

## **The Publication History of Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Godson<sup>1</sup>**

by Christopher Mayo

Lord Chesterfield wrote his most famous series of letters, devoted to teaching an ill-mannered boy the courtesies of polite society, to his son, Philip Stanhope. Lord Chesterfield wrote his second most famous series of letters, also devoted to teaching an ill-mannered boy the courtesies of polite society, to his other son, Philip Stanhope. The first series of letters refer to those Chesterfield wrote to his illegitimate son, the product of his brief affair with Elizabeth du Bouchet, an exiled French Huguenot whom Chesterfield met while serving as ambassador to The Hague. The second series of letters refer to those Chesterfield wrote to his distant cousin, godson, adopted son, and heir to the Chesterfield titles, fortunes, and estates, the future fifth earl of Chesterfield.<sup>2</sup> In an effort to avoid inevitable confusion, scholars have adopted the convention of referring to Chesterfield's natural son (1732-1768) as his son and to his heir (1755-1815) as his godson. Still, the frequent similarities of method, manner, and matter in the two series, not to mention the Stanhope family's historical penchant for the name Philip,<sup>3</sup> understandably have led to the letters' conflation both in archival cataloging and in popular conception.<sup>4</sup> This essay serves to distinguish the two recipients, the letters Chesterfield wrote to them, and, for the first time, to document the textual history of Chesterfield's letters to his godson. Along the way, I reattribute *Letters from a Celebrated Nobleman* from Lord Bolton to Lord Chesterfield, and attribute 41 newly located manuscript letters to Chesterfield, reproducing one of them here.

### **The Son**

While Lord Chesterfield's son and godson shared a youthful indifference to social form, the two letter recipients otherwise were conspicuously dissimilar. The son, by what little evidence survives, appears to have been ungainly and awkward in his early youth, but later a retiring and passably genteel scholar given to sentimental effusions toward his wife. Chesterfield shepherded his education from infancy and was unstinting in his epistolary attentions to, and magnanimous in his pecuniary provisions for, his son. Ever mindful of the unfair stigma of his son's illegitimacy, Chesterfield spurred his dear boy to industry in the hope that merit, which he defined as a felicitous union of English learning and French manners, could compensate for his ignominious birth.

By the time he was 22, Philip, who received instruction from among the best and most expensive masters, had accrued an enviable reserve of practical and scholarly knowledge, including fluency in French, English, German, Italian, Latin, and Greek. Yet Chesterfield's son, though groomed for service in the Foreign Office, died a minor diplomat, unable to advance in his career. All the political capital of his father on the one hand, and all the acquired--and not inconsiderable--merit of his son on the other, could not

prevail against the prejudice of convention: fearing foreign dignitaries would perceive Philip's illegitimacy as a slight, the monarchy twice blocked his appointment to more exalted diplomatic stations, effectively banishing him in perpetuity to the political outland of the Holy Roman Empire.<sup>5</sup> Philip, particularly in his later years (such as they were), was neither the trivial clown nor the humiliating disappointment to his father that recycled reports have retailed.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, the oft-narrated notion that the timorous Philip, afraid of incurring Chesterfield's displeasure, hid from his father his marriage to Eugenia Stanhope and the birth of his two sons is false--circulated and recirculated after the 1774 publication of *Letters to his Son* in an apparent effort to discredit the great earl's method of educating his boy.<sup>7</sup> Judging by what little evidence survives, Philip, even if he did not inherit his father's celebrated wit or his oratorical prowess, appears to have been both worthy and sympathetic: fond of his family and studies, insulted for his illegitimacy, dead of dropsy at 36.

### **The Godson**

Chesterfield's godson earns a less generous portrayal, but it is first necessary to clarify an historically persistent misapprehension. Popular conception has not only confused Chesterfield's son and godson, but conflated the godfather with the godson. As the title of "godson" serves only as a convenient convention for identifying Chesterfield's letters, it rarely appears in historical annals: in history the godson figures as "Lord Chesterfield's heir," "the fifth earl of Chesterfield," or more economically, as in Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, "Lord Chesterfield."<sup>8</sup> No wonder, then, that Wikipedia (cited here as an instance of popular understanding) repeatedly identifies the fifth earl as the fourth, ascribing to the latter qualities that only properly can be imputed to the former.<sup>9</sup> Besides their successive claims to the earldom, the two Chesterfields had little in common.

In so far as literary history remembers the 5th earl of Chesterfield at all, it remembers him for his aristocratic hauteur and callous cruelty in the lamentable affair of the Revd. Dr. William Dodd (1729-1777). Lord Chesterfield (4th earl) had appointed Dodd tutor and companion to his godson in 1765, a service he performed for the first five years with distinction, and for the final two with negligence.<sup>10</sup> In 1777, four years after the godson assumed the earldom--that is, four years after Lord Chesterfield's death--the spendthrift Dodd forged the young earl's signature on a bill of exchange, illegally receiving £4,200. The forgery, quickly detected, landed Dodd in jail with a charge of capital felony. Despite Johnson's considerable efforts to save him, and despite various petitions suing for clemency (one with more than 23,000 signatures, another signed by the very judges who had found him guilty), Dodd was hanged for the crime. After all, the 22-year-old godson, far from intervening on Dodd's behalf, actively prosecuted, and testified against, him.<sup>11</sup> Apologists for the young earl offered a range of defenses: forgery and deception constituted especially grievous crimes;

Dodd's betrayal of his former pupil warranted strict justice; mercy should be reserved for the meritorious. But Horace Walpole accurately assessed a major segment of public sentiment, as well as the scapegrace's character, when he described the godson as "a worthless young man, universally despised."<sup>12</sup> Certainly, Lord Chesterfield would have been dismayed and appalled by his godson's want of compassion. In his final letter to the godson (a letter delivered shortly after the great earl's death and previously unknown to scholars), Chesterfield penned his last, and seemingly prescient, instruction to his heir: "P. S. I am sure I need not recommend Dr Dodd to your care and friendship. You are sensible, I know, of the great obligations you have to him, and whenever you have either interest or power, I charge you to exert them with zeal to serve him."<sup>13</sup> No doubt Chesterfield would have viewed Dodd's arrest and impending execution as a singular opportunity "with zeal to serve him." The godson's subsequent achievements, a series of mere sinecures, did nothing to elevate history's perception of him, and my own archival researches have rather confirmed than countered Walpole's assessment: Chesterfield, frequently distressed by his godson's imperious and tyrannical behavior toward his servants and masters, feared the boy was naturally vicious.

#### **Two Series of Letters**

Historically, scholars have treated the two series of letters as twin texts, at once redundant and complementary. But, while they evidence clear similarities--most prominently, both emphasize the critical import of social graces and genteel form--they also exhibit signal differences, a few of which I catalog below. Perhaps most noticeably, as Chesterfield wrote his letters to his son between 1737 and 1768, they span most of his (Chesterfield's) active political career. Sophisticated gossips like Horace Walpole alternately delighted in, and condemned the letters for, their political scandal. By contrast, Chesterfield's letters to his godson, most of which were published more than a century after *Letters to his Son*, in 1890, were written over thirteen years, from 1761-1773, after Chesterfield had retired to his Greenwich Park estate, isolated by hereditary deafness, beleaguered by vertigo and migraines, and withdrawn to the periphery of political power. Additionally, Chesterfield wrote most of the extant letters to his godson when his heir was a mere child, and he crafted them to appeal to a boy: seven of the eight passages expurgated (and never before printed) from the letters by their first editor relate to backsides (see Appendix 1).<sup>14</sup> Consequently, the range of subjects treated in the two series, and the complexity with which Chesterfield writes about them, is appreciably different. Further, as most of Chesterfield's surviving letters to his son were written during the boy's *eight-year* grand tour, the series often reads like a book from another popular genre: the travel narrative.

Finally, the two series evidence an important dissimilarity in tone informed by the boys' different expectations and circumstances. In his letters

to his godson, Chesterfield grooms the child to assume his place of aristocratic entitlement, continually checking the godson's frequent and petty abuses of authority and training him in the proper uses of power. In an unpublished letter to his godson, for instance, Chesterfield politely reproves the boy for his notoriously tyrannical treatment of servants at home: "I never knew any man generally ill-humoured in Company, who was good-natured at home. *Home* is my test of good nature, and a man who at home is rough, and ill-humoured to his wife, his children or his Servants, because they are in his power, must have a base and wicked mind, and be radically ill-natured."<sup>15</sup> Conversely, in his letters to his son merit, not management, figures prominently: even the word "merit," with nearly 200 occurrences, appears with astonishing frequency. Though Chesterfield's letters to his godson lack the political density and range of *Letters to his Son*, they offer an important glimpse into the education of an 18th-century aristocrat and serve as an important document in the history of class education.

### **Two Textual Histories**

Sidney Gulick dedicated the greater part of his life to documenting the early textual history of Chesterfield's letters and works. In *A Chesterfield Bibliography to 1800*, he supplies an early publication history of *Letters to his Son*, proving, in the process, that none but the first edition of 1774 and the first supplemental edition of 1787 used the manuscripts as copy text.<sup>16</sup> Likewise, as I demonstrate elsewhere, all modern editions derive directly or indirectly from the first editions.<sup>17</sup> But the more sporadic and complicated textual history of Chesterfield's letters to his godson never has been written.

As stated, the preponderance of Chesterfield's letters to his godson appeared in print more than a century after *Letters to his Son*, in 1890, when Lord Carnarvon (Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, 1831-1890, 4th earl), a distant relative of Lord Chesterfield,<sup>18</sup> edited and published from the manuscripts in his possession 236 letters under the title, *Letters of Philip Dormer Fourth Earl of Chesterfield to his Godson and Successor*.<sup>19</sup> The manuscripts, now at Lilly Library, attest that Carnarvon produced a faithful edition, but for the expurgation of the eight passages mentioned above. Only fifteen of the letters were known to have been printed before Carnarvon's edition: as Sidney Gulick documents in his bibliography, fourteen of these found their way into print in 1774, published under the title, "The Art of Pleasing."<sup>20</sup> One other, written from Chesterfield "to be delivered after his own death" appeared in 1845, when Lord Mahon, another distant kinsman of Chesterfield,<sup>21</sup> discovered the manuscript and included it in his four-volume edition of Chesterfield's correspondence, *The Letters of Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield*.<sup>22</sup> Unknown to Mahon, however, Lord Chesterfield wrote a later draft of the letter--the one actually delivered to his godson--that includes four new passages (one of them, Chesterfield's postscript about Dr. Dodd, I cite above; for the others, see Appendix 2). After Carnarvon's edition, Bonamy Dobrée uncovered and published in 1932

a single new letter, located at the British Museum. Finally, in the 1930s, Sidney Gulick rediscovered the manuscripts (then in the hands of a private collector) previously owned by Carnarvon, and in 1937, published 26 "new" letters under the title *Some Unpublished Letters of Lord Chesterfield*.<sup>23</sup>

To complicate matters further, unknown to Mahon, Carnarvon, Dobrée, and even Gulick when he first published his edition, many of Chesterfield's letters to his godson—or fragments of them—already had appeared in print in 1783 under the anonymous title, *Letters from a Celebrated Nobleman to his Heir Never before published*. Gulick, in the second edition (1979) of his *Chesterfield Bibliography to 1800*, for the first time correctly attributes the book. But he rather asserts than proves the attribution, declining the task of specifically identifying the text—which may explain why the British Library and *English Short Title Catalog* refused the reattribution.<sup>24</sup> The book currently is attributed by them to Harry Powlett (1720-1794), Duke of Bolton. From Gulick's account, it appears that the British Library first attributed the book to Bolton, an attribution adopted by *ESTC*. When Gulick inquired of the British Library why authorship had been assigned to Bolton, he was informed that the occasional endearment in *Letters from a Celebrated Nobleman*, "Mon Poulet," was thought to be clever code: Poulet=Powlett.<sup>25</sup> Amusingly, in 2003 the British Library declined my reattribution without further *published* evidence, deferring to the authority of *ESTC*.

In appendix #3, I have identified nearly every fragment and letter from *Celebrated Nobleman*. Most of the fragments already have been published in the editions by Carnarvon and Dobrée. Many them appear in *Celebrated Nobleman* as English translations of the original French. Still other passages were taken from a cache of manuscripts recently located and never known to exist: 41 letters attributed to Henry Philip Stanhope (Lord Mahon) by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in fact are copies of lost letters written by Lord Chesterfield to his godson.<sup>26</sup> Six of these letters, or parts of them, appear in *Celebrated Nobleman*. The other 35 remain unpublished, though I include one of them in this essay.

In 1847 Lord Mahon, after publishing his four-volume 1845 edition of Lord Chesterfield's letters, appears to have been contacted by the son of William Dodd, Philip Stanhope Dodd (named in honor of Lord Chesterfield, not his godson), with news of additional Chesterfield manuscripts. Mahon borrowed, and had an amanuensis copy, them. But for reasons inexplicable, he did not include the letters in his 1853 fifth-volume supplement to his edition. Perhaps, Mahon, ever protective of the family's reputation, decided against their publication because they were unflattering to the godson, the 5th earl.<sup>27</sup> Fortunately, however, Mahon recorded their provenance shortly after receiving them. In a brief, prefacing note to the copies, Mahon writes,

The following Letters from Lord Chesterfield to Philip Stanhope his

Godson & Heir extend from 1766 to 1772 . . . These later letters were it would appear either given by Philip Stanhope [the godson] to, or left in charge of, the Revd. Dr. William Dodd his preceptor, at that time; afterwards so well known from his accomplishments, his errors, & his calamitous fate.<sup>28</sup>

The original manuscripts remain lost, but, as some of the text in these letters appeared in *Celebrated Nobleman*, it seems possible, even probable, that Philip Stanhope Dodd compiled the book from the manuscripts in his possession.<sup>29</sup>

Here, I include the last letter of the cache, #41, probably written in 1772 when the godson was seventeen. In it, the "errors" to which Chesterfield refers include pride and imperiousness. To those unfamiliar with Chesterfield's style, the letter's force may require explication: the language of the reprimand here is, for Chesterfield, extraordinarily pointed and powerful, not to mention prescient. From the epistle, we may infer why Chesterfield's final thought, in his last letter to his godson, was for Dr. Dodd.

Tuesday. [1772?]

My dear Son,

Lady Chesterfield informed me of the conversation of Dr Dodd upon your subject last time that I saw you, which I confess both surprized and grieved me. I thought you loved me, and I thought you had some reason to do so, but I find I was a good deal mistaken, for your fall into those errors which for some years I have laboured to warn you against, and which if you persevere in, you will be less than nobody, when you come into the great world. You must then expect some disagreeable things to be said or done to you, every day of your life, and if upon those occasions you are pettish, peevish, or pouting, you will be the unhappiest man living to yourself, and the most unsocial & disagreeable to others. Is this that gentleness and *douceur* of manners, that I have so often recommended to you, and which I flattered myself you would practice? Doctor Dodd, does you justice, and owns that you learn well; but at the same time, his good sense & knowledge of the world, tell him, that Greek and Latin are not sufficient accomplishments for a gentleman, and as a friend he endeavours to give you that Elegancy, that Gentleness of Manners, that attention and good humour, and all the other *Agréments* which are so absolutely necessary in the great art of pleasing. If the Doctor only taught you Greek and Latin you would have no obligation to him, he is obliged by contract to do it; but he gives you the strongest marks of his affection and friendship, by endeavouring to accomplish you as a gentleman & a man of the world, which is better than the knowledge of all the dead languages, that ever were spoken. I have often thought that the Doctor and Mr Dodd rivalled me in fondness for you, and I now find that I thought right, for what other motive than that of fondness can

either of them possibly have for reproving your errors in behaviour & manners? What is it to them if you turn out peevish, testy, and unsocial? They will not be blamed for it, but you will be hated. When I was of your age, I thought my self greatly obliged even to strangers when they told me my faults. I thanked them with good humour, and without testiness and resolved to mend. To this facility of disposition I chiefly [sic] owe what success I have had in the world. This gentleness of manners should be extended to the meanest of our Fellow Creatures; I always order even my Servants in a manner that seems rather a desire, than a command, and for that reason I believe they all love me. You may, as I have often told you be admired for your learning, respected for your moral Character, but you will never be loved without the several little agreeable accomplishments that compose the great art of pleasing. Were I to write all that my heart feels for you upon this occasion, I should never have done. I will therefore conclude with conjuring you by my love for you and yours, if any, for me to correct those errors, which the Doctor, your best friend, next to myself, so justly blames, and not to make the poor remainder of my life, uneasy to me. God bless you.

### **Appendix 1**

#### **Passages expurgated from Chesterfield's Letters to his Godson**

*Note:* All passages, in both Appendix 1 & 2, appear courtesy of The Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. For context and passage placement, I have included some surrounding material: the bracketed passages have never before appeared in print.

Omission #1: Samedi Matin (1762): Il faut donc le vouloir toujours. [Avouez qu'il vaut mieux apprendre par la tête que par le derriere, et soyez sur qu'a l'avenir si la tête ne fait pas son devoir, Monsieur Robert<sup>30</sup> s'adressera au derriere, et je l'en prieray meme, car] positivement, je ne veus pas que vous soyiez un ignorant et un vaurien.<sup>31</sup>

Omission #2: Samedi Matin (1762): Vous comprenez bien, je croy, la morale de cette fable; tachez donc d'en eviter l'application trop sensible [a votre derriere].<sup>32</sup>

Omission #3: Blackheath, vendredi (1763): Charles douze de Suède qui avoit les mannières assez grivoises disoit que rien n'étoit impossible a un homme qui avoit du courage, et de la persévérance [, excepté de se baisér son propre derriere].<sup>33</sup>

Omission #4: Friday (1763): I believe I have told you formerly, what Charles the twelfth of Sweden used to say, that any Man might do whatever he pleased by resolution and perseverance, [except kissing his own backside].<sup>34</sup>

Omission #5: Samedi matin (31 March 1764): Comme vous

ferrez./[Vous aurez bientôt vos culottes, afin que parmi plusieurs choses que vous montrerez a Milord Herbert, vous ne lui montrez pas le derriere.]<sup>35</sup>

Omission #6: Bath, 17 November 1767: The famous disturber and scourge of mankind Charles ye 12th of Sweden, in his low Camp style, used to say that by resolution and perseverance a man might do every thing [except kissing his own backside].<sup>36</sup>

Omission #7: Blackheath, 15 August 1769: Hudibras says<sup>37</sup> that Fame has two Trumpets, an upper and an under one, [the upper one she applys to her Mouth, and proclaims worth and good actions with it, the under one she applys to her backside, and blows infamy and disgrace].<sup>38</sup>

Omission #8: Tuesday, 19 June (1770): When you see young fellows, whatever may be their rank swearing and cursing as senselessly as wickedly, [frequenting your *ragged* Harlots,] drunk and engaged in scrapes, and quarrels, shun them, *Foenum habent in Cornu, longe fuge*.<sup>39</sup>

## Appendix 2

### Unpublished Passages from the Final Draft of Chesterfield's Letter Delivered, after his Death, to his Godson

*Note:* For context and passage placement, I include surrounding material from Dobrée. The passages in brackets have never before appeared in print.

Omission #9: a scold and a vixen.

[Two things I must particularly, and earnestly request of you; the first is, that you never go to Newmarket, unless it be for one day only, and merely to see the place. It is the only Seminary in the Kingdom, where a young man of quality has an opportunity of being initiated, in the infamous Mysterys of Fraud and deceit. The Manners there are as Illiberal, as the morals are profligate. I could name many of the old Professors of iniquity, whom I formerly knew in that scandalous Academy, and who, I am informed have Educated many hopefull young Students that equall their Masters.

My next request is that you never keep a Pack of Hounds nor a String of Hunters; Hunt if you please, four or five times in your Life, in order to have a true notion of the Illiberality and Bumpkinism of that favourite diversion.<sup>40</sup> I hope you will have no reason nor inclination to run away from yourself, which is the principal motive of sportsmen. They have little reflexion and strong animal spirits which require being put in Motion, and their understandings cannot find them better employment. These spirits they exhaust in the morning Chace, and endeavour to recruit them in the Evening by getting exceedingly drunk, and recounting indistinctly the glorious Atchievements of the day. In short the whole circle of Field Sports, is unworthy, of a Man of Parts, and a Gentleman.]

I shall say . . .<sup>41</sup>

Omission #10: indecently below your own. [Many Men of quality

have of late most Shamelessly married their *Whores*, (for I will not honour them ever with the name of Mistresses) foollishly flattering themselves that they could impound for their own use singly, those vagrant beasts of the common, disgracing for ever their Characters and their Familys. Since I have touched upon this subject, I must though unwillingly, yet perhaps not unnecessarily, mention one thing. If you have not virtue enough to be chaste, have at least wisdom and decency enough, not to keep a Strumpet as is now the fashion. It is a shame and a degradation for a young fellow to keep [sic]. It is a proof that he has never been used to better company than that of Prostitutes. It gives him a Vulgar turn, and he contracts with his Sukey, or Polly, the Style and manners of Brothels, instead of the tone of good company. It is the effect of Lazyness and awkward *mauvaise honte*. have at least no vices but your own, and adopt none for fashion's sake [this line written as a note on the back of the preceding page].

You will doubtless . . .<sup>42</sup>

Omission #11: *erudite* luxury.

