

**A LIST OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES,
CHIEFLY BIBLIOGRAPHICAL, DESIGNED
TO SERVE AS AN
INTRODUCTION TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY
AND METHODS OF ENGLISH LITERARY
HISTORY (WITH AN INDEX)**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649546176

A List of Books and Articles, Chiefly Bibliographical, Designed to Serve as an Introduction to the Bibliography and Methods of English Literary History (with an Index) by Tom Peete Cross

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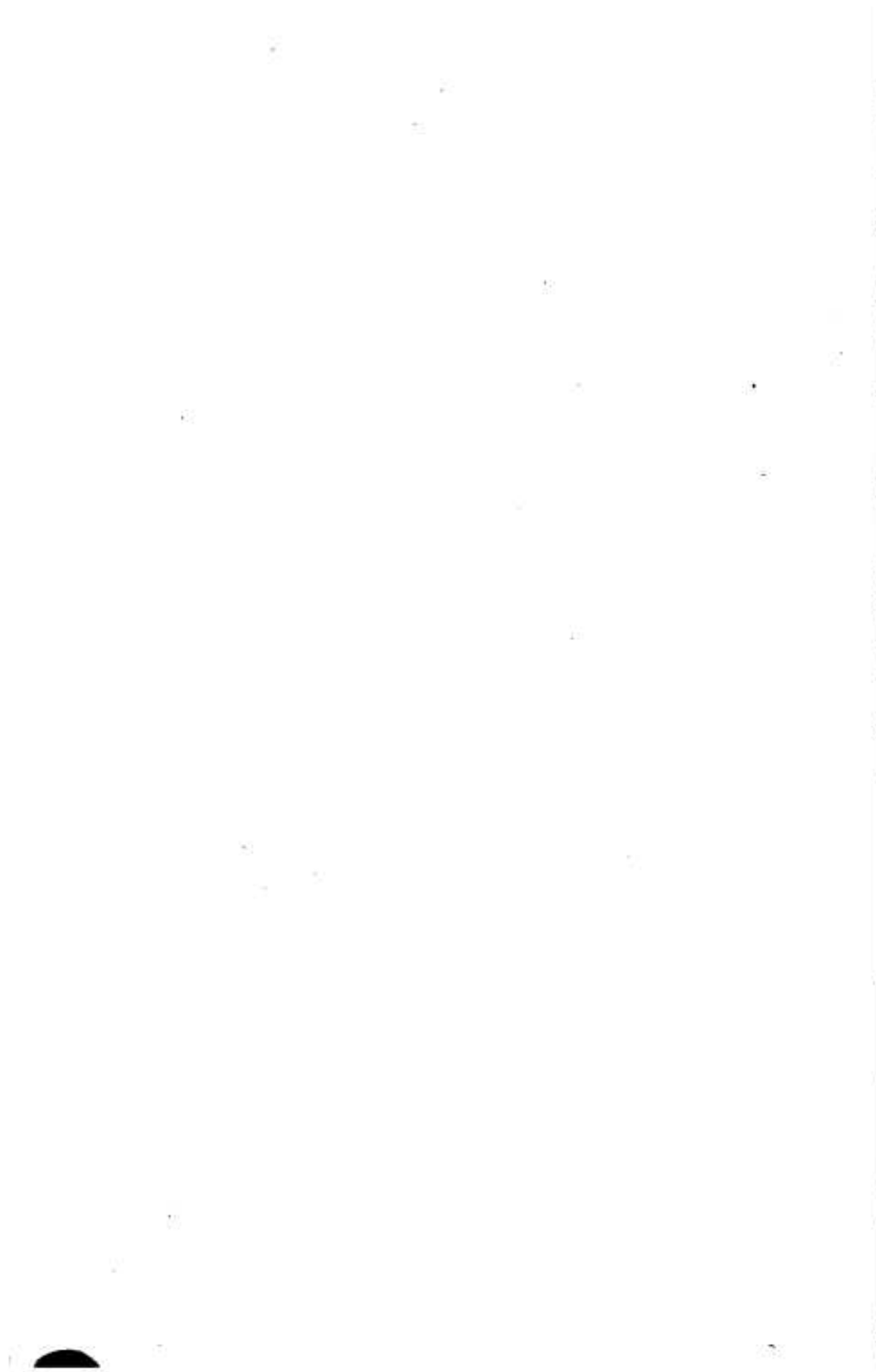
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PREFATORY NOTE

