412
Davies, Cicely, 432
Davies, Godfrey, 130, 172, 471, 519, 588, 656, 716, 718, 769, 823, 915, 1009, 1035, 1045, 1133, 1161
Davies, J. D. Griffith, 471, 519, 588
Davies, John, 1175
Davies, Sir Leonard Twiston, 656
Davies, Martin, 562
Davies, Thomas, 411, 581
Daviot, Gordon, 519
Davis, Arthur Paul, 919, 964, 1152
Davis, C. A. C., 1072
Davis, E. Jeffries, 317
Davis, Herbert, 304, 458, 503, 504, 637, 703, 704, 759, 805, 866, 867, 915, 962, 1009, 1059, 1095, 1145, 1220
Davis, J. G., 1124
Davis, Joe Lee, 886
Davis, Kathryn, 1009
Davis, Moll, 882
Davis, Rose Mary, 66, 416, 497, 697, 855
Davis, Samuel, 919
Davis, Tenney L., 63
Daw, A. R., 640
Dawks, Ichabod, 277
Dawson, Christopher, 493
Dawson, Giles E., 1024
Dawson, Joshua, 543
Dawson, Warren R., 351
Dawson, William Harbutt, 588
Day, Cyrus Lawrence, 331, 368, 404, 467, 512, 766, 816
Day, E. Hermitage, 598
Day, Ella B., 588
Day, Martin S., 1121
Day, Robert, *1058*
Day, Thomas, 330, 448, 1033, 1128; *611*
Deane, Anthony C., 330
Deane, Cecil V., 271, 321, 432
Dearing, Vinton A., 952
DeArmond, Anna Janney, 889
de Beaurieu, G. G., 44
de Beauvillé, Guillemette, 572
de Beer, E. S., 148, 161, 306, 330, 331, 341, 350, 466, 511, 558, 586, 616, 622, 653, 707, 716, 747, 789, 944, 975, 1161, 1205
de Beer, G. R., 266, 1194, 1208
de Blacam, Hugh, 406
De Boer, John, 321
Debus, Allen G., 1184
de Carvalho, Joaquim, 453
de Castro, J. Paul, 37, 81, 194, 289, 717, 748, 769, 772, 790, 800, 805, 835, 849, 860, 894, 918
Deckelmann, Wilhelm, 373, 410
de Courtin, Antoine, 186
Dédéyan, Charles, 1072, 1109
Dedieu, J., 307
Deen, Floyd H., 942
Deffand, Mme. du, 200, 208, 639, 705, 812, 1151; *1222*
Defoe, Daniel, 21, 35, 51, 66, 107, 151, 192, 244, 287, 330, 367, 384, 403, 448, 491, 551, 620, 689, 746, 788, 807, 846, 898, 916, 940, 991, 1025, 1033, 1085, 1128, 1190; *37, 58, 83, 133, 143, 227, 269, 519, 525, 527, 587, 612, 770, 928, 1020, 1060, 1087*
Defries, Amelia, 588
DeFroe, A., 34
Deists and Deism, 261, 311, 322, 413, 631, 731, 966, 1012, 1014, 1164, 1165, 1182, 1211; *488, 1112*
Dekker, Thomas, 424
deKoven, Anna, 208
Delachaux, E., 487
De la Gorce, Agnès, 640, 706, 762
Delamare, Marcel, 285
de Lamerie, Paul, 430
Delany, Mary. See Mary Granville
Delany, Dr. Patrick, 502; *1160*
de la Peyrère, Isaac, 966
de la Roche, Michel, 462
de la Torre, Lillian (see also Bueno and McCue), 455, 975, 1069
Delattre, Floris, 686
del Boca, S., 614
Delille, Jacques, 763
della Volpe, Galvano, 333, 753

Delmage, Rutherford E., 1106
DeMaar, Harko G., 10
de Medina, Sir Solomon, *279*
de Méré, Chevalier, 45
de Michelis, E., 371
de Missy, Jean Rousset, 751
Dempster, George, 405
de Muralt, B. L., 381
Denbigh, Lady, 341
Deneke, O., 448
Denham, Sir John, 66, 107, 152, 194, 348, 390; *739, 740*
Denholm-Young, N. A., 514
Dennis, John, 404, 441, 621, 689, 747, 788, 846, 899, 940; *272, 435, 801*
Dennis, Leah A., 227, 295, 411, 800, 856
Denny, Margaret, 748
Dent, Edward J., 138, 535
Dentice di Accadia, C., 96
de Pauley, W. C., 602
Déprez, E., 321
De Quincey, Thomas, 681
Derby, Raymond J., 1066
Derham, William, 850
Dering, Sir Edward, 718
Dermody, Thomas, 690
Derrick, Samuel, *778*
Desaguliers, John Theophilus, 928; *1049*
de Sales, St. François, 47
Descartes, René, 41, 47, 124, 194, 344, 357, 399, 433, 538, 545, 556, 559, 575, 597, 600, 626, 643, 773, 873, 978, 1014, 1099; *16, 59, 185, 276, 542, 829*
Deschamps, Jules, 769, 810
de Selincourt, Ernest, 671
Des Maizeaux, Pierre, 424; *303*
de Soet, F. D., 324
Destouches, Philippe Néricault, 311
Deutsch, Albert, 737
Deutsch, Otto E., 880, 882, 1142
Devalle, A., 344
de Vergy, Pierre H. T., 917
Devis family, 539
Dewar, R., 148, 990
Dewes, Simon, pseud. [Muriel, John St. Clair], 747
Deyverdun, Georges, 332
Dias, Mary, 900
Dibble, R. F., 75
Dibdin, Charles, 621, 992
Dibdin, Edward R., 621, 737
Dick, Hugh G., 690, 1016, 1023, 1221
Dickinson, Edmund, 829
Dickinson, H. W., 519, 928
Dickinson, Henry, *1037*
Dickinson, J. C., 656
Dickson, Charles, 975
Dickson, W. K., 333, 530
Diderot, Denis, 41, 45, 125, 345, 463, 506, 507, 708, 810, 812, 873, 874, 920, 966, 968, 1063, 1098, 1224; *55*
Dieckmann, Herbert, 873
Diffenbaugh, Guy Linton, 154
Digby, Sir Kenelm, 773, 846
Digeon, A., 24, 68, 78, 109, 289
Dighton, Robert, 732, 737, 776
Dijkshoorn, J. A., 41
Dilke, O. A. W., 1020
Dilks, T. Bruce, 519, 919, 964
Dillon, Wentworth, Earl of Roscommon, 376, 413, 501, 701
Dilworth, Ernest Nevin, 1143, 1219
Dimond, Sydney G., 81, 317
Dimsdale, C. D., 598
d'Irsay, Stephen, 259
Disher, M. Willson, 889
D'Israeli, Isaac, 561, 1190
Dix, E. R. McC., 197, 349
Dobrée, Bonamy, 10, 21, 111, 166, 179, 227, 317, 321, 329, 357, 380, 428, 491, 519, 699, 1033, 1072, 1171, 1190
Dobson, Austin, 122
Dodd, A. H., 984
Dodd, Dr. William, 112; *894, 1023*
Dodds, J. W., 378
Dodds, M. H., 321, 742, 841, 889, 1080, 1122, 1179
Dodds, Muriel, 259
Dodds, W. M. T., 984
Dodington, George Bubb, 1014
Dodsley, Robert, 314, 348, 451, 650, 685, 993; *278, 409, 452, 681, 835*
Dodsworth, Sir Roger, *514*
Doering, J. Frederick, 556, 694
Doernenburg, Emil, 759
Doggett, Thomas, *1173*
Dolmetsch, Arnold, 925
Dolson, G. B., 384
Donne, John, 8, 239, 397, 535, 546, 570, 740, 1031; *160*
Donne, John, the younger, 621
Doran, J., 1013
Dorfman, Joseph, 631
Dorn, Walter L., 174, 718
Dorow, Kurt-Günter, 475
Dorset, Charles Sackville, Earl of, 425, 747, 788, 846, 1142; *162, 784*
Dottin, Paul, 21, 22, 107, 163, 192, 206, 253, 287, 299, 501
D'Ouakil, Basile G., 1098
Douce, Francis, 384, 385
Doughty, Howard N., 914
Doughty, Oswald, 10, 20, 31, 54, 157, 208, 216
Doughty, W. L., 964
Douglas, Archibald James Edward, 770
Douglas, David C., 678, 737

Douglas, Lloyd, 1092
Dowdell, E. G., 317
Dowdeswell, William, 489
Dowlin, C. M., 447, 688
Dowling, Margaret, 314
Downer, Alan S., 889, 1072
Downes, John, 194
Downing, Sir George, 81
Downman, Hugh, *613*
Downs, Brian W., 163, 245
Downs, John A., 763
Downs, Robert B., 817
D'Oyley, Elizabeth, 589
Drake, Dr. James, 682
Draper, Eliza, 207, 961, 1059; *303*
Draper, John W., 29, 73, 105, 137, 178, 179, 225, 227, 264, 266, 271, 321, 349, 357, 535, 610
Drayton, Michael, 438
Drennon, Herbert, 257, 294, 410, 416, 459, 505, 638
Drew, Bernard, 1128
Drew, Helen L., 445
Driberg, Thomas, 809
Drinkwater, John, 81
Drögereit, Richard, 589
Drummond, Andrew L., 931
Drummond, J. C., 656
Drummond, James, Duc de Perth, 428
DRURY LANE, 581, 778, 1078, 1218; *1056, 1130*
Drury, Robert, 747, 898, 940, 991, 992
Dryden, John, 23, 30, 108, 152, 184, 194, 244, 288, 330, 367, 396, 404, 448, 491, 552, 621, 690, 701, 733, 740, 747, 757, 779, 789, 800, 846, 900, 908, 910, 941, 992, 1035, 1085, 1108, 1112, 1129, 1149, 1151, 1170, 1190, 1191; *12, 15, 137, 538, 681, 742, 803, 839, 904, 985, 1109, 1113, 1143*
Dubeux, Albert, 168
DuBois, Armand Budington, 589
Du Bois, Arthur E., 289
Du Bos, Abbé, 642
du Bouchet, Elizabeth, 549
Dubosq, Y. Z., 85
Dubreton, J. Lucas, 30
Duck, Stephen, 66
Ducros, Louis, 85
Dudley, Fred A., 1156
Dudley, O. H. T., 442
Duff, I. F. Grant, 565
Duff, William, *435*
Dufour, Théophile, 41
Dufrenoy, Marie-Louise, 1063, 1152
Dugas, L., 85
Dugdale, Clarence Eugene, 784
Dugdale, E. T. S., 745
Dugdale, Sir William, 595; *514, 678*
Duggan, G. C., 535
Du Halde, P. J. B., 999; *110*
Dujovne, Leon, 921
Duke, Winifred, 589
Dumont-Wilden, L., 388
Dunbar, Howard Hunter, 1045, 1091
Duncan, Ida C., 134
Duncan, J. L., 598
Duncan, Ronald, 757
Dundee, Viscount, 483, 519, 664
Dunham, James H., 1199
Dunham, William Huse, Jr., 588
Dunkin, Paul S., 995, 1058
Dunlap, A. R., 715
Dunlop, Frances Anna, 190
Dunlop, Robert, 61
Dunlop, W. W. C., 456
Dunn, Charles E., 784
Dunn, S. G., 115
Dunn, William P., 63
Dunthorne, Gordon, 604
Dunton, John, 23, 154, 289, 332, 847; *237, 738*
DuPeloux, Charles, 85, 259
"Dupont, Monsieur," *1185*
Durant, W. Clark, 123
D'Urfé, Honoré, 23, 44
D'Urfey, Thomas, 164, 245, 404, 691, 1085, 1130, 1191
Durham, Willard H., 412
Durling, Dwight L., 432
Dutcher, George Matthew, 266
Dutton, Ralph, 1161
Dwyer, Michael, 975
Dyche, Eugene Inglish, 962
Dyer, George, 748
Dyer, John, 245, 622, 691, 790, 847, 902, 1038, 1130, 1221; *58, 381, 835, 986*
Dykes, Eva Beatrice, 823
Dysart, Lord, 298
Dyson, H. V. D., 737

Eardley-Simpson, L., 351
Earle, Osborne, 751
Earnest, Ernest, 772
Easson, D. E., 535
East, Gordon, 589
Eastman, A. M., 1133
Eastman, James Alfred, 625
Eastwood, Sidney K., 994, 1013
Eaves, T. C. Duncan, 912, 961, 992, 1063, 1074, 1083, 1195
Ebert, Hermann, 556
Ebisch, Walther, 648
Ecclestone, Edward, 748, 1191
Eckstein, Walter, 921, 965
Eddy, William A., 78, 207, 208, 241, 256, 335, 339
Edelman, Nathan, 1063

Eden, Charles, 1125
Eden, Sir Frederic Morton, 132
Edgar, Pelham, 392
Edgeworth, Maria, 1191; *893*
Edgeworth, Richard Lovell, *611*
Edmunds, J. M., 357
Edsall, H. Linn, 810
EDUCATION, 125, 233, 267, 319, 352, 526, 572, 582, 883, 893, 965, 1067, 1068, 1104, 1161, 1166; *600*
Edwards, Averyl, 656, 1068, 1125
Edwards, F. A., 133
Edwards, Jonathan, 492, 830, 1086
Edwards, Maldwyn, 380, 828, 919, 1223
Edwards, Richard, 872
Edwards, William, 520
Egerer, J. W., 1187
Eggli, Edmond, 124
Egilsrud, Johan S., 535
Eglintown, Susannah, Countess of, *528*
Ehrenpreis, Irvin, 1095, 1146, 1220
Ehrlich, Godfrey, 965
Eich, Louis M., 560
Eidson, John Olin, 491
Einaudi, Mario, 400, 445
Einstein, Louis, 351
Eisinger, Chester E., 1195
Eisler, Robert, 630
Eland, G., 268
Elibank, Lady, *473*
Eliot, Rev. John, 280
Eliot, T. S., 23, 250, 331, 395, 619
Elissa-Rhais, Roland, 107
Elledge, Scott, 1072, 1127
Ellehauge, Martin, 357
Eller, Catherine Spicer, 615
Ellinger, Esther Parker, 242
Elliot, Robert C., 1196, 1199
Ellis, Amanda M., 23
Ellis, Havelock, 118
Ellis, M. B., 1224
Ellison, Lee Monroe, 207, 443
Ellwood, Thomas, 289, 492, 671
Elovson, Harold, 327
Elphinston, James, 475
Elphinstone, James, 600
Elsoffer-Kamins, Louise, 1220
Elson, John James, 362
Elstob, Elizabeth, 24, 186, 622
Elton, Oliver, 138, 182
Elwell, Clarence E., 965
Emden, Cecil S., 1199
Emerson, Oliver Farrar, 23
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, 1152
Emery, Clark, 788, 835, 844, 850, 928, 1152, 1200, 1223
Emery, John Pike, 630, 698, 1045, 1091
Empson, William, 610
Emsley, Bert, 357, 715
Encyclopédie, The, 213, 343, 369, 810, 873, 884, 1098, 1153
Engel, Claire-Elaine, 271, 357, 404, 420, 610, 678, 931
ENGLISH ACADEMY, 23, 139, 413, 534, 585, 1138
Englishman, The, 751
Ensor, R. C. K., 560
ENTHUSIASM, 173, 267, 278, 299, 318, 361, 379, 440, 774, 984, 1071
Entwistle, W. J., 469
Epicurus, 310, 434
Erasmus, Desiderius, 425, 778
Erdman, David V., 1124, 1181
Ergang, Robert R., 307
Ermatinger, Emil, 124
Ernst, Fritz, 85
Erskine, Thomas, 1069
Escott, Harry, 1152, 1223
Esdaile, Arundell, 131, 399, 738, 908, 1092
Esdaile, Katharine A., 81, 304, 306, 546, 553, 733, 910, 957
Etherege, Sir George, 108, 154, 194, 332, 405, 992, 1085, 1191; *10, 142*
Etherington, J. R. M., 937
Etienne, S., 85
ETON, 92, 385, 826, 882
Ettinger, . mos Aschbach, 520, 696
Etzrodt, H., 718
Eusden, Lawrence, 1038
Evans, A. W., 28, 341
Evans, B. Ifor, 738, 748, 751
Evans, Bergen, 371, 409
Evans, Bertrand, 1109
Evans, Charles, 1152
Evans, D. O., 42
Evans, Evan, 250
Evans, Frank B., III, 738, 752, 880
Evans, G. Blakemore, 758, 846, 890, 1110, 1191, 1200, 1204
Evans, G. Nesta, 520
Evans, J. H., 367
Evans, Joan, 273
Evans, Willa McClung, 619
Evelyn, John, 24, 67, 109, 245, 255, 289, 314, 369, 404, 412, 454, 492, 552, 558, 616, 622, 691, 748, 942, 1085, 1127, 1130; *664*
Everett, Charles Warren, 146, 159, 280, 988, 1029
Everett, D., 50
Eves, Charles Kenneth, 700, 803
Ewen, C. L'Estrange, 218
Ewen, Frederic, 507
Ewens, J. Baird, 489
Ewing, A. C., 558
Ewing, J. C., 148, 512, 548, 618, 686

Ewing, Majl, 911, 912
Examiner, The, 759, 1092, 1207
Extraordinary North Briton, The, 386

Faber, G. C., 68, 109
Faber, Harald, 81
Fâche, E. Charles, 535
Facteau, Bernard A., 381, 873
Fairchild, Hoxie Neale, 138, 146, 151, 182, 227, 273, 321, 678, 836, 890, 932, 1045, 1087, 1172, 1181, 1187
Fairfax, Edward, 1071
Fairfax, Nathaniel, 1191
Fairweather, F. H., 673
Falk, Bernard, 823, 925
Falk, Robert P., 631, 698
Falstaffe, Sir John [pseudonym], 1142, 1218
Fan, T. C., 996, 1045, 1051, 1161
Fanfani, Amintore, 432
Farjeon, Jefferson, 589
Farmer, Henry George, 1104
Farmer, Richard, 1052
Farquhar, George, 245, 332, 553, 903, 992, 1191
Faulkner, George, 459, 619, 637, 670
Fausset, Hugh I'Anson, 151
Faust, Clarence H., 492
Fawcett, Sir Charles, 520
Fawcett, F. Burlington, 225
Fawcett, J. W., 441
Fawcett, Joan, 1161
Fawkes, Francis, 996
Faÿ, Bernard, 42, 317
Fay, C. R., 255, 392, 559, 636, 882
Fayle, C. Ernest, 136
Fea, Allan, 882
Fearon, George, 677
Feden, Robert, 975
Fehr, Bernhard, 10, 62, 476, 535
Feiling, Keith, 37, 38, 174, 219, 589
Feilitzen, O. von, 1016
Fell, H. Granvill, 536
Fellowes, Edmund H., 823, 893
Fellows, Otis E., 1224
Female Tatler, The, 294, 315, 466, 512, 532, 548
Fénelon, François, 88, 810, 873, 1142
Fenn, Percy Thomas, Jr., 11
Fenton, Elijah, 553; *741*
Ferguson, Dr. Adam, 245; *677, 979*
Ferguson, Allan, 1166
Ferguson, F. S., 559
Ferguson, J. De Lancey, 148, 190, 242, 284, 329, 365, 402, 548, 686, 895, 939, 990
Ferguson, James, 405
Ferguson, James H., 679
Ferguson, Robert, *323*
Fergusson, Sir Adam, 405; *520*
Fergusson, James, 520, 657, 1104
Fergusson, Robert, 24, 1191; *741*
Feugère, Anatole, 573
Fidas-Justiniani, J.-E., 573
Fiedler, Herma, 673
Fielden, F. J., 760
Fieldhouse, H. N., 520, 589
Fielding, Beau, 1093
Fielding, Henry, 24, 51, 67, 94, 109, 110, 194, 228, 245, 289, 332, 369, 405, 449, 492, 498, 553, 622, 691, 693, 748, 790, 848, 903, 942, 992, 993, 1038, 1086, 1094, 1130, 1190, 1192; *168, 177, 519, 541, 742, 1002, 1172, 1175, 1197*
Fielding, Sir John, 429, 770; *681*
Fielding, Sarah, 195, 848; *289*
Fifoot, C. H. S., 471, 536
Figgis, Darrell, 18
Fijn van Draat, P., 338
Filmer, Sir Robert, 143, 1095, 1194; *603*
Finberg, Hilda F., 568, 756
Finch, David, 810
Finch, Jeremiah S., 547, 616, 685, 744, 773
Fink, Zera S., 975, 1020, 1095
Finney, Gretchen L., 1074
Firmin, Thomas, *94*
Firth, Sir Charles, 31, 78, 81, 121, 131, 174, 287, 317, 589, 610
Fisch, Max Harold, 1153
Fischer, Hildegard, 405
Fischer, Walther, 289, 492, 692
Fishbourne, Christopher, 1056
Fisher, Brice, 93
Fisher, Henry C., 610
Fisher, J., 451, 563
Fisher, Mitchell Salem, 1030
FitzGerald, Brian, 1161, 1162
Fitzgerald, Margaret M., 1074, 1111, 1172
Fitzgerald, Thomas, *10*
Fitzherbert, Mrs., 659, 722, 1094
Fitzhugh, Robert T., 445, 548, 618, 687, 895, 939, 990
Flamsteed, John, 453, 538; *600*
Flapper, The, 315
Flasdieck, M., 139, 152, 227; *534*
Flatman, Thomas, 25, 332; *395*
Flaxman, John, 92, 113, 989, 1124, 1181
Flecknoe, Richard, 25, 1039
Fleisher, David, 994
Fleisher, Jeanette, 418
Fleming, Mary, 699
Fletcher, Andrew, of Saltoun, 429
Fletcher, C. R. L., 367

Fletcher, Edward G., 367, 377, 403, 408, 448, 449, 455, 459, 616, 1000
Fletcher, F. T. H., 420, 520, 668, 883
Fletcher, Giles, 781
Fletcher, Harris, 202
Fletcher, Ifan Kyrle, 384, 403
Fletcher, J. M. J., 728
Fetcher, John, 59, 144, 298, 505, 1114
Fletcher, Phineas, 781
Fleury, Cardinal, 530
Fleury, Claude, 86
Flood, W. H. Grattan, 30, 54, 76, 158
Flower, Desmond, 582, 679
Floyd, Norman Brooks, 823
Fluchère, Henri, 34, 303, 502
Foerster, Donald M., 890, 1076, 1111, 1195
Fogle, S. F., 699
Foigny, Gabriel de, 1014
Foladare, Joseph, 546
Folkierski, W., 42, 54, 96
Foner, Philip S., 998, 1050
Fontenelle, Bernard de, 125, 698, 810; *253*
Foord, A. S., 1104
Foote, Samuel, 247, 848, 993; *225*
Forbes, Duncan, 473
Forbes, John, 515
Forbes, Sir William, 486
Ford, Charles, 458
Fordham, Sir Herbert George, 38, 131, 174
Forkey, Leo Orville, 1098
Forman, R. S., 1222
Forman, W. Courthope, 28
Forster, E. M., 366, 520
Förster, M., 243
Forsythe, Robert Stanley, 133
Fortesque, Sir John, 132, 317
Fortesque-Brickdale, Charles, 250
Foss, Kenelm, 702
Foster, Dorothy, 108, 155, 332
Foster, Finley, 364, 928, 996
Foster, Herbert D., 96
Foster, James R., 96, 164, 273, 862, 1172
Foster, John, *141*
Fothergill, John, 729
Fothergill, Roy, 199
Fotheringham, J. K., 332
Fouberts, The, 592
Fox, Adam, 690
Fox, Charles James, 472, 519, 719, 769, 1083
Fox, George, 350, 553, 691, 773, 1166
Foxcroft, H. C., 850
France, R. Sharpe, 657, 728, 976
Francis, F. C., 880
Francis, Sir Philip, 749
François, Alexis, 212, 259
Frank, Kath, 321
Frankel, Charles, 1153, 1224
Franklin, Benjamin, 66, 593, 674, 696, 755, 772, 1202
Fransen, J., 42
Frantz, R. W., 304, 432, 477, 637, 703
Fraser, Elspet, 585
Fraser, G. M., 28
Fraser, John Falconer, 698
Fraser-Harris, D. F., 402, 554
Frederick the Great, 93, 277, 1153
Frederick Louis, Prince, 471, 662, 1068
Free Briton, The, 424
Freed, Lewis Montgomery, 753
Freedley, George, 467
Freeholder, The, 1029
Freeman, Edmund L., 96, 150
Freeman, Phyllis, 459, 1079, 1151
Frehn, P., 642
Freind, Sir John, 541
Fremantle, Anne, 431, 474, 531
French, J. Milton, 629, 880
Frere, Walter, 492
Fréron, Élie, 921
Fresnoy, Nicolas Lenglet du, 708
Freund, Michael, 182, 227
Fréville, Henri, 307
Frewer, Louis B., 1066
Friedell, Egon, 317
Friederich, Werner P., 321
Friedman, Arthur, 369, 450, 625, 751, 765, 815, 817, 879, 923, 969, 1015, 1040, 1065, 1101, 1155, 1211
Friedrich, Carl J., 626
Fries, Charles C., 11, 96
Frondizi, Risieri, 545
Frost, Maurice, 976
Frost, Stanley B., 640
Frost, Walter, 96
Frost, William, 1092
Fry, Roger, 174, 392
Frye, Northrop, 1081, 1124
Fryer, John, 719
Fucilla, Joseph G., 461
Fueter, Eduard, 630
Fukuhara, Rintaro, 199, 370, 625
Fuller, Ronald, 657
Fullington, James F., 303, 337
Fulton, J. F., 328, 349, 512, 582
Funk, Philipp, 42
Funke, Otto, 200, 227, 392, 432
Funston, John Wesley, 706
Furber, Holden, 719, 1162
Furlong, E. J., 828
Furst, Herbert, 823, 841
Fuseli, Henry, 606, 810; *936*

Fusil, C. A., 168, 259
Fussell, G. E., 26, 174, 219, 315, 471, 520, 589, 590, 657, 769, 883, 1068, 1104, 1145
Fyfe, J. G., 352
Fynmore, A. H. W., 432

