

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE 1957-1967 : A SURVEY

The bibliographical work on Scottish literature listed at the end of this article—and assessed within it—ranges from the simplest of author check-lists to elaborate descriptive and analytical bibliographies which try to achieve Bowers' ideal of examining "every available copy of an edition of a book in order to describe in bibliographical terms the characteristics of an ideal copy of this edition, to distinguish between issues and variants of the edition, and finally to arrange it in a correct and logical relationship to other editions" (*Principles of Bibliographical Description*, p. 6). I have endeavoured to evaluate these check-lists, catalogues and bibliographies solely in terms of how far they have succeeded in achieving their aims, however limited these might be, and not to waste time scolding compilers for not adhering to ideal or mythical bibliographical standards. Provided that it gives the data needed to identify and locate the works of an author, or the products of a press, even the simplest of lists conscientiously made satisfy a basic need of literary scholarship. One can always hope that as well as being an aid to textual and critical scholarship that the check-list may inspire—or infuriate—others into more sophisticated bibliographical work of scholarly value in itself. In the field of Scottish literature, the amount of scholarly work done on significant authors is so minute, that it is important not to undervalue bibliographical starting points. Duncan Glen points out in the preface to his study of Hugh MacDiarmid (A17) how the fairly simple check-lists of modern Scottish authors in *The Bibliothek* (B2) gave him nourishment in "what was then a bibliographical desert". How far this desert has been cultivated in the last ten years is seen both in the growth of bibliographical study in itself, and in the much increased range of editorial and critical scholarship concerning Scottish authors.

Hancock's *Bibliography of works relating to Scotland from 1916 to 1950* is the most ambitious attempt to compile a general Scottish bibliography since the work of Cash and Mitchell which it endeavours to supplement (A8). It is, however, a disappointing work generally, and particularly so for a student of Scottish literature. The compiler, who seems to have been working to some pressing time-table, has relied largely on previous printed and manuscript catalogues although he makes it quite clear in his preface that he is aware of the dangers of "ghosts" and imperfect classification arising from this procedure. The contents of periodicals and the transactions of learned societies are not included except a few that were available in Hancock's sources in Edinburgh libraries. He may be accused, as David

Hume was in writing his histories, of using only these sources that were easily available and incompleteness is an inevitable result. The preface tells us too (p. viii) that "the literary work of Scottish poets, dramatists and novelists have been omitted, although for the convenience of the general reader, a number of anthologies of recent Scottish poetry have been included, as well as collections of folk songs and legends." Nevertheless, there is in Part II (pp. 230-239) a section headed *Literature*. It is so arbitrary in its choice of items, however, that even the *general reader* would be well advised to use the *Concise Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature*, and the seeker after folk songs and legends to consult the annual bibliographies of folk-lore literature in volumes 6 to 10 of *Scottish Studies* (B4).

The specialist reader has been greatly helped by the appearance of two new journals of exclusively Scottish interest. *The Bibliothek* (B2) started off in 1956 with the modest aim of being "a journal of bibliographical notes and queries of Scottish interest". It has now very properly modified its sub-title to "A Scottish journal of bibliography and allied topics", which description more accurately defines its scope. As well as containing much material more directly aimed at the historian of printing and the descriptive bibliographer, it has printed a number of extremely useful check-lists of modern Scottish authors. William Soutar, Hugh McDiarmid, Lewis Grassie Gibbon and Neil Gunn have all been treated to adequate check-lists in the first and third volumes, while Scott's bibliographer, J. Corson, has contributed a valuable series of articles on special aspects of the Abbotsford collections in volume four. There are also short notes concerning Allan Ramsay and R. B. Cunninghame-Grahame's periodical writings. One of the most useful services that *The Bibliothek* has performed is in the publishing some of the unpretentious author-bibliographies compiled as diploma theses in that nursery of bibliographical scholarship, the London School of Librarianship. Lefevre's bibliography of John Home (A2) is printed in volume three with additions by C. J. Stratman and A. G. Hepburn. Two other London theses of Scottish interest are Playfair's *Select bibliography of James Grant* (A3), and Adams' *Bibliography of the critical and editorial works of Hugh Blair* (A11). The Grant bibliography is a particularly useful piece of work recording holdings in Edinburgh libraries of the neglected author of *The Yellow Frigate* and *Old and New Edinburgh*. The other new Scottish periodical is *Studies in Scottish Literature* (B3), the only journal now being published devoted exclusively to Scottish literature. The fact that it is published in the United States hardly throws credit on the state of Scottish letters in Scotland, but it remains welcome. The main emphasis is historical and critical, but the journal has printed so far a number of bibliographical papers two of which, W. Montgomerie's *A Bibliography of Scots Ballad Manuscripts 1730-1825* (Vol. IV, No. 1) and John MacKechnie's *The Gaelic Manuscripts in Scotland* (Vol. 1, No. 4), are still uncompleted. The editor lists an unrecorded edition of Allan Ramsay and describes his own copy of the extremely rare 1799 edition of the *Merry Muses* of which only two copies