[One word more of advice, and I have done, it was given me by a very wise old Man of the world, and what is extraordinary I followed, and found benefit of it. It was to resolve to get up at the same hour and that an early one every morning whatever time I went to bed at. This rule he told me would improve my knowledge and save my constitution. I found it true; for by rising so long before other people I got an hour or two of reading while they were dozing in bed, and by having so little sleep one night I was necessarily reduced to go to bed in good time the next.]

These few sheets . . .<sup>43</sup>

Omission #12: God bless you,/CHESTERFIELD.

[P.S. I am sure I need not reccomend [sic] Dr Dodd to your care and friendship. You are sensible, I know, of the great obligations you have to him, and whenever you have either interest or power, I charge you to exert them with zeal to serve him.]<sup>44</sup>

### **Appendix 3** **Identification of Letters and Fragments in** *Letters from a Celebrated Nobleman*

*Note:* The following table identifies each of the fragments in *Letters from a Celebrated Nobleman*, first by page, as they appear in the first edition of that book. The Text ID column identifies each passage: the designation "CN" means the passage appears only in *Celebrated Nobleman*, that the corresponding manuscript from which the fragment is extracted remains lost. "D, #" signifies that the passage has been published in Dobrée; the number refers to the letter number in Dobrée's edition. "T" in the text ID below signifies that the passage is an English translation of the original French. "MS #" indicates that the passage has only ever been published in *Celebrated*

*Nobleman*, but that the manuscript (or copy of it) has been recovered and forms part of the 41-letter cache at the Centre for Kentish Studies. The few gaps in pagination below occur because *Celebrated Nobleman* devotes the pages to explanatory notes; they contain no text by Chesterfield.

Pages	Text ID	Passage
1-6	MS 1	MY DEAR LITTLE BOY-do <i>nothings</i>
6-7	CN	You will ask me, perhaps, what a knowledge of the world is? It is the having frequented different companies, especially the good, and having made your reflections upon them. Without this knowledge of the world, it is impossible to be truly polite; and this knowledge, with many people, supplies the place of wit in some measure. It polishes the understanding, the language, and the manners: it is the alliance of sincerity and of politeness.
		By means of this alliance, sincerity is without harshness and imprudence; and politeness is without insipidity and adulation.
7	D, 2453	Je n'ai pas oublié . . . mon Poulet!
7-8	D, 2417	I will cram . . . his nature
9-10	D, 2418	OVID . . . to be envious
10-12	D, 2427	Do you from time to . . . knowing it
13-14	D, 2355	Martial . . . Vale!
14-15	D, 2484	Cicero . . . or custom
16-18	D, 2490	MY DEAR BOY! . . . infected with
18-19	D, 2454	Since you declare . . . most probabl
19-20	MS 8	I have sent . . . God bless my boy!
20	D, 2439	A GENTLEMAN'S air . . . my boy!
20-21	D, 2206T	ATTENTION . . . esprit
22	D, 2328	The Christian . . . my power
23	D, 2137	You owe all . . . sa Justice
24	D, 2255T	One must . . . fellow creatures
24-26	D, 2248T	Ignatius . . . in France
27	CN	<i>Un grand conquerant, c'est un scelerat heureux.</i> He is only a murderer and robber by wholesale: crimes, for which, by retail, private men are justly abhorred, and deservedly hanged.
27	D, 2263T	You love <i>Pleasures</i> . . . <i>mon cour</i>
32-33	D, 2169T	It is much better . . . your posteriors
33-34	CN	About the year 1730, there was in the king of Prussia's dominions a little boy, named <i>Philippe Barratier</i> , who, at the age of seven years, spoke perfectly well six languages, and at nine had written treatises in philosophy, mathematicks, &c. I require only half so much from you. He died at eighteen or nineteen. The sword had worne too much the scabbard; <i>i.e.</i> the mind had worne out the body. I do not think that you will catch this disorder; but I could wish you to have some slight touches

of it, which, as their whole remedy, would only require a few holidays.

34-36	D, 2130	Il faut parler . . . conversation
37-39	D, 2239	Say only . . . gratify yours
39-42	D, 2136	Yesterday . . . par contrainte
43-44	D, 2236T	Honour is . . . sordid fellow
44-45	D, 2428	The best verses . . . esse tuus
45	D, 2215T	Bravery . . . greatest vices
46	D, 2215T	Charles the XIIth . . . understanding
46-48	D, 2357T	With regard . . . upon earth
49	D, 2339	Les petits . . . in mala
49	CN	Octavius Cæsar was so exceedingly

delighted with that proverbial saying *Festina lente*, that he would not only use it frequently in conversation, but often inserted it in his epistles: admonishing by these words, That, to effect any enterprize, both speediness of industry, and the caution of diligence should concur.

50-52	D, 2258, T	Martin Luther . . . Scotland, are
52-53	CN	Vanity is a cause, which often produces

very good effects. A young man who has no vanity, no desire to shine, no ambition to surpass those of his own age, becomes negligent, indolent, idle: in short, he must be a beast. Cæsar, when a young man, passing through a village, said, that he would rather be the first in that village than the second in Rome. It was this noble ambition, which afterwards procured him the empire of the world.

53 CN You cannot be happy, unless you are beloved, esteemed, and respected by good men. To be loved, we must be gentle, good, compassionate, and study to please. To be esteemed, we must be perfectly honest, just, *veridique* \*, and firm: and to be respected, we must shine by superior talents and knowledge.

55-56	D, 2511	Go on . . . two extremes
57-58	D, 2501	The famous . . . God bless thee
59	D, 2511	I approve . . . illiberal amusements
60-61	D, 2237	Bonjour . . . cheval
62-63	D, 2341T	The following . . . fugiente peris!

(This fragment in CN, besides being a translation, also is a summary)

63-65	D, 2434T	Voice . . . à penser
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(This fragment is a partial translation only)

66-69	MS 8	I shall write . . . and friends
70-71	D, 2506	I send you . . . air and manner
71-76	MS 9	My Dear Adolescentus . . . from it!
76-79	D, 2249	Writing well . . . <i>regredi</i>
79-82	D, 2462	To say the truth . . . proud of you to
83-84	D, 2261	Si j'etois . . . mon Poulet!
85-89	D, 2482	Avarice is a mean . . . my Boy!

90-92	D, 2454	I thankfully accept . . . my Julius
92-93	D, 2225	Il faut tout voir . . . O jeune homme
94-95	D, 2441	Do you know . . . God bless you!
95-97	D, 2456	<i>AMOTO</i> . . . two things at once
97-102	MS 3	Know, that . . . God bless you
102-103	D, 2294	Il faut même . . . chacun portoit
104	D, 2464	Take care . . . persuade and prevail
105-107	D, 2464	I know that . . . with attention
107-110	MS 10	My Dear Little Man . . . bless you!
110-111	D, 2153	<i>Hoc fuge!</i> . . . mais sûr
112-115	D, 2467	Go on, my dear Boy . . . <i>sat est</i>
125-158	D, 2942	Letter Delivered After Death, 2nd draft
132-134	As in Textual Omission #9 above	
136-138	As in Textual Omission #10	
155-156	As in Textual Omission #11	
158	As in Textual Omission #12, with substantive variants	

Adelphi University

### Notes

1. The research in this essay would not have been possible without the generous support of the National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend Program, The Bibliographical Society for America, The Aubrey Williams Travel Award from The American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, and The Everett Helm Research Fellowship from Lilly Library, Indiana University. I also am grateful to the Chevening Estate Board of Trustees for their kind permission to publish previously unpublished passages and a letter from the Stanhope Collection, and to the Lilly Library to print passages from their Chesterfield collection. Thanks too are due to the librarians and staff at the Centre for Kentish Studies in Maidstone, Lilly Library, Lewis Walpole Library, the Beinecke, and the Houghton. The cover illustration reproduces the frontispiece from the first edition of *Letters to his Son*, Vol. 1 (London: J. Dodsley, 1774), based on a painting by William Hoare. In Memorium: Laura Reitano (1947-2008).

2. The godson was a great-great-grandson of the first earl of Chesterfield.

3. Besides these two Philips, Lord Chesterfield himself was a Philip, as were his father and grandson.

4. In 1774 (February-June), *Edinburgh Magazine* published "The Art of Pleasing," 14 letters by Lord Chesterfield. *Edinburgh Magazine* claimed that the letters made "no part of the two volumes in 4to" published by Eugenia Stanhope, referring to *Letters to his Son* (qtd. in Sidney Gulick's *A Chesterfield Bibliography to 1800*, 2nd ed. [Charlottesville: Published for the

Bibliographical Society of America by the U. Press of Virginia, 1979], 166). A reprint of "The Art of Pleasing" in *Scots Magazine* (March-June, 1774) claimed they were letters to the natural son (Gulick, 166). But the 14 letters were, in fact, written to the godson, whom Chesterfield would adopt as his son on 1 September 1757 (see Frank C. Nolick's, "Lord Chesterfield's Adoption of Philip Stanhope," *Philological Quarterly*, 38 [1959], 370-78), not his illegitimate son. In addition, one of the manuscript letters at the British Library, formerly catalogued as a letter from Chesterfield to his son (Add. 26053 f. 12), was, in fact, written to his godson (the BL has accepted my reattribution).

5. Most employments in the Holy Roman Empire, even Philip's of Envoy Extraordinary to Dresden, ranked low on the scale of diplomatic appointments. George II blocked Philip's appointment to Resident of Venice in 1753: see Horace Walpole's *Correspondence* (HWC) 23:325. Later, George III blocked his appointment to The Hague.

6. This is not to suggest that Chesterfield universally approved of his son's behavior: Chesterfield frequently was disappointed by Philip's early awkwardness, and his unwillingness, after his first speech met with an indifferent reception, to speak again in the House of Commons. But, on the whole, Chesterfield was very pleased with his son's accomplishments and character. For a more complete description of Chesterfield's son, see my forthcoming edition, "The Cambridge Edition of Lord Chesterfield's *Letters to his Son*," 3 vols., expected 2009.

7. See my essay, "Manners and Manuscripts: The Editorial Manufacture of Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son" in *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, 99 (2005): 37-69, where I discuss the source of these unfounded rumors. Many of Chesterfield's more pious readers feared the system of education presented in *Letters to his Son* would corrupt the nation's youth. William Crawford, in *Remarks on the Late Earl of Chesterfield's Letters to his Son* (London: T. Cadell, 1776), vi-vii, even calls upon the legislature to ban the book.

8. *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, ed. G. B. Hill, rev. by L.F. Powell, 6 vols. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1971-75), 3:140.

9. See, for instance, Wikipedia's entry on William Dodd (accessed 1/16/08). In addition, its characterization of Chesterfield (in the entry for the 4th earl) as "selfish, calculating and contemptuous [of what is not said] . . . not naturally generous" is at once ahistorical and scandalously unjust.

10. Usually, scholars merely point to Chesterfield's early enthusiasm for Dodd. But in later years, that fervor yielded to annoyance with Dodd's extravagancies. In a letter to his godson of 14 August 1772, for instance, Chesterfield writes, 'you must be conscious that between Dr Dodd's great negligence and your own idleness, you have lost, entirely, with regard to learning, the two best years of your life' (Gulick, *Some Unpublished Letters of Lord Chesterfield* [Berkeley: U. of California Press, 1937], 34).

11. The case against Dr. Dodd, as well as a transcript of the court's

testimony, may be read at Proceedings of the Old Bailey: [http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/html\\_units/1770s/t1770219-1.html](http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/html_units/1770s/t1770219-1.html)

12. HWC, 33:430, n.2.

13. Lilly Library, Chesterfield MSS II, vol. 2, 83-84. We know the godson received the letter because the text of it is included in *Celebrated Nobleman*, which I discuss later. There were two drafts of this final letter, only the first, and undelivered draft, has appeared in print.

14. Carnarvon's stated reasons for bowdlerizing the passages may be of interest. He writes, "in a very few cases I have omitted some words, which reflected the coarse phraseology of the day, and which marred the otherwise blameless character of the composition" (*Letters of Philip Dormer Fourth Earl of Chesterfield to his Godson and Successor* [Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1892], lxxv). Carnarvon designated the expurgated passages in his edition with asterisks; Dobrée in his edition, with ellipses.

15. Centre for Kentish Studies (CKS) U1590 C412A/1; #21 of the series I discuss later, dated "Black-heath Sept: 25th"; courtesy the Chevening Estate Board of Trustees.

16. *Letters Written by the Late Right Honourable Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, to his Son, Philip Stanhope, Esq; Late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Dresden: Together with Several Other Pieces on Various Subjects*, in 2 vols. 4to. (London: J. Dodsley, 1774); *Supplement to the Letters Written by the Late Right Honourable Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, to His Son*, ed. Eugenia Stanhope, 1 vol. 4to (London: J. Dodsley, 1787). The publication history of *Letters to his Son* is slightly more complex than I have here presented it, as Sidney Gulick demonstrates, in part, in his *A Chesterfield Bibliography to 1800*, 2nd ed. (1979). Two of Chesterfield's letters to his son found their way into print during his lifetime (see Gulick, 29-30). In addition, one unpublished letter from Chesterfield to his son, appeared after the 18th century, in *Unpublished Letters from the Collection of John Wild*, ed. R. H. Carew Hunt (New York: Dial Press, 1930).

17. Mayo, "Manners and Manuscripts," 37-50.

18. Chesterfield's father, Philip Stanhope (1672-1726), third Earl of Chesterfield, was descended, by his mother, from the family of Carnarvon.

19. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1892.

20. The series of fourteen letters called "The Art of Pleasing" proved very popular: see Gulick, *Bibliography*, 166-170.

21. Lord Mahon was, like Chesterfield, a Stanhope. Indeed, Viscount Mahon, Philip Henry Stanhope, succeeded in 1855 to the Stanhope earldom, though he is usually referred to as Lord Mahon.

22. *The Letters of Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield*, ed. Lord Mahon, Philip Henry Stanhope, 4 vols. (London: Richard Bentley, 1845). Lord Mahon, after discovering many lost manuscripts, decided to extend the scope of his work, adding a supplemental fifth volume in 1853. With the fifth volume, he changed the title of the five-volume edition to, *The Letters and*

*Works of Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield.*

23. Gulick, *Some Unpublished Letters of Lord Chesterfield*. The letters either had been overlooked by Carnarvon or added to the collection after his ownership.

24. Houghton Library, Harvard University, however, accepted Gulick's reattribution and correctly assign *Celebrated Nobleman* to Lord Chesterfield.

25. *A Chesterfield Bibliography*, 190-191, 207.

26. The few fragments I have been unable to identify may reasonably be assumed to have been copied or translated from manuscript letters by Chesterfield still lost.

27. In an effort to protect Chesterfield's reputation, Lord Mahon heavily expurgated his letters (most of these bowdlerized passages have never appeared in print). In at least one case, Mahon burned an apparently homoerotic letter (one of a handful that survives from our period) from Chesterfield to his dear friend, Solomon Dayrolles. Mahon preserved one sentence, of the letter, a "return thanks for a commission lately executed--some dozen shirts sent his Lordship from (& of) Holland" (Mahon): "Si j\_tais une Dame les chimises elle-memes porteraient les marques de ma vive reconnaissance!" See my note, "Some Indecorous Passages Expurgated from Lord Chesterfield's Printed Letters" in *Notes & Queries*, n.s. 51 (2004): 124-26.

28. Centre for Kentish Studies (CKS), U1590 C412A/1, courtesy of the Chevening Estate Board of Trustees.

29. Unfortunately, the provenance of the manuscripts owned by Carnarvon is unknown.

30. Gulick identifies Monsieur Robert in another occurrence of his name: "a dissipated Frenchman, . . . who kept an academy at Marybone, from whence he removed to a large house near Vauxhall, where he lived very extravagantly, and at last sunk into poverty" (*Some Unpublished Letters*, 28). The godson went to him before the middle of July, 1762, and stayed until February, 1766.

31. Carnarvon, 37; Dobrée, 6:2445; Lilly Library, Chesterfield MSS, I, vol. 1, 32 (hereafter cited as "Lilly MSS").

32. Carnarvon, 38; Dobrée, 6:2445; Lilly MSS, I, vol. 1, 32.

33. Carnarvon, 68; Dobrée, 6:2492; Lilly MSS, I, vol. 1, 56.

34. Carnarvon, 109; Dobrée, 6:2551; Lilly MSS I, vol. 1, 85.

35. Carnarvon, 133; Dobrée, 6:2590; Lilly MSS I, vol. 1, 105.

36. Carnarvon, 251; Dobrée, 6:2828; Lilly MSS I, vol. 2, 22.

37. Samuel Butler, *Hudibras*, ed. A. R. Waller (1905), 2.1.69-76.

38. Carnarvon, 286; Dobrée, 6:2889; Lilly MSS I, vol. 2, 51.

39. Horace, *Sermons*, 1. 4. 34. Carnarvon, 308; Dobrée, vol. 6, 2920; Lilly MSS I, vol. 2, 70.

40. Chesterfield's disdain for the English manner of hunting was well known from remarks in *Letters to His Son*: "The French manner of hunting is

gentleman-like; ours is only for bumpkins and boobies. The poor beasts here, are pursued and run down by much greater beasts than themselves; and the true British fox-hunter is most undoubtedly a species appropriated and peculiar to this country, which no other part of the globe produces" (letter dated "June 30, O.S. 1751" [London: J. Dodsley, 1774, first ed.], 2:178).

41. Mahon, 2:427; Dobrée, 6:2942; Lilly MSS II, vol. 2, 71-72.

42. Mahon, 2:427-28; Dobrée, 6:2942; Lilly MSS II, vol. 2, 74.

43. Mahon, 2:432; Dobrée, 6:2946; Lilly MSS II, vol. 2, 82 & 84 (not 83).

44. Mahon, 2:432; Dobrée, 6:2946; Lilly MSS II, vol. 2, 83-84.

### **Lehigh University Press**

by Scott Paul Gordon

I became Director of Lehigh University Press about a year ago, and, after participating with Don Mell of the University of Delaware Press in a too-short session at East/Central ASECS on the future of academic publishing, I thought I would write to update the readers of the *Intelligencer* on the Press's projects—especially with an account of our new Digitized Scholarly Editions. As many readers will know, Lehigh University Press is—along with the University of Delaware Press, Bucknell University Press, Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, and Susquehanna University Press—a member of Associated University Presses. We were the last of these presses founded and we have published fewer books each year than the others. I hope that, in the next few years, Lehigh University Press will close this gap!

The procedure by which we acquire manuscripts resembles that followed by these other presses (and, indeed, by most academic presses these days). We ask that authors, rather than send a completed manuscript, contact us first with a cover letter, an abstract, and perhaps an introduction or representative chapter. From these materials we assess whether we will ask for the complete manuscript. We send complete manuscripts for review to an expert or experts in the relevant field, a process that is "double-blind": authors do not know who has reviewed their manuscript and reviewers do not know who has authored the manuscript they are evaluating. We request that our reviewers return a report within eight weeks, a humane interval, we think, considering that so often other presses (as many of us know from personal experience) take two or three times longer to provide authors with reader reports. I cannot say that we always receive a report in eight weeks—this stage of the process, unfortunately, is not entirely in a press's control—but we most often do. The reports submitted by these reviewers are important factors as the editorial board, comprised of Lehigh University faculty in many scholarly fields, considers whether to offer an author a contract. In all cases, however, the

editorial board makes an independent and final judgment about publication.

After Lehigh University Press's editorial board has approved a manuscript for publication, Associated University Presses takes over all subsequent activities: it copy-edits and typesets manuscripts; communicates with the author regarding illustrations and permissions; designs the exterior and interior of the book; prints, warehouses, and distributes the completed volume; and handles sales and some of the marketing. Associated University Presses and its member Presses, I am happy to say, continue to be eager to publish the sorts of manuscripts that other university presses increasingly cannot or will not publish because of what they imagine to be a limited market: literary criticism, editions of unavailable texts or unpublished or uncollected letters, biographical studies, art history, etc. Like most presses, we have areas of focus (more on this just below) but accept high-quality manuscripts in any field of the humanities or social sciences. Members will be particularly excited, I hope, about "*Cultivating the human faculties*": *James Barry (1741-1806) and the Society of Arts*, edited by Susan Bennett, which will be out later in 2008.

Lehigh University Press recently established a series, "Studies in Eighteenth-Century American and the Transatlantic World," and since 2006 we've published a number of titles in this area: *Founding Friends: Families, Staff, and Patients at the Friends Asylum in Early Nineteenth-Century Philadelphia* by Patricia D'Antonio; *Promised Land: Penn's Holy Experiment, The Walking Purchase, and the Dispossession of Delawares, 1600-1763* by Steven Craig Harper; *Francis Johnson (1792-1844): Chronicle of a Black Musician in Early Nineteenth-Century Philadelphia* by the late Charles K. Jones; *Backcountry Crucibles: The Lehigh Valley from Settlement to Steel* edited by Jean R. Soderlund and Catherine S. Parzynski; and *Music, Women, and Pianos: The Moravian Young Ladies' Seminary in Antebellum Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (1815-1860)* by Jewel A. Smith. Forthcoming titles include studies of women and elite formation in eighteenth-century Philadelphia and of Thomas Barclay (1728-1793), a revolutionary diplomat. In the next few months, we should be announcing a second new series, which, edited by Kathleen Lodwick, explores mission work in Asia.