G., E., 984
Gabler, Anthony J., 264
Gabriel, Miriam, 164
Gabrielson, Arvid, 273
Gadbury, John, 598
Gaddis, Merrill Elmer, 228
Gaertner, Adelheid, 536
Gaffiot, Maurice, 85
Gagey, Edmond McAdoo, 536
Gahan, Robert, 883
Gainsborough, Thomas, 39, 440, 536, 564, 604, 676, 1164; *607, 1029*
Galbraith, V. H., 425
Gale, Fred R., 571
Gale, Nicholas, 1003
Galileo, 887
Gallaway, Francis, 738
Gallaway, R. J., 1157
Gallaway, W. F., 370, 738
Galloway, Joseph, 716
Gallup, Donald C., 1179
Gammans, H. W., 254
Gantz, Kenneth F., 744
Gaquère, Abbé François, 86
Gardens (Landscape Gardening), 13, 57, 142, 175, 303, 324, 498, 604, 917, 974, 1099, 1103, 1104, 1105; *359, 531*
Gardiner, Dorothy, 287, 526
Gardiner, H. M., 536
Gardner, Bellamy, 696
Gardner, Juliet, 549
Gardner, William Bradford, 828, 1104, 1129
Garey, Doris Bates, 838
Garin, E., 329, 685
Garofalo, L., 273
Garrett, K. B., 638
Garrick, David, 25, 109, 117, 155, 195, 247, 405, 553, 623, 692, 790, 849, 903, 942, 986, 993, 1005, 1031, 1130, 1194; *164, 519, 581, 714, 872, 889, 894*
Garrison, Fielding H., 397
Garrod, H. W., 150, 243, 610, 994
Garth, Charles, 661
Garth, Samuel, 623; *95, 677*
Gary, A. T., 520
Gaselee, Stephen, 536
Gatenby, E. V., 392
Gates, William Bryan, 617
Gatliff, H. E., 590
Gatliff, James, 590
Gatty, Hugh, 705
Gaudin, Lois S., 873, 921
Gay, Edwin F., 123, 883
Gay, John, 25, 68, 109, 155, 195, 290, 332, 357, 405, 450, 493, 623, 692, 749, 790, 849, 903, 942, 993, 1040, 1086, 1157, 1194; *53, 95, 177, 610, 1109, 1210*
Gaye, Phoebe Fenwick, 623
Gazley, John G., 810
Geffen, Elizabeth M., 502, 636
Geiringer, Karl, 733
Gellert, Christian, 1081
Gelli, Giovanni, 487
Gelobter, Hanna, 484
Genius (or Original Genius), 56, 60, 101, 102, 483, 931, 1071; *183*
Gennadius, Joannes, 28
Gent, Thomas, 583
Gentillet, Innocent, 759
Gentleman's Magazine, The, 273, 543, 677, 736, 1025, 1071, 1194
Geoffrey of Monmouth, 932
Geoghegan, Joseph A., 976
George I, 92, 429, 473, 589
George II, 266, 429, 588, 883
George III, 132, 428, 429, 471, 525, 529, 653, 664, 719, 770, 885, 1161; *660, 769*
George, Mrs. Eric, 657, 719
George, M. Dorothy, 38, 133, 219, 266, 425, 582, 1020, 1111
George, Robert H., 719
Gerard, Alexander, 750, 903; *435*
Gerhard, E., 572
Gerig, Hans, 590
Gershoy, Leo, 965
Gertsch, Alfred, 96
Gewirtz, Alan, 773
Ghosh, J. C., 202, 335
Ghosh, P. C., 291
Gibb, Jocelyn, 496
Gibbens, V. E., 856
Gibbon, Edward, 25, 195, 332, 369, 405, 409, 493, 553, 624, 692, 750, 790, 849, 903, 942, 993, 1040, 1086, 1194; *12, 51, 990*
Gibbs, Lewis, 637, 703, 1094, 1206, 1215
Gibson, A. Boyce, 344
Gibson, Andrew, 162
Gibson, Dan, 365
Gibson, Edmund, 83, 177; *525*
Gibson, J., 372
Gibson, Strickland, 6, 349, 536, 590, 924, 1017
Gierke, Otto, 392
Giffard, Lady, 256
Gifford, William, 247

Gignilliat, George Warren, 330
Gilbert, Allan H., 738, 1076
Gilbert, Dorothy Lloyd, 688, 874
Gilbert, Mizpah, 555
Gilbert, William, 776; *9, 534*
Gilboy, Elizabeth Waterman, 317, 388
Gilchrist, Alexander, 62, 842
Gilder, Rosamond, 467
Gildon, Charles, 25, 692, 849, 867, 1040, 1210; *285, 801, 835, 1184*
Giles, Edward L., 598, 679
Gilkie, James, *744*
Gill, Doris M., 266
Gill, Frederick C., 536, 684
Gill, W. W., 492
Gillam, S. G., 1208
Gillespie, Sir Rollo, 529
Gillet, Louis, 545
Gillett, Charles Ripley, 315
Gillies, Alexander, 373, 573, 585, 763, 1153
Gillispie, Charles C., 1166
Gilliver, Lawton, *954*
Gillray, James, 1020; *883*
Gilman, Margaret, 42, 1063
Gilmour, Margaret, 769, 925
Gilpin, William, 195, 290, 693, 751, 791, 903
Gilson, Étienne, 41, *212*
Gimblett, Charles, 842
Giorgiantonio, Michele, 556
Gipson, Lawrence Henry, 521, 1020, 1162
Giraud, Victor, 42, 43, 573
Girtin, Thomas, 439
Gissing, Algernon, *72*
Glaesener, Henri, 120, 307
Glanvill, Joseph, 156, 290, 332, 554, 625; *153, 230, 276, 433*
Glaser, Hans, 339
Glasgow, Alice, 758
Glasheen, Francis J., 791
Glasse, Hannah, 582
Glenn, Sidney Erwin, *332*
Glessner, J. J., II, 555, 626
Gloël, Elisabeth, 668
Glover, A. S. B., 643
Goddard, Jonathan, *670*
Godfrey, Sir Edmund, 470
Godfrey, Thomas, 512
Godolphin, Sydney, 1st Earl, 716
Godwin, Francis, 513
Godwin, William, 68, 123, 196, 333, 493, 568, 751, 752, 849, 903, 942, 994, 1086, 1131, 1195
Goebel, Dorothy Burne, 590
Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, 463, 507, 562, 965, 994, 1014, 1045, 1079, 1150
Goetz-Girey, Robert, 563
Goff, Frederick R., 1141
Gold, Maxwell B., 415, 565
Golder, Harold, 105, 189, 283
Goldman, Irvin, 668
Goldoni, Carlo, 129
Goldsmith, Oliver, *25*, 69, 94, 109, 156, 196, 247, 290, 369, 406, 450, 493, 554, 561, 625, 630, 693, 751, 791, 850, 903, 942, 994, 1040, 1087, 1131, 1195; *34, 269, 319, 542, 661, 852, 1025, 1079, 1109, 1172*
Gonnard, René, 175
Gooch, G. P., 97, 752, 883, 932, 1153
Goodhart-Rendel, H. S., 605
Goodman, Constance, 174, 590, 769
Goodman, Florence Remington, 351
Goodman, Paul, *392*
Goodspeed, Charles Eliot, 706
Goodwin, A., 503
Gordon, Douglas H., 1098
Gordon, George, Lord, 518
Gordon, I. A., 1093
Gordon, Rev. Patrick, 451
Gordon, Peter, 759
Gordon, R. K., 690
Gordon, Thomas, 473, 736
Gore, Francis C., 351
Gorell, Lord, 252
Gosch, Marcella, 679
Gosling, Robert, *385*
Gosse, Sir Edmund, 76
Gosse, Philip, 82, 92
Gotesky, Rubin, 752
Gothein, Marie Luise, 133, 175
Gothic, 56, 136, 137, 143, 178, 225, 279, 322, 390, 431, 475, 483, 540, 609, 612, 768, 781, 811, 821, 838, 839, 848, 891, 917, 985, 1028, 1077, 1109, 1161; *100, 531, 1112*
Gotō, Souéo, 139
Gott, Samuel, 681
Gottschalk, Louis, 315
Gottsched, Johann, 921, 1081
Gough, J. W., 249, 536
Gough, Richard, 451
Gould, Charles, 381
Gould, Robert, 751
Gould, Rupert T., 411
Gould, S. H., 1009
Goulding, Sybil, 35, 195
Gove, Philip B., 713, 738, 747, 753, 777, 823, 838, 867, 890, 932, 946
Gow, A. S. F., 292
Gower, Sir George Leveson, 717
Gozzi, Gasparo, 572

Grabo, Carl, 668
Gradenwitz, Peter, 573
Graham, C. B., 614, 679, 788, 1085
Graham, Gerald Sanford, 769
Graham, Henry Grey, 133
Graham, James, 539
Graham, John, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, 483, 519, 664
Graham, Malcolm K., 750
Graham, W. H., 1040, 1126, 1145, 1216
Graham, Walter, 11, 56, 97, 228, 273, 315, 332, 403, 484, 512, 543, 614, 767, 783, 840
Grainger, James, 625; *835*
Grampp, William D., 1215
Granger, Frank, 228
Granger, James, 291
Grant, A. J., 457
Grant, Frederick C., 942
Grant, Maurice Harold, 82
Granville, George, Baron Lansdowne, 351; *1215*
Granville, John Carteret, Earl, 473, 927
Granville, Mary (Mrs. Delany), 448, 747
Grattan, Henry, 524, 658
Graunt, John, 334, 671, 976
Graves, Richard, 70, 377, 406, 414, 451; *344*
Graveson, Samuel, 719
Gravit, Francis W., 921
Gray, Sir Albert, 588
Gray, Alexander, 590, 1141
Gray, Basil, 536
Gray, Charles Harold, 274
Gray, Ernest, 519
Gray, John, *1103*
Gray, Philip, 610, 635
Gray, Thomas, 15, 26, 70, 110, 157, 199, 249, 291, 324, 333, 334, 360, 370, 406, 451, 493, 554, 563, 623, 625, 693, 751, 791, 845, 850, 905, 944, 994, 995, 1040, 1087, 1131, 1150, 1195, 1222; *11, 179, 582, 714, 741, 895, 1075, 1171*
Gray, W. Forbes, 292, 402, 557, 568, 616, 770, 787, 871, 880, 958, 989, 1103, 1221
Greatheed, Rev. Samuel, 688
Greaves, H. R. G., 280
Green, Boylston, 852
Green, C. C., 433
Green, David Bonnell, 1216
Green, F. C., 43, 124, 168, 212, 433, 507
Green, J. Brazier, 1013
Green, Matthew, 71, 493; *986*
Green, Roger L., 910, 1097
Green, Thomas, 741
Green, V. H. H., 1162
Green-Armytage, A. H. N., 999
Green-Armytage, R. N., 985
Greenberg, Herbert, 918
Greene, Charles Richard, 942
Greene, D. J., 1200
Greene, Graham, 453
Greenlaw, Edwin, 6, 11
Greenough, Chester Noyes, 441, 551, 1066, 1103
Greenstreet, W. J., 115
Greenwood, Elsie, 1028
Greenwood, Major, 1166
Greever, Garland, 63
Greeves, Frederic, 570
Greg, W. W., 64, 149
Gregory, Alyse, 378
Gregory, David, 453, 559
Gregory, Joshua C., 97, 274, 357
Gregson, William, 788
Greig, J. Y. T., 291, 333, 371
Greig, T. P., 925
Grene, Marjorie, 903, 905, 1069
Grenell, Robert Gordon, 773
Grennan, Margaret R., 1009
Grenville, George, 826
Gresset, Jean-Baptiste, 199
Grew, Nehemiah, 828; *522*
Grey, Charles, 317
Grierson, H. J. C., 11, 122, 182, 228, 932, 989
Griffin, Leland M., 1111
Griffin, M. H., 791
Griffith, Elizabeth, *613*
Griffith, G. Talbot, 92
Griffith, Helen, 478
Griffith, R. H., 31, 116, 297, 336, 364, 366, 425, 454, 632, 756, 1000, 1095, 1184
Griffith, Richard, *613*
Griffiths, O. M., 428
Griffiths, Ralph, 555, 693; *274*
Grimm, Baron, 344, 507
Grimmelshausen, *22*
Grimsditch, Herbert B., 61
Grimshaw, William, 1106
Groom, Edward, 759
Groom, Phyllis M., 942
Grose, Clyde L., 216, 536, 590, 648, 658, 713
Gross, Mason W., 791
Grossman, Henryk, 883
Grossman, Mordecai, 124
Grotius, Hugo, 125, 462
Grout, Donald Jay, 874
Grub-Street Journal, The, 140, 183
Grubb, Isabel, 582
Grubbs, Henry A., 212, 763, 874
Grumbler, The, 1138

Grundy, C. Reginald, 133, 392
Guardian, The, 233, 277, 397, 414, 484, 894
Gückel, W., 22, 35
Gudde, Erwin Gustav, 22
Gudeman, Alfred, 131, 172
Guérin, Daniel, 1098
Gueulette, Thomas Simon, 208
Gui, Luigi, 627
Guiet, René, 642
Guillemin, Henri, 1132
Guilloton, Vincent, 259
Gulick, Sidney L., 379, 446, 489, 549, 1200
Gundry, D. W., 887
Gunn, Donald, 994
Günther, E., 22, 35
Günther, Hans R. G., 86
Gunther, R. T., 11, 228, 280, 536, 1023
Gushee, Vera, 773
Gustafson, Walter W., 326
Guthrie, Dôrothy A., 658
Guthrie, William, 126, 850
Guttmacher, Manfred S., 477, 770
Guttridge, G. H., 388, 823
Guyon, Jeanne Marie, 788
Gwyn, Nell, 586, 882, 1120, 1178
Gwyn, Norman B., 733
Gwynn, Aubrey, 925, 984
Gwynn, Denis, 147
Gwynn, Stephen, 337, 341, 379, 450, 658

H., 582
H., A. J., 1111
H., A. M., 881
H., N. B. J., 635, 689
H., R., 908
H., W. J., 1088
Haage, Richard, 622
Haas, C. E. de, 140, 182
Habakkuk, H. J., 719
Habbema, D. M. E., 149, 190
Habel, Ursula, 228
Habicht, Hartwig, 554
Hackett, E. Byrne, 817
Haden, Russell L., 668
Haden, W. H., 683
Hadley, Frances W., 140
Hadzits, George Depue, 477
Häfele, Walter, 372
Haferkorn, Reinhard, 56, 544
Hagedorn, Ralph, 1092, 1211
Hagstrum, J. H., 908, 1088, 1200
Hailes, Lord, 628
Haines, C. M., 43
Haire, Robert, 1152
Hale, Sir Matthew, 887
Hales, Stephen, 174
Halévy, Elie, 140
Hale-White, Sir William, 197
Halifax, Charles Montagu, Earl of, 370, 800
Halifax, George Savile, Marquis of, 111, 143, 370, 555, 626, 752, 791, 850, 1087; *15, 737*
Hall, Albert F., 762
Hall, Edward B., 370
Hall, Everett W., 1180
Hall, John, 96, 190
Hallamore, Gertrude Joyce, 502
Haller, Albrecht von, 44, 87, 259, 384, 762
Haller, Elizabeth, 784, 844
Haller, William, 97, 599
Hallett, H. F., 874, 1089
Halley, Edmund, 322, 453, 538, 542, 649, 669, 730, 886, 887, 910, 928, 984, 1071; *600*
Halpin, Anthony John, 558
Halsband, I. R., 628
Halsband, Robert, 905, 1090, 1207
Ham, Roswell G., 30, 74, 118, 154, 244, 288, 295, 377, 404, 449, 552
Hamblen, Emily S., 281
Hamilton, Alexander, 219
Hamilton, Arthur, 642
Hamilton, Earl J., 175, 824
Hamilton, Horace E., 1096, 1149
Hamilton, Kenneth M., 1181
Hamilton, William, 626
Hamm, Victor Michael, 357, 543, 556, 939, 999
Hammer, Carl, Jr., 994
Hammett, E. A., 690
Hammond, Geraldine E., 848
Hammond, James, 451, 549, 946
Hammond, Lansing van der Heyden, 1145, 1219, 1223
Hammond, T. C., 844
Hammond, William (1719-1783), 515
Hammond, William A., 349
Hampden, John, 719
Hanaway, Jonas, 721
Hanbury-Williams, Sir John, 738
Hand, George, 916
Handasyde, Elizabeth, 351
Handel, George Frederick, 433, 535, 675, 676, 733, 885, 1022, 1033, 1068, 1105, 1142, 1164; *519, 605, 790*
Handro, Lilli, 503
Hanes, Frederic M., 753
Hanford, James H., 295, 984
Hanmer, Thomas, 387, 1087
Hanson, Harold A., 1162
Hanson, Laurence, 471, 962
Hanson, T. W., 872

Hanson, W. G., 498
Hanway, James, 175
Haraszti, Zoltán, 561, 616
Harbage, Alfred, 251, 425, 447, 513, 536, 582, 713, 738, 767, 834
Harbeson, William Page, 97
Harcourt-Smith, Simon, 965
Hard, Frederick, 674
Harder, Franz, 108
Harder, J. H., 357, 372
Harding, D. W., 742
Harding, Harold Friend, 610, 939
Hardman, Sister Anne, 668
Hardwicke, Philip Yorke, 1st Earl of, 599
Hardy, Edwin Noah, 599
Hardy, Eric, 1223
Hardy, Evelyn, 1220
Hare, Kenneth, 753, 1162
Hargest, W. G., 209
Harlan, Earl, 553
Harlan, Virginia, 287
Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, 520, 588, 714, 1218
Harlow, Henry, 537
Harness, Wolf H., 719
Harper, George McLean, 616
Harper, Lawrence A., 658, 824
Harrington, James, 26, 200, 249, 344, 408; *590*
Harris, Benjamin, 318
Harris, Brice, 299, 357, 363, 388, 425, 501, 679, 747, 788, 846, 891
Harris, J. Rendel, 189
Harris, James, 200
Harris, John, 984
Harris, Victor, 1166
Harris, William Glen, 844
Harrison, Charles Trawick, 357, 358
Harrison, E., 790
Harrison, Frank Mott, 328, 487, 547, 706, 784, 938, 990
Harrison, G. B., 147
Harrison, G. Elsie, 570
Harrison, Michael, 720
Harrison, Thomas Perrin, Jr., 680
Harrison, William, 1196
Harrold, Charles Frederick, 970
Hart, A. Tindal, 928, 1166
Hart, C. W., 627
Hartcliffe, John, *302*
Harte, Walter, 590; *1046*
Hartill, Isaac, 1207
Hartley, David, 1087, 1167; *732*
Hartley, Lodwick C., 619, 688, 699, 788, 915, 961, 1095, 1189
Hartmann, Cyril Hughes, 175, 388, 521
Hartnoll, Phyllis, 932
Hartog, Sir Philip J., 773
Hartsock, Mildred E., 552
Harvey, F. Brompton, 381, 392, 425
Harvey, John H., 883
Harvey, William, 597
Harvey-Jellie, W., 359
Harwood, Dix, 228
Hasan, M., 628
Haslam, C. S., 307
Hastings, Lady Elizabeth, 668
Hastings, Hester, 573
Hastings, Warren, 427, 519, 593, 656, 660, 1105, 1215
Hatfield, Henry Caraway, 921
Hatfield, Theodore M., 289, 344, 367
Hathaway, Baxter, 900, 1076
Hatton, Ragnhild, 770, 1162
Hauser, Henri, 175, 428, 461
Hausermann, H. W., 448
Havens, George R., 43, 162, 168, 212, 344, 381, 728, 810, 874, 965, 1064
Havens, P. S., 449
Havens, Raymond Dexter, 23, 77, 97, 154, 167, 182, 228, 315, 340, 635, 908, 950, 997, 1062, 1219
Havighurst, Alfred Freeman, 590
Hawke, Edward G., 468
Hawkes, A. J., 6
Hawkesworth, John, 752, 1012; *894*
Hawkins, Aubrey, 274, 450
Hawkins, Sir John, 365, 487, 693, 797; *494*
Hawkins, L. M., 175
Hawkins, Laetitia Matilda, 113, 894
Hawksmoor, Nicholas, 298
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, 703
Haxo, Henry E., 308
Hay, Andrew, *528*
Hay, Malcolm V., 389, 590
Hayden, Arthur, 604
Hayden, Horace F., 1063
Hayden, Mary, 883
Haydn, Joseph, 733, 882
Haydock, Roger, 670
Haydon, Frances M., 751
Hayes, Carlton J. H., 125, 240, 274
Hayes, L. W., 1152
Hayes, Richard, 668, 720, 824, 883, 926, 976
Hayley, William, 18, 871, 995
Hayls, John, *856*
Hayman, Francis, 1175
HAYMARKET, THE, 475, 691, 934; *1056*
Hays, Mary, 751; *613*
Hayward, Arthur L., 82, 83, 93, 104
Hayward, John, 76, 216, 458, 1009, 1066
Haywood, Eliza, 408

Hazard, Paul, 86, 212, 255, 259, 291, 308, 344, 461, 558, 573, 810, 811, 1099
Hazen, Allen Tracy, 409, 452, 468, 495, 513, 557, 616, 627, 645, 695, 696, 711, 797, 817, 881, 924, 994, 996, 1096, 1150, 1201
Hazlitt, William, 222
Headley, Henry, 682
Heal, Sir Ambrose, 275, 279, 375, 582, 658, 824, 838, 976, 1068, 1194
Healey, George Harris, 1034, 1085, 1190
Heape, R. Grundy, 521
Hearne, Thomas, 451; *678*
Hearnshaw, F. J. C., 143, 537, 720
Hearsey, Marguerite, 121
Heawood, Edward, 216, 264, 1103
Heber, Mary, 470
Hebman, D. A., 1199
Hecht, Hans, 359, 406, 411, 487
Hecht, J., 359
Heckscher, Eli F., 428
Hedenius, Ingemar, 485, 556
Heffernan, Patrick, 720
Hegeman, D. V. B., 989, 1081
Heidenhain, Adolf, 415
Heidler, Joseph Bunn, 183, 228
Heil, Liselotte, 477
Heilman, Lee W., 279
Heilman, Robert Bechtold, 537, 751, 848, 891, 1058
Heindel, R. H., 548
Heinemann, F. H., 694, 791, 851, 917, 963, 1012, 1222
Heinrich, G., 743
Heinrich, Joachim, 228
Heinrich, Theodore Allen, 537
Heinsius, Daniel, 900
Helming, Vernon Parker, 332
Helsztyński, Stanislaw, 162
Heltzel, Virgil B., 140, 149, 537, 820, 1076
Helvétius, Claude, 124, 642
Hembdt, P. H., 56
Hendel, Charles W., 27, 420
Henderson, A. M., 674
Henderson, Alfred James, 976, 1020
Henderson, Bernard W., 36
Henderson, G. D., 521, 706, 728, 1166
Henderson, Keith, 618
Henn, T. R., 393
Hennig, John, 1014, 1041, 1045
Henning, Basil Duke, 718
Henrietta Maria, Wife of Charles I, 473
Henriot, Emile, 477
Henry, Robert, 851
Hepplewhite, George, 604
Heraclitus Ridens, 395
Herbert, Lord, of Cherbury, 362, 1041
Herbert, George, 506
Herbert, Robert, 820
Herbert, T. Walter, 477, 762
Herder, Johann Gottfried von, 46, 88, 125, 261, 307, 373, 420, 461, 573, 736, 878; *274*
Herford, C. H., 51, 103, 146
Heriot, Duncan B., 521
Herne, Hilda, 729
Heron-Allen, E., 445
Herrick, Marvin T., 80, 230, 264, 1111, 1173
Herrick, Robert, 341, 359
Herring, Archbishop, 1023
Herringman, Henry, 1112
Herriot, Edouard, 755
Herschel, Sir William, 408, 598
Hertford, Countess of, 166, 245, 303, 305, 679, 720, 891, 958
Hervey, James, 1196
Hervey, John, Baron, 266, 317, 353, 590, 612, 883; *361*, *932*
Hervey, Molly Lepell, Lady, 474
Hesketh, Lady, 146
Hesselgrave, Ruth A., 56, 97
Hetherington, John, 1125
Hett, Francis Paget, 353
Hevelius, Johannes, 538
Hewitt, Frank Spencer, 1190
Hewitt, John, *1215*
Hewitt. R. M., 909
Heym, Gerald, 513
Heywood, Thomas, 145, 458
Hibernicus, 500
Hickes, George, 828; *678*
Hickes, William, 612
Hicks, G. Dawes, 327, 363
Hicks, Phyllis D., 745
Higgins, F. T., 415
Higginson, A. Henry, 521
Higgs, Henry, 425
Higham, F. M. G., 428
Highet, Gilbert, 802, 1173
Highmore, Joseph, 912, 958, 1063
Hilbish, Florence May Anna, 804
Hilckman, Anton, 537
Hill, Aaron, 121, 693, 944, 995, 1041, 1196; *10*
Hill, Charles J., 344, 377, 414, 451
Hill, George Birckbeck, 444, 486
Hill, "Sir" John, 850, 905, 1200
Hill, Rev. John C., 402
Hill, Marjorie C., 624
Hill, Robert H., 389
Hill, Rowland M., 903, 1028