are known. The Edinburgh Bibliographical Society continues to issue its beautifully printed *Transactions* (B1) at the somewhat sedate rate which the editor may consider suitable for the most senior of the Scottish bibliographical journals. The two articles most closely concerned with Scottish literature are Montgomerie's *Notes on the Herd manuscripts* (Vol. III) and Gillian Dyson's *The manuscripts and proof sheets of the Waverley Novels* (Vol. IV). This latter paper is very necessary prerequisite to any re-editing of the novels, and is yet another piece of work which had its origins in a London School of Librarianship thesis (1956). One is grateful for Dr Beattie's impeccable editing of *The Tail of Rauf Coilyear* (A26), but it would have been pleasant to have this facsimile of the 1572 Lekprevik edition in addition to the *Transactions* for the year 1964-65 instead of in lieu of them.

A group of publications which may be successfully brought together are those that deal, in very different order of magnitude, with the output of famous Scottish presses. Outstanding among these is the Soho Bibliography, (No. xiv) of the Foulis Press of Glasgow (A18). The main compensation for the extremely high price of this volume is the excellence and originality of the bibliographical work. Dr Gaskell lists over 700 works printed at the Glasgow press from 1740 to 1800. He gives full quasi-facsimile transcriptions of titles in the Bowers manner and clears new ground as far as Scottish bibliography is concerned in his description of Wilson types and in paper identification. The work is based on the large collections of Foulis Press books in Glasgow University Library, the Mitchell Library, the British Museum and the Bodleian, and the location of copies described is scrupulously given. I have checked most of the entries against one large collection of Foulis Press books that Gaskell has apparently not used—that in the libraries of the University of St Andrews. This has confirmed the extremely high standards of the descriptions, and has turned up practically nothing that Gaskell is not aware of. There is a copy in University Library, Dundee, of No. 395 Herodotus, *History* containing the Greek text only, which variant Gaskell knows about but has not seen. A few additions to the ephemeral productions of the press can be found in the town records of Glasgow. In November 1762, the Foulis Press printed tables of rates and fees for Port Glasgow carmen and coupleurs and regulations for the harbour of Port Glasgow, while in 1768 they engraved an inscription plate for the new bridge at Glasgow, and printed copies of the inscription for distribution. The very thinness of these additions demonstrate the satisfactory completeness of the work. The press was chiefly famous for its editions of the classics but it also printed a substantial amount of English and Scottish literature. Another very minor criticism of Gaskell's work is the absence of cross references to other bibliographies, e.g. the Burns Martin bibliography of Allan Ramsay. Ruddiman, the first publisher of that author, has also received some attention as a printer from his most recent biographer in *Thomas Ruddiman, A Study of Scottish Scholarship* . . . (A21). It is admitted by the author that the list of publications to the end of Ruddiman's life makes

no claim to completeness, but in view of the fact that Ruddiman led a full professional life as printer and publisher, one wonders whether a more determined effort might not have been made. As it stands Duncan's list is only a starting point for a serious study of the Ruddiman Press. Doughty's work on the Tullis Press at Cupar (A28) is highly professional and complete, although modestly presented in a local history pamphlet which sells at one twentieth of the price of Gaskell's work. 127 items published by Tullis are listed and 115 of them accurately described in a formula carefully outlined in the introduction to the lists. It is regrettable that Doughty has chosen to give information about the provenance of the copy described instead of a collation of signatures which would have taken up about the same space. He very correctly gives a location for the single copy described in each case. The list is prefaced by a short history of the press, written in a rather ornate prose, which shows *inter alia* the importance of provincial presses in places like Perth, Montrose and Cupar for the printing of local literature. Financial help from outside sources has enabled the Abertay Society in this publication to give adequate space to the lists. This was not the case with the present writer's previous work in the same series, *Publishing in Perth before 1807* (A10), in which economy has led to a compression of the check-list to a bare minimum. This is a greater pity because the Morison Press which features so largely in these lists was of much greater importance than that of Tullis in the dissemination of finely printed editions of English and Scottish literature. The series called Morison's *Scottish Poets* is of first importance, as is the series Morison's *German Theatre* in the understanding of Scottish literary tastes at the end of the eighteenth century.