We have also begun recently a series of projects that we are calling "Digitized Scholarly Editions." These Digitized Scholarly Editions aim to offer online editions of historically-important collections of manuscripts or, in some cases, printed texts that are not otherwise available (in ECCO or the Evans Digital Edition, for instance). Each Digitized Scholarly Edition will include high-quality scans of each manuscript (or printed) page; annotated (and searchable) transcriptions of each page; a scholarly introduction; and a blog (called "Tell Us What You Know") in which users of the online edition will be able to add information about the texts. We believe that our Digitized Scholarly Editions differ from many other digital projects, which, while providing access to materials otherwise unavailable, rarely surround these materials with such extensive scholarly apparatus. These Digitized Scholarly Editions will be

mounted permanently on the Lehigh University Press webspace and will be available free to the public.

We hope that these Digitized Scholarly Editions will be of interest to many audiences. Scholars, of course, might produce a Digitized Scholarly Edition from a discrete and coherent set of documents that they have used or encountered while researching an article or book, and most of our initial projects, I suspect, will emerge from such situations. (Our three "debut" Digitized Scholarly Editions will present an unpublished manuscript, written by the poet/scholar Elizabeth Sewell and Ann Beal, on William Blake's *Milton* and *Urizen*; a large diary kept by a surgeon serving in France in World War I; and a series of letters written in the closing months of 1755 from Lancaster, Pa., as the frontier collapsed at the start of the French and Indian War.) Our Digitized Scholarly Editions would enable scholars to make such primary materials or rare printed materials permanently available. But I hope that we can encourage others—archivists at small historical societies, for instance, or private individuals, who lack the internet presence or the resources to digitize their collections or to mount them permanently online—to produce Digitized Scholarly Editions as well. Our goal is to help professional scholars, archivists, or individuals to make selected, significant collections of documents publicly available in digitized and edited versions.

You hear a lot these days about the "crisis in scholarly publishing" and, in particular, about the "crisis" in *humanities* publishing. In July 2002, Stephen Greenblatt, then President of the MLA, wrote of a "serious problem in the publishing of scholarly books":

Over the course of the last few decades, most departments of language and literature have come to demand that junior faculty members produce, as a condition for being seriously considered for promotion to tenure, a full-length scholarly book published by a reputable press . . . . The immediate problem . . . is that university presses, which in the past brought out the vast majority of scholarly books, are cutting back on the publication of works in some areas of language and literature. Indeed, we are told that certain presses have eliminated editorial positions in our disciplines.

Greenblatt offered no solution to this crisis. His letter settled for urging departments and committees that participate in tenure to discuss the complicated situation. Five years and many conversations later, no solutions—or even widely-known attempts at solutions—have emerged. University Presses continue to "cut back on the number of books they publish annually in certain fields," and some have eliminated entirely certain fields from their lists.

But viewing this situation as a director of a press within Associated University Presses, this "crisis" seems more like an opportunity: we remain eager to acquire high-quality manuscripts in all fields in the humanities and

social sciences. It is an opportunity, too, to continue to find innovative ways to accomplish the historic and "noble" mission, as Johns Hopkins University President Daniel Gilman wrote in 1878, of a university press: to "advance knowledge" and "to diffuse it . . . far and wide."

Lehigh University

**Jean-Jacques Le Franc de Pompignan. *Lumières voilées: Oeuvres choisies d'un magistrat chrétien du xviiième siècle.*** Edited by Theodore E. D. Braun and Guillaume Robichez. Saint-Étienne: Publications de l'Université de Saint-Étienne, 2007. Pp. 289. ISBN: 978-2-86272-449-2. Price: 20 euros.

One need only to turn to pages 10-11 of the "Présentation" by the authors to appreciate the pivotal place that Jean-Jacques Le Franc de Pompignan (1709-1784) occupied in the unfolding intellectual atmosphere of French literary politics from 1730 to 1780. As with so many lesser known heralds of Enlightenment values in French history, Le Franc de Pompignan (hereafter known as Le Franc) challenged and stood his ground against the sometimes malicious machinations of Voltaire and what could be perceived as the spiteful ridicule of the *philosophes* and their power base.

This well-organized anthology of Le Franc's writing offers the reader an extraordinary glimpse into what might be considered the sidebar strategies of an energetic intellectual with impeccable scholastic credentials and strong Catholic beliefs to enter the mainstream debates of the century and to succeed in a staggering multiplicity of genres--lyric poetry, biblical paraphrases and imitations, neo-classical tragedy, melodrama, musical performances (sacred and profane), philosophical and religious discourses, and jurisprudence. Braun and Robichez also offer a thoughtful analysis of Le Franc's contributions to the literature of the period and have established, through copious notes and observations, that Le Franc's prolific writings constitute an extended zone of impressive accomplishments and historical connections. For example, his association with intellectual circles in Southern France and his contributions to the Provincial Branch of the Académie Française at Montauban--which concentrated almost exclusively on works of literature (and not on Science or Social History)--has been studied by Daniel Roche in *Le siècle des lumières en province: Académies et académiciens provinciaux: 1680-1789* (1978). Since Le Franc was a poet and politician, a reformer and loyalist, Catholic and classicist, he represents all the pre-eminent values of the Enlightenment; therefore, this anthology of his writings begs the reader to distinguish the poet from the magistrate, and the Christian apologist from the neo-classical advocate who described Boileau as the "Horace français."

Le Franc's own systematic approach to the art of poetry is delineated in the

extracts from the "Discours préliminaire" that introduces each chapter of the *Poésies Sacrées*. For example, the "presentation" to Book 2 ("Cantiques"--songs and chants not included in the Book of Psalms) begins with an invocation to God as Coryphaeus, the leader of a Greek chorus. This systematic overview of the poetic process contends that the Canticles represent the triumph of poetry, and Le Franc uses commentaries from the Church Fathers and from scholars of his generation to suggest the powerful connection between the verses of Old Testament writings and the odes formulated by Pindar and Horace. He reinforces this argument by referring to the dignified eloquence, the magnificent imagery, the balanced cadence, the figurative language, and the unique analogies that constitute both Hebrew versification and the classical texts; each produces a poetry that is free and natural. Le Franc was inspired, to a certain extent, by the poetry of Jean-Baptiste Rousseau ("le grand Rousseau") who railed against the mediocrities and injustices associated with the idea of progress; like Rousseau, Le Franc experimented with stanza schemes and verse forms in his translations of the Psalms, Hymns, Canticles, Prophecies, and Wisdom Books. His erudition was unique in this era; he offered verses in French based on the original Hebrew or from Greek and Latin translations of the Hebrew sources. He also has a command of Italian and knew some English.

His "Ode sur la mort de Jean-Baptiste Rousseau" (from "Livre III" of *Les Poésies profanes*) is one of the few graveside poems in French before the Romantic era and was fairly well-known until the mid twentieth-century. In this poem of twelve stanzas, Le Franc uses a ten-line pattern in octosyllables; in each stanza, the first four and last four lines are in alternate rhyme, with a rhymed couplet in the middle. His respect for the poetic achievements of Rousseau can be seen in the following lines:

Souveraine des chants lyriques,  
Toi que Rousseau dans nos climats  
Appela des jeux olympiques,  
Qui semblait fixer tes pas;

The careful selection of poems of this nature makes for an engaging and lively study of Le Franc, who was admired by Sainte-Beuve (in the nineteenth century) and Jean-François de la Harpe who ranked him with J-B Rousseau as one of the finest lyric poets (in *Cours littéraire*, 1799-1805).

Thanks to the thoughtful organization and impeccable presentation of Le Franc's writings, the reader can question whether he merits primary or secondary status among the French poets of the eighteenth century. He apparently invested a great deal of energy in creating the paraphrases and translations from other languages represented by the *Poésies sacrées* and justified choices and methods in his own compelling arguments found on pages 30, 34, and 72, which Braun and Robichez faithfully reproduce in extracts. Perhaps it is the nuanced simplicity of these religious poems that strike the most

meditative chords. Anyone who has ever heard nuns chanting Vespers in the Basilica of Le Sacré-Coeur in Paris will appreciate the same mesmerizing quality of Le Franc's odes as he articulates the themes of God's providence, suffering, deliverance, the path of truth, and implicit trust. Le Franc's odes, hymns, prophecies and other religious poems suggest an intuitive understanding of the mystical components of sacred verse and this anthology offers a wide range of texts that reinforces the appropriateness of Le Franc's diction, his attention to detail, and his sense of proportion. It is certainly possible that some readers might find him predictable, flat, and unappealing, which is how Voltaire judged him, but Braun and Robichez have provided such a meticulously arranged collection that even a cursory glance at *Didon, Tragédie* (performed by La Comédie Française in 1734)--especially Dido's speeches on pages 169, 181, 189--would reveal that Le Franc's theatrical works (of which there are many) fit squarely into the pre-romantic movement. Furthermore, excerpts from his other writings, including the controversial prose like his *Discours sur l'intérêt public* (1737) concerning the abuses of tax collection, his *Observations sur le Vingtième* (1756), in which criticizes the change in tax laws ("Le vingtième est devenu le plus terrible des fléaux," 202), and the infamous *Discours de Réception* after he was unanimously elected to the Académie Française in 1759, attest to his active presence in all the great debates of the eighteenth century. Hence, Braun and Robichez have articulated in the title of this anthology the richness of Le Franc's mind and his ability to offer flip sides to traditional arguments and viewpoints, as if he were holding up the veil of Veronica to the face of the century; in their own words: "l'évolution, complexe, ne saurait se résumer à un simple passage des Lumières à l'ombre" (p. 10). Indeed Le Franc's detractors accused him of being a crypto-Jansenist because of his great respect and admiration for Louis Racine, whose "Odes chrétiennes" clearly influenced his development; Le Franc's "Ode à M. Racine sur le mort de son fils" (who died in the Lisbon earthquake of 1755) offers another poignant example of his quiet, gentle, reflective art (pp. 244-45). He was also accused by the abbé André Morellet of being a crypto-Deist because of his 1740 translation of Alexander Pope's "Universal Prayer" (pp. 18 and 220), and his quarrel with Voltaire erupted over charges of plagiarism in two of his theatrical works, *Zoraïde* and *Didon*.

Even though *Lumières voilées* is a collection of one author's works, an index would have been extremely useful because the number of references in this work to classical, biblical, and European sources is copious. Almost every major figure of the Enlightenment in France is mentioned--either in the "Présentation générale" and "Bibliographie" (pp. 7-24), in the footnotes, and in Le Franc's various forms of "argument," "preface," or "discourse." For example, there is a reference to Andrew Michael Ramsay, associated with the Free Masons, several references to the influence of Desfontaines throughout Le Franc's career, connections to Sappho's poetry, the works of Lucretius, Le Duc De Guise at Virgil's tomb in Naples, Le Prince de Condé and the Grand Lodge

of the Free Masons, the War of Austrian Succession, Fontanelle, and many other luminaries, including Olympe Marie de Gouges who was sent to the guillotine in 1793; Le Franc was her putative father. This suggests that Le Franc was never far away from the squabbles, squalls, and skirmishes--some serious, some petty--that defined this era, and his writings were acknowledged by the major periodicals of his day: *Le Mercure de France*, *Le Mercure gallant*, and *Le Journal des savants*.

In terms of errata or obfuscation, there is little to point out in such a masterful work. Nevertheless, note 1 on p. 105 is incorrect; the reference should be to Chapter 24, verse 30 (not verse 39) from the Book of Proverbs. In this context, it is not entirely clear from Le Franc's "Discours philosophiques" (pp. 102-103) that the pages which follow are adaptations from the Book of Proverbs (pp. 104-121). Page 282 has a typo: "Mcenas" in Latin should be "Maecenas." On page 138, Le Franc refers to a "dialogue" between Camillo Pelligrini and the Accademia della Crusca, founded in 1584 in Florence (and still active in the eighteenth century) and he cites an apology for the character of Aeneas (which he altered in his play *Didon*) in a reference to *Orlando Furioso* (1532) by Ariosto. Le Franc provides the Italian text and his own translation into French; however, it is not exactly clear who wrote the essay, and when or why it was written. Page 194 has a strange note by the authors; they quote from the 1756 action taken by the Cour des Aides de Montauban in which a contentious administrator is dismissed over the mishandling of the tax laws, and conclude with the two words "Kicked upstairs!" An explanation is welcome, and it will most certainly be amusing.

Braun and Robichez have compiled a work with insightful offerings and a systematic overview of an author who was forced in 1738 to live as an exile in Aurillac (northeast of his ancestral home in Montauban) because he challenged the seignery rights of nobles regarding payment of taxes; in 1763, he left behind a prestigious position in Paris because he was deemed too orthodox by those he called the "infâme cabale" of *philosophes*. Le Franc de Pompignan was undoubtedly a diverse author, rich in contrasts, as Braun and Robichez describe him (10). He could melt the soul with poems of acute sensitivity like the "Cantique de Marie" (69): "Je bénis du Seigneur les oeuvres éclatantes . . ." and he could offer a light riposte regarding death and taxes: "Tout le monde sait que dans le détail les inégalités sont infinies" (p. 208) [Everyone knows that the devil is in the details!]. Additional devilish details are available at the website: <http://www.cutter.lib.udel.edu/keith/braun.pdf>. If not accessible, a Google search for "Le Franc de Pompignan" offers a link to Braun's University of Delaware site with abundant information "disponible à vous."

Robert Frail  
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**Gillian Darley.** *John Evelyn, Living for Ingenuity.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 2006 [8 February 2007]. Pp. xiv + 383 + [16] of plates; 36 b/w illustrations; index. ISBN: 978-0-300-11227-6. Hardcover, \$40.

John Evelyn was born in 1620, in the reign of James I, and died in 1706, four years after Queen Anne ascended the throne and three months before Marlborough's victory at Ramillies. During these eighty-six years, he lived through the execution of Charles I, the Civil War, the Protectorate, the Restoration, Plague and Fire, four Dutch wars, Popish and Rye House plots, the reigns of William and Mary, and the beginnings of England's continental wars.

His interests were awesome: architecture, art history, etching, horticulture, arboriculture, alchemy, cosmology, chemistry ("a model chemist," [131]), botany, anatomy, hydraulics, numismatics, astronomy, and perpetual motion. Truly, a Royalist virtuoso. He was a "merchant adventurer" (235), and his last published book, *Acetoria* (1699), was on salads. As a result, his diary and correspondence is a cornucopia of that remarkable century's men of talent and genius: Denham, Waller, Robert North, Thomas Browne, Hollar, Hartlib, Wren, Hooke, Boyle, Wotton, Bentley, Aubrey, Bishop Wilkins, and, of course, Samuel Pepys, with whom alone he seems to have shared his warm and personal thoughts. His civic and professional life, during "difficult Times and extraordinary Revolutions" (281), is a record of joys, content, achievements and accomplishments. His admirable devotion to his Christian faith and the dictates of Francis Bacon shaped that life of faith, learning, and public service. In his teens, he chose his motto, *omnia explorate, meliora retinete*, and it was his practice and performance for the next seventy years.

His early life was guided by loving grandparents, he matriculated and was tutored well at Oxford (Balliol), and made the requisite Grand Tour, glorying in the classical and Renaissance art of Europe on his visits to the Low Countries, France and Italy. Rome was a "Paradise" where he also dabbled for ten days as a Royalist volunteer. In Paris, he was attracted to the twelve-year-old daughter of the English Resident, consummated the marriage three years later, in 1649, and enjoyed with her an ideal, picture-perfect marriage of fifty-eight years. (Darley has a loving scene of his wife beside him, in the still room, surrounded by his stoves and utensils.) Mary Evelyn's personal correspondence, judiciously quoted, presents us with a young woman of warmth, wit, and intelligence, alleviating the insistent and prosaic trajectory of Darley's story.

Cobbett, describing Albury Park, the Earl of Arundel's garden in the early 1820s, which Evelyn had designed about one hundred fifty years earlier, concluded: "Every where utility and convenience is combined with beauty" (228). The triad, with little exaggeration, exemplifies everything that Evelyn imagined, sketched, planned, promoted or accomplished, and built in his post-Restoration years, which Darley chapters as "The Active Life." *Fumifugium* (1661), his vision of a healthy, functional London, satisfied the needs of commerce and community, with planned squares, the licensing of hackney

cabs, and a Green Belt, the latter anticipating the modern Green Belt of present-day London. In *Sylvae*, (1664), his major and best-known and perhaps most-read work, he wrote of the beauty of orchards and the functional use of timber. He anticipated Defoe in his image of his countrymen, his English made up of "Britains, Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans, Belgians, &" (308, n. 7). Compassionate and humane, concerned with both English and Dutch sailors maimed in the wars, he worked tirelessly for a naval hospital to be built at Chelsea. He was treasurer for the projected Royal Naval Hospital at Greenwich (1698), and saw the first seamen admitted in 1705. And of course the histories of Gresham College and the Royal Society are incomplete without an awareness of his sustained zeal and intelligence. A concise presentation of the most admirable qualities of Evelyn's mind can be read in his spirited answer to a tract arguing for a life of privacy, solitude, and withdrawal: *Publick Employment and an Active Life Prefer'd to Solitude* (1667). Seemingly, without the conscious self-fashioning that characterizes Steven Shapin's portrait of Robert Boyle, Evelyn comes across as the ideal Christian gentleman and virtuoso:

John Evelyn's motto was *Omnia explorate, meliora retinete* (look into everything, keep the best). His voluminous papers include letter-books, commonplace books, lists and catalogues, sermon notes and personal devotions, manuals to guide the young, incomplete manuscripts and miscellaneous correspondence (much of it in copybooks, embellished for later eyes) covering some eight years of public and private life. (xii)

Evelyn's massive "archive arrived at the British Library as late as 1995" (xii). His "own material amounts to 227 volumes and a considerable proportion of the 525-volume total is relevant" (308, n.4). It is a remarkable, astonishing, perhaps unique hoard, and Darley appears to have absorbed it all and given us an outstanding biography. It is meticulously researched, and comprehensive in many of the fields of inquiry and experimentation that Evelyn was competent in. Her intelligence does not seem to flag, no matter the subject. As an assured writer of architecture and landscape for decades, her descriptions and evaluations of English gardens and geography are exemplary. She appears to have traversed his steps in the cities of Europe, and we see what he had seen, and also, sadly, what no longer can be seen. Only a careful reading of her 1145 footnotes can fully reveal the range and intelligence, the time and energy, that she has devoted to Evelyn's various and absorbing life. Yet much of the time, his vanities and peculiarities go unmentioned. It is the reader who sees how little Evelyn sees of humanity on his trips, wherever he goes.

We read little of his interior world, his predilections, his personality. With all her insistent, necessary particularity, we never get into Evelyn's head. Why, then, we wonder, his steady fascination with the Jews, whom he rushed to

observe in all the European cities he visited. We will never know. Darley's is a biography of a life, her story somewhat oblivious to Evelyn's ideas, less so of his times. Her survey of a fascinating life does not deepen our understanding of a fascinating mind. But that life was an achievement; so too in its range, interests, and successes, is Darley's biography.

There are some typos and omissions: pp. 182; 312, n. 23; 313, n. 13; 332, n. 55; 333, n. 6; 343, n. 58; 347, n. 98.

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**Mary Ellen Bellanca. *Daybooks of Discovery: Nature Diaries in Britain, 1770-1870*.** Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2007. Pp. 296. ISBN: cloth: 978-0-8139-2612-4 (\$59.50); Paper: 978-0-8139-2613-1 (\$22.50).

*Daybooks of Discovery* is published by the University of Virginia Press in its "Under the Sign of Nature: Explorations in Ecocriticism" series. It is an excellent addition to the growing field of ecocriticism, and should find a wide readership among students and teachers of other disciplines as well. Bellanca's analysis and commentary illuminate and make accessible the polymorphic nature journals of Gilbert White, Dorothy Wordsworth, Emily Shore, George Eliot and Gerard Manley Hopkins.

In the "Introduction" Bellanca defines the "Daybook" as "any diary or notebook containing substantial material about the nonhuman world, more or less structured by the day" (3). The daily entries will include "factual observation, personal narrative, and imaginative re-creation" (3). The book's subtitle, "Nature Diaries in Britain, 1770-1870," locates the study in space and time. When Gilbert White began his nature journal in 1768, most naturalists were amateurs; by the 1870's when Hopkins recorded his encounters with the natural world, the study of nature had become much more formal and scientific.

Bellanca examines the Daybooks of the five amateur journalists within and against this evolving scientific context. She also situates them in the geopolitical and religious contexts of this period. Summarizing the function of Daybooks for these authors, Bellanca writes: "More than a repository of raw information, journals provided these writers with a versatile instrument for investigating not only nature but also themselves as perceiving subjects--for responding to experience and reconstructing discovery as well as fashioning modes of expression that would later inform other writings, including published works in other forms" (13).