Hilles, Frederick Whiley, 206, 500, 629, 1213
Hillhouse, James T., 31, 140, 162, 183, 230
Hills, Alfred, 189, 456
Hind, A. M., 359, 743
Hinde, Captain Robert, 304
Hindle, C. J., 349, 385, 468
Hindle, Wilfrid, 521, 537
Hine, Reginald L., 304
Hinkhouse, F. J., 82
Hinman, Charlton, 820
Hinton, Percival F., 164, 257
Hirsch, André, 35
Hirst, Francis W., 298
Hirst, W. A., 326
Hiscock, W. G., 289, 331, 453, 491, 559, 756, 1103
Hitschmann, Edward, 997
Hittmair, Rudolf, 11
Hoadly, Benjamin, 143, 1106
Hoare, Prince, *1173*
Hobart, R. E., 250
Hobbes, Thomas, 26, 71, 142, 152, 158, 200, 249, 291, 333, 358, 371, 408, 447, 494, 555, 626, 635, 694, 752, 791, 851, 905, 995, 1041, 1088, 1122, 1131, 1196; *9, 17, 108, 239, 285, 361, 542, 552, 740, 772, 774, 977, 1069, 1167*
Hobhouse, Edmund, 315, 389
Hobhouse, Stephen, 113, 478, 697, 755, 1136
Hobson, Thomas, 1110
Hodgen, Margaret, 887
Hodges, John C., 161, 191, 366, 447, 490, 500, 688, 787, 845, 896, 1189
Hodgkin, John, 187, 239
Hodgkin, R. H., 1162
Hodgson, J. E., 64
Hodgson, Mrs. Willoughby, 891
Hoefling, Sister Mary Chrysantha, 1035
Hoevel, Ernst Felix, 230
Hofer, Philip, 545, 1111
Hoff, Ebbe C., 521
Hoff, Phebe M., 521
Hoffman, Ross J. S., 1185
Hoffmann, E. T. A., 628
Hofstadter, Albert, 558
Hogan, Charles Beecher, 398
Hogan, J. J., 799, 1011, 1059
Hogarth, William, 234, 235, 470, 571, 606, 608, 634, 672, 676, 733, 734, 767, 826, 885, 912, 926, 931, 996, 1131, 1196; *519, 541, 607, 883*
Hogl, Hans, 241
Hohlfeld, A. R., 1174
Holbach, Baron d', 26, 349, 642, 1099; *732*
Holbrook, W. C., 755, 811
Holcroft, Thomas, 26, 71, 494, 556, 976, 1041, 1131
Holdsworth, Sir William, 522, 599, 720
Hole, Christina, 1068
Holland, A. K., 322
Holland, F. C., 715
Holland, Henry Fox, 1st Baron, 522
Hollander, Jacob H., 119
Hollis, Christopher, 158, 367
Hollis, Thomas, 658
Holm, Bernard J., 893
Holmberg, O., 494
Holmes, Maurice, 513
Holsapple, Cortell, 549
Holst, Edward D., 916
Holt, Anne, 298
Holt, Sir John, *599*
Holt, Raymond V., 668
Holzknecht, K. L., 209
Hölzle, Erwin, 12
Home, John, 200, 791; *905, 1124*
Homer, 28, 298, 890, 957, 1003, 1053, 1076, 1092, 1111
Hone, J. M., 188, 240, 281, 379, 545
Honey, W. B., 537
Hong, Howard Vincent, 893
Honig, Edwin, 1146
Hönigswald, Richard, 26
Hood, Dorothy, 824
Hood, Thurman L., 1124
Hook, J. N., 738
Hook, Lucyle, 985
Hooke, Robert, 228, 428, 533, 542, 602, 603, 1023, 1092, 1167
Hooker, Edward Niles, 359, 371, 393, 404, 431, 449, 478, 557, 689, 747, 846, 899, 940, 1016, 1035, 1039, 1097, 1111
Hooker, Helene Maxwell, 800, 901, 939, 1036
Hoole, John, 997
Hoon, Elizabeth Evelynola, 591
Hope, Evelyn P., 1152
Hopkins, Annette B., 163
Hopkins, Charles, 158, 752
Hopkins, Mary Alden, 1045, 1091
Hopkinson, A. W., 1136
Hopkinson, M. R., 389, 471
Horace, 23, 478, 537, 581, 583, 680, 699, 1076, 1211; *1139*
Horn, D. B., 219, 976, 1021
Horn, Robert D., 1120
Hornaday, Clifford Lee, 763
Hornbeak, Katherine, 393, 634, 962, 1205
Hornberger, Theodore, 409
Horne, Colin J., 909, 1006, 1013, 1045
Horne, Mark Daniel, 838
Horner, Joyce M., 230

Horrell, Joe, 916
Horsley, Phyllis M., 944, 997
Horton-Smith, L. G. H., 1166
Horwood, R., 82
Hoskins, H. H., 1173
Hoskins, H. L., 38
Hoskins, W. G., 428
Hotson, J. Leslie, 38, 140, 183
Houghton, John, 26
Houghton, W. E., 384
Houghton, Walter E., Jr., 828, 891
Houpt, Charles Theodore, 988
Howard, Claud, 12
Howard, Edward, 254, 1041, 1131, 1198
Howard, James, *387*
Howard, John, 516, 527, 602, 647, 717
Howard, Luke, 1067
Howard, Sir Robert, 108, 194, 556, 752, 944, 996, 1088; *361*
Howarth, R. G., 335, 425, 618, 946, 992, 1033
Howay, F. W., 268, 720
Howe, Earle Barton, 183
Howe, Ellic, 924, 1016, 1103
Howell, A. C., 12, 332, 1023
Howland, Arthur C., 666
Hubbard, L. L., 152, 165
Hubbell, Jay B., 682
Hubert, René, 43, 125, 213, 462, 763
Hudleston, C. R., 599
Hudson, Arthur Palmer, 275
Hudson, Derek, 738
Hudson, Hoyt, 439, 778
Hudson, Vincent B., 1043
Huggins, William, 564
Hughes, C. E., 674
Hughes, Charles W., 976
Hughes, Edward, 770
Hughes, G. Bernard, 770, 883
Hughes, Helen Sard, 21, 56, 160, 162, 166, 204, 209, 245, 252, 303, 305, 658, 679, 720, 862, 891, 958
Hughes, John, 1131; *386*
Hughes, Leo, 679, 738, 934, 944, 985, 991, 992, 1024, 1173
Hughes, Merritt, 108, 393
Hughes, Philip, 513
Hughes, Rosemary, 883
Hughes, W. R., 343
Huizinga, J., 352
Hulbert-Powell, C. L., 599
Hull, William I., 522
Hume, David, 27, 36, 61, 72, 111, 200, 250, 277, 291, 310, 333, 371, 451, 494, 556, 626, 694, 743, 752, 791, 811, 851, 905, 909, 931, 944, 1041, 1088, 1122, 1132, 1198; *12, 16, 17, 51, 223, 435, 496, 522, 542, 677, 732, 936, 979, 997, 1069, 1077, 1124, 1160, 1165*
Hume, Patrick, 277
Hummell, Ray O., Jr., 1058
Humphreys, A. L., 659, 721, 738, 756, 770, 824, 846
Humphreys, A. R., 563, 679, 848, 1021, 1069, 1111, 1162, 1222
Humphreys, R. A., 389
Humphries, Walter Robson, 539
Hungerford, Edward B., 784
Hungerland, Helmut, 1017
Hunt, Clay, 778
Hunt, Harold C., 591
Hunt, Leigh, 696
Hunt, R. N. Carew, 317, 788
Hunt, R. W., 1157, 1201
Hunter, A. O., 443
Hunter, Alfred C., 43, 303, 344
Hunter, Frederick, 707, 1097
Hunter, John, 670, 729, 1029, 1070; *519*
Hunter, William, 1070
Huntingdon, Countess of, 728
Huntley, Frank Livingstone, 690, 941, 1085, 1129
Hurd, Richard, 334, 556, 695, 797, 907; *987*
Hurdis, James, 107
Husbands, H. Winifred, 398
Huscher, Herbert, 230
Huse, W. A., 479
Hussey, Christopher, 135, 140, 183, 1105
Hussey, Maurice, 1184
Hussey, Richard, 939, 957, 999
Hussey, Dr. Thomas, 147
Hustvedt, Sigurd B., 1016
Huszar, George de, 1224
Hutcheson, Francis, 441, 627, 695, 1041, 1132; *223, 677, 979*
Hutcheson, Harold R., 1041
Hutchins, Henry Clinton, 22, 107, 193, 551
Hutchins, John H., 721
Hutchins, Robert M., 895
Hutchinson, F. E., 108, 506
Hutchinson, Lucy, 1199
Hutton, Edward, 332
Hutton, James, 1063
Hutton, William, 976
Hutton, William Holden, 70, 122
Huygens, Christian, 461, 1152
Hyde, Donald F. and Mary, 1201
Hyde, H. Montgomery, 721, 1105
Hyder, Clyde Kenneth, 751, 989
Hyslop, Beatrice F., 875, 1153

Iacuzzi, Alfred, 563
Ibershoff, C. H., 36
IDEA OF PROGRESS, 340, 440, 462, 483, 810, 856, 1019, 1106, 1153, 1167, 1224

Idler, The, 452, 557, 908
Ignoto, 693
Ilchester, Earl of, 522, 1151
Imann, Georges, 659
Imbert-Terry, Sir Henry, 92, 471
Immerwahr, Raymond, 642
Imrie, D. S. M., 679
Inchbald, Elizabeth, 371, 426; *1173*
Ingalls, Gertrude Van Arsdale, 197
Inge, Charles C., 240
Inglis, Harry R. G., 600
Ingram, B. S., 591
Ingram, W. G., 570
Inklaar, D., 43
Innes, Arthur D., 318
Irazusta, Julio, 637
Ireland, Samuel, 514
Ireland, William, 627
Irvine, Maurice, 559
Irving, Washington, 415
Irving, William Henry, 155, 195, 749, 849
Irwin, William Robert, 770, 790, 848, 1038
Isaacs, J., 97, 106, 117, 688, 756
Iseman, Joseph Seeman, 547
Isham, Ralph Heyward, 188, 282, 327
Iyengar, K. R. Srinivasa, 691

J., W. H., 843
Jackson, Alfred, 254, 298, 322, 359, 610
Jackson, George, 460
Jackson, Holbrook, 315
Jackson, Reginald, 251
Jackson, Robert Wyse, 704, 962, 1011, 1058, 1087, 1092
Jackson, William, of Exeter (1730-1803), 500, 537
Jackson, William A., 1067, 1103
Jacob, Ernst Gerhard, 193, 244, 288, 1128
Jacob, Giles, *95*
Jacob, Rosamond, 522
Jacobites, 318, 352, 596, 605, 626, 655, 771, 882, 926, 977, 1068, 1163
Jacobs, M., 1220
Jacoubet, Henri, 125, 168, 213
Jacquart, Jean, 125
Jaeger, Muriel, 322
Jaggard, William, 275, 315, 513, 649, 688, 706, 790, 860, 1059
Jago, Richard, 1132
James II, 132, 352, 389, 428, 516, 590, 716, 728, 825, 826, 926, 1164
James Edward (The Old Pretender), 352, 826, 1163
James, D. G., 1196
James, Francis Godwin, 1162
James, G. F., 468, 522, 659
James, H. R., 342
James, M. R., 35
James, Margaret, 219
James, Dr. Robert, 37, 158, 495, 696, 791
Jameson, Grace, 615
Jamieson, A. Burns, 284
Jamieson, Ruth Kirby, 811, 921
Jamot, Paul, 615
Jan, Eduard von, 44, 168, 275, 308
Janney, F. Lamar, 56
Jansen, Bernhard, 537, 600, 642
Jansen, Hildegard, 433
Jantzen, H., 344
Japikse, N., 591
Jarvis, Rupert C., 976, 993, 1038
Jaryc, Marc, 881
Jayne, R. Everest, 175
Jefferson, Bernard L., 190
Jefferson, D. W., 748
Jeffery, Sydney, 548, 810
Jeffreys, Sir George, 133, 528, *721*
Jeffreys, George (1678-1775), 169
Jemmat, Catherine, 944; *965*
Jenkins, Elizabeth, 614, 1086, 1179
Jenkins, Harold, 544
Jenkins, Harold D., 753
Jenkinson, Charles, 1st Lord Liverpool, *1162*
Jensen, Gerard E., 24, 449, 553
Jensen, Harro de Wet, 400, 632
Jentsch, Heisiz Günther, 498
Jenyns, Soame, 93; *811, 986*
Jephson, Robert, 250
Jessop, T. E., 398, 545, 615, 627, 684, 1180
Jessup, Bertram E., 1131
Jeudwine, J. W., 38
Jevon, Thomas, *1173*
Jiriczek, Otto L., 444, 453, 559, 799
Joesten, Maria, 332
Johansson, J. Viktor, 125
Johns, Quilter, 413
Johnson, A. F., 217, 425, 513, 1157
Johnson, Captain Charles (fl. 1724-1734), 82, 92
Johnson, Charles, dramatist, 557, 907; *86, 475, 900, 1173*
Johnson, Charles, 322
Johnson, Edgar A. J., 267, 291, 318, 522
Johnson, Esther (Stella), 256, 371, 378, 504, 565, 566, 567, 760, 866, 915, 916, 1011, 1012, 1059, 1146
Johnson, Francis R., 537, 729
Johnson, Franklin P., 208
Johnson, Dr. John (Cowper's friend), 107, 151, 845, 898
Johnson, John, 924, 1017

Johnson, Maurice, 1220
Johnson, Michael, 714
Johnson, R. Brimley, 52, 64, 67, 117, 148, 165, 195
Johnson, Richard, 1199
Johnson, Samuel, 14, 27, 30, 72, 75, 110, 111, 117, 158, 197, 200, 240, 250, 269, 292, 299, 334, 336, 344, 352, 370, 371, 373, 399, 408, 418, 444, 452, 486, 494, 505, 554, 557, 616, 627, 677, 695, 698, 743, 753, 797, 851, 907, 919, 944, 996, 1000, 1026, 1041, 1079, 1088, 1127, 1132, 1199; *8, 53, 100, 143, 519, 523, 541, 611, 681, 701, 714, 738, 906, 985, 1023, 1073, 1084, 1109, 1185*
Johnson, Sir Thomas, 665
Johnson, Thomas H., 492, 601
Johnson, Walter, 167, 306
Johnson, Walter Gilbert, 379, 505
Johnson, Sir William, 669
Johnston, Denis, 805
Johnston, G. A., 281
Johnston, Joseph, 591, 614, 659, 684, 743, 842
Johnston, Nathaniel, 512
Johnstone, Paul H., 610, 932
Joliat, Eugène, 457, 636, 702
Jolliffe, Harold R., 537, 679
Jolliffe, Michael, 1017
Jolly, George, 238
Joly, A., 428
Jonas, Leah, 738
Jones, Alice E., 752
Jones, B. Maelor, 369
Jones, Claude E., 457, 458, 513, 688, 759, 767, 863, 914, 959, 1025, 1040, 1043, 1055, 1060, 1093, 1111
Jones, Ernest, 932
Jones, G. P., 729
Jones, Harold W., 729, 883, 976
Jones, Henry, *683*
Jones, Henry Broadus, 97
Jones, Howard Mumford, 44, 277, 343, 393
Jones, Hugh, 652
Jones, I. Deane, 267
Jones, Joseph Jay, 479, 522, 1099
Jones, Louis C., 824, 883, 926
Jones, M. G., 600, 668
Jones, Maurice Bethell, 522
Jones, Olin McKendree, 162
Jones, P. E., 428, 471, 659
Jones, Reginald F., 636
Jones, Richard Foster, 12, 230, 275, 289, 322, 479, 537, 668, 739, 1166
Jones, S. Paul, 708
Jones, Stephen Kay, 1106
Jones, W. Powell, 249, 370, 538, 554, 625, 770, 1127, 1206
Jones, Sir William, 909, 950, 1044, 1127, 1136
Jonson, Ben, 253, 338, 438, 481, 494, 514, 532, 679, 832, 950, 985, 1024, 1146
Joost, Nicholas T., Jr., 1138, 1219
Jordan, Thomas, 28
Jordan, W. K., 600, 729, 824, 883
Joseph, B. L., 1012
Josephson, Matthew, 344
Joshi, K. L., 522, 680, 739
Joughin, George Louis, 371, 426
Jouglard, Madeleine, 168
Jourdain, Margaret, 605, 1105, 1162
Jourdan, G. V., 637
Journal des Savants et l'Angleterre, 376, 811
Journal Politique et Littéraire d'Angleterre, 1016
Jouve, Pierre Jean, 364
Joy, James Richard, 570
Jucker, Ninetta S., 1162
Judges, A. V., 267, 428, 471, 668, 721
Judson, A. C., 1013, 1025
Julian, Captain Robert, 891
Jünemann, Wolfgang, 331
Junius, 159, 334, 749, 1203; *1026*
Junius, Francis, *514*
Justel, Henri, 350
Juvenal, 144, 690, 908, 1142

Kahn, Ludwig W., 708
Kahrl, George M., 458, 636, 804, 1004, 1058
Kain, Richard M., 479
Kallich, Martin, 995, 1041, 1080, 1179
Kamehameha, 716
Kames, Henry Home, Lord, 909, 950, 1045; *677, 979, 987, 1073*
Kamm, Otto, 762
Kant, Immanuel, 12, 45, 46, 279, 311, 325, 543, 559
Kantonen, T. A., 399
Kany, Charles E., 642
Kapp, Rudolf, 479
Karpman, Ben, 867
Kastner, L. E., 276
Kauffman, Angelica, 770
Kaufman, Paul, 12, 56
Kavanagh, Father John, *668*
Kavanagh, Peter, 992
Kaye, F. B., 7, 28, 73, 90, 131, 172
Kaye-Smith, Sheila, 937
Keally, Joseph, 619
Keate, George, 697, 997
Keats, John, 1059, 1221
Keck, Wendell Magee, 845
Kedington, R., *406*
Keeton, G. W., 1021, 1123

Keith, Alexander, 739, 744
Keith, C., 1060, 1126
Keith, George, 251, 829
Keith, James, *530*
Kellett, E. E., 385
Kelly, Emerson Crosby, 668, 729
Kelly, Francis M., 38
Kelly, Hugh, 372
Kelly, John A., 507
Kemble, John Philip, 831, 888; *889*
Kendall, Guy, 669
Kendall, James, 887
Kendall, Willmoore, 799, 855
Kennedy, Arthur G., 64, 90
Kennedy, Gail, 556
Kennedy, Wilma L., 1076, 1111
Kennett, White, *12, 778*
Kenny, Robert W., 561, 757
Kenrick, William, 697, 799
Kent, Elizabeth Eaton, 370
Kent, Muriel, 611
Kent, Richard, 1208
Kent, William, 674, 1105, 1162
Keogh, Andrew, 349
Ker, R. E., 1097
Ker, W. P., 12
Kerby, W. M., 838
Kermode, J. Frank, 1077, 1189
Kern, H., 84
Kern, Jean B., 568, 624
Kern, John D., 370
Kéroualle, Louise de, Duchess of Portsmouth, 461, 757
Kerr, David R., 714, 768
Kerr, R. J., 134
Kerr, William, 235
Kettler, H. K., 921
Ketton-Cremer, R. W., 371, 451, 761, 926, 1096, 1195
Kevin, Rev. Neil, 621
Keynes, Geoffrey, 18, 67, 103, 240, 289, 444, 546, 553, 616, 624, 685, 743, 750, 790, 842, 843, 894, 989, 1181
Keynes, J. M., 626, 636
Keys, Thomas, 928
Kies, Paul P., 86, 202, 213, 259, 345, 462, 507, 752, 903, 995, 1041
Kiewiet, Cornelius William de, 770
Kilbourne, H. R., 997
Kilby, Clyde S., 809
Killanin, Lord, 1105
Killigrew, Charles, 391
Killigrew, Henry, 391, 495
Killigrew, Thomas, 25, 251
Killigrew, Sir William, 159, 391, 1090; *468*
Kimball, Fiske, 825
Kimber, Edward, 453
Kincaid, Dennis, 659
King, A. H., 629
King, A. Hyatt, 970
King, C. Harold, 359, 928
King, Cecil, 605
King, Charles, *522*
King, George V., 462
King, Henry H., 1165
King, R. W., 12
King, Rachel Hadley, 773
King, William, Archbishop of Dublin, 978; *810, 1211*
King, Dr. William (1663-1712), miscellaneous writer, 113, 909, 1045; *1013*
King, William (1685-1763), 293
King, William, 220
King-Hall, Magdalen, 721
Kingsmill, Hugh, 371, 546, 754
Kinne, Willard Austin, 680, 778
Kinsley, J., 1222
Kirby, Chester, *770*
Kirby, Ethyn Williams, 429, 829
Kirby, John P., 546, 817, 881
Kirgate, Thomas, 306
Kirk, Rudolf, 411, 454
Kirkman, Francis, 909, 1136
Kirkpatrick, T. Percy C., 415, 566, 582, 619
Kirschbaum, Leo, 919, 1013
Kirwan, H. N., 364
Kitchin, George, 276, 322
Kittredge, George Lyman, 183, 232
Klibansky, Raymond, 481, 695, 778
Kliger, Samuel, 917, 985, 1012, 1077, 1080, 1173
Kline, Judd, 1142
Klingberg, Frank J., 82, 669, 729, 825
Klingender, F. D., 491, 926
Kloeren, Maria, 429
Klose, Kurt, 555
Klotz, Edith L., 718
Knapp, C., 255
Knapp, Lewis M., 303, 338, 378, 414, 458, 502, 693, 915, 936, 960, 1005, 1216
Knapp, Mary E., 1089, 1194
Knapton, James, 384
Kneller, Sir Godfrey, 735, 1105
Knight, Charles Brunton, 976
Knight, Douglas, 942
Knight, Edward, 1094
Knight, G. Wilson, 699, 704, 770
Knight, M. M., 93
Knight, Payne, 537
Knight, Lady Phillipina, 894
Knight, R. C., 763
Knights, L. C., 538, 1105
Knittle, Walter Allen, 523
Knochen, Helmut, 490

Knoop, Douglas, 729
Knorr, K. E., 926
Knorrek, Marianne, 652, 715
Knotts, Walter E., 1157, 1194
Knowles, Admiral Charles, 960
Knowles, David, 739
Knowles, J. A., 639, 705
Knox, E. V., 74
Knox, Robert, *899*
Knox, Vicesimus, 73, 997
Knyveton, John, 519, 772
Koch, Franz, 168
Koch, G. Adolf, 393
Koebner, Richard, 408
Koenig, Duane, 1063
Kohlsaat, Kathe, 622
Kökeritz, H., 479
Kolb, Gwin J., 1201
Koller, Armin Hajman, 642
Koller, Katherine, 1111
Konkle, Burton Alva, 523
Konopczynski, Wladyslaw, 1162
Korn, Max Arnim, 458
Köster, Albert, 44
Koszul, A., 196, 284
Kot, Stanislas, 573
Kotzebue, August, 363, 679
Koyré, Alexandre, 887, 1153
Koziol, Herbert, 628
Krakeur, Lester Gilbert, 708
Kramer, Stella, 175
Krantz, John C., Jr., 707, 730
Krapp, Robert Martin, 887, 1025
Krappe, Alexander Haggerty, 340
Krappe, Edith Smith, 637
Kraus, Michael, 523
Krause, Gerd, 1131
Krempien, Hans-Helmut, 490
Krishnamurti, S., 1201
Kroker, Joh, 412
Kronenberger, Louis, 825
Krumpelmann, John T., 162
Kruse, Fr. Vinding, 695
Krutch, Joseph Wood, 12, 253, 946, 947, 997, 1130, 1173, 1211
Kruuse, Jens, 538, 566
Kuczynski, Jurgen, 884
Kuehner, Paul, 1014
Kulsrud, Carl J., 472
Kuypers, Mary Shaw, 291
Kydd, Rachael M., 1041

L., G. G., 852, 957
L., J. R., 385, 472
Labrousse, C. E., 1063
La Bruyère, Jean de, 78, 532, 1064, 1100
Lach, Donald F., 820, 1014
Lachèvre, Frédéric, 44
Lacy, John, *664*
Lady's Magazine, The, 369; *891*
Lafevre (or Le Fever), Lawrence, *373*
LaFond, John, 534
La Fontaine, Jean de, 1098
La Harpe, Jacqueline de, 376, 811, 875
Lahontan, Baron de, 308, 343, 1014
Laig, Friederich, 403
Laignel-Lavastine, Maxine, 309
Laing, B. M., 72, 333, 556
Laird, John, 371, 408, 600, 695, 957, 1035, 1053, 1059, 1062, 1077
Laistner, M. L. W., 841
Laithwaite, P., 334
Lalande, André, 232
Lam, George L., 850, 1150, 1222
Lamar, René, 148, 190
Lamb, Charles, 547
Lamb, G. F., 1189
Lambert, R. S., 523
Lamborn, E. A. Greening, 856, 862, 1145
L'Ami, C. E., 1190
Lamont, Daniel, 1083
Lamport, John, *670*
Lamprecht, Sterling P., 57, 73, 114, 372, 433, 752
Lamson, Roy, Jr., 514, 611
LaNauze, J. A., 1004
Lancaster, Henry Carrington, 213, 259, 381, 500, 507, 763, 811, 921, 1014, 1130
Landa, Louis A., 765, 815, 868, 879, 916, 923, 969, 1012, 1015, 1059, 1065, 1095, 1101, 1138, 1146, 1155, 1220
Landa, M. J., 21
Landin, Harold W., 800
Landrum, Grace Warren, 652
Landry, B., 249
LANDSCAPE GARDENING. See GARDENS
Lane, Jane, 825, 1162
Lang, D. M., 1095
Lang, Daniel Robert, 696, 754
Lang, Varley, 620
Lang, W. J., 426
Langbaine, Gerard, 469
Lange, Victor, 433
Langenfelt, Gösta, 292
Langer, Rudolph E., 630
Langhorne, John, 997
Langley, Hubert, 605, 674
Langton, C., 631
Lansdowne, George Granville, Baron, 351; *1215*
Lansdowne, Henry, 6th Marquis of, 116, 161, 418, 523
Lanson, Gustave, 44, 125, 260, 345, 477
Lanson, R., 44
Lantoine, Albert, 121
La Place, Pierre-Antoine de, 168