The all-important eighteenth-century period of Scottish literature has called forth a number of bibliographies of minor and major writers. I have already mentioned what has been done for John Home and Hugh Blair (A2 and A11). A study of Hamilton of Bangour (A1) gives a short-title list of his publications with place and date of publication and also a list of books and journals containing reprints of one or more of Hamilton's poems. This is again the starting point of a bibliography rather than a bibliography proper, but it is well and conscientiously done. Duval's *Catalogue* (A15) is the only major list of Scottish books from a Scottish bookseller for many years, and provides a valuable record of significant copies of many rare Scottish books. There are a few egregious blunders: the "skinking" issue of the 1787 Edinburgh Burns has become the "kinking" issue; Lord Hailes has been confused with his paternal grandfather, and some of the annotation does not take advantage of recent bibliographical scholarship. But unlike many booksellers' lists this one deserves a permanent place on a collector's shelves. I have not included the 1966 2nd impression of Pottle's *The Literary Career of James Boswell* (Oxford 1929) in the lists as it appears entirely without revision.

The bibliographical position with regard to Robert Burns has radically altered over the last ten years with the appearance of a catalogue of the

Mitchell collection (A7) and the full scale bibliography by Egerer (A16). The Mitchell Burns Collection contains over 3,500 volumes and is one of the largest in the world. The entries concerning the various editions of the works are not detailed enough to save an investigator the trouble of going to look at the editions themselves, but the other sections on the ancillary material constitute a first class guide to what is available in the collection. The arrangement of the works under the places of publication and printers will delight the historian of the book-trade and the student of the spread of the Burns cult. It is a catalogue without bibliographical pretensions of any kind and admirably does its intended job of letting the serious investigator know quickly and easily what he can find on Burns in this most impressive of Scottish public libraries.

Egerer's bibliography is a large scale contribution to Scottish literary scholarship and is probably the most important single item in this review. It attempts to list chronologically all editions of Burns's "Works" from the Kilmarnock edition of 1786 down to 1954 with a scattering of items between 1954 and 1964. For the period 1786 to 1802 Egerer has tried to include all appearances of the poetical and prose works in all media, except anthologies and reprints in periodicals. From 1803 onwards he lists only editions which claim to be complete. For the period up to 1802, there are what Egerer calls *complete descriptions*, and after 1802, with a few exceptions, check-listings, i.e. author, title and imprint. There is also a list of translations and original material first published in periodicals. For the 1786 to 1802 period Egerer gives very full annotations on the editions, and he has tried to emphasize the first appearance in print of individual poems. 1352 items in all are described. As well as being published in the United Kingdom by Oliver and Boyd the book has appeared in the United States under the imprint of the Southern Illinois University Press.

Despite its imposing appearance and the great amount of work that has obviously gone into its production, this bibliography is a severe disappointment, and I find it hard to agree with reviewers who believe that it will become the definitive work in this field, although its very existence may well inhibit other investigators. There are serious flaws both in method and in performance. Other reviewers have drawn attention to the high number of proof-reading and spelling errors (e.g. B3, Vol. III, No. 3—review by A. G. Hepburn) and to the need for revision of the 1954-1964 period. A supplement listing 70 omitted editions has been published by the English Department of the University of South Carolina (A29). Legman's edition of the *Merry Muses* (A20) improves enormously on Egerer (in both detail and in method) in its bibliography of the fugitive editions of that work from 1799 to 1965. The publication of *addenda* will not make good the deficiencies of presentation in both the detailed part 1786-1802, and the check-lists section. In his *complete descriptions*, Egerer is at serious fault in not giving a location for the copy or copies that he is describing. There is no easy way of checking whether any oddities in his description arise from incomplete or unusual