In Chapter One, "Observing by the Day: A Natural History of Nature Diaries," Bellanca develops the genealogy, format and function of nature

journals. In the process, she reviews theoretical developments in autobiography, feminism and eco-criticism which have helped to establish diaries and journals as part of the academic canon. (Here and throughout *Daybooks*, Bellanca advances her study through a lucid and judicious synthesis of theory and historical context.) The content and format of almanacs shaped the nature journal. Many notebooks used by nature diarists—such as those used by Gilbert White—had a printed format with tables and columns to be filled according to printed prompts. Diarists, such as Dorothy Wordsworth, simply used a blank notebook. Printed field guides and instructional texts also provided guidance for nature journalists. Whether written in formatted journals or blank notebooks, nature diaries share a number of standard conventions: notes on new species (the "never-seen"), catalogs, daily weather notes, and "an intimate sense of place" (33). Bellanca notes that all of the nature diarists in this study did a certain amount of editing and rewriting, and "all the journals . . . connect in some way with published writing by the authors or their intimates" (35). This chapter concludes with a fine theoretical discussion of the degree to which nature journals record material "truth" and how much they are socially constructed.

Bellanca devotes two chapters to Gilbert White: Chapter 2 focuses on his nature journals; Chapter 3 examines his legacy and influence on 19th- and 20th-century nature writers. While White's *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne* (1789) will be familiar to many readers, Bellanca's insightful analysis of his nature journals reveals new facets of White. Her study focuses on his *Naturalists Journals*, a series of pre-formatted notebooks, kept annually from 1768-93. Over time, White's journal entries expanded from mainly fact gathering to "reflection, narrative, and speculation" (46). The pre-printed format of the journals suggested a spatial and temporal pattern for observations, but as White progressed through the years, he wrote more and more "outside the lines" and eventually almost all entries became miscellaneous observations.

Bellanca presents a nuanced analysis of White's voice in the journals, noting that "he . . . mediates between subject positions: the 'enlightened' possessor of superior, more powerful knowledge and the rooted, grounded native of Selborne" (73). "White travels a good deal in Selborne, exploring an epistemological rather than a geographic frontier" (73). Chapter 3, "The Nineteenth-Century Cult of White, Mass-Market Natural History, and the Nature Diary in Popular Literature" will interest a wide spectrum of scholars.

As someone who has taught Dorothy Wordsworth's *Grasmere Journals* in a diaries and journals course, I found chapter 4, "Dorothy Wordsworth, Natural History, and the Web of Nineteenth-Century Topography" especially insightful and entertaining. Ballanca balances close textual analysis of the journals with a study of their place in the "discourse communities. . . increasingly important in British print culture" (109). In her journals, Wordsworth incorporates observations on nature with domestic, social and aesthetic information. She was well-read in nature writing, including

(probably) White, Erasmus Darwin, and Bewick. Her journals include the conventional catalogs, weather notes, and never-seen notes, and are especially rich in visual detail. "Wordsworth not only recalls events but spins narratives of discovery, or metadiscovery: she discovers herself discovering nature" (124). Eco-critics will be especially interested in the chapter section titled "Inscribing the Human in Nature" (126-32) in which Bellanca explores Dorothy's evolving relationship to place. The balance of the chapter examines Wordsworth's composing and editing processes, and the uses made by her brother William and others of Dorothy's journals in their published works.

When Emily Shore died in 1839 at the age of 19, she had been keeping her nature journal for eight years and had already published two articles on ornithology in the *Penny Magazine*. Bellanca describes Shore's journal as "a heuristic text" in which she was "fashioning herself as an observer and an authority about the wonders of nature" (147). Thus the journal will be of interest as an autobiographical text as well as a nature diary. The journal, written in "meticulously detailed and full paragraphs and complete, complex, polished sentences" (152), was constructed from her own field notes and information gleaned from authorities. Bellanca posits that Shore was practicing writing styles in her journal that she could use later in publications. Had she lived longer, it seems probable that Shore might have taken her place among the growing number of British women who were writing popular science essays for the growing magazine market.

As editor of the *Westminster Review* from 1851 to 1854, George Eliot was well aware of the market for popular science essays in periodicals. Although Eliot did not publish "Reflections of Ilfracombe," Bellanca posits that the work is shaped as though she was thinking of a periodical article audience. "Reflections" was written in July 1856 from notes taken during a visit to the North Devon coast in May and June of that year. Containing both closely observed facts and personal responses, and written in discursive paragraphs, this "highly wrought" daybook, Bellanca notes, "pushes the genre boundaries further than other nature diaries" (175). Much of popular natural history of this period was influenced by the evangelical tenets of "natural theology"--seeing God through nature, and "theologies of nature"--moral instruction through nature. Eliot "eschews the religious and didactic agenda" of the evangelicals (186). Rather, she employs anthropomorphism and personification, exploring the "resemblances between humans and other animals" (189). She does away with the vertical chain of being and "human domination of nature" (101). Bellanca's analysis of "Reflections" advances our knowledge of nature journals, and it also provides fascinating insight into Eliot's depiction of nature in her novels.

Gerard Manley Hopkins's nature poetry has become a favorite in environmental literature classes in recent years. After reading Bellanca's excellent discussion of his journals, instructors will want to add generous portions of his prose to these courses. Hopkins employs the standard nature

journal conventions (weather, catalog, never-seen, etc.), but the main interest in the journal lies in its "linguistic exploration . . . [its] epistemic or knowledge-seeking function" (201). Hopkins includes drawings in the journal to create "a reciprocal dialogue or mutual supplementation" of the verbal. Each "medium or dimension compensates for the other's limits" (213). As with the poetry, the journal is all about process--coming to know, attempting to describe the ineffable, to capture the flux of nature. This process enables Hopkins to perceive and record the *inscape* of things.

The concluding chapter briefly traces the development of nature diaries in the late Victorian period and into the early twentieth century.

*Daybooks* not only gives the reader access to and insight into the sometimes difficult texts of these five nature journalists, it also opens the way for further exploration of this intriguing sub-genre. I would like to have seen a few longer passages quoted from the primary texts of the lesser-known works--those of Shore and Eliot, especially--but this is a minor quibble. After all, Bellanca does present Eliot in her own words, strolling down a country lane with a black pig. She notes that this passage illustrates Eliot's "arch wit." Bellanca herself employs a bit of arch wit in *Daybooks*, making this an entertaining, scholarly study.

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**Elizabeth Hyde. *Cultivated Power: Flowers, Culture, and Politics in the Reign of Louis XIV*.** Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2005. Pp. xxiii + 330; appendices; bibliography; figures; index. ISBN 0-8122-3826-5. Hardcover, \$49.95.

In the seventeenth century the arena in which flowers could have cultural impact distinctly widened: while their traditional symbolic and decorative employments remained, new importance arose from flowers as rarities, both as commodities and as objects of connoisseurship. In England, the historian Keith Thomas declares, the "shift in sensibilities" towards plants and the "expansion of flower-gardening on a scale so enormous" justifies speaking of "a Gardening Revolution" (*Man and the Natural World: Changing Attitudes in England 1500-1800*, 1983, p. 223). Elizabeth Hyde now supplies us with a thorough examination of the impact in France. She touches on almost every aspect of flower culture--bouquet and garland makers, artificial flower makers, lilies and roses as national symbols, floral bedding in parterres, flower still lifes, florilegia, child-bearing as fructification, perfumery, flowers as emblems of mortality, in short, any flowers material or symbolic in the period. For each such topic she includes what seem to be exhaustive references both to contemporary manuscripts and publications and to secondary studies. The

University of Pennsylvania Press has allowed her long discursive endnotes--for 202 pages of text there are 119 pages of appendices, notes, and bibliography. Anyone now interested in the culture of flowers in seventeenth-century France must begin with this book, being careful to inspect the text and footnotes as well as the bibliography for citations, for many are not repeated in the last despite its length.

The difficulty for a scholar dealing with material of this range is to discern how to make a narrative to bring out the cultural importance of her subject. Hyde has decided to do this in terms of gender. She argues that before this period flowers were associated both symbolically and materially with women (housewives as being assigned care of domestic gardens, female guilds being established for the making and selling of bouquets), whereas in the seventeenth century the collecting, breeding, and connoisseurship of expensive exotics moved the emphasis in association to the world of men. Finally, she argues that the male gendering culminated in the person of Louis XIV, who drew to himself all the important contemporary aspects of flower culture. (Hyde is, of course, astute enough to recognize that the male gendering does not displace the female one, which retains its place and will continue to do so after the former dissipates by the nineteenth century.) Hyde's presentation is cleverly framed by discussion of an exquisite manuscript address to Louis XIV, in the form of flower paintings in watercolor each with an accompanying comparison of aspects of his life and accomplishments with botanical or historical aspects of the plant.

Hyde's emphasis in male gendering for his period lies upon the emergence of the "curious florist" (simply "florist" in England). Readers of this journal will be most likely to know this "florist" by the figure in Pope's *Dunciad* whose carnation, in a Catullan allusion, is broken by the net of a butterfly hunter. In seventeenth-century England and Ireland, florists organized themselves into societies, with juried shows of their plants. It seems to me culturally significant that the French florists never organized in this way. Hyde points out that though the Dutch, whose interest was mainly in tulips, did not have societies, they did have an official day at the height of the blooming season when the flowers would be viewed and judged. Florists were concerned with only a limited range of plants, a list that Hyde repeats many times in this book--tulips, hyacinths, anemones, ranunculi, auriculas, carnations, narcissi, irises. Hyde does not bring out the characteristic of these plants that made them so particularly interesting, that is, their capacity to be modified relatively quickly by selective breeding and floriculture. "These were specially grown with an emphasis on improved varieties, artificial hybrids, double blooms, freakish colours and out-of-season flowering," Keith Thomas explains (*Man and the Natural World*, 229). The florist, in short, whether or not his gardener did the actual potting, was attentive in his glasshouse or beds in a hands-on way, for "perfect bloom needed constant attention." In her presentation, however, Hyde conflates such florists with collectors who value specimens for

their rarity, and/or expense, and/or aesthetic aspects--collectors as a category that overlaps with that of the speculators in the time of tulipomania.

The conflation becomes a problem with the argument, then, when Hyde wants to describe Louis XIV as the ultimate "curious florist." Hyde amasses powerful evidence to show that Louis wanted lots of flowers, and rare flowers, year-round at Versailles, especially at the Trianon, and that special nurseries were arranged to supply them. She also adduces many examples of masques and fetes on the theme of the goddess Flora, celebrating Louis as generator of an eternal springtime. She rightly stresses that her research strikingly revises our vision of Versailles with abundant color and scent. No one can doubt that Louis understood the value of symbols and of subsuming them to himself and that his ownership of rare, prized objects was essential to his mystique--the flow of the nation's wealth through him ensured that choice items like the flower manuscript I have mentioned would be brought to him, in fact specially created for him. What one does not know is the interest, if any, Louis had in flowers outside this value. Scant attention was given to flowers and other vegetation, Hyde admits, in the instructions to visitors for viewing the Versailles gardens that Louis wrote six times in his own hand over a period of sixteen years.

The Trianon, as Hyde points out, was a private retreat, restricted to invited guests. What symbolic meanings its particular plantings could therefore offer can be only guessed at, and generalized, in accounts to the public by writers who had not actually seen them. Similarly, while the flower-book that frames Hyde's account can be used convincingly to clinch her argument that flowers had obtained such status that a courtier could successfully compare his king to an anemone or pansy, that manuscript volume nevertheless existed only in the unique copy presented to Louis and therefore could not be culturally influential in any specific way. Louis stands before us as spectacle, as emanation of power mythologized with himself as the sun, generator of springtime, of blooms, of fertility, of abundance. Colbert and the gardeners drove themselves to see that the image Louis wished to project was realized even in mid-winter, but beyond decor and splendor, the king's interest in flower culture, if any, remains veiled. The Trianon was the place where Louis met privately with his mistresses, so the floral abundance he required could have been in part to foster love-making and therefore intended to invoke the old, female gendering of flowers of antiquity and the Renaissance.

Hyde remarks how the male interest in floriculture dies out in the eighteenth century. (She does not touch upon the male interest in flowers during the latter century through Linnaeus's system of plant classification.) Her book gives us valuable evidence from seventeenth-century France to add to studies of Dutch flower painting and of planting by garden historians, as we ponder why flowers become so prominent in one century and so much less so in the next. One notices a class inflection in England as in the era of Capability Brown. Keith Thomas's floral "revolution" moves from the great estate to the cottage

garden. Louis XIV as floral spectacle suggests that we might begin our thinking about flowers at the nexus of absolutism, Counter-Reformation aesthetics, and the stylistics of the baroque.

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**Jerry W. Knudson. *Jefferson and the Press: Crucible of Liberty*.**

Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 2006. Pp. xvii + 221; index.  
ISBN: 1-57003-607-1. Hardcover: \$34.95.

This is a most quaint, old fashion, and even curious book that was first written as a doctoral dissertation under the direction of Dumas Malone forty-five years ago. Jerry Knudson, who is best known as a commentator on the press in the United States and Latin America, has now presented the public with the fruits of both his original research into the nature of journalism in the early American republic, specifically focusing on Thomas Jefferson presidency, 1801-09.

And what an easy, fun read this is. First, Knudson clearly knows his subject well. I would guess after 45 years he might have forgotten a few things, but he has attempted to keep up somewhat with current scholarship, citing such masters as J. G. A. Pocock, Joyce Appleby, Bernard Bailyn, and Michael Lienesch. Still, it is amusing that he will at times report what "recent" scholars have written about the subject, and we find that he means by "recent" publications dating back some 30 years. Indeed, by my count, most of his citations and authorities range from the early twentieth century and are not contemporary at all.

His chapters on Jefferson's actions in three areas--Thomas Paine's return to America in 1802 (chapter five), the purchase of the Louisiana Territory in 1803 (chapter six), and the "assault" on the federal judiciary (chapter eight)--were among those that Knudson published earlier as articles, drawn from his original dissertation. In all three instances, he seems to have simply included the original chapters in his current book without considering the new scholarship on these topics. The most recent citation in his chapter on Paine, for example, is the 1959 biography by A. Owen Aldridge, which is certainly serviceable in many ways, but does not account for the massive scholarship on Paine that has blossomed over the past 15 years. The same holds true for the Louisiana Purchase, which has received renewed interest among historians, especially the constitutionality of Jefferson's decision to act virtually as a unitary executive without input from Congress (or, to say the least, the courts). Finally, scholars today have investigated the impeachment of Justice Samuel Chase in a far larger context than Knudson would give it, to wit, an attempt by the president to remake the entire federal judiciary in the image

of Republicanism, removing it from the hands of Federalists.

That said, this book will undoubtedly prove to be a major contribution to our understanding of the tenacity and enduring relationship between the president and the press, an effort that inquires into how one early president interacted with journalists and editorial writers (they were hardly different at that time), just as today political scientists expend a great deal of time and effort doing the same thing with tools that are far more sophisticated from those Knudson possesses and uses. But no matter: a reader of this book will encounter a raft of materials and detail that enhances our knowledge of just who was writing and for what purpose in early eighteenth-century America.

The quaintness of this book is immediately apparent. First, Knudson's writing is firmly reportorial with no real analytical foundation. There are no pretensions here, mostly narrative with some unexceptional explanation. Second, his writing betrays a love for the archaic or obscure (he prefers "porthonotary," for example, and "barratry," and just what might be "a table aristocrat?"). Finally, his descriptions of the Republican and Federalist press are laudatory for their clarity, for example, though he seems to get a bit too caught up in defending Jefferson against the charge that he fathered any of Sally Hemings children, saying at one point, "Whatever the reality of the relationship between the two, the matter has been blown out of all proportion today" (p. 46). It has? I hadn't noticed that it had, unless he wishes to drive the whole matter under the rug where it rested for most of two hundred years until the 1998 DNA test pretty confirmed that Jefferson may well have fathered at least one of Hemings's children, while, at the same time, Knudson even acknowledges the existence of the test.

Knudson's enterprise in describing press/presidency relations in the early nineteenth century is, in the end, well taken and notable for its precision and lucidity. It is also timely as we need not remind ourselves that we too live in a tumultuous time with all of our anxieties over the world-shaking issues involving journalists and the White House with a constant focus on war and peace, social policy and economic stability, and not least of all, influence and corruption. This is a book that should appeal to anyone interested in the Jefferson presidency, apoplectic reactions and sycophantic observations.

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***The Eighteenth-Century Novel. Volume 5: 2006. Edited by Albert J. Rivero and George Justice, with Margo Collins as book-review editor.***  
New York: AMS Press, 2006. Pp. viii + 406; index. ISBN: 0-404-64655-7.

This fifth volume in the annual series *The Eighteenth-Century Novel*, edited by Albert J. Rivero and George Justice, with book-review editor Margo

Collins, encompasses 11 articles (338 pages) and a generous 14 book reviews (over an additional 55 pages). The volume opens with Susan Spencer's graceful dedicatory note to the memory of Professor Everett Zimmerman of the University of California at Santa Barbara. (Spencer had asked the authors of the first three essays, students of Zimmerman, "to submit work that would reflect Professor Zimmerman's influence.") Like earlier volumes in the series, this one spans scholarship on authors both familiar, such as Defoe, Richardson, and Johnson, and unfamiliar, at least to most (Mary Robinson).

In sum: Michael Austin, Janine Barchas and Peter Christian Marbais deal with various aspects of Daniel Defoe's work, Lincoln Faller with cases relating to Samuel Richardson, and Anthony W. Lee with Dr. Johnson and Frances Burney. Lisa Zunshine has the wide theme of charity in eighteenth-century novel and culture. Scott Paul Gordon offers an ingenious and detailed description of teaching Lennox's *Female Quixote*. Essaka Joshua studies Charlotte Smith's *Desmond*, while Stephanie Harzewski focuses on Eliza Heywood, Marta Kvande on Jane Barker and Delariviere Manley, and Emily Allen on Mary Robinson. Reviews do yeoman work, covering a panoply of offerings, from *The English Novel, An Introduction* and *Revolution and the Word: The Rise of the Novel in America* to *Down and Out in Early America* and *Harlequin Britain: Pantomime and Entertainment, 1690-1760*.

To look at a few offerings in detail, Michael Austin, in "Jesting with the Truth": Figura, Trace, and the Boundaries of Fiction in *Robinson Crusoe* and its Sequels," lucidly argues that Crusoe represents both *figura* and trace, allegory and "historical truth" within his own story (13), using some of Zimmerman's key tropes. As Austin points out, "Robinson Crusoe's defenses of his own existence . . . should be read as the words of a character, and therefore as part of the fiction" and that the moral essays in *Serious Reflections* form a "crucial part of the overall fiction" and "help to clarify key ambiguities in the other two books" (6), marking the moral growth of the protagonist. Austin comments on the universally-accepted figural logic of the Old and New Testaments, echoed in "intertestamental connections . . . not specifically connected to any biblical narrative" (12) and speaks to Christian topoi in the *Further Adventures* (17), while Defoe's *Serious Reflections* unlock interpretive problems in the earlier novels (27). As he concludes, "Defoe did not make these claims to historical fact; Robinson Crusoe made them, and he made them as part of the overall fiction" (35).

Discussing a universal conundrum, in "Caught Unawares by a Benefactor: Embodying the Deserving Object of Charity in the Eighteenth-Century Novel," Lisa Zunshine raises the "very particular concern of eighteenth-century public life" as to who deserves aid, positing that "the eighteenth-century novel offered a kind of compensatory fantasy for a reader anxious about being duped into ill-judged almsgiving" (39). Listing five novels published between 1749 and 1792, and later discussing others, she suggests that those poor who merit charity are pictured encountering their benefactors

unawares, and thus the poor person "has no incentive to behave in such a way as to excite the latter's compassion." Her article expounds on the history and contextual placement of 18th-century philanthropy, tracking it from earlier social and societal norms to institutional developments in the 19th century. She suggests that "anxiety about sponsoring 'undeserving' objects of charity would not have been such a persistent feature in the period's social landscape" had the culture remained more intimate and agrarian (45). She unearths a "specifically eighteenth-century twist on the institution of professional mendicancy" in handbooks "that included begging-letters tailored to concrete situations" and in the hire of professional begging-letter writers (47) and interprets detailed passages in Frances Burney's *Evelina* and *Cecilia* to further illustrate the important trope of the deserving poor aided unawares by their benefactor.

Addressing a different form of 18th-century public life, in "Jane Barker and Delariviere Manley: Public Women Against the Public Sphere," Marta Kvanne envisions Jane Barker and Delariviere Manley as sharing "unexpected similarities" and illuminating "our understanding of writers' self-identification and the idea of public-sphere discourse" if studied in conjunction with one another (143-44). She sees the two women as determining to remain individual rather than abstract, insisting "on their social and political identities as authorizing elements in their public voices" (144), both Jacobite Barker and Tory Manley writing "politicized works that form part of the early history of the novel" (146). Thus, Kvanne asserts, they link fiction with personal and public events, and Kvanne offers a detailed account of the publishing background and thematic intricacies of Barker's *The Amours of Bosvil and Galesia* (1719) and Manley's *The Adventures of Rivella* (1714) in support of her argument. For instance, she observes that since Manley's heroine's "defense fits so well with the privatized, sexualized idea of women constructed by the Whiggish social contract and the bourgeois public sphere--the construction Lovemore has been arguing for throughout the novel--the Whigs cannot find a way around it" (173). Kvanne's reading of culture and politics through the dynamics of lesser-known and purportedly opposing works casts light on the century as a whole.