Laporte, Jean, 125, 371
Laprade, William T., 133, 219, 315, 472
Lapthorne, Richard, 134
Larat, P. and J., 168
Larkin, Paschal, 219
La Roche, Sophie von, 345, 353
La Rochefoucauld, François de, 47, *212*, 353, 381, 1112, 1175
Larpent Plays, Catalogue of, 649, 881
Larrabee, Stephen A., 327, 546, 778, 891, 932
Larsson, B. Hjalmar, 600
Lart, Charles E., 659
Lascelles, Edward, *472*
Lascelles, Mary, 398, 683
Laski, H. J., 472, 560, 642
Laslett, Peter, 1194
Lass, Robert Nelson, 908
Las Vergnas, Raymond, 382
Latham, R. C., 770, 976
Lathrope, George H., 523
Latourette, Kenneth Scott, 669
Lauderdale, Richard Maitland, Earl of, *1036*
Laurila, K. S., 168
Laux, Käthe, 641
Laver, James, 365
Lavoisier, Antoine, 773
Lavrovsky, V. M., 825
Law, Hugh A., 591
Law, John, 718, 720, 724, 1105; *530*
Law, Robert Adger, 843
Law, William, 113, 478, 697, 799, 1013, 1136, 1204, 1207; *1167*, *1184*
Lawes, Henry, 619
Lawler, D., 538
Lawrence, Alexandre, 338
Lawrence, Lesley, 605
Lawrence, W. J., 65, 159, 183, *232*, 245, 289, 426, 479
Lawson, Cecil C. P., 722, 825
Lawson, George, 1090
Lawson, Murray G., 884
Lawson-Tancred, Sir Thomas, 523
Lay, Benjamin, 527
Layamon, 1119
Layng, Henry, 337
Lea, Henry Charles, 666
Leake, James, *163*, *913*
Leary, Lewis, 855, 1033
Leavelle, Arnaud B., 829
Leavis, F. R., 479, 552, 947, 1043
Leavis, Q. D., 783, 841, 937, 1122
Lebègue, Raymond, 1017
Le Bossu, René, 1092
Le Branchu, J. Y., *472*
Lecler, Joseph, 559
Le Clerc, Jean, *303*
LeComte, Edward S., 932
Ledésert, D. M., 1153
Ledésert, R. P. L., 1153
Ledig, Gerhard, 556
Lee, Grace Lawless, 472
Lee, James, *872*
Lee, Nathaniel, 202, 295, 372, 409, 453, 495, 628, 754, 1204; *1113*
Lee, Rensselaer W., 739
Lee, Sophia, *1172*
Lee, Umphrey, 267, 318, 570
Leech, Clifford, 378, 393
Leeds Intelligencer, The, 660
Leeds Mercury, The, 660
Leedy, Paul F., 1061
Lees-Milne, James, 674, 1105
LeFanu, T. P., 166
LeFanu, W. R., 513
Lefever, Charlotte, 376
Le Fèvre, Nicholas, *52*
Lefranc, Abel, 611
Legg, L. G. Wickham, 665
Legouis, Emile, 44
Legouis, Pierre, 12, 159, 202, 243, 288, 289, 331, 397, 414, 552, 562, 621, 622
Le Grand, Antoine, 933
Lehman, B. H., 804
Lehmann, William Christian, 245
Lehnert, Martin, 480
Leibniz, Gottfried Von, 128, 200, 778, 800, 910, 1012, 1014, 1099; *542*, *810*, *935*
Leichtentritt, Hugo, 605
Leigh, Richard, 1083, 1090
Leinster, Emily, Duchess of, 1161, 1162
Leisering, Walter, 480
Lelj, C., 615
Lely, John, *732*
Lely, Sir Peter, 605; *856*
Lely, Richard, 754
Lemaitre, Georges, 1224
Lemaitre, Henri, 649
Le Mierre, Antoine-Marin, 799
Lemonnier, Léon, 1077, 1112
Lennep, William Van, 839
Lennox, Charlotte, 453, 697, 754
Lennox, Lady Sarah, 721, 1020
Lenoir, Raymond, 125
Lenygon, Francis, 134
Léon, Paul-L., 573, 600
Leonard, S. A., 183, *232*
Lepell, Molly, Lady Hervey, 474
LePelley, J., 926
Leroux, Emmanuel, 614
Leroy, André, 291, 299, 333, 627, 635
Leroy, Oliver, 282, 328
Le Sage, Alain René, 338
Leslie, A. H., 548
Leslie, Shane, 411, 458, 659, *722*
Leslie-Melville, R., 429

Lespinasse, Julie de, 639
Lessing, Gotthold, 86, 124, 202, 213, 259, 345, 462, 507, 561, 709, 752, 1199
Lester, John Ashby, Jr., 1083
L'Estrange, Roger, *789*
Lesueur, Theodore, 344
Le Texier, Monsieur, 469
Lethaby, W. R., 81
Lettsom, John Coakley, 350
Levack, Paul, 1185
Lever, Sir Tresham, 1105
Levin, Lawrence Meyer, 573
Le Viness, W. Thetford, 995
Levy, H. L., 754
Levy, Max, *352*
Lévy-Bruhl, L., 125
Lewis, C. S., 690, 988
Lewis, D. B. Wyndham, 1030, 1081
Lewis, David Earle, 1053
Lewis, Frank R., 600, 628, 674, 696, *722*
Lewis, Matthew G., 142, 426, 628, 855, 997, 1045; *13, 1110*
Lewis, Richard, 534
Lewis, Roy, 1094
Lewis, W. S., 80, 166, 257, 306, 341, 459, 569, 591, 639, 640, 705, 761, 770, 809, 871, 884, 918, 964, 1013, 1060, 1096, 1150, 1151, 1184, 1222
Leyburn, Ellen Douglass, 545, 754, 1123, 1180
Libby, Margaret S., 462
Lichtenberg, Georg Christoph, *611*
Liddell, M. F., 12
Liebert, Herman W., 1089, 1133, 1201
Liepe, Wolfgang, 811
Lieser, P., 359
Lievsay, John Leon, 714
Lightfoot, Hannah, *660*
Lightwood, James T., 538
Liljegren, S. B., 26, 200, 344, 562, 986
Lilliputian Magazine, The, 862
Lillo, George, 73, 425, 697, 754, 799, 910, 950, 997
Lilly, William, 598
Limouze, A. S., 1112, 1220
Lin, Chi-Kai, *322*
Linck, Orville Francis, 868
Lincoln, Anthony, 600
Lincoln, E. T., 1083
Lind, Isle Dusoir, 1132
Lind, Levi Robert, 493
Lindenov, Christopher, 1068
Lindley, Murray, 585
Lindsay, Frank W., 1063
Lindsay, Jack, 103, 546, 547, 620
Lindsay, Maurice, 991
Lindsey, John, pseud. [John St. Clair Muriel], 523, 618, 660
Lindsey, Theophilus, 829
Linn, Irving, 566
Linnaeus, Carolus, 600
Linsalata, Carmine Rocco, 1217
Lintot, B., 757
Lion, H., 86
Lipa, Charles Buell, 842
Lips, Julius, *249*
Lipson, E., 267, 318
Lipton, Charles, 966
Little, Bryan, 1068
Little, David Mason, *247*, 559
Litz, Francis Edwards, 849, 988
Lloyd's (Coffee-House and Insurance), 136, 351, 528
Lloyd, A. Kingsley, 1097
Lloyd, Christopher, 487
Lloyd, Claude, 166, 206, 244, 289
Lloyd, Helen, 524
Lloyd, Sir John E., 660
Lloyd, L. S., 825
Lloyd, Llewelyn C., 513, 674
Lloyd, Robert, 628, 993; *32, 905*
Lloyd, Roger B., *472*, 554
Lloyd-Jones, A., 1087
Lluelyn, Martin, 496
Loane, George G., 413, 802, 901, 908
Lochhead, Marion, 1162
Lochlainn, Colm O., 679
Locke, John, 11, 96, 113, 159, 219, 235, 251, 277, 281, 293, 335, 372, 496, 556, 558, 628, 697, 730, 743, 799, 855, 965, 995, 998, 1045, 1090, 1136, 1196, 1204; *17, 46, 143, 239, 355, 360, 433, 441, 542, 603, 612, 772, 1186*
Locke, Louis Glenn, 761
Locke, Miriam Austin, 1039
Locke, Richard, 665
Lockhurst, K. W., 1163
Lockmiller, David A., 615
Lodge, Sir Richard, 219, 243, 267
Lods, Adolphe, 44
Lodwick, Francis, 480
Loemker, Leroy E., 1099
Loewenberg, Alfred, 862, 884, 958, 993
Lofthouse, W. F., 419
Loftis, John, 1142, 1218
Logan, James, 93
Logan, James V., 490
Loiseau, Jean, 286, 405
London, 37, 38, 81, 82, 175, 267, 428, 471, 516, 517, 658, 724, 726, 768, 770, 774, 824, 885, 888, 951, 974, 976
London Gazette, The, 58, 770
London Journal, The, 473, 739
London Magazine, The, 613
Long, E. Hudson, 894
Long, J. C., *722*
Long, Ralph Bernard, 789

Longaker, Mark, 277, 322
Longdon, Rev. Henry Isham, 472
Longfield, Ada K., 523
Longinus, 393, 438, 736, 1003, 1127; *435*
LONGMAN'S, 513
Longman, Charles James, 513
Loomis, C. Grant, 921
Looten, C., 125, 503
Loria, Gino, 57, 184
Lorimer, H. L., 1053
Lorraine, Claude, 13
Lossack, Gerhard, 697
Lotspeich, C. M., 116
Lough, J., 642, 875, 884, 928, 1099
Louis XIV, 1098
Louis-Jaray, Gabriel, 573
Loukomski, Georges, 926
Lovejoy, Arthur O., 97, 98, 309, 322, 359, 434, 480, 538, 778, 1040, 1112, 1173
Lovering, S., 309
Lovett, David, 433
Lovett, Sir H. Verney, 660
Lovett, Robert Morss, 66
Low, D. M., 23, 195, 554, 942
Lowe, Roger, 595, 770; *594*
Lowenberg, Richard D., 811
Lowenstein, Robert, 507
Lower, A. R. M., 93
Lower, Richard, 512, 521
Lowery, Margaret Ruth, 486, 743, 778, 784, 1181
Lowes, John Livingston, 98
Löwith, Karl, 1224
Lowry, Charles Wesley, Jr., 887
Lowth, Dr. Robert, *435*
Loyal London Mercury, The, 1160, 1175
Lubbock, Alan, 23
Lubbock, Constance, 408
Lubienski, Z., 291, 333
Lucas, F. L., 366
Lucas, Henry, *1089*
Luce, A. A., 399, 443, 444, 545, 669, 743, 784, 842, 894, 937, 989, 1081, 1180
Lucian, 493
Lucretius, 259, 305, 477, 957; *168, 935*
Ludlow, Edmund, 350
Ludwell, Lucy, 885
Luhn, Klaus, 786
Luithlen, Gerda, 620
Lumb, G. Denison, 660
Lumiansky, R. M., 783
Lumisden, Andrew, 784
Lumsden, John, 728
Luther, Martin, 1097
Lützeler, Heinrich, 381
Luxborough, Lady, 758; *862*
LUXURY, 85
Lydekker, John Wolfe, 592
Lyell, James P. R., 418
Lynch, John, 984
Lynch, Kathleen M., 23, 57, 184, 225, 245, 345, 524, 619
Lynd, Robert, 158
Lynskey, Winifred, 850, 903, 943, 994
Lyons, Frederick J., 472
Lyons, H. G., 829
Lyons, Sir Henry, 928
Lysons, Samuel, *911*
Lyttleton, George, Lord, 28, 409, 497, 697, 855; *1090*

M., 75
M., A. R. L., 403
M., E. F., 845, 898, 984
M., M., 842, 845
M., R. B., 409, 621
M., W., 809
Maack, R., 502
Mabbott, J. D., 281
Mabbott, T. O., 18, 284, 329, 363, 364, 551, 571, 618, 620, 687, 690, 746, 801, 989, 996, 997, 1029, 1125
McAdam, Edward L., 452, 495, 696, 714, 754, 797, 852, 908, 909, 947, 1130, 1195
McAdoo, H. R., 1166
McAnear, Beverly, 722
MacArthur, Kathleen Walker, 571
Macaulay, Mrs. Catharine, 250, 477
Macaulay, T. C., 434
Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Lord, 656, 1120; *390*
McC., H., 910
McCabe, Leo, 524
McCabe, William H., 468, 513, 611
McCain, J. W., 458
MacCarthy, B. G., 986, 1081, 1112
MacCarthy, Desmond, 745, 747
Maccartney, Fanny, 950
McClelland, I. L., 573
McClelland, John, 220, 480
MacClintock, William Darnall, 380
McCloy, Shelby T., 369, 1069, 1099
MacCodrum, John, 680
McColley, Grant, 513, 538, 600, 629, 630
McConnell, Francis J., 707, 762, 825
McCoy, Raymond F., 564
McCracken, George, 342
McCraken, J. L., 884, 1068
McCue, G. S., 459, 1133
McCue, Lillian Bueno (see also Bueno and de la Torre), 756, 976
McCulloch, Samuel Clyde, 984, 1023

McCullough, Bruce, 1025
McCusker, Honor, 697
McCutcheon, Roger P., 12, 60, 74, 109, 154, 997
MacDermot, Frank, 660
MacDermot, H. E., 994
Macdonald, Angus, 557, 712
MacDonald, D. F., 524
Macdonald, Duncan B., 349
MacDonald, George, 998
Macdonald, Hugh, 491, 538, 690, 752, 778, 789, 791, 847, 891, 932, 997, 1077, 1090
McDonald, Robert, 615, 734
MacDonald, W. L., 1053, 1173
McDowell, R. B., 660, 722, 767, 926, 1068, 1070, 1166
McEachran, F., 763
McElderry, B. R., Jr., 570, 1125
MacGregor, G., 1068
Macgregor, Margaret Eliot, 374
McGrew, J. Fred, 232
McGuire, Lorna Frances, 680
Machen, Arthur, 38
Machin, I. W. J., 692
McHugh, Roger J., 524
McIlwain, Charles H., 429
MacInnes, C. M., 429
McIntyre, Clara F., 13
Mack, Edward C., 600, 1094
Mack, Maynard, 699, 912, 999, 1040, 1053, 1211
Mackail, J. W., 611
Mackaness, George, 592, 654
Mackay, Janet, 524
McKee, David Rice, 811, 966
McKeithan, Daniel Morley, 331, 337
MacKendrick, Paul L., 868
Mackenzie, Agnes Mure, 359, 524, 825
Mackenzie, Alexander, 551
Mackenzie, Aline, 998, 1092, 1148
Mackenzie, E. K. A., 1138
Mackenzie, Sir George, 558
McKenzie, Gordon, 760, 909, 1173
Mackenzie, Henry, 159, 293, 1090
Mackenzie, W. C., 429
Mackenzie-Grieve, Averil, 771
McKeon, Richard, 168, 434, 538
Mackerness, E. D., 1131
McKerrow, R. B., 7, 25, 90, 131, 315, 385
McKie, Douglas, 601, 984, 1184
McKillop, Alan D., 36, 140, 150, 165, 255, 290, 337, 359, 376, 385, 490, 501, 562, 611, 622, 697, 868, 891, 914, 917, 962, 1093, 1112, 1131, 1141, 1174, 1196, 1215, 1221
Mackinnon, Flora Isabel, 30, 294
MacKinnon, Sir Frank D., 72, 241, 409, 524
Mackinnon, James, 825
Mackintosh, Donald T., 98
Macklin, Charles, 409, 498; *889*
Macky, John, 134, 638
McLachlan, H., 267, 360, 799, 855
McLachlan, Jean O., 524, 592, 722
Maclagan, W. G., 627
Maclean, A. H., 1090
Maclean, C. M., 846
MacLean, Kenneth, 496, 1189, 1219
MacLean, Malcolm Shaw, 891
Macleane, Laughlin, 1142, 1204
Maclehose, James, 264
Macleod, D. J., 429
Macleod, Serjeant Donald, 352
MacLeod, R. C., 582
MacLysaght, Edward, 661
McMahon, A. Philip, 232
McMahon, Sister Mary Catherine, 44
McManaway, James G., 298, 393, 746, 901, 1018
MacMannus, M. J., 661
MacMillan, Dougald, 200, 255, 277, 284, 314, 405, 468, 498, 581, 649, 739, 1130
Macmillan, Ethel, 61
MacMullan, Hugh H., 568
MacMunn, Lieut. General Sir George, 352
McMurray, William, 82
McNair, Sir Arnold, 1201
McNeil, Gordon H., 1014
McNeill, John T., 707, 820, 1184
McNulty, John Bard, 1133
McPeek, James Andrew Scarborough, 360, 680
Macphail, J. H., 894
Macpherson, C. B., 917, 996
Macpherson, James, 28, 73, 281, 373, 411, 453, 461, 498, 559, 629, 744, 799, 855, 989, 1045, 1137; *16, 573, 905, 1124*
McPherson, Thomas H., 1126, 1187
MacPike, Eugene F., 322, 453, 468, 538, 649, 669, 730, 755, 820, 856, 881, 887, 928
MacRae, A. O., 722
Madan, Falconer, 7, 514
Madden, Samuel, *854*
Madox, Thomas, *678*
Maestro, Marcello T., 875
Magalotti, Lorenzo, 603
Magee, Grace Miriam, 933
Magendie, M., 44, 86, 126
Magnino, Bianca, 556
Magnus, Sir Philip, 554, 686, 939, 1185
Magrath, John R., 39

Magriel, Paul, 1103
Maheu, René, 188
Mahoney, Thomas D., 1125
Mahony, Bertha E., 1112
Maidment, H. J., 695
Maillet, Albert, 622
Mainwaring (or Maynwaring), Arthur, 1138
Mair, John, 627
Maison, K. E., 861
Maitland, John, 1104
Major, Kathleen, 714
Malard, Michel, 516
Malcolm-Smith, E., 524
Malebranche, Nicolas, 88, 125, 399, 614, 630, 667, 669, 694, 999; *16, 542*
Malim, M. C., 373
Mallam, Duncan, 702, 758, 862, 1215
Mallery, R. D., 378
Mallet, Sir Charles Edward, 39, 93
Mallet, David, 559, 697, 754, 799; *436, 950*
Mallet, Paul-Henri, 46
Malone, Edmond, 552, 697, 799, 910, 950, 998, 999, 1052; *701*
Malpighi, Marcello, 828
Malthus, Thomas, 92, 175, 878; *1160*
Manch, Joseph, 805
Manchée, W. H., 499, 524, 560, 592
Mandach, André de, 1025
Mander, Gerald P., 564, 857
Mandeville, Bernard, 28, 73, 293, 372, 410, 466, 559, 697; *223, 271, 548, 612, 1100*
Mandowsky, Erna, 757
Manley, Mary de la Rivière, 258, 294, 410, 498, 512, 1205
Mann, Elizabeth L., 680
Mann, Sir Horace, 1222
Mann, Isabel Roome, 1174
Mann, Julia de Lacy, 268, 512, 582, 714, 1017, 1043
Mann, W., 368
Manning, B. L., 243, 640, 641, 762, 871
Mansfield, Orlando A., 538
Mansfield, William Murray, 1st Earl of, 471, 522, 539; *519, 599, 770*
Mante, Thomas, 334
Mantoux, Paul, 134
Manwaring, Elizabeth Wheeler, 13, 57, 1103, 1215
Manwaring, G. E., 58, 94
Mar, John Erskine, 6th Earl of, 517, 655
Marburg, Clara, 340, 379, 454
March, W. W. S., 842
Marchand, Jean, 353, 1112
Marchant, John, 993
Marcus Aurelius, 150; *935*
Marcus, Hans, 25, 35, 93, 277
Mare, Margaret L., 390, 611
Margoliouth, H. M., 114, 159, 1081, 1125, 1182
Marillier, H. C., 219
Marivaux, Pierre, 484, 811, 921; *1172*
Markun, Leo, 220
Marlay, Charles Brinsley, 524
Marlborough, Henrietta, Duchess of, 524
Marlborough, John Churchill, Duke of, 74, 317, 351, 388, 427, 470, 518, 587, 726, 767, 1104; *279, 519, 664*
Marlborough, Sarah, Duchess of, 220, 316, 884, 925; *519, 1026*
Marmontel, Jean François, 1098
Marni, Archimede, 574
Marriott, Charles, 842
Marriott, Sir John, 592, 670, 739
Marshall, Dorothy, 82, 175, 524, 593, 1163
Marshall, J. N., 175
Marshall, L. Birkett, 322, 480
Marshall, Leon Soutierre, 1068
Marshall, R., 462
Marshall, T. H., 176
Marshall, Thomas, *514*
Martin, Abbott C., 232
Martin, Burns, 193, 253, 298, 337, 342
Martin, Edward A., 514
Martin, Gaston, 44, 87
Martin, Kingsley, 213
Martin, L. C., 36, 107, 167, 419, 506, 957
Martin, Martin, 151, 429
Martin, Mildred Alice, 748
Martin, R. G., 557
Martin, Roger, 406, 407
Martin, S. G., 45
Martin, T. H., 683
Martini, Esther, 415
Martz, Edwine M. (see also Edwine Montague), 903
Martz, Louis L., 804, 864, 903, 915, 960, 1186
Marvell, Andrew, 114, 159, 202, 239, 397, 498, 629, 698, 754, 799, 950, 1045, 1090, 1205; *142, 737, 739, 976*
Marvell, Roger, 861
Marwell, Heinz, 411
Masefield, Muriel (Mrs. Charles), 105
Masham, Damaris, 186
Mason, Frances Norton, 526
Mason, John, 1068
Mason, John E., 429
Mason, William, 26, 29, 73, 114, 157, 199, 294, 334, 498; *407, 905*
Massey, Dudley, 558, 759
Massie, Joseph, 511

Massinger, Philip, 393, 449, 1077
Massingham, H. J., 603
Matheson, William, 680
Mathews, Ernst Garland, 739
Mathews, Mitford McLeod, 585
Mathiez, Albert, 260, 462
Mativa, A., 1099
Matterson, Clarence Hovey, 593
Matthews, A. G., 557
Matthews, Albert, 704
Matthews, David, 472
Matthews, Ernest G., 683
Matthews, John, *664*
Matthews, W. G., 349
Matthews, William, 335, 360, 375, 409, 411, 434, 454, 480, 538, 585, 663, 933, 971
Mattis, Norman, 255
Mau, Hedwig, 611
Maugain, Gabriel, 45
Maugham, Somerset, 786, 1122
Maund, Constance, 556
Maupertuis, Pierre de, 258
Maurer, Oscar, Jr., 1000
Maverick, L. A., 642, 1063
Maxey, Chester C., 601
Maxfield, Ezra Kempton, 232, 330
Maxse, Mary, 714
Maxwell, Baldwin, 158
Maxwell, Constantia, 209, 318, 472, 722, 1021, 1133
Maxwell, J. C., 868, 1041, 1130
Maxwell, L. F., 267
May, G. Lacey, 601
May, M. G., 611
May, Marcel, 145, 187
May, Thomas, 404; *1036*
Maycock, A. L., 389
Mayerson, H. S., 997
Maynadier, Gustavus Howard, 754
Mayne, Ethel Colburn, 661
Maynwaring (or Mainwaring), Arthur, 1138
Maynwaring, Edward, *670*
Mayo, Robert D., 803, 838, 891
Mayo, T. F., 239, 434
Mayoux, J. J., 507, 605
Mayow, John, 512
Mays, Morley J., 852
Mead, G. C. F., 1211
Mead, George H., 188
Mead, Herman R., 787, 788, 790
Mead, Kate C. H., 670
Mead, Dr. Richard, 669; *525*
Mearns, David C., 926
Mede, Joseph, *1167*
Medford, Floyd, 1211
Megaro, G., 353, 726
Mégroz, R. L., 621, 689
Mehrota, K. K., 418
Meier, Georg Friederich, 1099
Meikle, Henry W., 915, 1105
Meinecke, F., 414, 435, 611
Meissner, Paul, 277, 323, 393
Mekeel, Arthur Jacob, 887
MELANCHOLY, 15, 324, 360, 440, 612; *238*
Mélèze, Pierre, 462
Melville, Lewis, 29, 77
Menary, George, 473
Mendels, Judica I. H., 480
Meng, John J., 1050
Mennes, Sir John, 755
Menzel, Walter, 310
Menzies-Wilson, Jacobine, 524
Mercer, Frank, 445
Mercer, William, 882
Merchant, W. M., 849
Mercier, Roger, 1174
Mercier, Vivian, 1085
Mercure de France, 309
Merian-Genast, Ernst, 507, 708
Merrett, Christopher, *670*
Merrick, James, 855
Merrill, Walter McIntosh, 1182
Merritt, Percival, 162
Merry, Robert, 855
Mersenne, Marion, 1088
Merton, Robert K., 524, 601, 670
Messiaen, Pierre, 684
METAPHYSICAL POETRY, 14, 233, 360, 396, 397, 483, 496, 551, 650, 779
Metcalf, Ruth Clark, 536
Metz, Rudolf, 18, 61, 200, 1088
Metzdorf, Robert F., 452, 628, 714
Metzger, Charles, 524
Metzger, Helène, 184, 232, 310, 601
Mews, Hazel, 481
Meyer, Adolph, 1014
Meyer, Eugène, 45
Meyer, H., 298
Meyerstein, E. H. W., 20, 61, 65, 242, 284, 329, 402, 447, 489, 491, 548, 561, 619, 687, 746, 787, 1019, 1029, 1084, 1127, 1137
Mezger, F., 78, 233
Micale, Olga, 406, 451
Micard, Étienne, 45
Michael, Wolfgang, 352, 429, 473, 524, 661
Michaelis, Johann David, 359
Michéa, R., 420, 642
Mickle, William Julius, 410, 629
Micklewright, F. H. A., 928, 1023
Middleton, Conyers, 612
Middleton, R. D., 601
Miege, Guy, 721
Mignon, Elizabeth, 1025, 1077

Miles, Hamish, 159
Miles, Josephine, 838, 986, 1025
Milford, R. T., 265, 315, 468
Millar, Andrew, *292*
Millar, M. F. X., 786
Miller, Anne, Lady, 56, 97
Miller, C. William, 778, 1092, 1112, 1127, 1159
Miller, Dickinson S., 1199
Miller, E. Arnold, 1021
Miller, Frances Schouler, 395, 506, 539, 640, 939
Miller, Frank, 64
Miller, George Morey, 254
Miller, Hugh, 200
Miller, Rev. James, *324*
Miller, John R., 875, 921
Miller, Minnie May, 260, 574
Miller, Perry, 601
Miller, Philip, 960
Miller, Thomas, 539
Miller, William Hubert, 778
Millican, C. B., 269
Milligan, Burton, 826
Mills, L. J., 616
Milne, Alexander Taylor, 514, 649, 714
Milner-Barry, Alda, 70, 116
Milton, John, 23, 30, 66, 71, 99, 107, 114, 142, 186, 202, 277, 397, 421, 437, 440, 444, 448, 457, 491, 506, 551, 552, 691, 699, 739, 748, 772, 776, 779, 826, 832, 893, 1022, 1083, 1085, 1086, 1163, 1170, 1174, 1191, 1204; *550*
Milton, William M., 1093
Minder, Robert, 601
Minderhoud, H. J., 126
Mineka, Francis E., 928
Minker, Konrad, 799
Minkowski, Helmut, 539
Minor, The, 19
Mirabeau, Comte de, 421
Mirabent, F., 99
Mist, Nathaniel, *227*
Mitchell, Charles, 976
Mitchell, Charles Bradford, 838
Mitchell, John, 722
Mitchell, Joseph, *995*
Mitchell, W. Fraser, 323, 614
Mitford, W. Slade, 539
Mitrani, Charles, 562
Mizener, Arthur, 544, 632, 784, 891
Modder, Montagu F., 680
Moderate Intelligencer, The, 58
Moehlman, Conrad Henry, 629
Moffat, M., 260
Moffett, T. H., 606
Moffit, Louis W., 39
Mogg, W. Rees, 1185
Moheau, M., 664
Mohler, Nora M., 566
Mohun, Charles, 4th Lord, 133
Molesworth, Robert, Viscount, 502
Molière, Jean Baptiste Poquelin de, 23, 40, 126, 311, 574, 613, 763, 813, 838, 840, 877, 966, 1025, 1098, 1100, 1153
Moll, Herman, 384; *962*
Molloy, Charles, *1215*
Moloney, Seán, 1021
Molyneux, Max, 1127
Monaghan, Frank, 334
Monboddo, Lord, 294, 359; *309, 677, 770, 896, 979, 1167*
Monck, George, Duke of Albemarle, 519, 530
Monglond, A., 45, 213
Monk, Samuel H., 435, 481, 701, 933, 1085
Monmouth, James, Duke of, 589
Monod-Cassidy, Hélène, 811
Monsey, Doctor Messenger, 371
Montagu, Charles, Earl of Halifax, 370, 800
Montagu, Mrs. Elizabeth, 65, 800, 1043, 1205; *52, 519, 788, 893*
Montagu, George, 705, 761, 809, 871, 918, 1060
Montagu, M. F. Ashley, 757, 800, 886, 961, 1023
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, 29, 160, 500, 559, 629, 800, 1090, 1137, 1206; *986, 1053*
Montague, Edwine (see also Edwine Martz), 797, 1186
Montague-Smith, P. W., 1112
Montaigne, Michel de, 47, 343, 1054, 1072, 1109; *552, 1140*
Montieth, Robert, 535
Montesquieu, Baron de, 12, 43, 47, 259, 260, 382, 420, 520, 573, 668, 769, 795, 877, 883, 1098, 1099, 1152, 1153, 1224; *17*
Montgomerie, H. S., 525
Montgomerie, William, 1083
Montgomery, Francis K., 310
Montgomery, Franz, 184, 551, 787
Montgomery, Guy, 901
Montgomery, Henry C., 1003
Monthly Magazine, The, 678
Monthly Repository, The, 928
Monthly Review, The, 274, 386, 555
Mood, Fulmer, 525, 977
Moody, Dorothy, 495
Moog, Florence, 1149
Moon, Penderel, 1105
Moore, C. A., 23, 58, 99
Moore, Edward, 114, 629, 1137; *120*
Moore [Smythe], James, *31*
Moore, John, 630; *120*