copies. In his elaborate description of Cromek's *Reliques* (item 112) he mentions that he has seen *one* copy with the leaves of AA6-AA8 marked with a vertical tear for excision by the binder. I know of *two* such copies, one in Wellesley College, Massachusetts, and one in Dundee Public Library, and there may well be more. He also says that signature B2 is missing, by which I think he means B2 is unsigned, a very different thing. It is not unsigned in the D.P.L. copy. In that copy the R2 cancel has been inserted the wrong way round, which I take to be a feature of that copy only. But I could never know from Egerer. Another serious flaw is that Egerer gives no account of his method of transcribing title-pages. As he pays rigorous attention to such things as diamond rules and double rules and carefully marks the lay out, I presume that some kind of quasi-facsimile transcription is intended. He transcribes the half-title of the 1802 Dundee edition thus [double rule] |POEMS| by |ROBERT BURNS| [double rule] By normal methods of transcription this should read from the D.P.L. copy [double rule] |POEMS| BY |ROBERT BURNS| [double rule] Throughout the whole of this first section one finds lower case for capitals, Roman capitals for italics and other bibliographical crudities that are in striking contrast to the reliable quasi-facsimile transcriptions of Gaskell and Doughty in their bibliographies. Again Egerer seems much too ready to take his periodical references at second hand. He correctly says that the 1787 Edinburgh edition was published on April 17, 1787, but he notes that the Memorial Catalogue quotes April 7, 1787, from the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*. A look at the files would have shown that the April 7 1787 EEC says "In a few days will be published", and that the EEC April 14 says "On Tuesday next the 17th will be published by William Creech, Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect". Egerer tells us about the *Proposals* for the Kilmarnock edition but does not reproduce them; he tells us nothing about the "subscription bills" for the Edinburgh edition. He speculates at length about the financial relationship between Burns and Creech but does not quote the *Memorandum of agreement* between Burns and Creech whereby Burns sold the copyright of his poems to Creech for 100 guineas.

The check-list of the post 1802 editions is no more satisfactory. Egerer dismisses most of these by saying that they had little importance except as a census of Burns's fantastic popularity in the nineteenth century. Many of the editions are certainly of little textual value but users of bibliographies are not confined to potential editors and critics. The choice of detail in these necessarily short entries might have been aimed at giving more help to students of publishing history and the collectors of editions of Burns. The more elaborate illustrated editions and the grander examples of nineteenth-century typography could have been identified by a little more detail. A more serious flaw is that the relationships between various editions are not precisely stated although this is one of the things that Egerer purports to do. He is much too addicted to that vaguest of bibliographical terms "re-issue" which can cover anything from a new edition,

a new impression, or a later issue from the same impression. In the case of the nineteenth-century editions consideration of the printer's imprint or colophon as well as of the publisher's imprint could have thrown light on these relationships. It is sometimes difficult to be as precise about the format of a late nineteenth-century or twentieth-century books as about an eighteenth-century one, but to give no indication of *either* size *or* format for the post-1802 entries is to avoid and not to solve this problem. Some of these points can be illustrated by reference to Egerer's treatment of the editions of Burns put out by the Edinburgh publisher W. P. Nimmo who operated from c.1855 to his death in 1883, and was succeeded by the firm of Nimmo, Hay and Mitchell. These are poor editions both with regard to the texts and the critical apparatus and are satirised by J. Adams in the *Burns Chronicle*, 1894, "Burns versus the Pot-boilers". They were much admired in contemporary reviews as examples of book production and were described as "marvels of worth, cheapness and elegance". They are not described in Egerer in a way which allows the different series in different formats to be easily differentiated. By the use of the dated catalogues of Nimmo's publications he could have established that Nimmo published the following series: *Nimmo's Popular Edition of the Works of the Poets* was issued in foolscap octavo at 3s 6d per volume, and Burns's *Poetical Works* and Burns's *Prose Works* are consistently Nos. 11 and 17 in the series, which was reprinted many times for Nimmo by different printers and issued in variant bindings. He also issued a two volume edition in demy-octavo in a 48 volume series called *The Library edition of British Poets* at 4s each. This should not be confused with the most commonly found series, Nimmo's *Library Edition of Standard Works*, large demy-octavo, in which Burns's *Complete Works* is consistently No. 2. Some of the more popular items in this lengthy series were issued in another binding as the Excelsior Edition. There was also issued a series in crown octavo called *The Crown Library*, which included Burns, but I have not seen a copy of this. All these series were long running. The firm also issued an elaborate "gift" edition in crown quarto with the title *The Poems and Songs of Robert Burns*, and called in the advertising literature the *Edina Burns*. It was extensively illustrated by Scottish artists, and was the firm's *chef d'œuvre* as far as Burns was concerned. Egerer's descriptions obscure rather than illuminate the physical distinctions between these different publications: e.g. the note to 684 asserts that this 1866 edition was a re-issue of an 1865 edition and says that it was issued with title-pages saying Crown Edition and "Nimmo Library". Does the second of these mean the *Library Edition of British Poets* or the *Library Edition of Standard Works*? It would be impossible to tell from Egerer's descriptions whether 711 and 770 are, as he suggests, both issues of the *Edina Burns* and in what way they differed. The series name is not consistently given and there is no indication at all of format or size. Egerer should have rejected as a "ghost" the 18mo edition of 1848 listed by Gebbie (515) as Nimmo was only 17 years old at this date.