It is with this same idea that, as Scott Paul Gordon remarks in "Reading Quixotes and Quixotic Readers: Teaching Lennox's *Female Quixote*," new light may be cast on the century as a whole by teaching quixotic narratives, a pedagogical approach that also "offers an opportunity to encourage students to reflect on their own reading practices" (322). As he continues in the same passage, while most quixotic novels "invite readers to differentiate themselves" from the "ridiculous quixotic characters in the text . . . teaching such narratives . . . poses challenges to any pedagogy that aims to produce reflection about the contingency of textual readings." His essay then details the creative ways to deflect this tendency, eschewing Cervantes' ponderous *Don Quixote* (1605) in favor of Will Eisner's graphic novel *The Last Knight: An Introduction to Don Quixote* (1949), by way of introducing students to context, and suggesting for comparison Maria Edgeworth's *Angelina; or, L'Amie*

*Inconnue* (1801). Recounting fascinating classroom connections, Gordon enumerates various points of comparison between these two works. As he mentions, "recognizing that *The Female Quixote* has built its cure into the novel, however, need not end the discussion about the ending. Students are quick to identify (and disown) the gender politics of the ending" and observe that in both books "the heroines' voices are almost entirely silenced following their 'cures'" (332). Gordon presents a perceptive discussion of pedagogy while offering analysis and interpretation of two lesser-known works.

Rebecca Shapiro focuses on both lesser-known and well-known works in her review of Terry Eagleton's monograph *The English Novel: An Introduction* (2004). In concise and elegant prose, Shapiro outlines the book's extensive ambitions as Eagleton attempts to trace the development of the English novel from the eighteenth century until now. She points out that Eagleton limits his view to canonical authors, missing the "women; lower-class, 'popular' writers; and other Others" now current in so many syllabi (339). She suggests, further, that even some familiar authors suffer neglect: "Burney, Thackeray, Trollope, and Forster are just a few glaring omissions." Shapiro also wittily contends with Eagleton's classification of Henry James and Joseph Conrad as "English" and later focuses much attention on his inclusion of James Joyce. Shapiro makes a case for the author's including more historical and critical apparatus to ground his commentary, though she admires his biographic details. She regrets, further, that his Marxist analysis confines itself "to class when there are other factors that impact the novel, such as gender (particularly in the chapter on the origins of the novel) and empire" (340). Reviewing his terminology, Shapiro agrees with his approach to defining the novel but suggests additional refinement of it. She praises his "consistently, and often fluently, develop[ing] his thesis that the novel evolved into a realist genre that reflects the 'common life' of characters and then into modernism" (342). In the end, Shapiro finds the scope of Eagleton's work too broad and in some ways too limited to be of use to underclassmen, but her detailed review gives the reader much to relish and ponder.

Mary Jane Chaffee  
Campbellsville University

**Berlin Sing-Akademie. *Die Sammlung der Sing-Akademie zu Berlin: Katalog zur Mikrofiche-Edition.*** Part I: *Oratorien, Messen, Kantaten und andere geistliche Werke.* (Lieferungs 1-3.). Part II: *Opern* (Lieferung 1-). Produced by Axel Fischer, Matthias Kornemann, and Klaus Hortschansky. Munich: K. G. Saur, 2004, 2005. 639 + 664 microfiches (some in color) + guides.

Even scholars outside music should take notice of a large

microduplication project by the Berlin Sing-Akademie, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin-Preussischer Kulturbesitz and K. G. Saur. The Berlin Sing-Akademie developed a large musical library from its founding as a choral society in 1781. In 1943 the library was removed and hidden to safeguard it; in 1999 it was rediscovered in Kiev, Ukraine, and began to be deposited at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin. Along with the movement of the library-archive has come the microfiche duplication of the printed and manuscript materials in the old library. The general title above is to have four parts delivered in numerous Lieferungs. Delivery of the fiches of Parts I and II (Lieferung 1), with accompanying guides, began at the same time in 2004 or 2005. OCLC credits no personal editors for Part I but for Part II lists Alexel Fischer, Matthias Kornemann, and Klaus Hortschansky (while noting the Sing-Akademie zu Berlin and a Ukrainian institution as corporate authors). Part III will offer orchestral music and Part IV, keyboard and chamber music. This series excludes certain compositions by at least Bach and Telemann, which were separately published. In 2003 Saur published both *Die Telemann-Sammlung aus dem Archiv der Sing-Akademie zu Berlin* and *Die Bach-Sammlung aus dem Archiv der Sing-Akademie zu Berlin*, listing the Sing-Akademie as editor (both in fiche with guides). Other separately published materials have also appeared as recently as 2006: *Die Bach-Quellen der Sing-Akademi zu Berlin: Katalog*, 2 vols., ed. by Wolfram Ensslin, H.-J. Schulze, Uwe Wolf, Christoph Wolff, and Peter Wollny (Hildesheim: Olms, 2006), pp. 782; facs.; index; music. Stephen Rose provides a review of Parts 1-2 and explanation of the project in *Library*, 7th ser., 7 (2006), 467-68.

### **Robin C. Alston, Bibliographer and Historian of English Language, Literature and Libraries**

Robin C. Alston, born in Trinidad in 1933 and educated in Canada and England, has been a confusing scholarly character for me, in part because he seems to have done entirely too much and in too many areas. His specialties have been the history of the English language, the engineering of grand enumerative bibliographical projects, and the history of libraries. He began leaving his mark on the first with *Anglo-Saxon Composition for Beginners* (1959), *Materials for a History of the English Language*, 2 vols. (1960), and *An Introduction to Old English* (1961). Before he became a lecturer at the U. of Leeds (1964-1973), presumably by 1960 while still at the U. of New Brunswick, well before he took his Ph.D. at the U. of London (1964), he began his epic, *A Bibliography of the English Language*, the first volume of which appeared in 1965 (see entry below). He was one of the founders of the ESTC, becoming in 1976 the "Editor-in-Chief" of the *Eighteenth-Century Short Title Catalogue at the BL*. Alston worked up a few early pilots, including a short-title bibliography of Joseph Addison. With M. Jannetta he produced *Bibliography*,

*Machine Readable Cataloguing and the ESTC* (1978), which helped to work out the typical form for ESTC entries. Alston oversaw the publication of the first version of the *ESTC*, that microprint edition of "The British Library Collections" (1983). Eventually in the 1980s, in part due to NEH funding raised by Henry Snyder, Alston and the BL's managerial roles in the project were eclipsed. When Henry Snyder and Michael S. Smith edited a group of essays on the history of the ESTC (*The English Short-Title Catalogue: Past, Present, Future*, 2003 [2004]), it was fitting that Alston, not a participant, supplemented those accounts with his "The History of the ESTC" (*Age of Johnson*, 15 [2004], 269-329). Besides working on the ESTC, Alston was also working on 19C bibliography, and in 1990 became a professor of Library Studies at the U. of London. Shortly thereafter he set up the website for his project on the history of English libraries (see below). This account, skipping many of Dr. Alston's accomplishments and publications, is only a brief context for the following accounts of the two current projects he's been pursuing while in retirement (he occupies addresses in London and Barbados and can be reached via [www.r-alston.co.uk](http://www.r-alston.co.uk) or at [r\\_alston@sunbeach.net](mailto:r_alston@sunbeach.net)).

Alston, Robin. C. *Library History: The British Isles -- To 1850*. Website at <http://www.r-alston.co.uk/contents.htm>.

This on-going but largely complete database is expected to be transferred to the maintenance of University College London but still is accessible at Robin Alston's own website. Alston began the project in 1991; he intends that a larger, printed presentation of the evidence will appear in the future (see his "Introduction"). Alston's *Library History* database contains an introduction, lists of libraries by county in the British Isles (sub-divided into England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Islands); there follow attention files: Index, Types of Library, Societies, Sources, Statistics, Country House Libraries, Private Collections, Elizabethan Society of Antiquaries, and Summary Statistics. Some files are acknowledged to be fairly incomplete, as that for Country House Libraries. The main sections provide in total a listing of "over 27,000 libraries in the British Isles before 1851." The short entries begin with those for Bedfordshire, with Daniel Gibeme's Circulating Library in Ampthill, and Alston notes his source for the information is the Northampton Mercury of 27 December 1773. Besides newspapers, common sources are personal correspondence and the 1851 Census.

Alston, Robin C. (comp.). *A Bibliography of the English Language from the Invention of Printing to the Year 1800: A Systematic Record of Writings on English, and on Other Languages in English, Based on the Collections of the Principal Libraries of the World*.

Volumes 1-19 appeared in 1965-2007; Volumes 20-22 are still in preparation (2007), with Volume 20 to contain "Materials in Manuscript," Volume 21, "Addenda & Corrigenda," and Volume 22, "Indexes" (to all volumes).

Recently published volumes, listed below, have double publishers: Leeds: Arnold; Otley: Smith Settle for the author. Until recently, Alston included facsimiles in a second part or volume of all the works described, but that full coverage was curtailed due to photocopying expenses, though recent volumes are still by any other standard well illustrated. Alston provides details of title, publication and printing, size, pagination, plates, locations, author, and availability in other formats. The main index covers authors, translators, illustrators, and references and there's a separate index of anonymous titles. Since 2000, Alston has published the following volumes:

- Vol. 14: *The British Isles, Hebrew, Eastern Europe, Africa, South Asia, Australia, the Americas, Pacific Islands*. 2000. Pp. xxix + 516.
- Vol. 15: *Greek, Latin to 1650*. 2001. Pp. xxxvi + 454.
- Vol. 16: 2 vols.: Part 1: *Latin 1651-1800* [bibliography]; Part 2: *Facsimiles*. 2002. Pp. xxxiii + 434; ccccxcvi; facsimiles.
- Vol. 17: 2 vols.: Part 1: *Botany--Horticulture--Agriculture*; Part 2: *Facsimiles*. 2003. Pp. lxxviii + 426; dxxx; facs.
- Vol. 18: [8 vols.:] Part 1: *Zoology, Geology, Chemistry, Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Mathematics, Astronomy, Miscellaneous*. 2004. Pp. xc + 344. Part 2: *Law, Art, Architecture, Building, Heraldry*. 2004. Pp. lxvi + 259; cclxix; facsimiles. Part 3: *Military & Naval Arts & Sciences*. 2005. Pp. lxxxvi + 334; dlxx. facs.; Part 4: *Horesmanship, Commerce, Trade, Classics, Cookery, Technology, Religion, Mythology, Recreation, Sports, Music, Satire*. 2006. Pp. xcvi + 162; [2] + 165-605; ccclxxxviii; facs.
- Vol. 19: Part 1: *Periodical Literature, 1665-1800*; Part 2: [ditto] *Facsimiles*. 2 volumes. 2007. Pp. 536 + cclxvi.

### **The Leab ABPC Exhibition Award Entries**

Back in May 2005, the *Intelligencer* reproduced an account of the "Katharine Kyes Leab & Daniel J. Leab *American Book Prices Current* Exhibition Awards," with a list of exhibition catalogues entered in the competition through 2003 publications (see *ECInt*, 15.ii:50-55). Please recall that the Leabs' annual *ABPC* records manuscripts and books sold at auction each year. The Leabs have sponsored a prize for the best library exhibition catalogues (with five categories: expensive, moderately expensive, inexpensive, brochures, and electronic exhibitions), run in conjunction with the Rare Book & MSS Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries (a division of the American Library Association). The RBMS has webpages displaying the winners of the award and all the contestants (at <[www.rbms.info/committees/exhibition\\_awards/\[etc.\]>](http://www.rbms.info/committees/exhibition_awards/[etc.]>)). While the prize winners in recent years have not often involved the long-18C, many of the entries have. Some of the catalogues are free or virtually free; others that are more expensive tend to be

all the more available at research libraries or through interlibrary loan. There are still more printed catalogues than electronic, but the digital exhibitions are catching up (examples of the e-exhibitions include the Smithsonian Institution's *Chasing Venus: Observing the Transits of Venus 1631-2004*, <<http://www.sil.si.edu/exhibitions/chasing-venus>> and the *Architectural Resources at the American Antiquarian Society*, <[www.americanantiquarian.org/Exhibitions/Architecture](http://www.americanantiquarian.org/Exhibitions/Architecture)>, one of several in 2006 doubling as a guide to resources--Cornell has one on its "Native American Collection"). Some of the printed catalogues entered for the 2004 through the 2007 competitions follow:

- Adams, Sarah, Matthias Röder, and Elizabeth Falsey. *The Century of Bach and Mozart: Perspectives on Historiography, Composition, Theory & Performance*. Music Dept., Harvard U. Pp. 40; illus.
- Anderson, Albert A., Jr., Sandra K. Stelts, and William L. Joyce. *Teaching America to Draw: Instructional Manuals and Ephemera, 1794-1925*. Special Collections, Penn State U., 2006. Pp. xi + 34; 5 illus. [free]
- Ashworth, William B. Jr. *Vulcan's Forge and Fingal's Cave: Volcanoes, Basalt, and the Discovery of Geological Time*. Kansas City: Linda Hall Library of Science, Engineering, & Technology, 2005. Pp. 96.
- Ball, George E. *The Art of Insect Illustration and Threads of Entomological History*. Edmonton: Bruce Peel Special Collections, U. of Alberta, 2005. Pp. 80; 25 illus.
- Barr, Jeffrey A. *Early Botany Illustrated*. Special and Area Studies Collections, Smathers Libraries, U. of Florida, [June] 2004. Pp. 15; 38 illus. [free]
- Beck, Karen S., and Ann F. McDonald. *Highlights from the Brooker Collection 1716-1930 . . . American Legal and Land Use Documents*. Boston College Law Library, [March] 2004. Pp. 24; illus.
- Blake, Erin, Jim Kuhn, and Richard Kuhta. *David Garrick (1717-1779), A Theatrical Life*. Folger Shakespeare Library, 2005. Pp. 8; 14 illus.
- Caswell, Lucy Shelton. *Gillray's Legacy*. With an essay by Cindy McCreery. Ohio State U. Cartoon Research Library, 2004. Pp. 62; 29 illus.
- Cavagnaro Been, Anita, et al. *Animals and Authors in the Eighteenth-Century Americas: A Hemispheric Look at the Writing of Natural History*. John Carter Brown Library, [June] 2004. Pp. 210; 60 illus.
- De Simone, Daniel. *A Heavenly Craft: The Woodcut in Early Printed Books*. Special Collections, Library of Congress, 2004. Pp. 222; 125 illus. [2006 winner for "expensive"]
- Delaney, John. *Of Maps and Men: In Pursuit of a Northwest Passage*. Intro. by D. Graham Burnett. Rare Books, Princeton U., [April] 2004. Pp. 36; 41 illus.; with an electronic exhibition at <[http://libweb5.princeton.edu/visual\\_materials/maps/websites/northwest-passage/titlepage.htm](http://libweb5.princeton.edu/visual_materials/maps/websites/northwest-passage/titlepage.htm)>.
- Edison, Julian I. *A Miniature Lesson in the History of the Book*. Houghton Library, 2005. Pp. 47.
- Feingold, Mordechai. *The Newtonian Moment: Isaac Newton and the Making*

- of Modern Culture*. Humanities & Social Sciences Library, NYPL, 2004. Pp. 234; 212 illus.
- Giroud, Vincent. *St. Petersburg: A Portrait of a Great City*. Yale's Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. 2004. Pp. 141; illus. [exhibition Oct. 2003-Jan'y 2004.
- Green, Nancy V., and Douglas Holland. *Women's Work: Portraits of 12 Scientific Illustrators from the 17th to the 21st Century*. Linda Hall Library of Science, Engineering, & Technology, 2005. Pp. 32; illus.
- Guggemos, Eva Rose. *The Stolen Texts of Molière: An Exhibition of Plagiarized, Pirated & Misappropriated Works from the Walter L. Pforzheimer Collection*. Beinecke, 2005. Pp. 40; 22 illus.
- Healy, Robin. *From Aquinas to Atwood: Celebrating Gifts in Italian Studies to the University of Toronto Library, 1890-2003*. Toronto: Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, 2004. Pp. 155; 63 illus.
- Holzenberg, Eric, and Fernando, Peña. *Lasting Impressions: The Grolier Club Library*. Grolier Club, 2004. Pp. 205; 302 illus.
- Huseman, Ben W. "*Territories so extensive and fertile*": *The Louisiana Purchase: A Bicentennial Exhibition Catalogue of Books, Maps & Prints*. DeGolyer Library, Southern Methodist U. 2004. Pp. 50; illus.
- Jacobson, William R. *The Rediscovery of Africa 1400-1900: Antique Maps & Illustrations*. Special Collections, Green Library, Stanford U., [May] 2004. Pp. 96; 98 illus.
- Korzenik, Diana, with Cathy Cherbosque. *Objects of American Art Education: Highlights from the Diana Korzenik Collection*. Huntington, [Feb.] 2004. Pp. 48; 40 illus.
- Oldfield, Philip, and Richard Landon. *Ars medica: Medical Illustrations through the Ages*. Toronto's Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, 2006. Pp. 65; 88 illus.
- Urbina, Eduardo, Steven Escar Smith, J. D. Panadero Alarcón, and C. L. Morrow. *Don Quixote Illustrated: An Exhibit in Celebration of the 4th Centenary of the Quixote, 1605-2005*. Cushing Memorial Library, Texas A&M U., 2005. Pp. 71; 27 illus.
- Walsh, Frederick Michael. *Philosophy + Bibliophily: An Exhibition Introducing the Walsh Philosophy Collection*. Toronto's Thomas Fisher Library, [Jan'y-April] 2004. Pp. 128;; illus.
- White, James J., and Lugene B. Bruno. *Botanical Watercolors from the Nationaal Herbarium Nederland*. Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie Melon U., 2004. Pp. 64; 52 illus.
- Whittaker, Cynthia Hyla (ed.). *Russia Engages the World 1453-1825*. NYPL, [Oct.] 2003. Pp. 120; illus.; with an electronic exhibition at <<http://russia.nypl.org>>.

**EC/ASECS Business Meeting, November 10, 2008**

When performed sincerely, tradition warms and unites. Once again, the members of our society began our annual Business Meeting with a round of applause for Lisa Rosner, Michelle McDonald and the wonderful Stockton-Marriott team they created to the benefit of us all. We enjoyed a wonderful conference and are grateful to Lisa and her team. Also, we should pass along our particular thanks to Vin Caretta and Rick Sher for two absolutely stunning plenary presentations.

Kathy Temple, chair of next year's meeting, floated some themes to the assembled. Since we will be gathering in Washington the weekend directly after the election, we all thought something political might be appropriate! Details will follow.

In his remarks, Jim May, editor of our famed *Eighteenth-Century Intelligencer*, noted thankfully the underwriting of our printing expenses by Penn State DuBois and by Professors Robert Hume and James L. West, III, at University Park. He appealed for reviews, copies of books for review, and short articles on multidisciplinary topics. He also reminded us that reflections on teaching, archival experiences, and attention to eighteenth-century French and German topics are especially welcome.

John Heins, chair of the Molin Prize Committee, reported that there were six submissions for this year's competition. Since we are now encouraging our members to bring talented undergraduate students to our conference, we would also welcome them to submit their papers, if appropriate.

Ever since I began my service as Executive Secretary, I have presented a brief report about our membership and finances. It gives me great pleasure to report to you that our membership list continues to grow. We are strong--and now number close to 450. This year's meeting brought us approximately 40 new members; we sincerely hope they will retain their membership in future years. Thank you all for paying your dues promptly. Remember that you have the option to buy a lifetime membership at \$250.00.

As chair of the Nominating Committee, Kevin Berland presented the slate of nominees to the group: Doreen Saar for President (1-year term); Geoffrey Sill for Vice President (1-year term); Jean-Marc Kehres for Executive Committee Board member (3-year term); Linda E. Merians for Executive Secretary (3-year term). There being no nominations from the floor, this slate was elected by unanimous applause.

As for "New Business," and on behalf of the Executive Committee, President Kevin Berland proposed that we raise the dues by five dollars, which means a \$10 fee for graduate students, \$15 for other individuals; and, \$25.00 for couples. Increased conference, postage, and printing expenses and anticipated web expenses prompt this recommendation, which was enthusiastically supported by all those assembled. EC/ASECS remains the best deal in eighteenth-century land. Your Executive Committee thanks you.

President Berland also strongly encouraged the members to volunteer to host future gatherings of our society. At present we do not have a location for the 2009 meeting. Please contact Linda Merians if you would like to explore the possibility of chairing a meeting. You may reach Linda at lemeria@aol.com.

#### **Executive Committee for 2008**

President: Doreen Saar  
Vice President: Geoffrey Sill  
Past President: Kevin Berland  
Past President: Sayre Greenfield  
Elected Board Members: Cheryl Wanko (term ends 12/2008),  
Lisa Berglund (term ends 12/2009), Jean-Marc Kehres  
(term ends 12/2010)  
Newsletter Editor: James May  
Executive Secretary: Linda E. Merians (term ends 12/2010)  
Past & Future Conference Chairs: Lisa Rosner, Beth Lambert,  
Mary Margaret Stewart, Temma Berg, Kathy Temple

#### **Financial Report (January 1, 2007-December 31, 2007)**

During 2007, our society's expenses derived from the following:  
Bank fees: \$203.00  
Conference expenses (for 2006 and 2007): \$22,084.20\*  
Molin Prize (for 2006): \$150.00  
Newsletter: \$2,124.00  
Office supplies: \$276.24  
Postage: \$2,205.05

\*In relation to conference expenses, members should know that \$6,253.85 of the sum represents our final payment to Gettysburg College for the 2006 annual meeting.