Moore, John Brooks, 166
Moore, John F., 914
Moore, John Robert, 28, 160, 367, 448, 621, 689, 747, 788, 805, 898, 899, 904, 940, 958, 991, 1040, 1128, 1141, 1202, 1218
Moore, Nancy, 1167
Moore, Robert Etheridge, 1131, 1196, 1198
Moore, Sydney H., 964
Moore, Wilbur E., 948
Moorhead, J. K., 35
Moorhead, M. Dorothy, 126
Moorman, Mary C., 545
Moras, Joachim, 310
Mordaunt, John, Viscount, 974
More, Hannah, 74, 373, 1045, 1091; *8, 788*
More, Henry, 30, 114, 225, 251, 270, 294, 498, 559, 950, 998; *9, 59, 185, 275, 602, 774*
More, Louis Trenchard, 410, 773, 937, 990, 1030
More, Paul Elmer, 437
Moreau, Pierre, 323
Moreau-Rendu, S., 213
Morel, Jean-Emile, 87, 260
Moreland, Carroll C., 456
Morgan, A. E., 50
Morgan, Bayard Quincy, 583, 1174
Morgan, Chloe Siner, 514, 649, 820, 881, 925
Morgan, F. C., 1025
Morgan Ivronwy, 1023
Morgan, Penelope E., 1025
Morgan, William Thomas, 82, 176, 385, 514, 649, 747, 820, 881, 924, 1035
Morgann, Maurice, 251
Morganwg, Iolo, 334
Morini-Comby, J., 220
Morison, Stanley, 217, 275, 277, 315, 1167
Morley, Edith J., 20, 539, 684, 898
Morley, Colonel Herbert, 622
Mornet, Daniel, 45, 87, 126, 169, 213, 323, 349, 381, 875, 1153
Morning Chronicle, The, 713
Morning Post, The, 521, 537
Morrell, W. P., 971
Morrill, Allen Conrad, 611
Morris, C. R., 277
Morris, Dr. Claver, 389
Morris, Corbyn, 1091
Morris, Robert Hunter, 722
Morris, Robert L., 783, 841
Morrison, Felix, 415
Morrow, Glenn R., 32, 119
Morse, B. J., 327
Morse, Hosea Ballou, 82
Mortimer, R. S., 1077, 1159
Mortimer, Raymond, 857
Moss, W. E., 413
Mosse, George L., 1041
Mossner, Ernest Campbell, 488, 494, 627, 739, 752, 792, 851, 905, 944, 1088, 1122, 1132, 1133, 1199
Motte, Benjamin, 703
Motter, T. H. Vail, 942
Motteux, Peter Anthony, 294, 374, 998
Mottley, John, 736
Mottram, R. H., 661
Motzo Dentice di Accadia, C., 539
Mountfort, William, 431
Mountstuart, John Stuart, Viscount, 147
Mouy, Paul, 630
Mowat, R. B., 318, 389, 493, 708
Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, 886
Mozley, Geraldine, 539
Muddiman, J. G., 13, 58, 140, 173, 265, 318
Mudge, Zachariah, *894*
Mueller, Gustav E., 1014
Mueschke, Paul, 52, 164, 418
Mühlhaupt, Friedrich, 689
Muir, Edwin, 1179
Muir, John Reid, 723
Muir, Kenneth, 748
Muir, Thomas, *595*
Muirhead, Arnold M., 688, 1029
Muirhead, J. H., 99, 277
Mulgrave, John Sheffield, Earl of, 559; *460, 933*
Mulgrave, Sir William, 582
Müller, Eric H., 433
Müller-Hartmann, Robert, 734
Mullet, Charles F., 220, 525, 539, 593, 601, 625, 670, 728, 826, 829, 884, 958, 1021, 1068, 1163, 1167
Mumby, Frank Arthur, 217
Mumford, Norman W., 1070
Munby, A. N. L., 386, 455, 499, 582, 1125
Munchausen, Baron, 1225
Mundy, P. D., 368, 492, 493, 525, 552, 621, 789, 901, 1005, 1129, 1149
Mundy, Peter, 525
Munroe, David, 352
Murakami, Shiko, 638, 692
Murdoch, M. M., 402
Murdock, Kenneth B., 701
Mure, B. G., 27
Mure, William, *27*
Muret, Pierre, 593
Murphy, Arthur, 294, 410, 630, 698, 755, 950, 959, 1045, 1091; *225, 707*
Murphy, Gwendolen, 7, 13, 14
Murphy, Mallie J., 452

Murray, Colonel Hon. Arthur C., 473
Murray, Edward Croft, 514, 571
Murray, Howard, 560
Murray, John, 744
Murray, John J., 921, 977, 1128
Murray, K. L., 593
Murray, Sir Oswyn A. R., 525
Murray, Robert H., 283, 328
Murrie, Eleanore Boswell (see also Eleanore Boswell), 467, 512, 583, 766, 816
Murris, R., 45
Murry, J. Middleton, 123, 364
Musaeus, 137
Museum, The, 278, 314, 650
Musgrove, S., 896, 933
Musser, Ruth, 707, 730
Mutschmann, H., 572, 708
Myers, Robert Manson, 1033, 1068, 1078 1093, 1105
Myers, Walter, 915

N., G., 964
N., G. P. B., 761
N., S., 684
Nadal, Octave, 1224
Nahm, Milton C., 460, 977
Nairn, J. A., 32
Nairne, Sir William, 657
Namier, L. B., 93, 134, 176, 220, 525, 661
Nanavutty, Piloo, 546, 743
Nangle, B. C., 386, 1186
Nares, Edward, 499
Nary, Cornelius, *670*
Nathan, Hans, 986
NATURE, 41, 43, 45, 70, 84, 96, 97, 107, 138, 140, 168, *212*, 213, 230, *237*, *238*, *322*, 432, 443, 495, 634, 643, 708, 730, 731, 758, 763, *774*, 888, 988, 1074, 1111, 1137, 1196; *208*, *239*, *271*, *441*, *932*, *988*, *1112*
Naudé, Gabriel, 314
Naughton, A. E. A., 812
Necker, Mme. Albertine Adrienne, 1086
Needham, F. R. D., 38, 253
Needham, Francis, 254, 257
Needham, Gwendolyn B., 542, 1205
Needler, Henry, 294, 1091; *272*, *417*
Nef, John U., 884, 966
Neff, Emery, 739, 778, 1112
Neill, Thomas P., 966, 1153
Nelson, Horatio, Viscount, *519*
Nelson, Robert, *94*
Nelson, Rowland Whiteway, 687
Nethercot, A. H., 14, 65, 151, 233, 243, 286, 620, 622, 680, 689
Nettleton, George H., 414, 449, 457, 914, 959, 1004, 1215
Neumann, J. H., 868, 916, 962, 1031, 1094
Neumeyer, Eva Maria, 1099
Neve, J. L., 323
Nevile, G. C., 743
Nevill, John Cranstoun, 1127
Newberry, John S., 684
Newbery, John, 1199; *141*
Newcastle, Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of, 267, 378, 526, 830, 927
Newcomb, Thomas, *1157*
Newdigate, B. H., 244
Newenham, Sir Edward, *772*
NEWGATE, 81, 92
New Lady's Magazine, The, 840
Newlin, Claude M., 233
Newman, Bertram, 105, 566
Newman, W. M., 1087
Newton, Lady, 39
Newton, A. Edward, 526, 767, 821
Newton, E. E., 220
Newton, Sir Henry, 484
Newton, Sir Isaac, 57, 59, 115, 184, 232, 257, 295, 307, 310, 343, 356, 410, 453, 468, 505, 534, 559, 601, 630, 698, 755, 799, 800, 855, 856, 910, 998, 1046, 1091, 1136, 1137, 1207; *9*, *44*, *294*, *416*, *533*, *829*, *1100*
Newton, John, 66, 598, 672, 788, 846, 940, 1022; *1033*
Newton, Richard, 675
Newton, Theodore F. M., 395, 429, 473, 485, 551
Newton, Thomas, 1092
Nichol, John W., 1191
Nicholas, Donald, 1163
Nicholls, Norton, 111
Nichols, Charles Washburn, 290
Nichols, J. H., 971
Nichols, John, 680
Nichols, William, *272*
Nicholson, Godfrey, 1038
Nicholson, T. C., 220
Nicol, John, 526
Nicol, William, 284
Nicoll, Allardyce, 14, 99, 109, 140, 141, 324, 395, 481
Nicolson, Marjorie H., 30, 71, 114, 156, 184, 226, 251, 270, 377, 437, 481, 499, 566, 670, 737, 739, 1046, 1091, 1113
Nielsen, Elizabeth E., 986
Niemeyer, Carl, 376, 413, 495, 545, 701
Niess, Robert J., 699
Nikander, Viljo Kustaa, 545
Niklaus, Robert, 812
Nisbet, Robert A., 922
Nitchie, Elizabeth, 438, 919

Nitze, W. A., 126
Noack, Friedrich Ernst, 742
Nobbe, George, 707
Nobbs, D., 526
NOBLE SAVAGE (see also PRIMITIVISM), 94, 97, 138, 182, 420, 479, 669, 886; *8*
Nokerman, Jean, 1153
Nolan, J. Bennett, 593
Nolte, Fred O., 345, 438, 468
Nonsense of Common-Sense, The, 1090
Noorthouck, John, 998
Nordström, Johan, 630
Norman, Francis, 849
Norman, Hubert J., 977
Norris, Edward T., 298, 402, 412
Norris, John, 638, 731
North, Lord, 517, 594, 1161
North, Francis, 998
North, Roger, 351
North Briton, The, 268, 386, 628, 707
Northrop, F. S. C., 453
Northup, Clark S., 7, 905
Norton, J. E., 750, 790
Norton, John, 526
Norton, William J., Jr., 746, 787, 844
Norwich Cabinet, The, 315
Norwich Gazette, The, 9
Norwood, Luella F., 804, 1094
Notestein, Wallace, 593, 1021
Nottingham, Daniel Finch, Earl of, 882
Nottingham, Elizabeth Kristine, 641
Noyes, Alfred, 761
Noyes, Charles E., 959, 1004
Noyes, Edward S., 77, 119, 120, 165
Noyes, George Rapall, 552
Noyes, Gertrude E., 514, 652, 778, 838, 847, 1026, 1079
Noyes, Robert G., 386, 438, 469, 481, 489, 514, 583, 611, 933
Noyes, Russell, 438, 939
Nuelsen, John L., 641
Nulle, Stebelton H., 267, 526
Nutall, G. F., 557, 661
Nye, Philip, 526

Oake, Roger B., 752, 795, 812, 826, 1153
Oakeshott, M., 556
Oates, Titus, 93, 594, 1162; *665*
O'Brien, Eris, 526
O'Brien, George, 28
O'Brien, William, 64
Occasional Paper, The, 1025
O'Conor, Charles, 459, 619, 637, 670
O'Conor, John J., 829
Oertel, Hans Joachim, 399
Offer, H. S., 1194
Offor, R., 821, 971
O'Flaherty, Kathleen, 1014
Ogburn, Vincent H., 375, 499
Ogden, Henry V. S., 643, 708, 730, 1083, 1174
Ogden, James, *141*
Ogg, David, 389
Ogilby, John, 38, 349
Ogilvie, John, *1073*
Oglethorpe, James Edward, 520; *825*
O'Heffernan, William, *720*
O'Hegarty, P. S., 1096
Oldham, C. E. A. W., 389
Oldham, J. B., 526
Oldham, John, 410, 467, 800, 910, 950
Oldisworth, William, 1092, *1207*
Oldmixon, John, 1138, 1208; *12*
Oldys, William, 583
O'Leary, John Gerard, 141
Oliver, Alfred R., 1099
Oliver, Anna M., 611
Oliver, F. S., 176, *267*, 389
Oliver, J. W., 326, 1086
Oliver, Leslie M., 1092
Oliver, Peter, 570
Oliver, Robert T., 1083
Oliver, Thomas Edward, 169
Ollard, S. L., 77, 378
Ollivant, Alfred, 93
Olmsted, J. M. D., 670
Olschki, Leonardo, 233
Olson, Elder, 699, 1003
Olybrius, 450, 699, 749
Omai, 479, 562, 717, 1126
O'Malley, Charles D., 994
O'Malley, Frank, 1081
Oman, Carola, 473
OPERA and OPERATIC PLAYS, 138, 144, 184, 479, 493, 511, 536, 613, 692, 874, 880, 884, 1029, 1058
Opie, Amelia, 374
Opie, John, 524
Oppé, A. P., 1198
Oppenheimer, Jane M., 1029, 1070
Oppenheimer, Max, Jr., 1113
O'Rahilly, Alfred, 670
Oras, Ants, 277
ORIENT and ORIENTALISM (see also CHINA), 139, 498, 737, 1063, 1152; *531, 1162*
ORIGINAL GENIUS. See GENIUS.
Ornstein, Martha, 141
Orrery, Roger Boyle, Earl of, dramatist, 30, 74, 108, 184, 202, 251, 295, 547, 616, 1092; *137, 741*
Orwen, William R., 1045
Osborn, Annie Marion, 745, 786
Osborn, Francis, 533
Osborn, James M., 452, 552, 583, 584,

611, 628, 651, 714, 748, 757, 768, 789, 822, 847, 901, 998, 1217
Osborn, Louise B., 25
Osborn, Max, 176
Osborn, Sarah Byng, 220
Osborne, Dorothy, 160; *737*
Osborne, Lucy Eugenia, 650
Osborne, Mary Tom, 1159
Osborne, Thomas, Earl of Danby and Duke of Leeds, 974
Oseen, C. W., 630
Osgood, Charles Grosvenor, 797, 894
Osieka, Herbert, 560
Osmond, P. H., 928
Ossian. See Macpherson, James
O'Sullivan, Seamus. See Starkey, James
Ottley, May, 330
Otway, Thomas, 30, 74, 115, 160, 295, 335, 374, 498, 560, 800, 998, 1092; *890*
Overman, Dr. A. A., 365
Ovid, 297
Owen, J. H., 594
Owen's Weekly Chronicle, 713
Oxenden, Sir George, 365
Oxford, 39, 93, 134, 174, 228, 536, 677, 891, 1162
Oxford, Robert Harley, Earl of, 520, 588, 714, 1218
Oxford Journal, The, 738
Oxinden, Henry, 526
Ozell, John, 161

P., A. S., 1152
Pack, Richardson, 498
Packard, Francis R., 539
Paden, William Doremus, 751
Pafford, J. H. P., 1160
Page, Eugene R., 447
Page, Frederick, 446
Pagel, Walter, 481
Pagès, G., 87
Paget, Dr., 984
Paget, Guy, 594
Paget, John, 390
Pahl, Gretchen Graf, 1196
Paine, Clarence S., 714, 767, 821
Paine, Thomas, 115, 335, 374, 410, 499, 560, 631, 698, 755, 786, 800, 856, 910, 950, 998, 1050, 1092, 1208; *496, 519, 825, 1185*
Painter, Anna M., 329
Paley, William, 887
Palladio, Andrea, 674
Pallette, Drew B., 754
Palm, Franklin Charles, 526
Palmer, Iris, 717
Palmer, Robert R., 574, 709, 856
Palmer, W. M., 446
Paltock, Robert, 30, 910
Pane, Remigio Ugo, 925
Paneth, F. A., 773
Panter, George W., 76
Paoli, Pasquale, 494
Papenheim, Wilhelm, 233, 277
Paradise, John, 885
Pares, Richard, 526, 594, 1103
Parfitt, G. E., 195
Pargellis, Stanley, 588, 1103
Parini, Giuseppe, 344
Park, Mary Cathryne, 1140
Parker, Alice, 865
Parker, Edward A., 691, 1130
Parker, Edward L., 616
Parker, George, *22*
Parker, Harold T., 574
Parker, Henry, *824*
Parker, Samuel, *361*
Parker, W. M., 687
Parker, William Riley, 739, 826, 827, 986
Parkes, Joan, 39
Parkin, Rebecca Price, 1211
Parkinson, C. Northcote, 526, 1163, 1175
Parkinson, Richard H., 705
Parks, George B., 1085
Parnell, Thomas, 850, 910, 950, 1092; *275*
Parry, C. Hubert H., 606
Parry, Caleb Hillier, 729
Parry, Sir Edward, 176
Parshall, Raymond E., 500
Parsons, A. E., 611
Parsons, Coleman O., 378, 397, 412, 449, 850, 998, 1078, 1127
Parsons, Talcott, 438
Partington Wilfrid, 684
Partridge, Eric, 32, 73, 122, 141
Partridge, John, 241, 335
Partridge, R. C. Barrington, 583
Pascal, Blaise, 47, 125, 260, 307, 380, 461, 632, 810, 878, 1014, 1099
Pascal, R., 574
Paschal, The Rev. Father, 291
Passmore, J. A., 887
Pastor, Antonio, 193, 244
Patch, Thomas, *772*
Paterson, Daniel, 38
Paton, H. J., 481
Patot, Simon Tyssot de, 811, 1014
Patrick, J. Max, 681, 933, 1025, 1063
Patrick, Simon, *323*
Patterson, Louise Diehl, 1167
Patterson, Warner Forrest, 574
Patton, Lewis, 739
Paues, A. C., 6
Paul, Henry N., 386

Paull, H. M., 99
Pavière, Sydney, 539
Pawson, G. P. H., 233
Paxeco, Fran, 507
Payne, Ernest A., 1092
Payne, F. W., 30
Payne, Henry Nevil, 1208
Payne, William Lytton, 1085, 1128, 1190
Peacock, Thomas Love, *995*
Peake, Charles H., 1137
Pearce, Ernest Harold, 334
Pearce, Ethel, 881
Pearce, Roy Harvey, 961, 986
Pearce, Zachary, 1138; *894*
Pearch, George, 714
Peardon, Thomas Preston, 395
Pears, Thomas C., Jr., 821
Pearson, Hesketh, 287, 327, 501, 546, 560
Pearson, William, 512
Peaston, A. Elliott, 730
Pechel, Rudolf, 637
Pechey, R. F., 1122
Peck, Louis F., 426, 855
Pedicord, Harry William, 993
Peers, E. Allison, 28
Peet, W. H., 217
Pelseneer, Jean, 560, 630, 698
Peltz, Catherine Walsh, 933
Pemberton, W. Baring, 473, 594
Pembroke, Henry Herbert, 10th Earl of, 723
Pendell, W. D., 799
Pendleton, Louis, 499
Penn, William, 93, 218, 317, 318, 354, 522, 523, 525, 666, 668, 755, 1069, 1165
Pennant, Thomas, 583, 600, 723, 1208; *770*
Penney, Norman, 93
Penniman, Howard, 910
Penning, C. P. J., 800
Pennington, Edgar Legare, 707
Pennink, R., 574
Peoples, Margaret Hill, 310
Pepusch, John Christopher, 976
Pepys, Samuel, 30, 74, 115, 161, 202, 233, 251, 277, 295, 319, 335, 374, 411, 439, 454, 499, 560, 631, 698, 733, 755, 800, 856, 910, 998, 1051, 1092, 1138, 1208; *681, 715, 737*
Percival, Milton O., 615
Percy, Thomas, 69, 70, 74, 110, 116, 161, 202, 252, 295, 336, 359, 375, 406, 411, 446, 450, 452, 454, 499, 561, 627, 631, 756, 800, 856, 950, 999, 1051, 1138, 1208; *196, 563, 681, 701, 1079*
Perdeck, Albert Adam, 233
"Peregrinus," 386
Perkins, Elliott, 594
Perkins, John, 72
Perkinson, Richard H., 386, 481, 505, 514, 1025, 1191
Perrot, Jane Leigh, 524
Perry, Charner Marquis, 142
Perry, Henry Ten Eyck, 14
Perugini, Mark E., 62
Peter, René, 462
Peters, Charlotte H., 582
Peterson, H., 484
Peterson, Martin Severin, 250
Petitjean, A. M., 566, 704
Petrie, Sir Charles, 318, 352, 429, 526, 527, 594, 1022, 1068, 1163
Petronius, 1142
Petrosova, M., 694
Petter, Helen M., 1068
Pettet, E. C., 845
Pettit, Henry, 708, 762, 872, 1014, 1152
Petty, Sir William, 116, 161, 334, 601, 728; *522*
Petvin, John, 998
Petzäll, Aake, 558
Pevsner, Nikolaus, 734, 1105
Peyre, Henri, 260, 438, 812, 875, 881, 922
Peyton, Sir Thomas, 526
Pfitzner, Käthe, 324
Pflaum, Heinz, 87
Pforzheimer, Carl H., 881
Phare, E. E., 370
Philips, Ambrose, 242, 336, 375, 454, 546, 561, 631, 699, 756, 801, 857, 1138; *278, 933*
Philips, C. H., 527, 723
Philips, Edith, 260, 345
Philips, John, 116, 203; *835*
Philips, Katherine, 296, 561, 756
Phillips, Edward, 162
Phillips, George L., 1206
Phillips, John, 499, 908
Phillips, Lawrence, 696
Phillips, P. A. S., 430
Picard, Roger, 922
Piccioni, Luigi, 506
PICTURESQUE, 140, 183, 337, 537, 751
Pienaar, W. J. B., 213
Pierce, Frederick E., 62, 103, 146, 240, 281
Piette, Maximin, 82, 571
Piggott, Stuart, 207, 539
Pilcher, R. B., 602
Pilkington, Letitia, 561; *1011*
Pillai, Ananda Ranga, 664
Pilon, Edmond, 629
Pinchbeck, Ivy, 220

Pindar, 1098
Pindar, Peter (John Wolcot), 571, 801
Pine, Edward, 893
Pinney, John, 661
Pinot, Virgile, 345, 381
Pintard, R., 507
Pinto, V. de Sola, 118, 164, 256, 413, 415, 456, 460, 583, 701, 757, 937, 1085
Piozzi, Hester Lynch (Mrs. Thrale), 27, 30, 31, 75, 162, 200, 293, 329, 334, 340, 364, 409, 417, 499, 505, 616, 696, 797, 801, 843, 857, 908, 910, 952, 999, 1042, 1052, 1092, 1133, 1138; *20, 495, 804, 856, 894, 1199*
Piper, A. Cecil, 916
Piranesi, Giambattista, 609
Pistorius, Hermann Andreas, 1087
Pitou, Spire, 1202
Pitt, Moses, 731
Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham, 519, 596, 662, 717, 722, 772, 960, 1068, 1105
Pitt, William, the younger, 39, 221, 529, 653, 1083, 1105; *519*
Pittenger, W. Norman, 929
Pittis, William, 429, 473
Pix, Mary Griffith, *357, 1215*
Plant, Marjorie, 650, 1105
Plato, 277, 612, 880, 903; *935*
Platt, Harrison Gray, 398
Platt, Joan, 58
Plautus, 23
Plaxton, George, 596
Playford, Henry, 512
Pleadwell, Frank Lester, 147
Plomer, Henry R., 7, 348, 349
Plowman, Max, 18, 62, 63, 103
Pluche, Noël, 850
Plum, Harry G., 773, 887
Plumb, John Harold, 527
Plumptre, Anne, *679*
Plunkett, Margaret Louise, 281
Plunkett, Oliver, 772
Plutarch, 87
Pochmann, Henry A., 469
Pococke, Edward, *1174*
Poggioli, Renato, 1099
Pollard, Alfred W., 647
Pollard, C., 1097
Pollard, Graham, 821
Pollard, H., 1223
Pollert, Hubert, 152
Pollock, Sir John, 926
Polwarth, Lord, 881
Pomfret, J. E., 514
Pomfret, John, 336
Pompen, Fr. A., 66
Pons, Émile, 35, 58, 102, 567
Ponsonby, Arthur, 161, 369, 561
Ponsonby, Sarah, 1161
Pool, E. Millicent, 619
Poole, Austin Lane, 555
Poole, E. Phillips, 261
Pope, Alexander, 14, 31, 51, 75, 104, 116, 162, 203, 252, 296, 336, 375, 380, 396, 411, 455, 500, 561, 632, 636, 640, 699, 747, 748, 756, 801, 859, 889, 911, 942, 952, 999, 1003, 1031, 1053, 1061, 1092, 1108, 1138, 1170, 1208, 1222; *53, 95, 98, 140, 479, 519, 541, 550, 582, 612, 679, 788, 940, 985, 1047, 1060, 1075, 1109, 1143*
Pope, Hugh, 670
Pope, Russell, 688, 874
Pope, W. J. M., 1078
Pope-Hennesy, Dame Una, 502
Popp, K. R., 453
Poppers, Hirsch Leib, 539
Porcelli, Baron, 1163
Pordage, Samuel, *741*
Porson, Richard, 535
Porter, Kenneth, 1126
Porter, Lucy, 557
Porteus, Thomas Cruddas, 670
Portsmouth, Louise de Kéroualle, Duchess of, 461, 757
Postgate, Raymond, 220, 588
Postlethwayt, Malachy, 585; *522*
Pote, Joseph, 511
Potter, Elmer B., 896
Potter, George R., 14, 61, 79, 330, 552, 740, 805, 905
Potter, Robert, 495
Pottle, Frederick A., 19, 20, 36, 104, 188, 241, 251, 282, 299, 327, 328, 364, 386, 486, 546, 744, 797, 843, 989, 1030, 1184
Pottle, Marion S., 282, 328
Pound, Arthur, 318
Pound, Louise, 997
Poussin, Gaspar and Nicolas, *13*
Povey, Kenneth, 63, 107, 191, 286, 330, 403, 490, 650, 688
Powell, John, 1121
Powell, L. F., 72, 74, 113, 116, 158, 161, 193, 201, 202, 205, 284, 291, 293, 334, 486, 564, 583, 616, 624, 628, 740, 791, 854, 895, 909, 1081
Powell, William C., 988
Power, William, 740
Powicke, F. J., 58, 61, 99, 103, 142, 280
Powys, A. R., 28
Powys, Llewelyn, 319, 557, 558
Pratt, Anne Stokely, 583, 640
Pratt, John Miller, 740
Pratt, Robert A., 286