If the above criticisms seem severe it is a reflection of the importance of the book, which, even in the check-list part for the post-1802 period, fails to meet the requirement suggested at the beginning of this paper of giving compactly "the data necessary to identify and locate the works of an author or the products of a press".

For the period up to 1700 not a great deal of bibliographical work has been done in the last ten years. The Scottish Text Society has continued its valuable printing of early Scottish authors and A6, A13 and A14 all give some bibliographical data on previous printed editions and manuscripts. The work in this respect of the general editor, W. Craigie, is both accurate and professionally presented, whereas the bibliographical information collected by the Editor of Douglas's *Aeneid* seems more amateur in lay-out and presentation. There is possibly a case for standardising the procedure for presenting bibliographies in this series. The most urgent general need is for a revision and supplementation of Geddie's *A Bibliography of Middle Scots Poetry* which appeared as long ago as 1912. The lively bibliographical review at the end of Scott's *Dunbar a Critical Exposition of the Poems* (A25) underlines this need. Scott believes that there is room for a small work reviewing Dunbar studies up to date, and this applies to the other Middle Scots poets and the seventeenth century poets as well. Scott's review is lively and penetrating although some of his judgements of editorial, textual and bibliographical work seems to be conditioned by his belief in the supreme importance of "criticism" over other scholarly activities. He is rather grudging in his praise of Baxter's *William Dunbar* (1952) which is characterised as having "much to say on problems of authorship, editions, dating and the like". A certain impatience with the *minutiae* of literary scholarship is also suggested by Scott's rather cavalier descriptions of some of the items in his own list. He fails to mention Lord Hailes's selection from the Bannatyne MS—*Ancient Scottish Poems* (1770)—although both the Morison Press selection of 1788 and Sibbald's *Chronicle* in 1802, which he does mention, lean heavily on Hailes's notes and texts. Denton Fox's essay on some problems of the dating of Dunbar's poems is in the *Philological Quarterly* and not the *Philosophical Quarterly*, which is the organ of the Scots Philological Club.

As far as bibliographical work is concerned the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth tend to run together. The greatest bulk of work here has been done in the field of identifying the authors of the all important literary journalism from the 1820's down to the 1920's. Lester's *Grub street bibliography* of John Davidson is a case in point (A4). It is an attempt to list the journalistic writings of the Glasgow poet. The list is admittedly incomplete, but gathers together 296 contributions to 33 different newspapers and periodicals, which greatly extends the known volume and range of Davidson's literary work. Even where a writer brings periodical papers together, as Davidson did with some of his journalism, into separately