Revenue for 2007 came from the following sources:  
Interest: \$35.83  
2007 Conference Registration: \$15,505.00  
Gifts to offset conference expenses: \$1,000.00  
Membership Dues: \$3,134.05

Respectfully submitted,  
Linda E. Merians  
Executive Secretary

### **Anna Foy Wins 2007 Molin Prize**

The Eric S. Molin Prize Committee (Cheryl Wanko, Lisa Berglund, and John Heins) have consulted and agreed to award the prize this year to Anna Foy of the University of Pennsylvania for her paper "Colonel Martin's *An Essay Upon Plantership (1750) and the Problem of Tossing Dung.*" She delivered the paper Saturday morning in the session "Neoclassicism and Reform in the Anglophone World," chaired by Dahlia Porter (Vanderbilt University).

Anna Foy's winning paper, "Colonel Martin's *An Essay Upon Plantership (1750) and the Problem of Tossing Dung,*" is a fascinating and extremely well-written exploration of this relatively little-known text's rhetorical strategies and ideological investments. Her paper is marked by a smooth, clear, and engaging writing style, a sense of proportion and perspective, and a skillful positioning of her argument in relation to other scholars' work. Her responses to questions in the oral presentation of the paper were very balanced and professional. Ms. Foy is a gifted young scholar, and we expect to take pleasure in her future contributions to scholarship.

John Heins  
National Gallery of Art

### **Notes from Newark**

by T. E. D. Braun

Growing up in Germany, Baerbel Czennia had never seen a Northeastern U.S. autumn before, and I suspect that Kevin Cope had forgotten what they were like. I mean the nice part of autumn, the brilliant reds and yellows and oranges of the foliage sparkling in the warm afternoon sunshine. Anne and I have known these days and sights since our childhoods more than a few years ago. And, if we were surprised at the colors so late in the season--we're talking about the EC/ASECS meeting in early November--imagine their revelry at this revelation. It was a great way for them, and for us, to arrive separately at the Seaview Resort & Spa near Atlantic City. And a great introduction to the meeting itself, which promised to be full of wondrous things. Sessions and papers, music, the hotel and its accompanying golf courses (there were several hardy souls teeing off and putting while we were there, even on a drippy day), meeting with old friends and new, enjoying the book exhibit, and in general doing what we do so well at these meetings. For example, at dinner that first day, we enjoyed the company of Linda Merians, Brij Singh, Erlis and John Wickersham, and other dear colleagues. Since my session would be among those kicking off the intellectual festivities (perhaps my panel was scheduled in honor of St. Theodore, whose feast falls on that day, 9

November), I had to leave the Oral/Aural Experience, once again organized with an uncompromising fastidiousness by Peter Staffel, before the featured production performed by a professional-level troupe of EC/ASECSers after months of assiduous rehearsals. This year's production was of Samuel Foote's *The Patron*. Would that I were there!

The theme of the conference was "The 18th-Century Atlantic World." Incongruously, my session dealt with the European presence in the Pacific world. But, to get to the Pacific, Europeans had to first cross the Atlantic, which allowed us to feel at one with the theme. My own paper came first, "The Dark Side of the Conquest of Peru, or Thoughts on Antonio de Ulloa and Jorge Juan's *Noticias secretas de América*." The Black Legend of Spain, the horrors of colonial enterprises seen from the viewpoint of the indigenous population of the Pacific colonies in South America. Then Kevin Cope woke up the room with his paper, "Deep Culture, Depth Perception, and the Curved Planes of the Southern Expanse: Antonio de Ulloa's Ad Hoc Projections of Elusive Experience." The same man, Ulloa, but on the bright side of his ten-year experience, all brought to life with sparkling wit and marvelous projections. And Baerbel Czennia's "The Art of Remembering Captain Cook in 18th-Century France," also accompanied by perfect visual examples of her subject and by an enthusiastic text. What a beginning: Britain, Spain, France, the northern Andes, the Polynesian settlements! Many disciplines! And lively discussions, skillfully led by Bonnie Robb!

Indeed, good papers and lively discussions were the standard of the conference, as they typically are in EC/ASECS. And, also as usual, the choice among what promised to be interesting panels was difficult during the entire meeting. I landed in a fascinating panel in which Suzanne Poor discussed "Gulliver Glazed: Disney, Danson, and Prushko," the latter a Soviet film version of *GT* that has been largely lost. She was followed by Jim McGlathery's fine paper on Hunter's Luck and Lover's Luck, on Carl Maria von Weber's *Der Freischütz*, and by Gloria Eive's "German Opera in an Italianate World." It was nice to see some Russian and German culture presented here, adding to the international presentations of my session.

I had managed to get myself invited to the Executive Committee meeting at lunch, even though I've not been a member of the Committee for quite a spell now, and it was very interesting indeed. Besides Linda Merians' reports on finances and membership, there were Jim May's report on the *Eighteenth-Century Intelligencer*, Lisa Rosner's on the current meeting and Kathy Temple's on the upcoming one in Georgetown, the Nominating Committee's recommendations, and the Molin Prize Committee's report, as well as a host of other issues, including the possibility of recurring visits to the Jersey shore, a splendid development if it comes to pass. Given the rise in cost of posting the newsletter, it was decided to raise the dues to \$15, still a steal.

Next, I did some hopping about, first to hear about a figure seldom mentioned outside of Delaware but very much an important figure of the

American Revolution in James J. Kirschke's presentation, "From Delaware Colonial to First-State Revolutionary, Caesar Rodney (1728-1784)." Rodney made a heroic ride from his sick bed in Dover to Philadelphia to provide Delaware with its swing vote to ratify the Declaration of Independence. I then heard Geoff Sill speak authoritatively on "Images of Friday in Illustrated Editions of *Robinson Crusoe*."

My mind is a blur for the next session, which means that in my muddled condition (it comes with age) I've simply forgotten what transpired. Maybe I spent some or all of this time chatting with Don Mell and generally trying to clear my mind. At this point I should offer a confession: I always intend to write the Notes from Newark shortly after returning home, but almost always procrastination proves to be the thief of time, and alas! of memory as well. Maybe I should take notes for my Notes, or else fight whatever demons try to encourage me to put off the writing from day to day and even from month to month, all too successfully. In any case, I did hear Vincent Carretta's plenary talk, "Olaudah Equiano and the 18th-Century Black Roots of Abolition." It would have been a perfect paper for Brychan Carey to hear, since he has been working on the issue of slavery in Britain; but he can't travel to every good meeting from his London-area bailiwick! Speaking of London, we also missed Linda Troost and Sayre Greenfield, who are on sabbaticals there. We also missed Bill Everdell, who was in China at the time of the conference.

After the banquet, we enjoyed the folk music 18th-century ballads of the D-Major Singers. Even picked up some CDs and tapes they had made. A magnificent opening day!

Saturday was a drippy day, not quite showery or rainy, and somewhat chilly. I had hoped to take in Dale Katherine Ireland's paper on Samuel Johnson at the same time as Calhoun Winton's on the Transatlantic trade in books both before and after the Revolution--an impossible dilemma, of course--but Dale Katherine's inability to come to the meeting delivered me from that choice and I attended a wonderful session. I was able to enjoy a paper by another of my favorite people, Lisa Berglund, and a very witty and funny one by John Wickersham (brilliantly extending his field of inquiry from Latin classics to Phillis Wheatley), and a nice paper by Amy Moreno on the invisibility of desire in Tabitha Tenney's *Female Quixotism*.

The business lunch ensued, featuring Kevin Berland's Presidential Address, "The Mighty Cavern of the Past." And lots of fun and conversation, too. There ensued a session on the Francophone Atlantic World, with eye-opening talks by Raymond Tumbleson ("Woman is but an Animal": Burke, Beauty, the Body and Marie Antoinette," Christine Clark-Evans ("Montesquieu and Graffigny: Imaginary Ethnographies as Social Criticism," dealing with their very popular novels filled with exotic people in Persia and Peru), and Walter Gershuny ("Singular Solitaries: Hermits of the French Preromantic Landscape"-I had forgotten how many of these fellows there were!).

Another walk, then dinner. Besides Anne and I, there were Kevin

Cope and Baerbel Czennia, the McGlatherys, Gloria Eive, and I could swear at least one other person, but once again memory fails me. Dinner conversation continued until quite late, and most of us missed Karen Eterovitch's performance of *Love Arm'd: Aphra Behn and Her Pen*.

After a breakfast sponsored by the EC/ASECS Executive Committee, I was one of maybe 15 people who stayed around for "Sexual Motifs in Eighteenth-Century Literature, a Memorial Session for Sven Eric Molin," chaired by his colleague and my co-editor and frequent co-session organizer, John Radner. Some years ago, EC/ASECS established a graduate student prize named for Eric, who died in 1987 at the age of just 58, but many people never had the pleasure of knowing him or even of meeting him as I did. The panelists all knew him, and presented papers on topics that reflected some of his wide-ranging interests. Elizabeth Lambert spoke on "Illumination or Distortion: Modern Interpretations of Burke's Male Relationships, and the 'Mystery' of William Burke," a lot of ground to cover in 10-15 minutes! Linda Merians' study, "From Prostitute to Penitent: The Story of Ann Lamb," shed light on some of the mysteries of English life and culture that this Francophile was unaware of. And Mary Margaret Stewart asked the intriguing question, "Do Wills Contain Coded Messages?" (Her answer: Yes indeed! And the messages were often of a sexual nature.) Discussion focused on these talks and with reminiscences about Eric Molin. A splendid ending to a splendid meeting!

Thank you, Lisa Rosner and your gallant committees. Like you, next year's organizer, Kathy Temple, has had experience in organizing a meeting (it seems we've had a number of meetings organized by people who had already organized one before; can't let that experience go to waste!). I'll be reporting next time on meetings in New Orleans (SCSECS) and Portland (ASECS). I'm sure many of you will be at one or both of them. Happy New Year!

### **Terrence Corrigan Wins Irish-American Research Travel Fellowship**

ASECS's Irish-American Research Travel Fellowship for 2008 has been awarded by a unanimous vote of the prize jury to Terrence Corrigan of Syracuse University. Mr. Corrigan's proposal called for three weeks of research at the National Library and the National Archives in Dublin on "the political and social transformation of the Catholic Committee founded by Charles O'Connor and John Curry in 1760." Mr. Corrigan will search out the roots of the "Committee's loyalism in the mid-eighteenth century" and examined the development of the Committee through the late decades of the century to the "reemergence of the Committee's program in post-Union Ireland." He will concentrate "on the material output, petitions, advertisements, published statements, and also on the Committee's Minute Book and correspondence along with the letters of Committee members." Among the papers to be examined at the National Library are those of Committee members Patrick, Michael and Christopher Bellew and the correspondence of Committee leader,

Arthur Plunkett the earl of Fingall.

A doctoral student at Syracuse University in history, Mr. Corrigan took his BA from Connecticut College and his MA from Syracuse (his thesis was entitled "Loyalty and History: The Catholic Committee of Ireland from 1756-1793"). This fellowship allows Corrigan to further investigate such questions as what divided the Committee and undermined its moderate reform program, one marked by denunciations of the papacy and fourteen public statements of loyalty. Were there class divisions, for instance? The prize jury and a number of referees praised Corrigan's proposal for the identification of fruitful questions and the materials available for addressing them. All agreed that much remains to be done on Catholic loyalism and that Corrigan should make good headway into the archives. As one scholar noted, Corrigan's "is a tightly focused, cogent, and achievable project," opening "a rich vein of study" into "a neglected area" leaving "a good archival trace."

This ASECS Fellowship for Irish-American Research Travel, with its \$1500 award, supports "documentary scholarship on Ireland in the period between the Treaty of Limerick (1691) and the Act of Union (1800), by enabling North American-based scholars to travel to Ireland and Irish-based scholars to travel to North America for furthering their research." Original research on any aspect of 18th-century Ireland qualifies for consideration, but recipients must be members of ASECS or its Irish sister organization, the Eighteenth-Century Ireland Society. Prize winners are chosen by an independent jury of three distinguished scholars from different disciplines (this year from history, art history and English), supported by a network of research specialists. Each application goes through the hands of several readers in each pertinent field and at least two from outside disciplines. Dr. A. C. Elias, Jr. (independent scholar, Philadelphia) and Alexandra Mason (emeritus curator, Spencer Research Library) have administered the award as co-trustees since Dr. Elias spearheaded its creation around 1993-1994. Dr. Elias provided an account of the Fund's creation in *The ECInt*, 8, no. 3 (Sept. 1994), 5-6, and we noted the first award, to Dr. Mitzi Myers, for 1995-1996 in 10, no. 3 (Sept. 1996), 10-11. During 2007, Dr. Máire Kennedy, Curator of the Dublin and Irish Collections of the Dublin City Public Library (maire.kennedy@dublincity.ie) and James E. May (jem4@psu.edu), became the new trustees. Contact them with questions about potential fellowship topics. The next Irish-American Research Travel Fellowship will be awarded early in 2009, with applications due on 1 Nov. 2008. Further information is available at <http://asecs.press.jhu.edu/travelgr.html>, and from ASECS's Exec. Sec'y at P.O. Box 7867, Wake Forest U., Winston-Salem, NC 27109; tel. (336) 727-4694; e-mail [asecs@wfu.edu](mailto:asecs@wfu.edu).

### **In Celebration of Frank H. Ellis**

On 16 November, at the age of 91, Frank Ellis died at his Northampton home. He was cherished by friends, colleagues in Swift studies,

and the faculty and staff of Smith College, where he remained the Adjunct Curator of Queen Anne Pamphlets in the Mortimer Rare Books Room after his retirement as Mary Augusta Jordan Professor of English. The Smith College Libraries' e-newsletter *F.Y.I.* has a delightful eulogy of Frank. Please take the trouble to look it up, for it (he) will inspire you: <http://www.smith.edu/libraries/fyi/475.htm>. He excelled in many spheres of life, not just scholarship. He left his Ph.D. studies at Yale to serve "with distinction in Europe and in the Pacific theater," and, after completing his Yale doctorate in 1948 and teaching for a time at Yale, he was "recruited in 1951 by the State Department as a Foreign Service Political Officer in Brussels." Later in 1958, while working as a copper trader, he was recruited to serve in Smith College's English Department, where he taught till 1986. He lived a remarkable regimen through his 80s: "three days a week in the college gym and seven days a week at his office." He championed the United Way in Northampton, was a sports enthusiast with a "Ban the D.H." [designated hitter] bumpersticker, and donated to Smith's library and art museum in memory of his wife of 50 years, Constance Dimock Ellis (d. 1991). He bequeathed his extensive collection of Restoration and eighteenth-century books to Smith College's Neilson Library. We previously noted here the publication of a volume of his essays, *The ABC of Criticism: Aspects of Craft and Creation in the Critical Enterprise* (2004) and his edition of Swift's *Tale of a Tub* (Lang, 2006)--and Hugh Ormsby-Lennon will be reviewing *Tale of a Tub* for us soon. But we overlooked the revised abridgement of his edition of Rochester's *Complete Poems*, published as *Selected Works* by Penguin in 2004. Frank's definitive work in Restoration and early 18th-century literature, especially within the confusing welter of political pamphlets and poems, will earn him an immortal place in English literary scholarship. His editions of Swift's *A Discourse of the Contests and Dissensions* (Clarendon, 1967) and of *Poems on Affairs of State* (2 vols., Yale, 1970, 1975) and some of his other work with Rochester and Swift involved the scholarly equivalent of settling the frontier. Praising Ellis's erudition, boldness, and finesse in playing off opposing *Examiner* and *Medley* texts, John Irwin Fischer describes much that was special about Frank's editing in an insightful review of *Swift vs. Mainwaring: The Examiner and The Medley* (1985) in *Scriblerian*, 19.2 (Spring 1987), 194-95. In short, says John, "Mr. Ellis recovers the life of Swift's text." Scholars will long depend on many of Ellis's dozen books and dozens of articles, including, besides the editions, his studies of biography and its relation to literary studies, of early periodicals, and of works by major figures like Defoe, Gray, Johnson, Rochester, and Swift. Ellis did years of detailed work with primary materials, sorting out variant texts, making attributions, and the like, yet he maintained a broad and connection-forging view that looked beyond the bounds of canonical English letters, pointing out, for example, folk type motifs in Restoration comedy. Given the fullness of his life, it's not surprising that literary biography engaged him (in such essays as "Gray's *Elegy*: The Biographical Problem in Literary Criticism,"

1951, rpt. 2004; "The Strategies of Biography and Some 18C Examples" in the 1973 Wimsatt festschrift; or "Johnson and Savage: Two Failed Tragedies and a Failed Tragic Hero" in *The Author in his Work*, 1978). His keen interest in the drama of our period is demonstrated in *Sentimental Comedy* (Cambridge, 1991). He also reached out to students in volumes like *Twentieth-Century Interpretations of Robinson Crusoe* (1969). During his last year, with failing health, he continued to push forward a biography of Rochester (he contributed the "Rochester" essay to the *Oxford DNB*). Frank H. Ellis is survived by a daughter and son-in-law (Gay Ellis and Robert Brown of Sheffield, VT) and by two grandchildren and two great grandchildren. The Mortimer Rare Book Room at Smith College is collecting memorial contributions.

### News of Members

To the membership directory published in September please add the following additions and corrections:

Benedict, Barbara. barbara.benedict@trincoll.edu

Dammers, Richard. rdammers@ilstu.edu. Emeritus, English, Illinois State U.

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Kerry, Paul. recent email: pkerry@Princeton.EDU

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Schneller, Beverly. chairchic@paonline.com

Please note that three indexes to *Intelligencer's* past 11 years (1997-2001, 200-04, 2005-07) have been mounted at the EC/ASECS website by our webmaster **Ted Braun**, whom we also thank for other improvements to the site (<http://www.udel.edu/flt/faculty/braun/ec.html>). The Executive Board has become aware that making the webmaster a permanent board position will ensure us of Ted's institutional wisdom. Contact Ted at tedbraun@comcast.net.

**Corey Andrews** presented at the MLA "18C Scottish Poetry Online: Making the Case for Smaller-Scale Digital Poetic Archives," a talk departing from Kevin Berland's *Age of Johnson* article two years ago. We're going to try to get Corey to share his thoughts in the *Intelligencer*, thinking it will complement discussions here in January 2007 on ECCO. Corey has published "Traces of Scotland in the West Indies: Diaspora Poetry from the 18C" (on Burns, James Grainger, and Hector MacNeill) at BooksfromScotland.com, a

magazine set up by Publishing Scotland to foster (and sell) Scottish literature ([www.booksfromscotland.com/](http://www.booksfromscotland.com/)). Corey's book *Literary Nationalism in 18C Scottish Club Poetry* was praised in *YWES* and is also reviewed by David Shields in the Winter 2007 *ECL*. **Eve Tavor Bannet's** "Haywood's Spectator and the Female World" and **Catherine Ingrassia's** "Eliza Haywood, Periodicals, and the Function of Orality" appear in *Fair Philosopher: Eliza Haywood and The Female Spectator* (Bucknell UP, 2006), a strong collection edited by Lynn Marie Wright and Donald J. Newman also including essays by Newman, Alex Pettit, Janine Barchas, Kathryn King, Earla Wilputte, and Patrick Spedding on Haywood's *Female Spectator* (1744-46). **Elisa Beshero-Bondar** reviewed Harriett Kramer Linkin's edition of Mary Tighe's *Collected Poems in 1650-1850*, 13 (2006), 400-04. In May Oxford UP (UK) will publish **Thomas Bonnell's** long-researched book on late 18C mass-market publishing of poetry, *The Most Disreputable Trade: Publishing the Classics of English Poetry, 1765-1810* (ISBN: 9780199532209; £50). Tom begins his survey with the Foulis brothers and covers John Bell's classics, the London reprints for which Johnson wrote prefaces, and other reprint series involving Robert Anderson, Charles Cooke, and Alexander Chalmers. Tom spoke on the "re-drafting" of Boswell's *Life of Johnson* at the Johnson Society of the Central Region in April--at which **John Dussinger** presented "The 'Profess'd Critic': Warburton, Edwards, Johnson, and the Hazards of Emendations" and **Matt Kinservik**, "Radicalism Reconsidered: The Case of Thomas Holcroft's Jacobin Literature and Politics in the 1790s" (their abstracts are in **George Justice's** Oct. 2007 newsletter for the society). **O M Brack, Jr.**, published a festschrift honoring the late Paul-Gabriel Boucé, *Tobias Smollett: Scotland's First Novelist: New Essays in Memory of Paul-Gabriel Boucé* (Univ. of Delaware, 2007; pp. 320; index; 978-0-87413-988-4; \$62). It is also of note for being the first collection of essays by Smollettians in over a decade. Skip Brack contributed an introduction that, besides memorializing Boucé, recounts the history of what is now the Georgia Smollett edition, and he added another of his fine attribution studies, "Smollett and the Authorship of 'The Memoirs of a Lady of Quality,'" on the Lady Vane's materials in *Peregrine Pickle* (35-73). Other contributors are Serge Soupel, Ian Campbell Ross, Ian Simpson Ross, Robert Erickson, Allan Ingram, Gerald Butler, Linda Bree, Leslie Chilton, Elizabeth Durot-Boucé (Paul-Gabriel's wife) and EC-ASECS members **Walter (Hank) Keithley** ("Tobias Smollett, John Woodward, and the Satiric Inversion of Popular Medical Iconography in *The History and Adventures of an Atom*," 201-16) and **Jim May** ("The Authoritative Editions of Smollett's *Complete History of England*," 240-305). Skip and Leslie Chilton have just finished work on their edition of Smollett's translation of *Gil Blas*, and Skip is now revising for Georgia UP, with the aid of its readers, his edition of Sir John Hawkins' life of Johnson. Skip writes that Tom Kaminski has sent the three-volume edition of the Parliamentary Debates to Yale University Press. (I would sneak in here the news that James Gray has stepped in to help Yale UP get the

late John Middendorf's edition of the *Lives of the Poet* through the press.) The last two volumes of the Yale Johnson are in Skip's lap: they are tentatively entitled "Biographical and Related Writings." *The Lisbon Earthquake of 1755*, with many papers from our Pitt-Greensburg meeting, edited by **Ted Braun** and **John Radner**, is reviewed by Susanne B. Keller in *1650-1850*, 14 (2007), 389-92; here, too, **Vincent Carretta's** *Equiano, the African* is reviewed by Ross J. Pudaloff (400-403), and **Maximillian Novak** reviews John Richetti's *The Life of Daniel Defoe* (375-78) and **Irwin Primer** reviews Jonathan Israel's *Enlightenment Contested* (364-68). The fall 2007 issue of *ECS* has reviews by Vin Carretta of Colin Kidd's *Forging of Race* and by **April London** of Susan Staves' *A Literary History of Women's Writing in Britain, 1660-1789* (April judges this "an astute and informed history interested in observing complex patterns of continuity and change and . . . regression"). One of **Ted Braun's** board memberships mentioned above is that for the Société Voltaire, whose meeting is the occasion for a trip this coming year with a stop en route in Ireland the Isle of Man. **Tita Chico's** *Designing Women: The Dressing Room in 18C English Literature and Culture* and **Ruth Perry's** *Novel Relations* are reviewed in *ECF*, 19 (2006/7), 225-27 and 229ff, and in this same issue **Peter Sabor** reviews Pettit and Spedding's *18C British Erotica*. **Bärbel Czennia** published "The Taming of the Rake: Congreve's *The Way of the World* on the German 18C Stage" in *1650-1850*, 11 (2005), 265-99, within a section on "Rakes, Male and Female," for which she wrote the introduction. Bärbel read "Cook's Ark: Animals on the Move in the Service of Empire" at the 4th Colloque International Paul-Gabriel Boucé, organized at the Sorbonne by Serge Soupel. Also present were **Mascha Gemmeke**, delivering "'You cannot have been always at Longbourn': Travelling, Education and Enlightenment in 18C Women's Novels," a paper with enough on Austen to make Mascha nervous, and **Hermann Real** with his colleague Dirk Paßmann presented "Barbarism, Witchcraft, and Devil Worship: Cock-and-Bull Stories about the North."

