

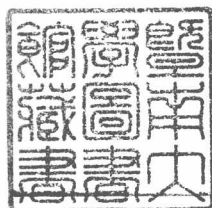
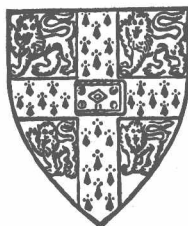
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THE
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OF
ENGLISH LITERATURE

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Edited by
F. W. BATESON

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PREFACE

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY (*C.B.E.L.*) is a descendant—though not such a direct descendant as was originally contemplated—of *The Cambridge History of English Literature* (*C.H.E.L.*), edited by A. W. WARD and A. R. WALLER, 1907–1916. To each of the chapters of the *C.H.E.L.* there was appended a bibliography; and while the usefulness of the text has been but little impaired by the passage of time, the bibliographies have become in varying degrees out-of-date and misleading. The *C.B.E.L.* is at once a recognition of that fact and an endeavour to rectify it by supplying a modern equivalent of the *C.H.E.L.* bibliographies—a modern equivalent, not a modern edition. The old bibliographies were not intended to stand by themselves. Each of them was simply a supplement to its own chapter and each had the disadvantage that its compilation was a law to itself. A few of the lists have been revised and incorporated here, but for the most part the *C.B.E.L.* is a distinct entity with its own arrangement, scope and style, and its own army of contributors.

SCOPE OF THE WORK. A work of reference is a machine for answering questions. What are the questions which the *C.B.E.L.* has been constructed to answer? The *C.B.E.L.* sets out to record, as far as possible in chronological order, the authors, titles and editions, with relevant critical matter, of all the writings in book-form (whether in English or Latin) that can still be said to possess some literary interest, by natives of what is now the British Empire, up to the year 1900.¹ It does not include, therefore, except occasionally and in special circumstances, (1) notes of the contents of books, (2) bibliographical descriptions of the editions, (3) short pamphlets, contributions to periodicals or miscellanies, or (after 1500) manuscripts, (4) the literature of the United States.²

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT. The only practical alternative to the chronological scheme that has been adopted would have been a catalogue of English writers or writings in alphabetical order. But alphabetical juxtapositions are completely artificial. (Daborne follows Cynewulf, not because there is a subterranean connection between Anglo-Saxon poetry and the Jacobean drama, but because D follows C.) It has seemed preferable to retain by a chronological arrangement

¹ The *terminus ad quem* is of writers, not of books. The test has been whether a writer could be said to be 'established' by 1900.

² Omissions (3) and (4) only apply to original writings. No limitations of form, nationality or date have been imposed on the critical and expository sections.

the order of fact—i.e. that sequence of styles and forms, Brunetière's *l'évolution des genres*, which remains the basis of literary history. The *C.B.E.L.* is thus something more than a catalogue. It is, in addition, a short-hand history of English literature. Used with discretion, some of the sections will tell the diligent enquirer more about their subject-matter than does the ordinary text-book. In a few places, where nothing seemed to be gained by a chronological arrangement and there were possibilities of confusion, an alphabetical order has been used. And an alphabetical index of subjects, writers' names and anonymous works will be found in Volume IV.

SUBDIVISIONS. The *Bibliography* has been divided into five chronological compartments: (1) the Anglo-Saxon period (450-1100); (2) the Middle-English period (1100-1500); (3) the Renaissance to the Restoration (1500-1660); (4) the Restoration to the Romantic Revival (1660-1800); (5) the Nineteenth Century (1800-1900). In addition, a preliminary 'General Introduction' covers a number of subjects that could not be conveniently divided up among the five periods. Within the periods the subdivision has been by *form* (Poetry, Drama, Fiction, etc.), and an 'Introduction' has been prefixed in order to provide a background (intellectual, social and political) to the purely literary history of each period. The advantages of the scheme both in flexibility and comprehensiveness have outweighed the nuisance of the occasional inevitable overlappings. A writer who was born in one period and died in the next, or who wrote poems and plays, or novels and essays, will normally be found with all his works in one section of one period only. Cross-references make his apologies elsewhere.