published volumes, a systematic bibliography of the individual items establishes a more exact chronology of his intellectual and creative activity, and such lists are a feature of nearly all bibliographic accounts of modern writers. Davidson wrote for such diverse journals as the *Athenæum*, the *Daily Mail*, the *Glasgow Herald*, and the *Yellow Book* between 1889 to 1909. The first volume of the *Wellesley Index to Victorian Periodicals 1824-1900* (A27) in its very size and complexity gives an indication of the enormous amount of work to be done in this field. Amongst the periodicals dealt with in this volume are *Blackwood's Magazine* 1824-1900, *The Edinburgh Review* 1802-1900 and the *North British Review* 1844-1871. A huge team of scholars have identified and indexed the contributions of thousands of writers major and minor, and it is clear that the future volumes will require combined efforts of the same kind and the same transatlantic energy and gusto. That a determined individual scholar can still do pioneer work in this field is well illustrated by A. L. Strout's *Bibliography of Articles in Blackwood's Magazine 1817-1825* (A9). This early period is not covered by the extant MS contributors' book, and Strout has read thousands of nineteenth-century letters and exercised considerable ingenuity in identifying the authors of the 2025 articles in the first eighteen volumes, only 400 articles remaining unattributed. G. S. Mackay's sumptuous and elaborate catalogue of the Beinecke Stevenson collection (A5) is the most impressive yet produced for any one Scottish author. In plan and concept it belongs to an earlier period than the other items in this review, but the last three volumes have appeared in 1958, 1961 and 1964 respectively. Volume Four lists over 2,000 letters to Stevenson or about him, Volume Five displays the incredibly rich stores of Stevenson MS collected by Beinecke and Volume Six deals with *addenda* and *corrigenda* including a thousand items indefatigably collected after the date of the original volume describing the category to which they belong. Although a description of a single collection, the compilation is so thorough that it will remain the standard bibliography of Stevenson. The total effect is both impressive and a little overpowering when one remembers how little attention of this kind greater authors than Stevenson have been given.

Some but by no means all the writers of the twentieth century Scottish Renaissance have received bibliographical attention. Edwin Muir, whom many people consider the outstanding Scottish poet of the twentieth century, has had his work described in a competent bibliography by Mellown which has already been revised since its first appearance in 1964 (A19 and A23). The English edition has been produced by an offset process from the American one with additions given in the blank *Addenda* pages of the 1964 printing. These pages are unfortunately unnumbered (pp. 44-48 and pp. 138-144), which makes reference difficult, but the additional material is useful. The selected list of critical studies of Edwin Muir added in the London edition is not so full or so useful as the similar list in Butter's biography of the poet (A22). The bibliography itself follows one of the variations of the Soho recipe and has been compiled with the Woolf bibliography in that series as

its chief model. The list of contributions to periodicals is stated to be incomplete, and one wonders whether the compiler was wise in not listing *all* the titles of the books reviewed by Muir in his omnibus reviews in *The Listener* as his *selected* titles leave the user with the nagging doubt that Muir may have made some comment, however, slight, on works not so selected. The index is inferior to that given in the Soho bibliographies in that it lists poems and essays only. The basic soundness and value of the work is undisputable. I have already mentioned the useful check-lists of modern writers in *The Bibliothek*. Aitken's MacDiarmid list has been added to twice: first, by Aitken himself in the MacDiarmid *Festschrift* volume (A12) and secondly by Glen in his critical study (A17). Glen lists 260 items classified in sections on books, pamphlets, translations, books edited, periodicals edited, contributions to the books of others, contributions to anthologies and a selective list of prose contributions to periodicals. He also gives a useful check-list of writings by and on other writers of the Scottish Renaissance. Now that the back of the task has been broken one can hope that MacDiarmid will also receive something like "Soho" treatment. Munro's study of Lewis Grassie Gibbon/Leslie Mitchell (A24) contains a simple list of the author's work written in both of his *personæ*. It adds nothing to the list which had already appeared in *The Bibliothek*.

It is pleasant to be able to report that there are four major Scottish bibliographies in progress. The National Library is preparing a revision of the Aldis list of books printed in Scotland before 1700 (C1). W. R. Aitken is the experienced chairman and chief editor of a team who are preparing a bibliography of Scottish literature from 1900 to 1950 (C2). Using the work of Thieme and Drevet in the *Bibliographie de la littérature française* as a model, it will cover the work of 98 Scottish authors of the first half of the twentieth century. This work is nearly completed. Duncan Gollan's *Guide to the Scottish Novel, 1771 to 1966* (C3) is scheduled for publication by Constable in 1968. It will be arranged alphabetically by authors in four periods: 1771-1850; 1850-1918; 1918-1945; and 1945-1966, with appendixes listing the novels according to the period the novel deals with, and according to the year of first publication. (I am indebted to W. R. Aitken for a description of this work.) It will be a useful Scottish replacement for the relevant parts of Leclaire's *A General Analytical Bibliography of the Regional Novelists of the British Isles 1800-1950*, G. Ross Roy's bibliography of Scottish poetry 1700 to 1900 was announced as being in progress in 1964, and will incorporate the unpublished catalogue of the Mitchell Library's holdings in Scottish poetry of that period (C4).