**Gloria Eive** writes with pleasure of the intensive January-term course she's teaching at St. Mary's: "The Grand Tour"--Boswell to Jules Verne, in Search of Adventure and Self-Improvement." Her students have to "investigate" a topic, person, art form or institution encountered in the course and study or perform a work published over a century ago. Students have chose topics that include Voltaire's black-listed works, women artists Angelica Kaufmann and Rosalba Carriera, Mozart's sister Nannerl, dance, 18C hygiene & health, and criminal justice. She adds that her students preparing "Grand Tour itineraries" found invaluable the price lists and currency data posted by Jim Chevallier in his weekly "Sundries" postings (drawing on Gallica, mentioned below). And she recommends two new books Chevallier has published, "based on the information he found in his careful readings of Gallica and *Magasin Pittoresque: The Old Regime Police Blotter: Bloodshed, Sex and Violence in Pre-Revolutionary France* and *Après Moi, Le Dessert: A French Eighteenth-Century Model Meal*."

**Yvonne Fabella** is finishing up her Ph.D. in history at Stony Brook while a research associate at the McNeil Center. **Polly Fields** is working on a book about the working woman in dramas written and staged at the Little Haymarket Theater, 1730-1737, work by Fielding, Haywood, Lillo, and others--Polly investigates how new images of working women from the New World (markedly different from older representations of English working women) and other integrated traditions, as from Islamic and Jewish literature and culture, are woven into symbolic (and confrontational) representations. **Antonia Forster's** "Avarice or Interest: The Secrets of Eighteenth-Century Reviewing" appears in *Yale University Library Gazette*, 81, nos. 3-4 (April 2007), 167-79. **Mascha Gemmeke** spoke on Austen at the Paris colloquium and speaks this winter on Queen Charlotte at a conference in Hamburg and then lectures (on Burney?) at Lincoln University in England in early March. **Scott Paul Gordon**, to whom we're grateful for his account of Lehigh University Press above, published "Martial Art: Benjamin West's *The Death of Socrates*, Colonial Politics, and the Puzzles of Patronage" in the January 2008 issue of *William & Mary Quarterly* (65:65-100; illus.). Wow! So many fields! Scott's books have centered him in British literature, but those who heard the talk at Gettysburg that became this paper won't be surprised. **Alexander Gourlay's** "On Allusion, Narrative, and Annunciation in Hogarth's *A Harlot's Progress*" is in *1650-1850*, 13 (2006) 71-90. Brian Alderson reviews **Andrea Immel's** *Catalogue of the Cotsen Children's Library, Part I: The Twentieth Century*, 2 vols. (2000, 2005), in *Library*, 7th series, 7 (2006), 468-72 (he provides a fair sense of the enormity of the collection of over 50,000 volumes that Lloyd Cotsen has donated to Princeton and the library created in the mid 1990s to house it (of which Andrea is the Librarian). **Judith Jennings**, who brought sunshine into the Seaview Marriott in November, published a study of the Quaker artist Mary Morris Knowles, entitled *Gender, Religion, and Radicalism in the Long Eighteenth Century: The "Ingenious Quaker" and Her Connections* (Ashgate, 2006; 0-7546-5500-8)--this is a broad-ranging study, as it must be to cover Knowles' interests and engagements, and Judy has built it from much original research, especially as Quaker collections from Indiana to London. **Beverly Jerold Scheibert** published "Intonation Standards and Equal Temperament" in *Tidjschrift voor Muziek/ Dutch Journal of Music Theory*, 12.2 (May 2007), 215-27 and spoke on "Diderot as Pseudonymous Author" at the Enlightenment Congress in Montpellier. Her most recent, perhaps still forthcoming, publications include "Who Wrote a 1769 Book That Is Tied to the Paris Opéra>" in *Recherches sur la musique française classique*, "Why Early Woodwind Instruments Were Seldom Played in Tune" in *NACWPI Journal*, and "When Is a Trill Not a Trill?" in *The Consort*. **Christopher Johnson**, whose scholarship on Sarah Fielding is well known and who's long chaired the English Dept. at Francis Marion U., participated in our last conference. This fall, during a welcome sabbatical, Chris will be editing a festschrift in honor of **Jerry Beasley**, to be published by the U. of Delaware Press. Peter Lang has

published the collection *Friedrich Schiller: Playwright, Poet, and Philosopher*, edited by **Paul Kerry** (**John Heins** will favor us with a review during the coming year). Paul's *Enlightenment Thought in the Writings of Goethe* was reviewed in *Das achtzehnte Jahrhundert*, 30, no. 1 (2006). **Jim Kirschke's** working on a book that involves all thirteen Colonies during the years 1750 to 1776. **Christian Koot's** "A 'Dangerous Principle': Free Trade Discourses in Barbadoes and the English Leeward Islands, 1650-1689" appeared in this past spring's issue of *Early American Studies*. **Crystal Lake**, co-chair of the ASECS Graduate Student Caucus, reports the Caucus's news in the September and Winter 2007 ASECS *News Circulars* (good to hear there's an online reading group--see <http://www.asecsgrad.blogspot.com>). One of Crystal's topics was inviting applications for co-chair of the caucus, due 15 February (contact her at [cblvf2@mizzou.edu](mailto:cblvf2@mizzou.edu)).

**Devoney Looser** will complete a research residency in the Jane Austen Collection of Goucher College's Library, 3-7 March. Folks in the Baltimore area should note that she'll lecture at 7:30 p.m. on 5 March in Mesrich Hall on "Jane Austen, Jane Porter, and Bath." Devoney is Goucher's four "Biennial Burke Jane Austen Scholar in Residence." (Good for Goucher, that it has such an exchange of scholarship.) Devoney is also lecturing at a conference entitled "Brilliant Women: Gender, Intellect and Representation in 18C Britain," at the National Portrait Gallery in London, 25-26 April (see [www.npg.org.uk/brilliantwomenconference](http://www.npg.org.uk/brilliantwomenconference)). Her talk is entitled "The Blues gone Gray: Portraits of Bluestocking Women in Old Age." Devoney knows a good deal about that, for she has now copy-edited for JHUP's release in the summer her book *Women Writers and Old Age in Great Britain, 1750-1850*. **Robert Markley's** *The Far East and the English Imagination, 1600-1730* is reviewed by Ros Ballaster in *RES*, 58 (2007), 217-19. Our welcome to new member **Rudy de Mattos**, who is currently working on Constance de Salm and Felicité de Choiseul-Meuse (for the conferences Women in French, April 2008, and the SCSECS, in February in New Orleans). Rudy's translating articles "from the Encyclopédia of Diderot & d'Alembert a Collaborative Translation Project (from the ARTFL Project)" as well as one of Mounsi's novels (*Les Jours Infinis*). **Louis Kirk McAuley** published "'Periodical Visitations': Yellow Fever as Yellow Journalism in Charles Brockden Brown's *Arthur Mervyn*" in *ECF*, 19 (2007), 307-43. **John Gilbert McCurdy's** "'Your Affectionate Brother': Complementary Manhoods in the Letters of John and Timothy Pickering" appears in the fall 2006 issue of *Early American Studies* and his review of Thomas Foster's *Sex and the 18C Man* appears in the January 2008 *William & Mary Quarterly* (65:200-02). **Heather McPherson** has given many members 15-minutes of fame in her "Eighteenth-Century Tourist" column in the *Winter ASECS News Circular*. Heather, who always adds informed and pleasant conversation when we're lucky enough to have her attend, covers a number of sessions that Ted Braun did not in his "Notes from Newark" above. Also, she has the scoop on the Seaview Resort and describes it smartly: "built

in 1914 at a cost of \$1.5 million by the flamboyant industrialist Clarence H. Geist" and retaining "its gilded era ambiance, with its gracious open lobby, recalling an ocean liner, elegant circular dining room, and attentive staff." It's also good to read in print that the meeting was "expertly organized and run by **Lisa Rosner**" with an "excellent program" worked up by **Michelle Craig McDonald**--very true, indeed. **Linda Merians** has returned from a winter-recess trip to India with "sensory overload," but she's managed to work up the Society's minutes printed above. **Yvonne Noble** published "John Gay and the Frame Play" in *The Play within the Play: The Performance of Meta-Theatre and Self-Reflection*, ed. by Gerhard Fischer and B. Griener (Rodopi, 2007).

**William Pencak's** published an essay in *Early American Studies* back in 2004 on "The Jay and Adams Families and the Construction of American Memory" (2:228ff.); that same volume contains his interview with Hermann Wellenreuther (2:435-51), this precedes Wellenreuther's "Continental-European Scholarship on Early Modern North America and the North Atlantic World: A Report." He reviewed Collier's *All Politics Is Local* and Edling's *A Revolution in Favor of Government* in the spring 2005 *Journal of the Early Republic*. More recently, William reviewed (quite favorably) *Lawmaking and Legislators in Pennsylvania: A Biographical Dictionary*, Vol. 3 (2005), in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (July 2007: 131:319-20). **Ruth Perry's** "Brother Trouble: Incest Ballads of the British Isles" appears in *The Eighteenth Century*, 47, nos. 2-3 (2006), 289-307. **Claude Rawson** reviewed Passmann and Vienken's *The Library and Reading of Jonathan Swift*, Part 1, in the spring 2007 *Book Collector* (56:149-51). **Hermann Real** and his contributors are now reading the 500-page proofs for *Reading Swift V*, papers from the 5th Münster symposium, which Wilhelm Fink will publish soon hereafter. Hermann last month read the proofs for an issue of the Japanese journal *Poetica* which he co-edited with the Johnsonian Noriyuki Harada (with essays on Defoe, Fielding, 18C Irish playwrights, and Swift, the last by Hermann), and this month reviewed Roger Lonsdale's edition of the *Lives of the Poets for Anglia*. This fall Hermann's 22nd volume of *Swift Studies* appeared, with an important bibliography of the Ehrenpreis Center's Swift holdings (noted below with publications) and seven other articles. One of those is **Leland D. Peterson's** attribution argument "James Arbuckle, Author of the *Beasts' Confession to the Priest*" (22 [2007], 169-73). **Cedric D. Reverand's** essay "John Dryden: Personal Concerns of the Impersonal Poet" appears in *1650-1850*, 13 (2006), 3-22. **Kyle Roberts** published "Locating Popular Religion in the Evangelical Tract: The Roots and Routes of *The Dairyman's Daughter*" in *Early American Studies*, 4 (2006), 233ff. **Angus Ross's** *Correspondence of Dr. John Arbuthnot* was reviewed in *BJECS*, 29 (2006), 296-97. **Joe Rudman**, who gave another fascinating talk on the problems of using e-texts in attribution studies at our last meeting, is working on an article on authorship controls, a monograph on attribution studies of the *Federalist* papers, and several conference papers--one involves a riposte to two articles claiming that *The*

*History of Ophelia* is actually a Henry Fielding MS that Sarah Fielding finished (he'll speak on that at the SEASECS in Auburn in February). The Ibero-American Society for 18C Studies has honored **Pilar Saenz**, a long standing member and professor of Romance Languages at George Washington U., by establishing an annual student essay prize in her name. (Magali Carrera produces an electronic newsletter for the IASECS group; contact her at mcarrera@umassd.edu). Every year **Harold Schiffman's** music is performed and recorded, but this, his 80th year, will find his music performed all the more. One 1 March at the U. of North Carolina at Greenboro there's an all-Schiffman program, and, then, on Sunday 9 March, at 3 p.m. in the Gilder Lehrman Hall of the Morgan Library, the North/South Consonance will present another, with entirely different compositions (the second requires reservations, but there's no charge for admission--request your seats at info@northsouthmusic.org or see <www.haroldschiffman-composer.com>. **Jane Perry-Camp** will play piano on parts of both programs. In Hungary during October, the European première of Harold's *Alma* occurs. **Beverly Schneller** presents a paper in June at the 18C Scottish Studies meeting in Halifax on representations of the Jacobite Rebellion ('45) in modern children's literature. **Manny Schonhorn**, who favored us with a review above, was revising "The Writer as Hero from Jonson to Fielding" for a festschrift, which puts into print some of his ideas offered at our Atlantic City conference, atop a wealth of quotation and example--often from rarely examined writers like John Brown, and the diary-writing apprentice Thomas Turner--William Davenant's prophetic attack on old sources of power and claims about the cultural authority of poesy are central to the argument. Manny's current projects also include "*Mansfield Park*, East Wind, Geography, and Fanny," "Johnson, *Journey*, and Trifunctions of Dumezil." **Richard Sher's** *Enlightenment and the Book* (2006) is reviewed favorably by James Raven in *Book Collector*, 56 (2007), 599-601. Rick gave one of the two uncommonly fine plenaries at our last meeting. BTW, Mr. Intelligencer has twice heard praised by good judges the paper **Brij Singh** gave on Sir John Malcolm and also that by young **Marisa Huerta's** on race, delivered with vivacity. **Steven Thomas** published "Doctoring Ideology: James Grainger's *The Sugar Cane* and the Bodies of Empire" in *Early American Studies*, 4 (2006), 78-111. **Linda Troost's** "Filming Tourism: Portraying Pemberley" appears in *ECF*, 18 (2006), 477-98. **Cheryl Wanko** reviews Daniel O'Quinn's *Staging Governance in 1650-1850*, 14 (2007), 407-10. **James Woolley** participated in the British SECS meeting in January, worked at the BL on the Cambridge Swift, and traveled with **Hermann Real** to Frankfurt to photocopy the manuscript that he addressed at the fifth Münster Swift Symposium. Congratulations to **Deborah Wright** for receiving one of the Bibliographical Society of America's 2008 fellowships--it will assist her in preparing her electronic inventory and edition of Matthew Prior's letters. **Janet Aikens Young's** "Strange Bedfellows: Textual Transference among Samuel Richardson, Edith Wharton, and T. S. Eliot in the Modernist Sexology Movement" appears in *Eighteenth-Century*

*Life*, 31, no. 3 (2007), 1-28.

The *Age of Johnson*, 17 (2006) contains a prefatory tribute to Paul Korshin by the now solo editor **Jack Lynch** (ix-x) and reviews of **Skip Brack's** Yale edition of Johnson's *Commentary on Mr. Pope's Principles of Morality* and of Ruth Perry's *Novel Relations*. Volume 17 also contains reviews by members **Brychan Carey**, **Jack Lynch**, **Raymond Tumbleson**, and essays by **Eve Bannet** ("Lives, Letters and Tales in Sara Scott's *Journey through Every Stage of Life*"), **Kevin Berland** ("Formalized Curiosity in the Electronic Age and the Uses of On-Line Text-Bases," which we've seen repeatedly cited of late); **Matthew Davis** ("Ask for the Old Paths': Johnson and the Usages Controversy"), **Linde Katritzky** ("Johnson and the Earl of Shelburne's Circle"), **Charles Haskell Hinnant** ("*Moll Flanders, Roxana, and the French Tradition of the Pseudo Memoir*"), and **Steven Scherwatzky** ("SJ's Augustinianism Revisited"). We've not seen Volume 18, but it is said to have appeared in fall 2007 with a subtitle "Korshin Memorial Essays." This we learned from Norma Clarke's favorable review of Volumes 17-18 in *TLS* (2 Nov. 2007), 23-24. Noting it's the "leading journal for Johnsonian studies," Clarke characterizes *Age of Johnson* as having good prose free of jargon and obscurity, of giving "generous space for reviews," and of being "self-consciously hospitable to women." This issue surveys a group of learned journals that also includes AMS Press's *Emblematica*, noting the 15th volume appeared in August 2007, "guest-edited by Mara R. Wade."

**Roy Wolper** and his editorial colleagues brought out the Spring 2007 issue of *The Scriblerian* (39.2)--I always find this review compelling: from its summaries and commentaries, one inhales a year's reading in a single day. **John Irwin Fischer** told me all about **Peter Briggs'** "John Graunt, Sir William Petty, and Swift's *Modest Proposal*" (*ECL*, 29 [Spring 2005], 3-24). And **Geoffrey Sill** reviewed Furbank and Owens's *A Political Biography of Daniel Defoe*, 2006 (174-76)--I xeroxed it and put it inside my copy of Novak's biography, for Geof defines the central issue in Defoe studies while defining F&O's take on Defoe, relative to Novak's and others' (apparently Geof's too). It's a great service when someone like Geof with mastery of the scholarship provides an orientation for the rest of us. Geof also reviews Richard Hamblyn's edition of Defoe's *The Storm*, 2005 (185-87), and Tom Pauley's *Crusoe's Secret*, 2005 (197). Also in the Spring 2007 *Scriblerian*, we find **Alexander S. Gourlay** review of Jeremy Barlow's *The Engraved Musician: Hogarth's Musical Imagery*, 2005 (191-93); **Charles Haskell Hinnant's** of Michael Prince's *Philosophical Dialogue in the British Enlightenment*, 2005 (196-97); **Mel New's** of Earl Miner and others' edition *Paradise Lost 1668-1968: Three Centuries of Commentary*, 2004 (181-83), and also of Jane De Gay's *Virginia Woolf's Novels and the Literary Past*, 2006 (188); and **Jim Tierney's** of Mel New and Peter de Voogd's "The Letters from Yorick to Eliza: A New Edition" (*Shandean*, 16 [2005]), on 157-58. **Tita Chico's** *Dressing Women: The Dressing Room in 18C English Literature and Culture* (2005) is among

members' work reviewed in the issue--here too are discussions of **Mel New's** *DNB* entry for Sterne, **Julie Candler Hayes's** 2005 *HLQ* essay "Tobias Smollett and the Translators of the *Quixote*," **Jack Lynch's** article on George Psalmanazar in the *1650-1850* 2005, and **Hermann J. Real** and Dirk Passmann's essay on William Diaper's *Nereides* in *Perennial Satirist* (2005). Lastly, prior to a handful of interesting notes (including one by **Corey Andrews**) comes "Scribleriana Transferred: Recent Listings and Acquisitions."

### **Forthcoming Meetings, Exhibitions, New Publications, Tools, etc.**

As previously noted, **SCSECS** meets at the Hotel Monteleone in New Orleans's French Quarter on 21-23 Feb., with the theme "Birth and Rebirth," chaired by Kathryn Duncan (kathryn.duncan @saintleo.edu; see <http://www.scsecs.net/seseocs>); **ASECS** meets in Portland, Oregon, 27-30 March; the **Omohundro Institute of Early American History & Culture's** annual conference occurs 6-8 June at Suffolk U., Boston; **18C Scottish Studies Society** meets 26-29 June 2008 at Dalhousie U. (contact fiona.black@dal.ca or see <[www.ecsss.org](http://www.ecsss.org)>); **Midwest ASECS** meets 9-12 Oct. in Oklahoma City at the Skirvin Hilton, organized by Susan Spencer (English, Univ. of Central Oklahoma); **NE/ASECS** meets 30 Oct.-1 Nov. 2008 at Hobart and William Smith College, Geneva, NY.