Pratt, Willis Winslow, 696
Praz, Mario, 14, 142, 288, 360, 612
Preceptor, The, 409
Préclin, E., 602, 643, 1063
Preedy, George R., 571
Prendeville, P. L., 315
Pressly, I. P., 583, 585, 617, 637, 641
Preston, Kerrison, 937
Preston, Raymond A., 68
Preston, William, 860
Prettyman, Virginia F., 1215
Prévost, L'Abbé, 96, 117, 127, 213, 419, 420, 678, 810
Price, Cecil, 1081, 1113, 1127, 1205
Price, E. H., 877, 1099
Price, Fanny, 843
Price, Frances, 1093
Price, H. H., 752
Price, Lawrence Marsden, 32, 75, 87, 345, 420, 564, 703, 812, 848, 877, 910, 943, 950, 1016, 1067
Price, Llam, 823
Price, Mary Bell, 420
Price, Richard, 860, 1106, 1213; *223, 600*
Price, S. J., 352
Price, Sir Uvedale, 537
Prideaux, John, *323*
Priebsch, R., 252
Priestley, Major E. C., 470
Priestley, F. E. L., 903, 1086, 1131, 1137, 1195
Priestley, Joseph, 298, 582, 755, 773, 860, 1140; *431, 519, 600, 732*
PRIMITIVISM (see also NOBLE SAVAGE), 122, 340, 397, 434, 440, 480, 483, 1064, 1074, 1111, 1172; *309, 359, 380, 1112*
Primrose, J. B., 469, 650
Prinsen, J., 15, 58
PRINTERS (see also BOOK SELLERS), 7, 50, 217, 264, 349, 425, 501, 511, 513, 514, 515, 583, 647, 650, 881, 924, 1017, 1077, 1103
Prinz, Johannes, 117
Prior, Matthew, 31, 116, 205, 253, 337, 376, 412, 456, 500, 571, 634, 700, 803, 861, 912, 1003, 1054, 1140; *582, 933*
Prior, Moody E., 90, 263, 290, 332, 1078, 1113
Pritchard, Earl H., 527
Pritchett, V. S., 491, 865
Probert, G. Carwardine, 243
Proebst, Hermann, 662
Proper, C. B. A., 185, 277
Prunières, Henri, 884
Psalmanazar, George, 389; *8*
Ptoukha, Michel, 671
Pufendorf, Samuel, 311
Purcell, Henry, 322, 541, 543, 611, 676; *288*
Purcell, J. M., 338, 636
Purdie, E., 634
Purdy, Richard Little, 457, 1141
Purefoy, Henry, 268
Purkis, E. Monro, 303
Purnell, C. J., 650
Purney, Thomas, 253, 376, 1141
Putney, Rufus, 759, 1005, 1058, 1059, 1219
Putt, S. Gorley, 698
Pützer, F., 233
Pyke, Richard, 641
Pyles, Thomas, 948

Qualia, Charles B., 709
Quarder, Edeltraut, 400
Quarrell, W. H., 390, 611, 977
Queensberry, 10th Marquess of, 826
Queensbury, Catherine, Duchess of, 427
Quennell, Peter, 700, 724, 990, 1211
Quesnay, François, 1153
Quigley, H., 420
Quincey, John, *525*
Quinlan, Maurice J., 662, 771, 826, 884, 898, 1127, 1133, 1202
Quinn, Kerker, 546
Quintana, Ricardo, 190, 233, 365, 503, 567, 760, 1149
Quynn, Dorothy Mackay, 771

R., A. H., 682
R., V., 537, 557, 681, 797, 1202
Rabelais, François, 380, 567
Racine, Jean, 260, 507, 708, 709, 763, 769, 813, 1058, 1098, 1119, 1153
Radcliffe, Ann, 31, 75, 162, 205, 337, 803, 1003, 1213; *13, 96, 1110*
Radice, F. R., 430
Radice, Sheila, 549, 662, 1096
Radin, Max, 602
Radtke, Bruno, 68
Radzinowicz, Leon, 1105
Ragg, Laura M., 614, 683, 742
Raikes, Robert, 221, 669
Railo, Eino, 100
Rainbow, M. F. E., 950
Raistrick, Arthur, 662
Raleigh, Sir Walter, 15, 621, 791
Ralli, Augustus, 324
Ralph, James, 75, 561, 757; *683*
Rambler, The, 452, 557, 695, 696, 754
Ramsay, A. A. W., 671
Ramsay, Allan, the elder, 117, 162, 298, 337, 562, 757; *611, 741*
Ramsay, Allan, the younger, 534, 958
Ramsay, Andrew Michael, 85; *44*

Ramsay, G. D., 885
Ramsay, James, 616, 671
Ramsey, Robert W., 481, 527, 885
Ramsland, Clement, 838
Rand, Benjamin, 113, 293, 327
Randall, David A., 1208
Randall, Helen W., 950, 1070
Randall, John Herman, Jr., 59, 856
Randolph, Mary Claire, 681, 812, 839, 891, 934
Ranscelot, Jean, 87
Ransom, Harry H., 515, 632, 681, 740, 1137, 1160
Ransom, John E., 527, 602
Ransome, Mary, 662, 771, 773, 826
Rao, Amanda Vittal, 409
Raphael, D. Daiches, 1106, 1167, 1187, 1213
Rapin, René, 343, 1078; *900*
Rasch, Wolfdietrich, 574
Rashbrook, R. F., *1221*
Rasmussen, E., 399
Raspe, R. E., 1225
Ratchford, Fannie E., 104
Ratcliff, Nora, *762*
Ratner, Joseph, 87
Rattenbury, J. Ernest, 641, 810, 871, *1223*
Raushenbush, Esther M., 498
Raven, Charles E., 887, 984
Ravenscroft, Edward, 298, 412, 500, 1213; *1173*
Ravier, E., 128
Rawlence, Guy, 398
Rawlins, Edward, *395*
Rawlinson, Thomas and Richard, 6
Ray, James, 993
Ray, John, 886, 887, 1071; *272*
Ray, S. N., 630
Rayner, J. L., 81
Raysor, Thomas M., 100
Rea, Robert R., 1223
Read, Allen Walker, 360, 409, 452, 539, 585
Read, Stanley E., 290, 767, 826
Reade, Aleyn Lyell, 72, 113, 158, 201, 251, 299, 371, 409, 452, 557, 628, 632, 696, 700, 714, 1025, 1043, 1089, 1133, 1203
Reading, Douglas K., 662
Reading, J., 558
Realey, Charles B., 268, 318, 473
Rebora, P., 638
Reddaway, T. F., 707, 724, 885
Reddaway, W. F., 473, 1163
Redgrove, H. Stanley, 18
Reding, Katherine, 406
Redinger, Ruby Virginia, 1059
Reed, Amy Louise, 15
Reed, Irma Hoyt, 473
Reed, Isaac, 205, 761, 1055, 1093
Reese, Harold, 740
Reesink, H. J., 310
Reeve, C. R., 75
Reeve, Clara, 757; *136*
Reeve, Juliet, 1035
Reichwein, Adolf, 15
Reid, David S., *1022*
Reid, John, 616
Reid, Loren D., 1094
Reid, Margaret J. C., 681
Reid, Thomas, 162, 539, 861; *435, 677, 979*
Reid, William, 512
Reiff, Paul, 1063
Reimann, Hugo, 950
Reimeringer, Armand M., 662
Reimers, Hans, 415, 459
Reiter, Hildegard, *234*
Reith, Charles, 594
Reitlinger, Henry, 606
Reitzel, William, 363
Remak, Henry H. H., 1040
Rendall, Vernon, *372*
Renton, John, 606
Renwick, W. L., 986, 1086
Reresby, Sir John, 473
Ressler, Kathleen, 549
Revett, Nicholas, 605
Review, The, 403, 448, 551, 620, 747, 1085, 1128
Rey, A., 185
Reynaud, Louis, 128
Reynolds, Graham, 1175
Reynolds, John, *1046*
Reynolds, Sir Joshua, 104, 117, 206, 337, 376, 500, 562, 634, 684, 700, 757, 803, 861, 912, 931, 1003, 1213; *435, 607, 1023, 1076, 1077*
Reynolds, Judith, 641
Reynolds, Paul Everett, 740
Reynolds, W. V., 372, 452, 625
Rhedecynian, 693
Rhodes, Ebenezer, 1093
Rhodes, R. Crompton, 32, 76, 118, 119, 164, 186, 191, 206, 255, 377, 395
Rhodes, S. A., 364
Rhodon, 268, 386
Rhydderch, David, 326, 398
Ribner, Irving, 1037
Ricci, Seymour de, *217*
Riccoboni, Mme., *1172*
Rice, J. A., Jr., 256
Rice, Richard Ashley, 45
Rich, E. E., 884
Rich, John, 985, 1072; *889*

Richard, Gaston, 539
Richards, Edward Ames, 540
Richards, Frank, 367
Richards, Gertrude R. B., 896
Richards, Paul Lambert, 839
Richards, R. D., 176, 319
Richardson, A. E., 268, 540
Richardson, Caroline Frances, 142
Richardson, Jonathan, *55*
Richardson, Samuel, 32, 36, 51, 75, 94, 117, 129, 163, 206, *222*, 253, 290, 298, 337, 376, 449, 456, 501, 562, 634, 692, 700, 757, 861, 872, 878, 912, 958, 1093, 1141, 1190, 1213; *8, 34, 211, 341, 737, 1172, 1175*
Richardson, W. R., 403, 414
Richardson, William, 206
Riches, Naomi, 527
Richmond, Admiral Sir Herbert, 986
Richter, Helene, 240, 281
Richter, Walter, 396
Rickword, Gerald O., 762
Riddell, Maria, 242, 402
Riddell, William Renwick, 93
Riese, Teut, 778
Rights, Douglas L., 964
Riling, Mildred, 1211
Ripley, Charles, 426
Riske, Ella Theodora, 289, 341
Rist, Charles, 724
Ritchie, Andrew C., 885
Ritson, Joseph, 163, 295, 299, 456, 512, 634, 700, 757, 803; *12*
Riva, S., 498
Robbins, Caroline, 498, 593, 1105, 1163
Robbins, David O., 861
Robert, Brother J., 686
Roberts, B. Dew, 474
Roberts, Donald A., 255, 349
Roberts, Michael, 540
Roberts, Penfield, 1068, 1105
Roberts, S. C., 28, 30, 104, 111, 113, 158, 406, 452, 854, 997
Roberts, Stanley, 1067
Roberts, W., 32, 349, 370, 386, 398, 399, 426, 469, 540, 564, 584, 606, 650, 681
Roberts, W. Wright, 328
Robertson, Sir Charles Grant, 1068
Robertson, George, 1163
Robertson, H. M., 352, 432, 438
Robertson, J. G., 15, 45, 345, 709
Robertson, J. M., 25
Robertson, J. Minto, 788
Robertson, James, 413
Robertson, Jean, 839, 934
Robertson, Mary, 1179
Robertson, Mysie E., 127, 462
Robertson, William, 871, 1086; *12, 51, 936*
Robinson, Henry, *824*
Robinson, Henry Crabb, 104
Robinson, Henry W., 428
Robinson, Howard, 310, 1105
Robinson, Mary, 562
Robinson, Percy, 675
Robinson, Sir Thomas, *681*
Robinson, W. Gordon, 1152
Robinson, William, 770
Robson, J. W., 796
Robson, R. J., 1163
Roch, H., 760
Rochedieu, Charles Alfred, 1103
Rochester, John Wilmot, Earl of, 30, 76, 117, 299, 413, 453, 456, 466, 562, 634, 690, 701, 757, 803, 861, 914, 958, 1056, 1093, 1141; *142, 271, 714, 933, 1120*
Rockett, K., 966
Rockwell, Frederick S., 459
Roddier, Henri, 627, 752, 1093
Roddis, Louis H., 773
Rodgers, Betsy, 1163
Rodman, George Bush, 844, 998
Rodney, George Brydges, 1st Baron, *519*
Roe, F. C., 70
Roe, F. Gordon, 990
Roeckerath, Netty, 341
Rogers, A. K., 29
Rogers, Cornwell B., 1225
Rogers, Francis, 885
Rogers, Robert W., 1053, 1093, 1139
Rogers, Winfield H., 396, 749, 903
Rohde, Eleanour Sinclair, 324
Röhnsch, Martha, 403
Rolfe, Franklin P., 396
Rolleston, Sir Humphry, 671, 731, 829
Rollins, Carl Purington, 515
Rollins, Hyder E., 233, *277*
Rolt, Richard, 513
Rome, Sydney C., 1029
Rommel, Otto, 709
Romney, George, 961
Ronalds, Francis S., 527
Ronte, Heinz, 449
Roorda, Gerridina, 244
Roose, Roland, 1153
Root, Robert K., 203, 252, 632, 757, 957
Rosa, Salvator, 13
Roscoe, E. S., 28, 158, 202, 345
Roscoe, P. C., 885
Roscommon, Wentworth Dillon, Earl of, 376, 413, 501, 701
Rose, J. Holland, 39
Rose, Ruth O., 360

Roseingrave, Thomas, 604
Rosen, George, 926
Rosenberg, Ben B., 481
Rosenberg, Charles, 527
Rosenfeld, Sybil, 155, 194, 405, 438, 469, 481, 482, 620, 681, 790, 891
Rosenfield, Léonora Cohen, 540, 812
Rosenthal, Gertrude, 877
Rosenthal, Jerome, 922
Ross, Alexander, 600
Ross, John D., 190, 365
Ross, John F., 760, 807, 809, 916
Ross, Julian L., 360
Ross, Thomas, 861
Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, 327, 937
Rossi, M. M., 281, 339, 379
Rostow, W. W., 771
Roth, Cecil, 430, 681
Roth, Leon, 575
Rothenstein, John, 360
Rothkrug, Michael, 626
Rothschild, Lord, 637, 704
Roughead, William, 744
Rouse, H. Blair, 1160
Rousseau, Jean-Baptiste, 763
Rousseau, Jean Jacques, 36, 41, 43, 45, 84, 86, 87, 88, 125, 128, 169, 212, 213, 214, 260, 261, 309, 310, 335, 343, 344, 359, 361, 381, 382, 387, 420, 445, 487, 540, 542, 556, 568, 573, 600, 612, 627, 643, 681, 708, 714, 728, 739, 741, 745, 752, 786, 799, 812, 839, 854, 873, 874, 878, 922, 935, 965, 1014, 1063, 1099, 1132, 1203, 1224; *17, 239, 274, 537, 810, 868, 906, 1112, 1124*
Roustan, M., 87
Routh, Dr. Martin Joseph, 601
Rovillain, Eugène E., 169, 208, 311
Rowe, Elizabeth, 958; *721*
Rowe, Nicholas, 206, 254, 298, 339, 385, 457, 635, 701, 758, 914
Rowlandson, Thomas, 604, 605, 676, 883, 1028
Rowntree, C. Brightwen, 527
Rowse, A. L., 1025, 1059, 1060
Roy, James A., 1191
Roy, Parimal, 885
Royal Academy, The, 734
Royal Society, The, 30, 152, 166, 244, 289, 305, 307, 511, 729, 748, 774, 829, 830, 850, 905, 921, 928, 1024, 1069, 1073, 1091, 1106, 1107, 1166, 1167, 1175; *11, 190, 230, 259*
Rubinstein, H. F., 628
Rudel, Jeffrey, 148
Rudkin, Olive D., 120
Rueff, A. M., 612
Ruff, William, 375, 1213
Ruffhead, Owen, 337
Ruggles, Alice McGuffey, 743
Rulfs, Donald J., 1114, 1175
Rümann, Arthur, 606
Rumney, J., 575
Rundle, James Urvin, 1085, 1223
Runge, Edith Amelie, 1064
Russ, E. A., 1022
Russell, A. S., 454
Russell, Elbert, 829
Russell, H. K., 1006
Russell, John, 994
Russell, Phillips, 527
Russell, Thomas, 32
Russell, Trusten Wheeler, 1037, 1085, 1129
Rust, George, 376; *602*
Rutherford, G., 826
Rutlidge, Walter, Le chevalier, 382
Rutter, Owen, 654, 719, 977
Ryan, John K., 731, 1167
Ryan, M. J., 78, 164
Ryder, Dudley, 663
Ryle, G., *372*
Rymer, Thomas, 463, 492; *678, 861*
Rypins, Stanley, 28

S., G., 827
Sabine, George H., 540
Sacheverell, Henry, 663
Sachs, W., 487
Sachse, William L., 595
Sackville, Charles. See Dorset, Earl of
Sacret, J. H., 221
Sadleir, Michael, 103, 162, 217, 767
Sadler, Ernest A., 871
Saer, H. A., 682, 797
Sagnac, Philippe, 643, 1064, 1099
Sainsbury, Ethel Bruce, 595
Saint-Amant, Girard de, 276
Saint-Évremond, Charles de, 41, 85, 462
St. Kilda, 429, 740
Saintonge, Paul Frédéric, 478, 877, 966
Saint-Pierre, l'abbé de, 741
Saintsbury, George, 33, 1026
Salaman, Redcliffe N., 1163
Sale, William M., Jr., 298, 376, 456, 501, 1215
Salmon, C. V., 250
Salmon, E. G., 829
Salmon, Nathanael, 776
Salpeter, Harry, 202
Salvatorelli, L., 235
Sambrook, G. A., 718
Sampson, George, 994
Sampson, Gregory, 892
Sampson, Harriet, 691
Sams, Henry W., 887, 929

Samuel, Wilfred S., 499, 1190
Sander, Dr., 602
Sanderson, William, 221, 674
Sandford, William P., 277
Sands, Mollie, 734, 740, 827
Sandwich, John Montagu, 4th Earl of, 527
Sanford, William P., 235
Sangster, W. E., 1097
Santayana, George, 360
Sarchet, Helen Cooke, 892
Sarmento, Jacob de Castro, 453
Sarnetzki, D. H., 747
Sato, Kiyoshi, 696, 797
Saunders, J. J., 692
Saupe, G., 235
Saurat, Denis, 18, 142, 186, 188, 240, 281, 444, 937
Saurin, B.-J., 763
Savage, Richard, 635, 914; *10, 58, 681, 1046*
Savage, Spenser, 1160
Savelle, Max, 663
Savile, Lady Elizabeth, 186
Savile, George. See Halifax, Marquis of
Savile, Henry, 803, 914
Sawitzky, William, 606
Sawyer, Charles J., 91
Sawyer, Newell W., 278
Sawyer, Robert G., 651
Sayous, André E., 462
Scaliger, 878
Scarlatti, Domenico, 675
Schaffer, Aaron, 88
Schaller, Heinrich, 507
Schargo, Nelly N., 1153
Scheffer, John D., 540, 919
Schelling, Felix E., 100
Schelsky, Helmut, 626
Schier, Donald S., 812
Schiller, Johann von, 162, 463, 506, 811, 877
Schilling, Bernard N., 922
Schinz, Albert, 88, 213, 214, 261, 309, 381, 452, 812, 854
Schirmer, Walter F., 278, 482
Schlatter, Richard B., 663, 731, 885, 996
Schleck, Florian J., 456
Schlötke, Charlotte, 612
Schmid, Christian Heinrich, 877
Schmid, Paul, 235
Schmidt, Martin, 641, 707
Schmitt, Carl, 626, 694
Schmitz, R. M., 997, 1124
Schneider, Heinrich, 1099
Schneider, Herbert W., 1215
Schneider, Rudolf, 142
Schöffler, Herbert, 46, 430
Schofield, Seymour, 528
Scholes, Percy A., 400, 827, 885, 1126
Scholes, T. Wilfrid, 809
Schomann, Emilie, 88
Schorer, Mark, 370, 372, 444, 546, 615, 843, 1029, 1081
Schrecker, Paul, 1099
Schreiber, S. Etta, 1225
Schroder, J. H. E., 148
Schücking, L. L., 59, 186, 648
Schueller, Herbert M., 1078
Schultz, Arthur Rudolph, 877
Schultz, Franz, 507
Schulze, Ivan L., 554
Schumpeter, Elizabeth Boody, 595
Schütt, Marie, 595
Schütze, Martin, 46, 88, 482
Schuyler, Robert Livingston, 305, 977
Schwabe, Randolph, 38
Schwartz, William Leonard, 813
Schwarzenberger, Georg, 1123
Schwegmann, George A., 1159
Schweitzer, Jerome W., 691, 1085
Sclater, W. L., 961
Scofield, Marjorie, 769
Scots Magazine, The, 679
Scott, Florence R., 556, 752, 942, 958, 1088
Scott, Geoffrey, 188, 282, 327, 364
Scott, Hugh Arthur, 540, 606
Scott, J. F., 540, 602
Scott, John, *835*
Scott, Percy, 707
Scott, R. McNair, 362
Scott, S. H., 409, 448
Scott, Sarah, 377
Scott, Temple, 197
Scott, Virgil J., 1114
Scott, W. F., 528
Scott, W. R., 303, 457, 502, 636, 914
Scott, Sir Walter, 375, 788, 937, 940
Scott, Walter S., 1078
Scott, William Robert, 563
Scott-Thomas, H. F., 415, 809
Scott-Thomas, Lois M., 1059
Scouten, A. H., 934, 985, 986, 991, 1012, 1024, 1107, 1173
Scroggs, E. S., 595
Scudder, Harold H., 914
Scudéry, Georges de, 691, 1085
Scudéry, Madeleine de, 691, 1085
Scudi, Abbie Turner, 663
Scupholme, A. C., 773
Scurr, Helen Margaret, 147
Sear, H. G., 992
Searles, Colbert, 575
Sears, Louis Martin, 767
Seaton, Ethel, 89, 387, 438

Secord, Arthur W., 22, 152, 448, 504, 620, 992, 1026
Sedgwick, Romney, 266, 719
Sedley, Sir Charles, 118, 164, 1093; *142*
Sée, Henri, 39, 46, 82, 93, 123, 128, 217, 261
Seeber, Edward D., 421, 459, 507, 885, 987, 994, 1040
Seeger, O., 100
Seely, Frederick F., 572, 784
Segar, Mary, 278, 336, 375, 561, 801, 1078
Segrè, Carlo, 67, 239
Seidlin, Oskar, 1095
Seitz, R. W., 110, 198, 199, 248, 291, 370, 493, 554, 625
Selden, Elizabeth, 878
Selden, John, 316
Selkirk, Alexander, 621, 689, 747, 788
Sellers, H., 78
Selley, W. T., 390
Sellman, R. R., 1106
Sells, A. Lytton, 791
Seneca, 484, 933
Senex, 861
Senior, F. Dorothy, 150, 528
Sensabaugh, George F., 1022, 1163
SENTIMENTALISM and SENSIBILITÉ, 8, 17, 52, 58, 60, 96, 102, 120, 168, 245, 270, 279, 294, 311, 345, 354, 357, 361, 370, *372*, 396, 453, 477, 494, 543, 544, 573, 575, 737, 751, 757, 811, 838, 878, 886, 961, 987, 997, 998, 1071, 1111, 1153; *179, 325, 391, 497, 679*
Sergeant, Philip W., 474
Serjeantson, Mary S., *172*
Serveau, Paul, 560
Sesmat, Augustin, 540
Seton, Barbara Cecilia, 964, 1013, 1060
Seton-Anderson, James, 839
Seton-Watson, R. W., 528
Settle, Elkanah, 74, 154, 377, 413, 426, 1058; *1057*
Sévigné, Madame de, 872; *1222*
Sewall, Richard B., 540, 612, 681, 799, 839, 1203
Seward, Albert C., 830
Seward, Anna, 299, 334, 501, 563, 701, 804, 914, 1093; *611, 714, 893*
Sewter, A. C., 735
Seymour, Beatrice Kean, 544
Seymour, Charles, Jr., 684
Seymour, Mabel, 278, 290, 449
Shaaber, Matthias A., 609
Shadwell, Thomas, 32, 76, 118, 164, 206, 254, 337, 413, 449, 501, 563, 635, 758, 847, 901, 942, 958, 1093, 1141, 1215; *23, 320, 890, 904, 1029*
Shafer, Robert, 353
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of, 265, 388, 902; *38, 160, 472*
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 3rd Earl of, 62, 76, 118, 254, 294, 299, 345, 357, 377, 414, 506, 563, 635, 861, 1003, 1058, 1091, 1093, 1215; *44, 56, 124, 223, 272, 416, 441, 573, 610, 935, 963, 1047, 1137, 1185*
Shakespeare, William, 21, 43, 54, 59, 100, 101, 125, 143, 172, 183, 206, 222, 254, 269, 324, 361, 385, 409, 419, 433, 452, 458, 491, 500, 505, 513, 533, 535, 543, 551, 552, 560, 573, 574, 609, 611, 627, 647, 677, 740, 760, 761, 776, 809, 839, 891, 902, 903, 933, 934, 965, 985, 986, 987, 997, 1024, 1037, 1087, 1102, 1109, 1131, 1133, 1149, 1170, 1174
Shannon, Gerard, 745
Shannon, Sheila, 931
Shapiro, Leo, 612
Sharp, James, *671*
Sharp, Archbishop John, 928, 1166
Sharp, L. W., 543
Sharp, Robert Lathrop, 360, 396, 414, 740, *779*
Sharpe, France R., 1022
Sharrock, Roger, 990, 1125
Shaver, Chester L., 1054, 1091, 1092
Shaw, Bernard, 664
Shaw, Cuthbert, *32*
Shaw, Harold Watkins, 606
Shaw, J. J. S., 522, 664
Shaw, Margaret R. B., 207
Shaw, William A., 93, 134, 511
Shawcross, I., 614
Shearer, Thomas, 411
Shebbeare, John, 862; *33, 34, 1142*
Sheehan, Donal, 830
Sheffield, John, Earl of Mulgrave, 559; *460, 933*
Shelburne, 2nd Earl of, 524
Sheldon, Esther K., 652, 1026, 1096
Shellabarger, Samuel, 446, 489
Shelley, Percy Bysshe, 752, 776, 791, 994, 1109
Shelley, Philip Allison, 612
Shenstone, William, 118, 254, 303, 333, 337, 377, 406, 414, 499, 501, 563, 635, 701, 758, 804, 862, 958, 962, 1003, 1093, 1215; *58, 721, 837*
Shepherd, T. B., 571, 707, 740, 773, 788, 871
Sheppard, Thomas, 602
Shepperson, A. B., 540, 885
Sheraton, Thomas, 604
Sherbo, Arthur, 1191
Sherburn, George, 31, 61, 68, 167, 203,