If, along with these works, a revision and supplement of Geddie was undertaken, and an annual review scholarship in Scottish literature was provided by a journal like *Studies in Scottish Literature*, bibliographical studies in this field would have started to move towards a maturity commensurate with the important and absorbing literature it describes.

A LIST OF THE BOOKS AND PERIODICALS CONSIDERED IN
THIS REVIEW IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

A. BOOKS.

- A1. Bushnell, N. S., *William Hamilton of Bangour, Poet and Jacobite*. Aberdeen, The University Press, 1957. (Bibliography, pp. 150-153)
- A2. Lefevre, J. M., *Bibliography of John Home 1722-1808*, London, University of London Diploma Thesis, School of Librarianship, 1957.
- A3. Playfair, J. K. H., *James Grant (1822-1887) a select bibliography of his separately published works*, London, University of London Diploma Thesis, School of Librarianship, 1957.
- A4. Lester, J. A., *John Davidson A Grub Street Bibliography*, Charlottesville, The Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, Newsheet No. 40, 1958.
- A5. Mackay, G. S., *A Stevenson Library . . . formed by Edwin J. Beinecke*, Newhaven, Yale University Library, Vol. IV 1958 ; Vol. V 1961 ; Vol. VI 1964.
- A6. James VI of Scotland, *The Poems*, ed. J. Craigie, Scottish Text Society, Edinburgh and London, Blackwood, Vol. II 1958. (Bibliography, pp. xxiii-xlv)
- A7. Anon., *Catalogue of Robert Burns Collection in the Mitchell Library, Glasgow*, Glasgow, Glasgow Corporation Library, 1959.
- A8. Hancock, P. D., *A Bibliography of Works relating to Scotland 1916-1950, compiled in two parts*, Edinburgh, The University Press. Part I 1959 ; Part II 1960. (Literature II, 230-239)
- A9. Strout, A. L., *A Bibliography of Articles in Blackwood's Magazine 1817-1825*, Lubbock, Library Texas Tech. College, 1959.
- A10. Carnie, R. H., *Publishing in Perth before 1807*, Dundee, Abertay Historical Society Publication No. 6, 1960.
- A11. Adams, R. E., *A bibliography of the critical and editorial works of Hugh Blair*, London, University of London Diploma Thesis, School of Librarianship, 1962.
- A12. Various. *Hugh MacDiarmid, a festschrift*, ed. K. D. Duval and S. G. Smith, Edinburgh, K. D. Duval, 1962. (Check-list pp. 213-221)
- A13. Ayton, R., *The English and Latin Poems*, ed. C. B. Gullans, Scottish Text Society, Edinburgh and London, Blackwood, 1963.
- A14. Douglas, G., *Virgil's Aeneid*, ed. D. F. C. Coldwell, Scottish Text Society, Edinburgh and London, Blackwood, Vol. I 1964. (Bibliography of printed editions and manuscripts, pp. 101-106)
- A15. Duval, K. D., *A Catalogue of Eighteenth Century Scottish Books*, Falkland, K. D. Duval, 1964.
- A16. Egerer, J. W., *A Bibliography of Robert Burns*, Edinburgh and London, Oliver & Boyd, 1964.
- A17. Glen D., *Hugh MacDiarmid and the Scottish Renaissance*, Edinburgh and London, W. & R. Chambers, Ltd., 1964. (Bibliography, pp. 245-262)

- A18. Gaskell, P., *A Bibliography of the Foulis Press*, London, Hart Davis, 1964. (The Soho Bibliographies, No. xiv)
- A19. Mellow, E. W., *Bibliography of the Writings of Edwin Muir*, Alabama, University of Alabama Press, 1964.
- A20. Burns, R., *The Merry Muses of Caledonia. Collected and in part written by Robert Burns*, ed. G. Legman, New York, University Books Inc., 1964. (A Bibliography of *The Merry Muses*, 33 pp.)
- A21. Duncan, D., *Thomas Ruddiman A Study of Scottish Scholarship . . .*, Edinburgh and London, Oliver & Boyd, 1965. (App. III Publications of the Ruddiman Press, 1721-1755)
- A22. Butter, P. H., *Edwin Muir : Man and Poet*, Edinburgh and London, Oliver & Boyd, 1966. (Bibliography, pp. 301-308)
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