DEGREE OF DETAIL. The different forms and subjects have been treated in varying degrees of detail. This is a bibliography of English literature, and writers who were primarily literary artists—that is to say, the poets, dramatists, novelists, essayists and critics—have been allowed more elbow room than all but the very greatest historians, theologians, philosophers, scholars or scientists. Moreover, with the exception of the newspapers and magazines (which have been recorded more fully than in any previous publication), it has only been possible to list representative specimens of the enormous mass of ephemeral literature—political and controversial pamphlets, anonymous and pseudonymous squibs, mock-biographies, *et hoc genus omne*—that has been issued since the invention of printing. Nevertheless, it may be claimed that no type of printed book, from the chapbook to the scientific treatise, from the collection

of hymns to the gift-book, from the schoolboy's 'crib' to the treatise on whist, has been altogether neglected. The most important writers have had all their books recorded, and in some but not all cases their contributions to magazines as well, followed by a generous selection from the available biographical and critical literature about them. Minor poets, dramatists, novelists and essayists have generally been allotted respectively a complete list of their poems, plays, novels or collections of essays together with some, in the case of the less prolific *all*, of their other writings. The historians receive almost equally generous treatment. On the other hand, at any rate after 1660, in such bypaths of literature as letter-writing, sport, oratory, travel, law, science and scholarship it has usually been thought sufficient to list the principal works of the more eminent writers only.

STYLE OF ENTRIES. The titles recorded are intended to reproduce the wording and spelling of the title-pages of the first editions. Some attempt has been made to keep the original punctuation and capitalisation of the older and more important books, but it is often impossible to translate the facts of a title-page without an elaborate system of symbols, and the stops and capitals of most modern and some older works have been unblushingly normalised. The first few words of the original titles have always been kept, but the later parts of the longer titles have often been abbreviated without the conventional dots. The number of volumes, if more than one, and the place of publication, if other than London, are always recorded, though not necessarily in the style of the original editions, and the dates of publication have been similarly modernised. The date of the first edition is usually followed by (1) dates of the extant editions and translations up to 50 years from the first—a period long enough to cover authors' revisions and to indicate the immediate success of a work—and (2) details of the more important or convenient modern editions and reprints.¹ Changes of title and revisions

¹ A semi-colon usually divides one edition from the next, but commas have been used when two or more editions share the same number of volumes or the same place of publication (other than London). Dates of editions are always given in full in order to avoid confusion. Thus, whereas 'A History of England. 4 vols. 1729-40' would simply mean that the fourth volume of the first edition was dated 1740, the entry 'A History of England. 4 vols. 1729, 1740' would mean that the second edition (of 1740) was, like the first (of 1729), in four volumes. The dates are generally those of the title-pages and are therefore not all New Style, but a title-page date in both Old and New Styles is only recorded in New Style. The number of an edition is only noted when a break in the series makes it probable that a further edition has still to be located; e.g. 'Thesaurus. 1716; 1718 (3rd edn)'. Publishers' re-issues masquerading as new editions behind a fresh date or title are recorded where noted, but are not treated as editions. The location of unique copies has been sporadically attempted, especially after 1640 when the Short Title Catalogue is no longer available; but a reliable register is not at present practicable.

of the text are noted briefly, but not mere typographical 'curiosities.

CRITICAL MATTER. The lists of secondary books and articles under such headings as 'Biography and Criticism' or 'Modern Studies' are necessarily selective. It is realised, however, that they are likely to prove one of the most useful features of the work and every effort has been made not to exclude any important piece of criticism or exposition.¹ Biographical matter has received less consideration, purely biographical sources often being omitted when available in the *D.N.B.*, and the *D.N.B.* itself has usually been taken for granted. A key to the abbreviations used for the more familiar journals and series will be found on p. xl.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The *C.B.E.L.* has gathered to itself a multitude of friends and assiduous helpers in the course of its compilation. The names of the contributors, to whom my debt and the *Bibliography's* is greatest, are recorded on p. xxxix. They have had much to put up with from an editor who was determined to impose a degree of order and uniformity upon the chaos of English literature. How much, and with what patience and courtesy his exactions have been borne, only that editor knows. I also owe a great deal to Mr Arundell Esdaile of the British Museum and Mr S. C. Roberts of the University Press, who laid the all-important foundations on which I have built. Nor must the gallant army of proof-readers be forgotten. Mr L. F. Powell, with characteristic generosity, has read all the proofs and has made many valuable suggestions. Mr F. J. Norton of the Cambridge University Library, who read the proofs of Volume I, Dr G. B. Harrison, who read the 1500-1660 sections, Professor R. S. Crane of Chicago, who besides reading the 1660-1800 sections has been a guide and friend throughout, and Professors W. D. Templeman, C. F. Harrold and F. E. Faverty, who have kindly taken parts of the Nineteenth Century under their wings, have all been of the very greatest help. I have also to thank Mr Edmund Blunden, Dr R. W. Chapman, Professor B. I. Evans, the Hon. R. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Mr J. Isaacs, Dr A. K. McIlwraith, Professor G. H. Nettleton, Mr J. M. Osborn, Mr Michael Sadleir,