376, 412, 455, 493, 500, 638, 640, 757, 999, 1000, 1114, 1140, 1175
Sherburne, Edward, 14
Sheridan, Frances, 635, 702
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, 32, 76, 118, 164, 206, 255, 278, 303, 338, 377, 378, 414, 457, 551, 635, 702, 758, 862, 914, 958, 1004, 1083, 1094, 1141, 1215; *519*
Sheridan, Thomas (1687-1738), 1094, 1149
Sheridan, Thomas (1719-1788), 76; *939, 1173*
Sherlock, Martin, 959
Sherlock, Thomas, 518
Sherlock, William, 984, 1021
Sherman, Charles L., 629
Sherrard, O. A., *221*
Sherwin, John Keyse, 539
Sherwin, Oscar, 195, 940, 1022, 1069
Sherwood, Irma Z., 1175
Shewring, W., *622*
Shillinglaw, Arthur T., 494
Shipley, A. E., 30
Shipley, Jonathan, 521
Shipley, William, 1163
Shipman, Thomas, 1085
Shirley, James, 251
Shirley, Ralph, 541
Shirley, William, *32*
Shirras, G. Findlay, 998
Shorey, Paul, 612
Shorr, Philip, 324, 541
Short, Ernest H., 19
Shrewsbury, Charles Talbot, Duke of, *220*
Shudofsky, M. Maurice, 740, 779, 907
Shuster, George N., 740, 839
Sibbald, Sir Robert, 353
Sibley, Agnes Marie, 1211
Sibley, Mulford Quickert, 885
Sickels, Eleanor M., 324, 360
Siddall, R. S., 830
Siddons, Sarah Kemble, 839, 987; *890*
Sidney, Algernon, *603*
Siebert, Fred S., 528, 934
Sier, L. C., 827
Sigerist, Henry E., 353
Silvette, Herbert, 541, 602
Silz, Walter, *214*
Simeon, Charles, 773
Simmons, J., 845
Simmons, Walter Lee, Jr., 693
Simms, Samuel, 584
Simms, V. H., 474
Simon, John S., 36, 123, 419
Simon, Richard, 307, 1037
Simonds, Bruce, 1164
Simpson, Alan, 528
Simpson, Percy, 131, *426*
Simpson, W. J. Sparrow, 419, 575
Sims, E. R., 515
Singer, Elizabeth, 1003
Singer, Godfrey Frank, 360
Singer, Helmut, 621
Sinn, Ephraim E., 696
Sitwell, Edith, 252, 319, 353, 567
Sitwell, Osbert, 430
Sitwell, Sacheverell, 239, 482, 541, 977
Skard, Sigmund, 1067
Skinner, A. J. P., 30
Skinner, John, 739
Skrine, F. H., 113
Slagle, Kenneth Chester, 612
Slater, John Rothwell, 870
Slichter, C. S., 630
Sloane, Eugene Hulse, 751
Sloane, Sir Hans, 598, 732, 773, 886
Sloane, William, 541, 612, 741
Sloss, D. J., 62
Small, Miriam R., 158, 453
Smalley, B., 779, 892
Smalley, Donald, 1189
Smart, Christopher, 76, 119, 207, 255, 457, 502, 513, 635, 695, 702, 804, 850, 862, 959, 1004, 1046, 1141, 1215; *835, 855*
Smeaton, John, 602
Smith, A. Lancaster, 910
Smith, Abbot Emerson, 1106
Smith, Adam, 32, 76, 119, 142, 255, 303, 338, 457, 502, 563, 636, 758, 914, 1004, 1141, 1215, 1219; *223, 519, 677, 979*
Smith, Captain Alexander, 83
Smith, Alexander Brent, 541
Smith, Alpheus Waldo, 349
Smith, Audley L., 122, 695
Smith, Charlotte, 164, 804
Smith, Courtney D. C., 1078
Smith, Dane F., 438, 482
Smith, David Nichol, 27, 58, 143, 202, 257, 336, 452, 458, 504, 541, 697, 797, 804, 852, 909, 919, 971
Smith, Edmund, 502, 636, 1058; *677*
Smith, Emma Peters, 254
Smith, Florence A., 495
Smith, Frank, 631
Smith, Frederick M., 293
Smith, G. C. Moore, 79, 193, 256
Smith, G. Hubert, 269
Smith, Garland Garvey, 976
Smith, George, 1215
Smith, Goldwin, 771
Smith, Grace P., 638
Smith, Grant F. O., 787
Smith, Hamilton Jewett, 70, 110, 157, 199
Smith, Horatio E., 80
Smith, Sir Hubert Llewellyn, 664

Smith, J. C., 364, 932
Smith, J. S. B., 392
Smith, J. T., 1164
Smith, John (Cambridge Platonist), 773
Smith, John Harrington, 23, 904, 1033, 1116, 1141, 1175, 1215
Smith, Joseph, 926
Smith, Logan Pearsall, 15
Smith, M. Ellwood, 278
Smith, Neil G., 558, 631, 641
Smith, Norman Kemp, 451, 796, 851
Smith, Philip Allerton, 887
Smith, Preserved, 235, 396
Smith, R. A. L., 926
Smith, R. W. Innes, 319
Smith, Raymond, 1160
Smith, Robert Metcalf, 269
Smith, Russell Jack, 847, 942
Smith, T. V., 910
Smith, Warren Hunting, 506, 639, 705, 1222
Smith, William, 329
Smith, William C., 676, 714, 1017, 1160, 1164
Smith-Dampier, J. L., 546
Smock, George E., 1045
Smock Alley Theater, 1028
Smollett, Tobias George, 32, 77, 94, 119, 165, 207, 228, 255, 303, 338, 378, 414, 457, 502, 564, 636, 702, 759, 804, 862, 914, 936, 959, 1004, 1024, 1058, 1094, 1109, 1141, 1216; *707, 986, 1172, 1197*
Smyth, Charles, 731, 773, 1023
Smythe, James Moore, *31*
Smythies, Miss, of Colchester, *424*
Snell, Beatrice Saxon, 671
Snell, Hannah, 516
Snider, Rose, 551
Snodgrass, A. E., 373, 439, 689
Snow, A. J., 59, 115
Snuggs, Henry L., 1076, 1079
Snyder, Franklyn Bliss, 148, 190, 329, 445, 488
Society for the Encouragement of Learning, 609, 647
Somerset, H. V. F., 283, 328, 617, 686, 1031
Somervile, William, 77, 865
Sommer, Artur, 303
Sonet, E., 128
Sophia, Electress of Hanover, 516
Sorbière, Samuel, 259
Souers, Philip Webster, 296
Souleyman, Elizabeth V., 813
Soulhié, J., 494
South, Robert, 255, 349, 759, 984; *275*
Southam, Herbert, 528
Southern, Richard, 1116
Southerne, Thomas, 378, 414, 1058; *361, 890*
Southey, Robert, 1062
Southwell, Sir Robert, 161
Southworth, James Granville, 771, 827, 885
Souza, Madame de, 562
Spalatin, K., 462
Sparrman, Anders, 977
Sparrow, John, 65, 106, 191, 316, 403
Sparrow, Walter Shaw, 482
Speaight, George, 987
Spears, Monroe K., 1054, 1140
Spectator, The, 233, 277, 279, 326, 397, 484, 682, 952, 985, 988, 1028
Speirs, John, 741
Spence, Joseph, 338, 387, 636, 700, 703, 1005, 1094, 1217
Spence, Thomas, 120
Spencer, Hazelton, 16, 21, 59, 101, 143, 217, 756, 839
Spengler, Joseph J., 664, 878, 1004
Spenser, Edmund, 95, 241, 484, 738, 776, 1013, 1025, 1215
Spiker, Sina, 759
Spiller, Robert E., 107
Spink, J. S., 1026
Spinney, G. H., 651
Spinoza, Benedictus de, 87, 168, 811, 874, 921, 965, 1098; *17, 239, 542*
Spooner, B. C., 584
Spörl, Johannes, 462
Sprague, Arthur Colby, 59, 106, 934, 987
Sprat, Thomas, *11, 230, 361, 1072*
Squire, J. C., 159
Squire, W. Barclay, 24, 67
Sraffa, P., 626
Srinivasachari, C. S., 664
Stäbler, Eugen, 545
Stadelmann, Rudolf, 214
Stadler, H., 46
Staël, Madame de, 1091
Stahl, Georg Ernst, 310
Stair, John Dalrymple, 2d Earl of, 743
Stallbaumer, Virgil R., 494, 556, 1131
Stallman, Heinz, 652
Stallman, Robert W., 901
Stamm, Rudolf G., 491, 802
Stanford, W. B., 771
Stanhope, James Stanhope, 1st Earl, 319
Stanley, Philip, 451
Stanley, Simon Charles, 553
Stanley, Thomas, 14
Stapleton, Laurence, 791
Stark, W., 1029
Starkey, James, 940, 943, 950, 959, 965

Starnes, D. T., 541, 652, 1026, 1079
Starr, Edward C., 1106
Starr, Herbert W., 754, 799, 850, 944, 995, 1040, 1087, 1195
Staubert, Paul, 446
Stauffer, Donald A., 237, 324, 741, 779, 839
Staunton, Deborah, *962*
Staverman, W. H., 66, 288
Stead, P. J., 1116
Stead, W. Force, 636, 702
Stearns, Bertha Monica, 237, 360
Stearns, Raymond P., 541, 542
Stedman, R. E., 439, 489
Steegmann, John, 376, 482
Steele, Sir Richard, 11, 17, 51, 165, 207, 228, 233, 255, 277, 339, 362, 378, 403, 414, 480, 502, 564, 637, 703, 751, 759, 804, 865, 960, 1006, 1058, 1095, 1142, 1217; *95, 177, 269, 519, 904, 1205*
Steen, Marguerite, 562
Steevens, George, 205; *701*
Steffan, Truman Guy, 774
Stein, Elizabeth P., 623
Stein, Harold, 120, 406
Stein, Jess M., 419
Stenberg, Theodore, 1000
Stephens, Henry, 1219
Stephens, John C., Jr., 1130
Stepney, George, 1142
Stern, B. H., 741, 781, 840
Stern, G. B., 937
Sternberg, Kurt, 311
Sterne, Laurence, 34, 77, 94, 120, 165, 207, 222, 255, 303, 339, 378, 458, 502, 564, 612, 637, 703, 759, 804, 903, 915, 961, 1006, 1059, 1095, 1143, 1219; *6, 19, 497, 519, 714, 737, 990, 1079, 1172*
Sterry, Peter, 256, 415; *99*
Stettner, Walter F., 977
Steuart, A. Francis, 398
Steuart, Sir James, 977; *522*
Steuert, Dom Hilary, 995
Stevens, John, 515
Stevenson, Lionel, 147
Stevenson, Matthew, 34
Stevenson, Robert, 1152, 1223
Stevenson, Samuel W., 412
Steward, S. M., 632
Stewart, Catherine Helen, 771
Stewart, Dugald, *677*
Stewart, H. L., 375, 1196
Stewart, John, 915
Stewart, Powell, 324, 1160, 1175
Stewart, William McC., 643
Stieler, George, 88
Stillingfleet, Benjamin, 1145, 1219; *1167*
Stillingfleet, Edward, *602*
Stilson, Earl Newton, 922
Stimson, Dorothy, 307, 333, 671, 827, 1106, 1167
Stirk, S. D., 353, 390
Stobo, Robert, 804
Stock, Leo Francis, 826
Stockley, V., *237*
Stocks, Betty T., 996
Stocks, J. L., 363, *372*, 485
Stockwell, La Tourette, 515, 612
Stoicism, 887, 929
Stokes, F. G., 71, 199, 266, 555
Stokes, Hugh, 39
Stokoe, F. W., 60, 101
Stoll, E. E., 396, 463, 892
Stone, Edward, 1086, 1220
Stone, George Winchester, Jr., 405, 553, 692, 790, 903, 1131
Stonehill, Charles, 24, 245
Stones, G. B., 143
Stonier, G. W., 1164
Storer, Mary Elizabeth, 169, 1014
Storey, Walter Rendell, 604
Storr, M. S., 333
Story, Thomas, 93; *598*
Stosch, Philipp von, 771
Strachan, L. R. M., 791, 854, 860
Strachey, J. St. Loe, 26
Strachey, Lytton, 31, 360
Strahan, William, 338, 514; *913*
Strateman, Catherine, 523
Stratton, Arthur, 177
Straus, Ralph, 36, 101, 144, 528
Strauss, Leo, 494
Streeter, Harold Wade, 575
Strich, Fritz, 1079
Stroud, D. N., 676
Stroup, Thomas B., 289, 361, 453, 542, 552, 635, 1086
Strowski, Fortunat, 46, 47
Struble, Mildred C., *372*
Struck, Wilhelm, 542
Stryker, Lloyd Paul, 1069
Strype, John, 915
Stuart, Andrew, *770*
Stuart, Dorothy Margaret, 122, 474, 501, 569, 612, 664, 781, 1022, 1137
Stuart, James, 605
Stuart, Lady Louise, 316
Stuart, Marie W., 528
Stubbe, Henry, *670*
Stubbs, George, 671
Stubbs, Peter, 965
Stubs, Peter, 653
Studt, Annelise, *622*
Stukeley, William, 560; *18, 539*
Stunz, Arthur N., 681
Suard, Jean-Baptiste, 43, *342*

SUBLIME, THE, 167, 435, 481, 1200; *438, 1046*
Suckling, Norman, 1027
Sullivan, J. W. N., 630
Summers, Montague, 96, 115, 118, 121, 138, 194, 288, 330, 343, 374, 396, 426, 439, 483, 485, 612, 635, 768, 781, 800, 821, 822
Summers, Silas E., 1080
Summerson, John, 571, 676, 1022, 1164
Surman, C. E., 584
Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of, 411
Surtz, Edward L., 1140
Sutherland, Bruce, 917
Sutherland, D. M., 468
Sutherland, James R., 206, 242, 361, 367, 387, 404, 448, 450, 455, 500, 552, 553, 635, 664, 682, 704, 844, 849, 911, 952, 987, 999, 1003, 1027, 1116, 1175, 1194
Sutherland, L. Stuart, 328, 353, 1069
Suttle, E. F. A., 781
Swabey, William Curtis, 887
Swaen, A. E. H., 121, 490, 493, 499, 993
Swain, Joseph Ward, 751
Swale, Ellis, 987
Swan, Abraham, 133
Swanzy, T. Erskine, 409
Swayne, Mattie, 483
Swedenberg, Elizabeth, 1142
Swedenberg, H. T., Jr., 612, 641, 693, 934, 987, 1025, 1142
Swedenborg, Emanuel, 18, 615
Sweet, William Warren, 1106
Swift, Deane, 1012
Swift, Jonathan, 22, 35, 51, 78, 120, 165, 207, 256, 304, 339, 378, 384, 415, 458, 503, 564, 566, 612, 637, 699, 703, 759, 805, 866, 903, 915, 952, 961, 999, 1006, 1059, 1094, 1095, 1138, 1145, 1219; *6, 31, 58, 103, 143, 309, 442, 519, 542, 610, 661, 742, 930, 977, 1021, 1205*
Sydenham, Thomas, 668, 729
Syfert, R. H., 1107
Sykes, Joseph, 173
Sykes, Norman, 83, 93, 177, 319, 430, 548, 731, 830, 977, 1107
Sykes, W. J., 596
Sylwan, Otto, 575
Symonds, R. W., 177, 528, 735
Symons, Julian, 987
Sypher, Wylie, 613, 681, 687, 695, 771, 827, 841, 987, 991, 1003

Taffe, Valentine, 107
Tail, Stephen, 741
Talbot, Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, 220
Talbot, Melvin, 499
Tallmadge, Abby L., 326, 398, 443
Talon, Henri A., 1184, 1204
Tancock, L. W., 585
Tanner, J. R., 30, 74, 135, 161, 202
Tanner, Lawrence E., 1175
Tanner, Thomas, 1157
Tapie, Victor, 1063
Tapp, W. H., 542
Tarkow, I. Naamani, 886
Tarr, Sister Mary Muriel, 1028
Tate, Nahum, 415, 705, 809; *6, 1113, 1173*
Tate, W. E., 768, 827, 926, 977, 1071
Tatler, The, 11, 187, 233, 277, 326, 397, 403, 414, 484, 759, 985, 1058, 1196
Taube, Mortimer, 542
Taupin, René, 700
TAVERNS, 82, 769
Tawney, Jeannette, 18
Tawney, R. H., 83, 771
Tayler, A. N., 771
Tayler, Alistair, 528, 596, 664
Tayler, Henrietta, 528, 596, 664, 1069
Taylor, A. E., 65, 111, 626, 1013
Taylor, A. H., 529
Taylor, Archer, 822, 971, 1017
Taylor, D. Crane, 286, 330
Taylor, E. G. R., 602, 731, 1107
Taylor, Eric S., 869
Taylor, F. Sherwood, 1175
Taylor, G. R. Stirling, 268
Taylor, Harold, 907
Taylor, Houghton W., 290, 741, 987
Taylor, Ivan Earle, 1090
Taylor, Jeremy, 188; *774, 1167*
Taylor, Dr. John, of Ashbourne, 72, 408, 695, 753, 1201
Taylor, John Tinnon, 892, 934
Taylor, Louise, 362
Taylor, Sister M. Eustace, 629
Taylor, O. H., 93, 186, 237
Taylor, S., 664
Taylor, Thomas, 146, 208, 240, 738
Taylor, W. D., 379, 759
Taylor, William, of Norwich, 505
Tchao-Ts'ing, Ting, 169
Teate, Faithful, 809
Teerink, H., 17, 567, 1096, 1149, 1221
Teeter, Louis, 494
Teeter, Lura May, 169
Teggert, Frederick J., 88
Telford, John, 306
Tempest, Norton R., 104
Temple, R. C., 288
Temple, Sir Richard, 718, 883
Temple, Sir Richard Carnac, 525
Temple, Sir William, 79, 160, 256, 305,

340, 379, 564, 760, 809, 868, 917, 962, 1009
Temple, William Johnston, 208, 256
Templeman, William D., 195, 196, 290, 349, 693, 791, 841, 903, 1224
ten Hoor, G. J., 682
Tenison, Thomas, 1165, 1166
Teonge, Henry, 94
Terence, 311
Terrasson, Jean, *44*
Terry, Charles Sanford, 261, 268, 515
Terry, James, 659
Tertullian, 343
Thackeray, William Makepeace, 1086
Thaler, Alwin, 282, 781
Theatre, The, 1142, 1218
Thein, Adelaide E., 846
Theobald, Lewis, 505, 760, 1012, 1194, 1221
Theocritus, 1078
Theophrastus, 1066, 1103
Thickens, John, 919
Thicknesse, Philip, *384*
Thiel, Gerhard, 283
Thielke, Karl L. F., 439
Thomas, A. H., 726
Thomas, Antoine Léonard, 45
Thomas, Gilbert, 447, 1189
Thomas, J. A., 200
Thomas, J. M. Lloyd, 17
Thomas, Jean, 345
Thomas, John, 529, 602, 624, 672
Thomas, M. G. Lloyd, 116, 203, 754, 799
Thomas, P. G., 202, 324
Thomas, P. J., 84
Thomas, Paul Karl, 237
Thomas, R. Hinton, 709
Thomas, Russell, 934
Thompson, A. Hamilton, 1040
Thompson, C. J. S., 474
Thompson, D'Arcy W., 696
Thompson, Elbert N. S., 101, 208, 681
Thompson, Harold William, 159, 293
Thompson, J. M., 596, 966
Thompson, James Westfall, 554, 625, 893
Thompson, Karl F., 1184
Thompson, L. F., 31
Thompson, Paul V., 504, 638
Thomson, David, 554, 665
Thomson, George, *670*
Thomson, George (editor *Scottish Airs*), 148
Thomson, Gladys Scott, 529, 676, 884
Thomson, J. A. K., 1119
Thomson, James, 35, 79, 121, 166, 208, 257, 305, 340, 379, 416, 459, 505, 568, 638, 705, 761, 809, 868, 917, 936, 962, 1096, 1149, 1221; *6, 10, 53, 58, 436, 541, 679, 681, 721, 741, 895, 1046, 1075*
Thomson, Mark A., 319, 430
Thomson, R. W., 672
Thoresby, Ralph, 621, 809; *770*
Thornbury, Ethel Margaret, 290, 369
Thorndike, Ashley H., 186
Thorn-Drury, G., 23, 25, 28, 34, 118, 138, 245, 264
Thornhill, Sir James, 1069
Thornton, Alice, *594*
Thornton, Bonnell, 1221
Thornton, Edward, 549
Thornton, Richard H., 143
Thorp, Willard, 143, 369, 396, 758, 1208
Thorpe, Clarence DeWitt, 387, 441, 485, 543, 681, 752, 791, 851, 905, 1087
Thorpe, James, 1093, 1131, 1141
Thrale, Hester Lynch. See Hester Lynch Piozzi
Thrale, Hester Maria (Queeney), 334, 418
Throckmorton, Sir Francis, 974
Throckmorton, Mr. and Mrs. John, 330
Thucydides, 996
Thüme, Hans, 101
Tickell, Richard (1751-1793), 870
Tickell, Richard Eustace, 305, 455
Tickell, Thomas, 257, 305, 455; *1120*
Tieck, Ludwig, 573
Tietze, Hans, 439
Tiffin, William, 480
Tillett, Nettie S., 1039
Tilley, Arthur, 214
Tillotson, Arthur, 370, 387, 411, 951, 999, 1052
Tillotson, Geoffrey, 452, 500, 632, 741, 756, 761, 802, 840, 844, 850, 854, 860, 862, 893, 934, 987, 1054, 1175, 1212
Tillotson, John, 323, 761, 984; *731*
Tillyard, E. M. W., 1129
Tindal, Matthew, 539; *1164*
Tindall, William York, 400
Tinivella, Giovanni, 697
Tinker, Chauncey Brewster, 73, 104, 113, 364, 562, 607, 1133, 1138, 1168
Tinling, Marion, 471, 588
Tipping, H. Avray, 84, 135
Tisserand, Roger, 575
Titley, Arthur, 602
Tobin, James E., 651, 935, 957, 958, 1003, 1012, 1059, 1095
Todd, Ruthven, 842, 989, 1081
Todd-Naylor, Ursula, 307, 342
Tofts, Mary, *768*
Togawa, Shukotsu, 684
Toinet, Raymond, 88

Toland, John, 121, 917, 962, 1012, 1222; *200*
Tolksdorf, Cäcelie, 450
Tolles, Frederick B., 984
Tomlinson, Andrew, 190
Tomlinson, F. W., 20
Tomkins, J. M. S., 205, 207, 324, 613, 742, 1031
Tone, Theobald Wolfe, 524, 529, 660
Tönnies, Ferdinand, 26, 158, 249
Tonson, Jacob, 314, 1119, 1222
Torrey, Norman L., 104, 168, 169, 212, 214, 261, 311, 463, 643, 1098, 1224
Tourtellot, Arthur Bernon, 617
Touster, Eva Beach, 1086
Townsend, H. G., 65
Townsend, Rebecca, 584
Toynbee, Arnold J., 692
Toynbee, Margaret R., 977
Toynbee, Paget, 26, 36, 71, 73, 80, 110, 111, 114, 122, 157, 199, 200, 249, 291, 333, 451
Tracy, C. R., 997, 1040, 1203
Trahard, Pierre, 345, 575
Traherne, Thomas, 208, 870, 963, 1012
Trapp, Joseph, 80,
Trappes-Lomax, Michael, 529
Trappes-Lomax, Richard, 218
Trauger, Wilmer Kohl, 893
TRAVEL and TRAVEL BOOKS (see also VOYAGES), 39, 174, 266, 315, 318, 432, 467, 475, 477, 517, 523, 534, 585, 636, 666, 877, 975, 987, 1085, 1156, 1225
Trench, W. F., 638
Treske, E., 421
Tresnon, Jeannette, 169
Trevelyan, G. M., 144, 176, 221, 316, 319, 390, 596, 827, 886, 1164, 1221
Trevelyan, Humphry, 463
Trevelyan, Mary Caroline, 221
Tristram, Rev. Henry, 489
Troeltsch, Ernst, 324
Tronchon, Henri, 25, 505
Troubridge, St. Vincent, 791
Trowbridge, Hoyt, 506, 570, 700, 901, 907, 942, 1037
Troxell, Mrs. Janet Camp, 697
Troyer, Howard William, 379, 1060, 1097
Trueblood, Elton, 1133
True Patriot, The, 1039
Trumbull, John, 1087
Trumbull, Sir William, 587
Truro, Bishop of, 887
Tsanoff, Radoslav A., 278
Tucker, Abraham, 844, 871
Tucker, Joseph E., 822, 840, 1175
Tucker, Josiah, 305; *612*
Tucker, William John, 542, 742, 1030
Tufts, James H., 755
Tuke, Sir Samuel, 121, 166, 306; *6*
Tuke, William, 591
Tulk, Charles, 989
Tull, Jethro, 175, 1068
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, 516
Tunstall, Brian, 596
Tupper, Caroline F., 249
Tupper, Fred S., 544, 621, 629, 746
Turberville, A. S., 84, 94, 220, 221, 352, 396, 529, 596, 665, 827
Turgot, A. R. J., 88
Turnbull, John M., 78, 1084
Turnell, G. M., 449
Turnell, Martin, 1153
Turner, A. Logan, 596
Turner, Alberta, 1189
Turner, Edward Raymond, 94, 135, 221, 353, 726
Turner, Ernest M., 619
Turner, F. C., 1164
Turner, F. McD. C., 60
Turner, Florence Maris, 39
Turner, Thomas, 39, 1164
Turner, W. J., 931
Turpin, A. R., 544
Turpin, Dick, 658, 659
Turrell, W. J., 641
Tutchin, John, 330
Tutchin, Robert, 315
Tuttle, Donald Revel, 631
Tuve, Rosemond, 652
Tuveson, Ernest Lee, 1167, 1185
Tweedy, Katherine, 614
Tyers, Thomas, *1079*
Tyldesley, Thomas, *594*
Tyler, Henry, 1085
Tyrwhitt, Thomas, 284
Tyson, Edward, 886, 961; *1023*
Tyson, Moses, 293