The accompanying list is designed primarily to serve as the basis of observations by the instructor and as a guide to the students in English 150 (Bibliography and Methods of English Literary History) in the Graduate School of the University of Chicago. It is hoped, however, that the material may prove useful to other investigators who, bewildered by a seeming multiplicity or nonplussed by an apparent absence of sources, labor under the delusion that the collection of bibliography is largely a matter of luck and that consequently it makes little difference where they begin. Special attention is therefore called to the Universal Bibliographies (section III), the Bibliographies of Bibliographies (section IV), the indexes and classified lists of books and articles (sections V-VI), and the bibliographies of dissertations (section IX). Students are urged to exhaust these general sources of information before following the desultory method frequently adopted even by otherwise respectable scholars.¹ They are reminded that the most efficient investigator, by acquainting himself at the outset with previous collections of material on his subject, avoids the necessity of repeating operations already performed by others, and spares himself the possible mortification of discovering at length by accident that the matter under discussion has already been adequately treated and that therefore his labor has been in vain.

In order to avoid confusing the beginner by a multitude of references, the compiler has included only a few of the most useful or comprehensive sources. Although the choice has generally been restricted to books and articles which are strictly bibliographical or contain bibliographical features and which deal with English literature, a number of works not usually included in bibliographies of English literature have been introduced because they furnish information on subjects which are allied to English and which sometimes demand the attention of the literary investigator at a time when he has little bibliographical information outside his special territory. It should be added, however, that the lists of special bibliographies and treatises given in sections XI, XIII, and XIV are not intended to dispense with the consultation of the general repertories enumerated in sections III-VI and IX. For the sake of convenience the literature of America has been classified separately. The list is followed by an index of the most important entries.

¹ "Sans doute, on arrive peu à peu, de soi-même, à s'initier au maniement des principaux répertoires, . . . mais ce n'est jamais sans tâtonnements ni sans déboires, et il est rare que la science, acquise ainsi de pièces et de morceaux, soit intégrale" (Charles-V. Langlois, *Manuel de bibliographie historique* [2. éd., Paris, 1901], I, viii f.).



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The study of bibliography and of the scientific methods of using books should have an assured place in the university curriculum, and all who go forth into the world as graduates should have such an intelligent and practical knowledge of books as will aid them in their studies through life. . . . I do not mean that the university student should learn the contents of the most useful books; but I do mean that he should know of their existence, what they treat of, and what they will do for him. He should know what are the most important reference books. . . . If a question arises as to the existence, authorship, or subject of a book, an educated man should know the catalogues or bibliographies by which he can readily clear up the doubt. The words Watt, Graesse, Quéraud, Hoefler, Kayser, Hinrichs, Hain, and Vapereau should not be unmeaning sounds to him. He should know the standard writers on a large variety of subjects. He should be familiar with the best method by which the original investigation of any topic may be carried on. . . . No person has any claim to be a scholar until he can conduct such an original investigation with ease and pleasure.

—WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE (1821-94)

I think, sir, you will find it a very good practice *always to verify your references*.—MARTIN JOSEPH ROUTH (1755-1854)

This is my chief word of advice to every teacher. If you wish to make a text your own, if you wish to have any sort of right to give any opinions with regard to it, the least you can do is to verify your references. . . . I can assure you that this is the easiest and best way of learning to be a scholar, and therefore of qualifying yourself for being a teacher. But I have a special reason, even beyond this, for giving this advice. For it is the way to gain a true interest in the subject you are teaching; and it is the way to open your eyes. Scholarship is a question of having eyes or having no eyes. If you have no eyes, you will not make much of scholarship. Moreover, the particular eyesight of which I am now speaking is a thing that can be acquired; and it can be acquired and trained, at any rate to an elementary extent, by the simple process of looking to see, when a reference is given you, whether the thing which is asserted is really so.

. . . . To one who has never yet tried it, such advice seems to be the stupidest and the dullest imaginable; and perhaps the most useless. But the man who has tried it soon learns to know better. For the results are often so wholly surprising, so novel, so sensational, that anyone who honestly tries to follow up to their sources only a few items of information will soon be caught by the excitement of it, and will soon learn to do by choice and out of pure pleasure what he began to do out of duty or curiosity.

—WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT (1835-1912)

EXPLANATIONS

A dash (—) after an entry indicates that the publication in question is in progress.

A dash (——) before an entry indicates that the author or the title is the same as in the preceding entry.

Two dashes (—— —) before an entry indicate that the author and the title are the same as in the preceding entry.

Arabic numerals in boldface type refer to the serial numbers in the bibliography.