¹ Although it has occasionally been possible to include more recent items, the earlier sections of Volume I are only complete to the end of 1935 and the later sections to 1936. Similarly Volume II is only complete to the end of 1937 and Volume III to the end of 1938. Delays entailed by the war and by the preparation of the Index have been aggravated, I am afraid, by the editor's stubborn insistence on checking and revising the great majority of the sections himself.

Dr Charles Singer, Professor J. W. Spargo, Professor J. R. Sutherland and Dr F. T. Wood for much valuable advice and incidental assistance. To my wife, who came to my rescue on the Index, I owe a more intimate debt.

As to the future, the *Annual Bibliography of English Literature*, edited under the auspices of the Modern Humanities Research Association and now published by the University Press, will provide most valuable material for supplements to the *C.B.E.L.* to be issued at suitable intervals.

Lastly, it need scarcely be added that in a work of this kind the margin of error is exceptionally wide. With the help of authors, critics, collectors, librarians, booksellers and others it is confidently hoped that mistakes and omissions in this first issue of the *C.B.E.L.* will be gradually repaired.

F. W. BATESON

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO VOLUME I

H. G. A.	H. G. ALDIS	M. McK.	MISS M. McKISACK
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A. K. McI.	A. K. McILWRAITH	T. A. W.	T. A. WALKER

REVISIONS AND SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

O. BARFIELD
H. S. BENNETT
MISS M. COATE
D. C. COLLINS

MRS J. E. HESELTINE
A. K. HAMILTON JENKIN
B. L. MANNING

The compiler's initials will be found at the end of each main section. In sections for which more than one contributor is responsible, each subsection has been initialled. The sections taken over from the *C.H.E.L.* and revised by another hand are signed with the initials both of the original compiler and the reviser, e.g. A.B.C., *rev.* X.Y.Z. Other revisions are indicated in foot-notes. The uninitialled sections have been contributed by the Editor.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED

AJPhil.	American Journal of Philology.
Ang.	Anglia.
Ang. Anz.	Anglia Anzeiger.
Ang. Bbl.	Beiblatt zur Anglia.
Archiv	(Herrig's) Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen
BBA.	Bonner Beiträge zur Anglistik.
CHEL.	Cambridge History of English Literature.
DNB.	Dictionary of National Biography.
E. and S.	(English Association's) Essays and Studies.
EETS.	Early English Text Society.
EHR.	English Historical Review.
E. Studien	Englische Studien.
E. Studies	English Studies.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
JEGP.	Journal of English and Germanic Philology.
MLN.	Modern Language Notes.
MLR.	Modern Language Review.
MP.	Modern Philology.
N. & Q.	Notes and Queries.
PG.	Paul's Grundriss der germanischen Philologie.
PQ.	Philological Quarterly.
QF.	Quellen und Forschungen.
RDM.	Revue des deux Mondes.
RES.	Review of English Studies.
SEP.	Studien zur englischen Philologie.
Sh. Jb.	Shakespeare Jahrbuch.
STS.	Scottish Text Society.
Stud. Phil.	Studies in Philology.
TLS.	(London) Times Literary Supplement.
WB.	Wiener Beiträge zur englischen Philologie.
ZDA.	Zeitschrift für deutsches Alterthum.

Italicized abbreviations, e.g. *Billings*, *Hammond*, *TFT.*, are each restricted to particular sections, to the beginnings of which reference should be made for their explanation.

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