Uffenbach, Z. C. von, 134, 390
Uggla, Arvid H., 774
Ullmann, Stephen de, 763, 1064
Ullrich, H. J., 886
Ullrich, Hermann, 22, 66, 193, 287
Umphrey, George W., 987
Underwood, A. C., 1107
Underwood, Eric G., 361
Universal Visitor, The, 513, 695
Unwin, Mary, 107
Upton, Eleanor S., 515
Urbahn, Therese, 637
Usher, Abbot Payson, 882
Ussher, Arland, 1096
Ustick, W. Lee, 186, 325, 439, 691
Utter, Robert Palfrey, 542

V., E. H., 691

Vail, Curtis C. D., 507
Valency, Maurice J., 741
Valentia, Lady Lucy, 497
Vanbrugh, Sir John, 135, 166, 418, 568, 638, 736, 1096, 1213, 1222; *6, 10, 903, 1181*
van de Put, A., 369
Vanderblue, Homer B., 564
Van der Veen, H. R. S., 439
Van Doorn, C., 304
Van Doren, Carl, 256
Van Doren, Mark, 1037
Van Duzer, Charles Hunter, 463
Vane, Lady, 1058; *33*
Van Effen, Justus, 69, 213, 406
van Gunsteren, W. F., 433
Van Helmont, Francis Mercury, 156
Vanhomrigh, Esther (Vanessa), 378, 637, 704
Van Lennep, William, 469, 495, 504, 613, 682, 1028
Van Patten, Nathan, 846
Van Roosbroeck, Gustave L., 47, 382
van Stockum, Th. C., 463
Van Tieghem, Paul, 7, 16, 51, 60, 92, 102, 132, 217, 237, 238, 278, 316, 426, 757, 878, 1017, 1153, 1225
Vaucher, Paul, 39
Vaughan, C. E., 17
Vaughan, Henry, 107
Vauvenargues, Le Marquis de, 345
VAUXHALL GARDENS, 771, 827, 885
Vázquez, Juan Adolfo, 753
Vellacott, Paul, 109
Venn, J. A., 925, 1106
Venturi, Franco, 1153
Venturi, Lionello, 542
Vermeil, M., 47
Verney, Francis and Margaret, 40, 221
Verney family, 40, 221, 533
Verrall, 485
Vertue, George, 268, 439, 542, 676; *396*
Vesey, Elizabeth, 80; *52*
Vetter, Dale Benjamin, 1096
Vézinet, F., 47
Vialatoux, J., 494
Viatte, Auguste, 170
Vickers, William, 732
Vico, Giambattista, 308, 460, 461, 966, 1153; *17*
Vier, J.-A., 88
Viets, Henry R., 804
Vignols, Léon, 307
Vigny, Alfred de, 746
Villamil, R. de, 295
Villard, Léonie, 443
Villiers, Barbara, 769, 925
Villiers, George. See Buckingham, Duke of
Villiers, Marjorie, 665
Vince, J. H., 790
Vincent, Howard P., 343, 380, 402, 446, 490, 568, 572, 688, 700, 706, 749, 759, 790, 845, 903, 920, 1094
Vinchon, Jean, 309
Viner, Jacob, 119, 238, 977
Vines, Sherard, 238, 396
Virgil, 108, 254, 621, 690, 748; *1036*
Vivante, Leone, 845
Voisine, Jacques, 1119
Voltaire, François Arouet de, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47, 69, 85, 104, 128, 162, 168, 169, 211, 212, 214, 222, 258, 259, 261, 308, 311, 335, 344, 345, 348, 381, 416, 461, 462, 463, 507, 549, 600, 622, 643, 702, 708, 810, 811, 813, 826, 874, 875, 877, 878, 919, 921, 922, 965, 966, 997, 1014, 1037, 1064, 1085, 1098, 1099, 1129, 1152, 1224; *51, 275, 693, 810, 1122*
von Brockdorff, Baron Cay, 626, 694
von Dalin, Olof, *379*
Von Erdberg, Eleanor, 542
von Erhardt-Siebold, Erika, 321
von Gierke, Otto, 668
Von Hook, La Rue, 493
von Lempicki, Siegmund, 635
Voorde, F. P. van der, 290
Vowles, H. P., 928
VOYAGES (see also TRAVEL), 40, 58, 132, 321, 343, 655, 737, 739, 746, 777, 811, 885, 890, 926, 977, 1020, 1067, 1113, 1163, 1164
Vulliamy, C. E., 306, 328, 354, 364, 448, 505, 529, 1044, 1089

W., A. H., 705
W., E., 634, 635
W., E. G., 783
W., S. G., 337
Wackrill, H. R., 546
Waddell, Helen, 529
Wade, Donald, 258
Wade, E. C. S., 672
Wade, Gladys I., 963, 1012
Wade, Ira O., 88, 170, 311, 643, 813, 1099
Wadsworth, A. P., 268
Wadsworth, Charlotte R., 1100
Wadsworth, John E., 977
Wadsworth, Philip A., 1064, 1100
Wagman, Frederick Herbert, 813
Wagner, Bernard M., 74, 238, 387
Wagstaffe, William, 638
Wahl, Jean, 546
Wainewright, J. B., 40
Wais, Kurt, 463
Wake, Joan, 846

Wake, Mother Mary Margaret, 668
Wake, William, 977, 1107
Wakeham, Eric, 529
Walbank, F. Alan, 772
Walcott, Fred G., 492
Walcott, R. R., 530, 726
Walcutt, Charles Child, 616, 693
Waldhorn, Arthur, 1127
Walker, C. F., 596
Walker, E. C., 278
Walker, E. M., 596
Walker, Eleanor M., 968
Walker, George, 568, 597
Walker, Hugh, 17
Walker, J., 354
Walker, John, 1096
Walker, Joseph Cooper, 252
Walker, Obadiah, *78, 590*
Walker, Patrick, 1060
Walker, Ralph S., 1028, 1080, 1180
Wall, Cecil, 530
Wall, David, 741
Wall, Thomas, 672
Wallace, A. Dayle, 469, 569, 640, 964, 1013, 1060
Wallace, Karl R., 882
Wallace, Robert (1697-1771), *906, 1160*
Wallace, Robert M., 749, 1086
Wallas, Ada, 186
Wallas, May, 741
Waller, Edmund, 108, 122, 166, 289, 341, 809, 871; *6, 740*
Waller, R. D., 603
Wallerstein, Ruth, 366, 439, 496, 902, 1085
Wallis, J. P. R., 62, 63
Wallis, John, 540, 602, 1208; *677*
Wallis, John E. W., 1089
Wallis, N. Hardy, 741
Wallis, Captain Samuel, R.N., 1163
Wallis, Wilson D., 851
Walmesley, Gilbert, 371
Walmsley, D. M., 32, 76, 118, 144, 164, 254, 413
Walpole, Horace, 36, 70, 73, 80, 114, 122, 166, 208, 249, 257, 306, 333, 341, 379, 418, 459, 505, 568, 639, 705, 761, 809, 817, 871, 917, 963, 994, 1012, 1060, 1096, 1109, 1150, 1222; *12, 407, 519, 665, 771, 812, 893, 932, 987, 1062*
Walpole, Sir Robert, 39, 176, 177, 268, 318, 594, 684, 976, 978, 1020, 1038, 1090, 1161, 1199; *519*
Walsh, John, the elder, 1017
Walsh, W. E., 629
Walsh, William, 36, 459, 1096, 1151; *847, 1079*
Walsingham, Francis (pseudonym of William Arnall), 424
Walters, H. B., 440, 530, 665
Walters, Thomas B., 221
Walton, Geoffrey, 490, 551, 787
Walton, Izaak, 28, 570, 706, 761; *737*
Walzel, Oskar, 345
Wanklyn, C., 800
Wanley, Humfrey, 742; *583, 678*
Wanley, Nathaniel, 36, 167
Warburg, Frede, 558
Warburton, William, 341, 756, 1093; *337*
Warcup, Edmund, 38; *388*
Ward, Ann, *339*
Ward, Charles E., 331, 449, 492, 552, 563, 622, 629, 691, 847, 901, 942, 996, 1029, 1037
Ward, Edward, 36, 256, 330, 379, 431, 480, 1013, 1060, 1097; *986*
Ward, F. Madeline, 665
Ward, H. Gordon, 293
Ward, M. M., 501
Ward, Sir Patience, 666
Ward, Seth, 728
Warden, Lewis C., 615
Wardle, Arthur C., 665, 682
Wardle, Ralph M., 1098
Wardrop, James, 584
Warner, James H., 361, 387, 542, 714, 741, 935, 987, 1023
Warner, Oliver, 530
Warner, Wellman J., 221
Warnock, Robert, 486, 616, 744, 784, 843
Warren, Austin, 204, 252, 253, 298, 337, 376, 397, 1054, 1140
Warrender, Sir George, 530
Warton, Joseph, 122, 342, 380, 506, 570, 871, 919, 1039, 1061, 1222; *435, 741, 1075*
Warton, Thomas, the elder, 122, 167, 257, 306, 919, 1013; *1075*
Warton, Thomas, the younger, 122, 167, 209, 257, 295, 342, 375, 419, 446, 506, 640, 706, 761, 797, 919, 1013, 1062; *12, 435, 681, 701, 741, 782, 1075, 1174*
Wasser, Henry H., 1125
Wasserman, Earl R., 542, 552, 682, 688, 706, 741, 746, 781, 893, 1079, 1119, 1141, 1175
Waterhouse, E. S., 731
Waterhouse, Ellis K., 562, 803
Waterhouse, Francis A., 60
Waterhouse, G., 463
Waterman, Mina, 878
Waters, S. H., 354

Watkin-Jones, A., 336, 375, 411, 446, 469, 561
Watkins, W. B. C., 495, 696, 703, 704, 1044
Watson, C. Ernest, 672
Watson, H. D., 693
Watson, Harold Francis, 278
Watson, James, 651
Watson, Melvin R., 1028, 1084, 1184
Watson, Wilfred, 1095
Watt, I. P., 1190
Watt, James, 928
Watters, A. C., 1168
Watters, Reginald Eyre, 861
Wattie, Margaret, 498, 542
Watts, Henry, 546
Watts, Isaac, 417, 460, 640, 707, 871, 919, 937, 964, 1062, 1097, 1152, 1223; *496, 1109*
Wauchope, A. J., 487
Wead, Eunice, 177, 530
Wearmouth, Robert F., 984
Weatherly, Edward H., 943, 991, 993, 1031
Webb, Beatrice, 94
Webb, Clement C. J., 188
Webb, D. A., 1068, 1096
Webb, Daniel, *141*
Webb, Geoffrey, 166, 298, 572, 882
Webb, Sidney, 94
Weber, Alden O., 784
Weber, Carl August, 440
Weber, H. H., 350, 469
Weber, Max, 238, 352, 438
Webster, C. M., 278, 305, 339, 379, 415, 459, 504
Wecter, Dixon, 167, 486, 547, 616, 617, 620, 625, 628, 636, 686, 692, 696, 700, 706, 745, 755, 772, 797
Wedel, T. O., 78
Wedgwood, Josiah, 602, 672
Wedlake, H. J., 530
Weed, Katherine Kirtley, 1017, 1067, 1104
Weedon, M. J. P., 1199
Weekly Comedy, The, 431
Weekly Magazine, The, 450
Wehrsig, George, 400
Weide, Erwin, 1130
Weil, Ernest, 1092
Weinberg, Bernard, 878
Weinstein, Alexander, 910
Weinstock, Herbert, 1022
Weir, J. L., 483, 530, 562, 603, 745, 1090
Weisbach, Werner, 361, 382
Weisinger, Herbert, 984, 1028, 1176
Weiss, Harry B., 551, 1045
Weitenkampf, Frank, 651
Welker, John J., 279
Wellek, Albert, 483
Wellek, René, 279, 325, 781, 840, 893, 1028, 1067, 1176
Wellington, Barrett R., 727
Wells, Henry W., 682, 741
Wells, John Edwin, 505, 638, 809, 870, 917
Wells, Mitchell, 440, 613, 1184
Wells, Staring B., 692, 835
Welsted, Leonard, 1013
Welzel, Hans, 311
Wendland, Irmgard, 613
Wentscher, Else, 279
Wermel, Michael T., 666
Werner, H. O., Jr., 848
Werth, Fritz, 390
Wertheim, Barbara, 597
Wesley, Charles, 380, 641, 706, 762 809, 871, 964, 1097, 1152, 1223
Wesley, John, 36, 122, 258, 306, 380, 419, 460, 489, 506, 570, 610, 640, 706, 762, 809, 919, 964, 1013, 1062, 1070, 1097, 1152, 1223; *174, 519, 740, 770, 825, 1026, 1184*
Wesley, Samuel, 538, 1097; *10*
Wesley, Susanna, 598
Wesly, Margot, 421
West, Albert H., 279
West, Benjamin, 606, 608, 976
West, Constance B., 345
West, Dorothy Irene, 613
West, Richard, 1096, 1150, 1222; *407, 1196*
West, S. George, 410, 629
Westerfrölke, Hermann, 60
Westergaard, Waldemar, 827
Westgate, R. I. W., 868
Westin, G., 641
Westrup, J. A., 543, 772
Wettstein, John James, 599
Weulersse, Georges, 311
Whaley, Arthur, *530*
Wharey, James Blanton, 189, 241
Wharton, Henry, *678*
Wharton, Dr. Thomas, 110
Wheatcroft, Leonard, *594*
Wheatley, Katherine E., 311, 1058, 1138
Wheeler, Joseph Towne, 742
Whelan, Sister M. Kevin, 440
Wheler, Sir George, 885
Whibley, Charles, 70, 113, 255
Whibley, Leonard, 26, 111, 114, 119, 157, 199, 202, 249, 294, 334, 451, 555, 623, 626
Whichcote, Benjamin, *602*

Whiffen, Marcus, 1106
Whistler, Laurence, 638, 1222
Whiston, William, *1167*
Whitaker, W. B., 731
Whitaker-Wilson, C., 342
White, A. Hastings, 560
White, A. S., 66
White, Arthur F., 279
White, Charles, 830
White, Frederic Connett, 964
White, Gilbert, 167, 306, 514, 603, 1223; *681*
White, H. O., 106, 194, 243, 253, 376, 1096
White, Helen C., 103, 483
White, Irving Hamilton, 613
White, James (fl. 1759), 1062
White, James, novelist, *613*
White, Newport B., 121
White, William, 603, 700
Whitear, Walter H., 115
Whitefield, George, 359, 599, 672, 886, 928; *825, 984*
Whitehall, H., 413
Whitehead, Alfred North, 17, 791, 796
Whitehead, William, 380; *986*
Whitehorn, R. D., 543
Whiteley, J. H., 597
Whitfield, Francis, 562
Whitford, R. C., 144, 149
Whiting, B. J., 998
Whiting, C. E., 268, 319, 597, 666, 731
Whiting, George W., 102, 144, 238, 331, 332, 350, 379, 397, 457
Whiting, Mary Bradford, 66
Whitley, W. T., 136, 379, 1071
Whitlock, Richard, 484
Whitman, Ernest Avard, 694
Whitmore, J. B., 886, 926
Whitney, Edward Allen, 682
Whitney, Lois, 62, 397, 440, 483
Whitridge, Arnold, 33
Whitrow, G. J., 603
Whitton, F. E., 530
Whitworth, Charles Baron, 1062
Whyte, Samuel, 776
Wiart, Jean-François, 705
Wicksteed, Joseph H., 146, 327
Wieder, Robert, 998
Wieland, C. M., 762
Wienbeck, Dorothea, 319
Wiener, Philip Paul, 328
Wieten, A. A. S., 75
Wikelund, Philip R., 855
Wilberforce, William, 602; *825*
Wilbraham, Anne, 656
Wilbur, Earl Morse, 984
Wilcox, Frank Howard, 117
Wilcox, John, 613
Wild, B. Josef, 154, 194, 245
Wild, Friedrich, 440
Wild, John, 281, 485, 545
Wild, Jonathan, *472*
Wilde, Hans Oskar, 238
Wilding, Peter, 530
Wildman, John, 1019
Wilenski, R. H., 361
Wiles, Roy McKeen, 543
Wiley, Autrey Nell, 325, 403, 445, 742, 783, 893, 1060, 1096, 1149
Wiley, Margaret Lee, 483, 750
Wiley, W. L., 763
Wilkes, John, 220, 221, 265, 268, 342, 386, 486, 571, 707, 762, 936, 1223; *519, 990, 1190*
Wilkes, Thomas, 245; *778*
Wilkes, Wetenhall, 919
Wilkie, William, *905*
Wilkins, John, 227, 307, 532, 600, 629, 1024, 1072, 1152, 1201, 1223
Wilkinson, C. H., 266, 457
Wilkinson, Clennell, 177, 319
Wilkinson, Garth, 989
Wilkinson, John T., 145
Wilkinson, Thomas, *598*
Wilks, Robert, *889*
Willan, T. S., 474, 597, 1022
Willard, Rudolph, 1119
Willcocks, M. P., 939, 1086
Willcox, William B., 978, 1069
Willey, Basil, 397, 613, 731, 774, 830, 887
William III, 221, 527, 591, 655, 768, 883
Williams, Anna, *894*
Williams, Basil, 319, 666, 927, 1064
Williams, Charles, 457, 784
Williams, Charles A., 1150
Williams, Sir Charles Hanbury, 219
Williams, Charles Riddell, 195
Williams, Clare, 430
Williams, Dr. Daniel, 1106
Williams, David, 382
Williams, Edwin E., 641, 682, 813
Williams, Ethyn Morgan, 177
Williams, George G., 113, 208, 238, 257
Williams, Harold, 35, 78, 79, 120, 121, 166, 208, 256, 290, 293, 340, 379, 459, 504, 566, 628, 637, 638, 704, 805, 867, 916, 919, 971, 1012, 1146, 1149, 1220, 1221
Williams, Helen Maria, 258, 571
Williams, Iolo A., 17, 25, 31, 32, 60, 65, 70, 76, 132, 167, 186, 387, 484
Williams, John, *1157*
Williams, Judith B., 7, 94
Williams, Marjorie, 118, 377, 563, 701, 862, 958

Williams, Ralph M., 591, 841, 848, 1038, 1130, 1221
Williams, Robert D., 613
Williams, Robert H., 515
Williams, S. T., 17
Williams, Trevor, 530
Williams, W. H., 493
Williams, Weldon Miles, 840, 910, 950
Williamson, G. C., 325
Williamson, George, 118, 238, 361, 397, 440, 484, 1038
Williamson, Hugh Ross, 1125
Williamson, James A., 656, 1164
Williamson, Margaret, 187
Willing-Denton, E. K., 364
Willinsky, Margarete, 336
Willis, Browne, 540
Willoughby, Edwin E., 306
Willoughby, L. A., 88
Willoughby, Westel W., 239
Wilmot, John. See Rochester, Earl of
Wilmott, Rev. James, *324*
Wilmshurst, W. L., 366
Wilson, Arthur M., Jr., 311
Wilson, Arthur McCandless, 530
Wilson, Charles, 827
Wilson, J. Dover, 551
Wilson, J. Gordon, 603
Wilson, Sir James, 20
Wilson, James, 829
Wilson, John (1627?-1696), 330, 460; *778*
Wilson, John Harold, 144, 563, 701, 803, 958, 1057, 1085, 1119, 1120, 1178
Wilson, Miles, 1062
Wilson, Mona, 103, 104, 327, 440, 504, 614, 702, 1182
Wilson, P. W., *221*
Wilson, Richard, *607*
Wilson, Robert H., 761
Wilson, T. G., 704, 760
Wilson, Willard, 682
Wimsatt, Margaret H., 1136
Wimsatt, W. K., Jr., 797, 848, 854, 909, 949, 958, 991, 1044, 1079, 1089, 1134, 1179, 1203, 1212
Winchilsea, Anne Finch, Countess of, 123, 209, 258, 1013
Winckelmann, Johann, 921
Wind, Edgar, 361, 561, 562, 608, 634, 993, 997, 1003, 1213
Winesanker, Michael, 987
Wing, Donald G., 971, 1018, 1103
Wingfield-Stratford, Esmé Cecil, *727*
Winslow, Ann, 634
Winslow, Ola Elizabeth, 63
Winstanley, D. A., 430
Winstanley, John, 965
Winstanley, William, 986
Wisdom, J. O., 684, 842
Wise, Francis, 536
Wise, Thomas James, 6, 90, 288, 298
Wiseman, F. Luke, 380
Witcutt, W. P., 937, 1081
Withner, Patricia Maxwell, 822
Withycombe, E. G., 761
Witmer, Helen E., 927
Wittern, Hans, 703
Wittkower, Rudolf, 609, 978
Wittkowsky, George, 916
Wloka, Bruno-Walter, 575
Wodrow, Robert, 543
Woehl, Arthur L., 935
Woesler, R., 484
Woffington, Peg, 738, 835, 839
Wogan, Charles, 591
Wohlers, Heinz, 452
Wolcot, John (Peter Pindar), 571, 801
Woledge, Geoffrey, 239
Wolf, A., 440, 603
Wolf, Edward C., 1028
Wolf, Edwin, 2nd, 555, 894, 1126
Wolf, J. Q., 331
Wolf, Johannes, 676
Wolfe, General, 994
Wolfe, Don M., 421, *772*
Wolff, Hans M., 878
Wolff, Leonard, 841
Wolff, Lucien, 440
Wölfflin, Heinrich, 325
Wollaston, William, 439
Wollstonecraft, Mary, 123, 342, 571, 810, 919, 1098; *6*
Wonderley, Anthony Wayne, 878, 1153
Wood, Alexander, 547
Wood, Alice I. Perry, 290
Wood, Anthony à, 6, 319
Wood, Frederick T., 190, 217, 239, 242, 265, 269, 279, 284, 325, 350, 361, 365, 469, 515, 584, 1018, 1031, 1079, 1093, 1120
Wood, H. Harvey, 757
Wood, John, *1164*
Wood, Kathryn L., 345
Wood, Paul Spencer, 60, 144
Wood, Richardson King, 71
Wood, Robert, 359
Wood, S., *732*
Wood, William, 1021
Woodall, Mary, 676, 1164
Woodbridge, B. M., *382*
Woodbridge, Homer E., 499, 760, 809, 868, 917
Woodbridge, John, Jr., 541
Woodcock, George, 1087, 1180
Woodford, Samuel, 1013
Woodforde, Dorothy Heighes, 354

Woodforde, James, 84, 94, 354, 474, 596; *527, 594*
Woodhouse, A. S. P., 151, 191, 209, 243, 285, 603
Woodhouse, James, *1205*
Woods, Charles B., 361, 553, 1039, 1194
Woodward, Gertrude L., 1018
Woodward, L. D., 258
Woodward, W. E., 998, 1050
Wooley, David, 1127
Woolf, H. B., 685, 1085
Woolf, Virginia, 325, 706
Woolley, Hannah, 186
Woolman, John, *598*
Woozley, A. D., 861
Worcester, David, 742, 783
Worcester, Dean K., 1164
Wordsworth, William, 28, 52, 65, 115, 543, 784, 838, 939, 1003, 1054, 1092, 1123
Work, James A., 564, 759, 1194
World, The, 216
Wormald, F., 515
Wormhoudt, Arthur, 1204, 1207
Worsley, Benjamin, 886
Worthington, John, *1167*
Wray, Edith, 145
Wren, Sir Christopher, 342, 362, 440, 484, 571, 641, 707, 736, 772, 827, 974; *431, 1164*
Wright, Austin, 338, 636, 700, 1094
Wright, Benjamin Fletcher, 325
Wright, Charles, 136
Wright, Conrad, 830
Wright, Edwin M., 291
Wright, Ernest Hunter, 214
Wright, G. W., 489, 701
Wright, H. Bunker, 500, 634, 700, 861, 1003
Wright, Herbert G., 104, 281, 334, 362, 495, 747, 991, 992
Wright, J. D., 334
Wright, Lawrence S., 412
Wright, Louis B., 145, 258, 397, 430, 742, 886
Wright, Luella M., 319, 685
Wright, Lyle H., 516
Wright, Patience, 477
Wright, Reginald W. M., 362, 628, 1179
Wright, Richardson, 613
Wright, Ruth C., 742
Wright, Thomas, 21, 188, 288, 367, 773
Wright, W. J. Payling, 94
Wright, Walter Francis, 543
Wroth, Lawrence C., 584, 585, 651
Wülker, Anton, 409
Wurtsbaugh, Jewel, 484
Wyatt, James, 475, 608; *519*
Wycherley, William, 209, 258, 307, 342, 380, 460, 572, 641, 871, 920, 964, 1223
Wyld, H. C., 253, 362
Wyndham, H. A., 727
Wyndham, Maud, 497
Wynne, Elizabeth, Eugenia, and Harriet, 431, 474, 531

Yalden, Thomas, *677*
Yamagiwa, Joseph K., 543
Yard, Robert, 58
Yates, F. A., 978
Yearsley, Ann, *613*
Yearsley, Macleod, 428
Yeoman, John, 428
Yocum, Henry Wesley, 732, 754
Yoklavich, John M., 1145
Yonge, Charlotte M., 1122
York, 521, 976
York, Cardinal (son of the Old Pretender), 1163
Yorke, James, 1165
Yorke, Philip C., 265
Yoseloff, Thomas, 1006
Yost, Calvin Daniel, Jr., 543
Young, Art, 676
Young, Arthur, 36, 123, 209, 269, 307, 471, 589, 786, 810; *527, 661*
Young, Edward, 36, 167, 209, 258, 343, 419, 435, 467, 572, 641, 708, 762, 872, 965, 1014, 1053, 1063, 1152, 1223; *53 56, 58, 101, 179, 837, 1047, 1075, 1079, 1109*
Young, G. M., 369, 745
Young, Sir George, 531
Young, Percy M., 1058
Young, R. Fitzgibbon, 320, 484
Yvon, Paul, 80, 106, 279, 543

Zabriskie, Alexander Clinton, 888
Zamagna, Bernardo, *670*
Zamick, M., 341, 354
Zeitvogel, Albert, 543
Zeller, Hildegard, 362
Zeydel, Edwin H., 968
Zilsel, E., 60, 102, 776
Zimansky, Curt A., 861, 1028, 1213
Zimmerman, J. G., 84
Zimmermann, Henry, 268
Zirckle, Conway, 1071
Zobel, Arthur, 159
Zoff, Otto, 878
Zoffany, John, 1175
Zwierlein, Frederick J., 603