The **Society for Textual Scholarship** meets 13-15 March 2008 at Boston U., hosted by the Boston Editorial Institute. (See [www.textual.org](http://www.textual.org).)

The **Johnson Society of the Central Region** will meet in Toronto at Trinity College and the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library on 25-26 April 2008, chaired by Pat Brückman, Brian Corman, Tom Keymer and Deidre Lynch. It's 2009 meeting will be in Chicago.

**SHARP** meets in Oxford 24-28 June 2008, with the theme "Teaching and Text."

The **Canadian Society for 18C Studies** meets 15-18 October in Montreal, with plenaries by Jack Lynch and Benoît Melançon. Contact Fiona Ritchie at [fiona.ritchie@mcgill.ca](mailto:fiona.ritchie@mcgill.ca).

The **NEASECS** meets Oct. 30-Nov. 2, 2008, at Hobart and William Smith colleges in Geneva, NY, with deadlines for panels and papers on 1 Feb. and 1 April. The program is chaired by Catherine Gallouët in French at HWS (Geneva, NY 14456; [gallouet@hws.edu](mailto:gallouet@hws.edu); see <[www.neasecs.org](http://www.neasecs.org)>).

The **Omohundro Institute** of Early American History and Culture, with Niagara and Brock universities, will host a conference (on both sides of the Niagara Falls) in late October 2009 that examines "**The Seven Years' War in Global Perspective**." Send by 30 June 2008 500-word proposals with a short CV in Word attachments to [ideahc1@wm.edu](mailto:ideahc1@wm.edu); direct questions to Thomas Chambers at [chambers@niagara.edu](mailto:chambers@niagara.edu).

Current exhibitions include the **Folger's** "History in the Making: How Early Modern England Imagined Its Past," curated by Alan Stewart and

Garrett Sullivan, through 17 May. (Note that the Folger's birthday lecture on 21 April will be Alan Stewart's "How Shakespeare Made History" [on the history plays]--free, 8 p.m., with reception to follow.) Through 28 April **Cornell's** special collections is offering the memorable "Lafayette: Citizen of Two Worlds," celebrating the 250th anniversary of his birth while showcasing its "largest collection outside France." Back in the 1960s Arthur and Mary Marden Dean began developing a Lafayette collection that now numbers 11,000 original documents, books, and prints, which Cornell drew upon for this exhibition (it has an excellent electronic exhibition in English and French as well). Closing on 2 February is a **Grolier Club** exhibition "Benjamin Franklin, Printer," curated by James Green and Peter Stallybrass that reprises with 80 more items their 2006 Library Company exhibition. In April **McMaster's** Ready Archives & Research Collections will mount "The French Enlightenment: The Pierre Conlon Collection," highlighting 160 books acquired by McMaster from the emeritus professor (readers should know Conlon's *Le siècle des Lumières: Bibliographie chronologique*, which in 2007 reached Volume 24 with 1789 imprints, A-L). **Yale's** Beinecke and Sterling Libraries have on display through 31 March exhibitions involving, respectively, "poetry and art in printed formats" and "Book Artists in Dialogue." The Beinecke through 16 April is also running "The Reckoner's Art: Reading and Writing Mathematics in Early Modern England."

March 1 is the deadline for applying for one of the 25 one-month research fellowships in Colonial and U.S. history (\$2000) at the Library Company of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (to apply see <<http://www.librarycompany.org/fellowships/american.htm>>).

Those in ASECS should remember the **fellowships ASECS jointly sponsors** with 15 institutions--some of the newer additions are the Bibliographical Society of America, the Boston Athenaeum, the Burney Centre at McGill U., and the Keough Institute for Irish Studies at Notre Dame Univ. (see the *Winter News Circular* or ASECS's homepage <<http://asecs.press.jhu.edu/>>. Deadlines vary but most fall Dec.-March.

The Bibliographical Society of America this past year established & awarded "The **St. Louis Mercantile Library Prize in American Bibliography**," in conjunction with that library now housed at the Univ. of Missouri--St. Louis. Thanks go to the Library's Director, John Neal Hoover, for conceiving and organizing the prize. Submissions for the prize (to be awarded every three years and open to members and non-members) should involve bibliography or printing history broadly conceived, relating to territories that are now the United States. See [www.bibsocamer.org](http://www.bibsocamer.org).

The 2007 volume of *Swift Studies* (22:7-96) contains "The **Holdings of the Ehrenpreis Centre: A Bibliography of Rare Books**," compiled by Hermann J. Real with the assistance of Hayrie Salish, Sandra Simon, and Bernd Zumdick. Those working on Swift or his circle should look over these resources, for certainly they should try to work at the Ehrenpreis Centre, a

welcoming place in lovely university town—where, too, one can profit from Professor Real's advice and support. Clem Hawes enjoyed a Fulbright there last year and can recommend the experience. Pp. 8-24 list Swift editions, and the collection is also strong in Sir William Temple and other contemporaries connected to Swift as also in Swiftiana, but it is also deservedly famous for gathering works that Swift held in his library or probably read. The collection became all the more impressive with the acquisition in 2005 of David Woolley's collection. Furthermore, the list is already outdated, for the Centre have already acquired enough new books that Professor Real has been forced to produce a revision of the checklist (which he's able to send as an attachment to anyone contemplating work at the Ehrenpreis Centre (realh@uni-muenster.de).

Johanna Archbold (johanna.archbold@gmail.com), in the doctoral program at TCD, has taken over the **Book History Research Network** from John Hinks (see [www.tcd.ie/CISS/bhrn/index.php](http://www.tcd.ie/CISS/bhrn/index.php)). The group is holding an annual conference, called a "study day," held in conjunction with a Liverpool book-history group in 2006 (reported in the summer 2007 *Quadrat*, the bulletin of research on British book trade--related to the British Book Trade Index ([www.bbti.bham.ac.uk](http://www.bbti.bham.ac.uk)). *Quadrat* is now edited by Catherine Armstrong of the U. of Warwick (C.M.Armstrong@warwick.ac.uk), though still published by the U. of Birmingham's English Dept.

Beverly Schneller thinks that many interested in all things Scottish should check out *The Highlander: The Magazine of Scottish Heritage*. The Jan./Feb. 2008 issue has a few articles on Robert Burns and a feature piece on Boswell and Johnson by Bowen Pearse. The magazine does offer new scholarship but it's "nice to see coverage of our authors in a popular forum." Many historical articles are also on the 18th century, as an article in Nov./Dec. 2007 on Simon, Lord Lovatt. Issues average 80 pp.; subscriptions are twenty bucks (see [www.highlandermagazine.com](http://www.highlandermagazine.com)).

James Woolley tells us that Paddy Bullard (St. Catherine's, Oxford) is testing "a **Journal to Stella** blog" with daily postings from Swift's journal (presumably now we're in January or February 1711)--he expects to launch it publicly this fall.

**D. N. DeLuna** kindly sent us the 24-page booklet *J. G. A. Pocock's Valedictory Lecture Presented at Johns Hopkins University, 1994*, with an introduction by John Russell-Wood, published in 2006 by the Archangul Foundation that DeLuna founded in Baltimore. In 2006 DeLuna, assisted by Perry Anderson and Glenn Burgess, edited *The Political Imagination in History: Essays concerning J.G.A. Pocock* (Owlworks; 274 pp.; cloth, \$24.95), with essays by herself, Pocock, Rob Hume, Michael McKeon, and others. A few months ago DeLuna and others edited for **Owlworks** Defoe's *An Essay on the Original of Literature, 1726* (2007; 96 pp.; cloth, \$22.10).

#### **Bibliographical Resources on the Internet**

Working on the ECCB's Section I (Bibliographical and print history studies), I relied more than ever this past year on Google to complete and

confirm citations. Previously I tended to rely on services offered by Penn State's library's subscriptions to databases and bibliographies like the *Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature*, the MLA Bib, JSTOR, PROQUEST, and even OCLC--OCLC often has entries for articles separated from the volume in which they appeared (often an author will donate an offprint that will then be catalogued--sometimes offprints of individual articles end up listed on bookseller sites like AMAZON and ABE). But turning first to Google to avoid the time-consuming entry into OCLC, I was astonished at the variety of websites that would provide paginations or first names for scholars. Often I landed at a scholar's personal webpage and there discovered what else he or she had published that belonged in the bibliography (the Europeans seem more committed to these sorts of illustrated CVs--besides universities, they have such webpages posted at consortium and publisher websites). I was also struck by how beautifully designed and illustrated many sites are. Another response was gratitude, for I couldn't have gathered a lot of the information from any library in the United States. The failure of American universities to subscribe to major journals continually amazes me--it's inexplicable, like the growth in the defense budget toward 750 billion dollars per year. Major European scholars and institutions have launched a handful of new journals related to the hot field of book and printing history, and, while good journals now over half a century old are being unloaded by libraries, these ventures haven't a chance of being added to periodical shelves. Consider *Histoire et civilisation du livre*, whose first volume appeared in 2005--I thought perhaps Cornell, rich in journals would have it, but I find that only Chapel Hill and Princeton are listed as subscribers on OCLC. The BL has set up a service--called British Library Direct--that sells even recent offprints of articles from rare journals, such as those produced by historical societies (e.g., *Transactions of the Halifax Antiquarian Society*): "search across 20,000 journals for free and order full text quickly and easily using your credit card" ([direct.bl.uk/](http://direct.bl.uk/)). When one googles up an author and/or title for a rare journal's article, one listing provided is often this electronic offprint service. The BL seems to be set up to make the most money on distributing scholarly offprints, but fortunately it's not unique. Articles in rare continental journals are being distributed by "Bibliothèque: Revue de Presse" in monthly issues from "enssib" (École nationale supérieure des sciences de l'information et des bibliothèques): e.g., the June 2005 issue at <http://enssibal.enssib.fr/lirenews.php?id=471>, a website with diverse announcements and very lengthy bibliographies providing page numbers. I was relieved to discover there's a strong movement toward free access to scholarship. In December 2001, the Open Society Institute founded by philanthropist George Soros, held a meeting that led to the Budapest Open Access Initiative, reprinted at <http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read.shtml>. This initiative is to increase the number of free-access journals and self-archived articles in refereed journals that don't have

free-access (from all fields scholarly and scientific). Another resource in this fight is the *Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)* (<http://www.doaj.org>), arising after a 2002 Conference on Scholarly Communication held in Lund, which now lists 3128 journals containing 172,082 articles. Readers can print, download, and distribute the full text without any charge whatsoever. A menu allows one to divide the journals into fields (over a hundred for both literature and history). One can search by keyword the journal list and the contents of the journals archived (to participate a journal need have an ISSN and provide metadata to aid searches). Here we find such journals as Vols 1-8 of the *Delaware Review of Latin American*, ed. by Persephone Braham, and *Cardiff Corvey*.

Booksellers' sites are one class of bibliographical tools on the web, most of which have search engines. North Americans may well be familiar with the considerable resources offered by Oak Knoll Press, which has a library of used books as well as its own publications and the publications of others it distributes. But booksellers all over the world have been posting lists of new and/or used publications. Some are simply lists, but these can be searched with one's own "find" function and they can be very extensive. For instance, the Pecorini bookstore in Milan posted in January 2006 a "Catalogo di Bibliografia e bibliofilia" with 2935 book titles. <[http://www.pecorini.com/catalogo\\_autore.html](http://www.pecorini.com/catalogo_autore.html)>.

Universities hot to make money are increasingly figuring out how to take advantage of the internet. One sad use is as a retailer of their books--over half the scholarly books I've bought this past year were discharges from universities, many or most bought at Better.World. Universities are creating databases and microfilm sets that can be sold, as TxU's sale of microfilmed periodicals to Adam Matthew. Another development, announced in [printweek.com](http://printweek.com) on 21 June 2007, is that "Amazon-owned BookSurge and Kirtas Technologies have combined with universities and public libraries across the US to preserve, reproduce and distribute thousands of rare and inaccessible books" as digital downloads. Libraries mentioned as signing on include Emory Univ., Univ. of Maine, and the Toronto and Cincinnati public.

Electronic journals are proliferating. I recall a couple years ago wondering what Blackwell's *Literature Compass*, but this past year without a thought to its oddity I listed over half a dozen articles in my *ECCB* section for its long series of 2004 articles. *Cardiff Corvey*, houses a database for fiction texts and a journal (*Cardiff Corvey: Reading the Romantic Text*, established in 1997 and changing its title in 2005 to *Romantic Textualities: Literature and Print Culture, 1780-1840*). At <[www.cf.ac.uk/encap/corvey/contents.html](http://www.cf.ac.uk/encap/corvey/contents.html)> one finds issues with articles up to Summer 2005, but one can also just access the journal through the DAOJ website noted above, where one is introduced to the editorial antechamber of Cardiff Corvey and receives summaries of articles by issue and links to their full texts. *Cardiff Corvey* articles, on British literature of late eighteenth and early nineteenth

centuries, are grouped into those peer-reviewed and non-reviewed, with several of each in a typical issue. I formerly lamented the loss of the *British Library Journal*, but it was replaced for the better by the *Electronic British Library Journal*, 2002-2007, with roughly 6-12 articles per year, most illustrated, varying from 6-60 pp. in PDF format. <[www.bl .uk/eblj /index.html](http://www.bl.uk/eblj/index.html)>. The electronic format has resulted in much longer and more thoroughly illustrated and documented articles. Other national libraries that have never been on my radar are also producing online magazines. Unlike the EBLJ, these often contain shorter essays for non-specialists like myself and are thus akin to the polished and well-illustrated magazines produced by the Folger and the Huntington. To single one out, I'd praise the *NLA News* of the National Library of Australia. It offers fine colored illustrations, well edited if relatively short articles, often by curators of exhibitions, and occasionally attaches to these promotional pieces catalogues for specialists. Some articles in the *NLA News* brief readers about developments in cataloguing, acquisitions, and the like, such as curator Margaret Dent's "Putting the Eighteenth Century Online [on "the capabilities of ECCO]" in *NLA News*, 15, no. 6 (March 2005), <<http://www.nla.gov.au/pub/nlanews/2005/mar05/article3.html>>, and her "Future Memory: National Library [of Australia] Recent Acquisitions," *NLA News*, 14, no. 8 (May 2004), <<http://www.nlagov.au/pub/nlanews/2004/may04/>>, the last with a link to a checklist of acquisitions. The last article appears in an issue with another by Rosalind McDonald explaining how the NLA acquires rarities related to Australia. Some articles are directed to scholars, such as Michael E. McClellan's "Staging the Revolution: Traces of Theatrical Culture in French Revolutionary Pamphlets," 15.8 (May 2005), or Elizabeth Nelson's "Bonnie Charlie, The French Revolution and Arthur Phillip," 15.1 (October 2004).

Of course, the libraries are also producing dozens of exhibition catalogues in electronic formats. There is a division of the Leab Library Exhibition awards solely devoted to these. One example is the National Library of Medicine's *Time, Tide and Tonic: The Patent Medicine Almanac in America*, posted in 2005 at <<http://www.almanac/index/html>>.

The Bibliothèque National de France's *Gallica* web-world encompasses exhibition catalogues, a bulletin board for e-postings on French culture, and the on-line magazine: it's an archive of all sorts of things open-access, offering 90,000 works (<http://gallica.bnf.fr>). I haven't been able to grasp its limits (it's "awesome"--would that one of our readers would describe and assess it), but I've quickly gained access in it to articles and exhibition catalogues (many of which are dual language, as "La France en Amerique / France in America" and "La Bibliothèque de Voltaire à la Bibliothèque national de Russie").

Bibliographies that nobody can afford and some can't carry comfortably to a table in the reference room are being replaced with online databases. The Royal Historical Society's has posted *RHS Bibliography* to

make its longstanding *Annual Bibliography* more serviceable to more people (the website is copyrighted by both the BL and the RHS). See it at <[www.rhs.ac.uk/bibl](http://www.rhs.ac.uk/bibl)>. The "full search" allows detailed searches involving subjects, journals, year of publication and period of study, etc. It's apparently spawned a related and more focused search site called "London Past and Present," which includes *London's Past Online*, with extensive bibliographies of recent studies related to London, listed chronologically, and alphabetically within years. <[http://www.rhs.ac.uk/bibl/\[etc\]](http://www.rhs.ac.uk/bibl/[etc])>. Of course, eighteenth-century studies was ahead of the curve in providing up-to-date bibliographies, principally through Kevin Berland's "Selected Readings" and Benoît Melançon's *Bibliographie*--one searching for 2004 publications can go back to their issues, all clearly archived and searchable (e.g., Melançon's No. 117 from April 2004 is indexed at [www.mapage.web.umontreal.ca/melancon/biblio117.html](http://www.mapage.web.umontreal.ca/melancon/biblio117.html)); then one can google any title one isn't sure about. And then there's *EBRO (Eighteenth-Century Book Reviews Online)* with about 200 book reviews, and also the many author bibliographies posted by Jack Lynch, and his considerable service in creating links to resources.

There's a proliferation of more specific bibliographical resources, of course. I call attention to two among many to which I'm grateful. *References on Handel and His Times: Scholarly Literature about Handel, His Times and His Works*. <<http://gfhandel.org/references.htm>>. It lists books on Handel from 2008 back to 1760, first in English, then German, French, and other languages (though there are only a few 18C imprints, the coverage of the last decade is superb). There follows a list of journal articles, websites, and even children's books. The site is the more attractive for reproducing dust-jackets. And *Projekt KiLiM: Datenbank zur Kinder- und Jugendliteraturforschung sowie Literatur- und Mediendidaktik*, under Dr. Petra Josting at the Duisburg/Essen Universität: <<http://bibadmin.projekt-kilim.de>>. It can be searched by author. Searching "Carola Pohlmann," I turned up dozens of articles that she had co-edited and some she had written.

### **Index to East-Central ASECS newsletters, n.s. Vols. 19-21, 2005-2007**

Here follow indices to the new series Volumes 19-21 [2005-2007] of the Newsletter of the East-Central American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies: i.e. to 19, nos. 1-2, entitled *The East-Central Intelligencer* (as have volumes since spring 1987); and to the issue 19, no. 3 (September 2005) and those of Volumes 20-21, with the new title *The Eighteenth-Century Intelligencer*. Extended pieces are indexed here by contents, with headings by topic, title, or, for books reviewed, author. Some duplication and cross referencing occur. A contributors index is added at the end.

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### Contributors Index

Bannet, Eve T.: 21.iii (2007), 32-34.  
 Barnett, Patricia: 21.i (2007), 20-22.  
 Battigelli, Anna: 19.ii (2005), 18-19.  
 Beasley, Jerry: 19.ii (2005), 37-39; 21.i (2007), 21.  
 Berg, Temma, co-author: 20.i (2006), 1-3; 20.i.41-44; 21.iii (2007), 34-36.  
 Brack, O M, Jr.: 20.ii (2006), 26-31; 20.iii.5-17;  
 21.ii (2007), 27-33; 21.iii.1-3.  
 Braun, Theodore E. D.: 19.ii (2005), 63-68; 19.iii.41-47; 20.i (2006), 64-68;  
 20.ii.44-49; 21.i (2007), 50-55; 21.ii.48-53; 21.iii.44-47.  
 Briggs, Peter M.: 21.ii (2007), 25-27.  
 Buickerood, James: 19.ii (2005), 21-24.  
 Cajka, Karen J.: 20.iii (2006), 46-50.  
 Chalmers, John P.: 19.iii (2005), 26-27.  
 Clark, Lorna: 19, ii (2005), 39-42.  
 Cope, Kevin L. 20.i (2006), 11-19.  
 Downie, J. A[lan]: 20.iii (2006), 26-29.  
 Dryden, Robert G.: 21.i (2007), 22-23.  
 Elias, A. C., Jr.: 19.iii (2005), 15-16; 20.i (2006), 29-30; 21.i (2007), 17-19.  
 Everdell, William R.: 19.iii (2005), 30-32; 21.i (2007), 23-25.  
 Fields, Polly S.: 20.i (2006), 37-41.  
 Frank, Luanne: 20.iii (2006), 33-37.  
 Fruchtman, Jack, Jr.: 21.iii (2007), 27-32.  
 Fulton, Henry L.: 20.ii (2006), 32-36.  
 Gemmeke, Mascha: 21.i (2007), 32-36.  
 Goldberg, Gerald: 19.iii (2005), 19-26.  
 Goulding, Susan: 21.i (2007), 25-28.  
 Greenfield, Sayre N.: 21.i (2007), 1-9.  
 Hahn, H. George: 19.iii (2005), 39-41.  
 Heins, John P.: 19.ii (2005), 24-26.  
 Hume, Robert D.: 21.i (2007), 9-17.  
 Immel, Andrea: 21.i (2007), 19.

- Ingrassia, Catherine: 20.ii (2006), 36-38.  
Justice, George: 19.ii (2005), 19-21.  
Keithley, Walter H.: 21.i (2007), 29-32.  
Kennelly, Laura: 21.i (2007), 48-50.  
Kerry, Paul: 20.iii (2006), 50-54.  
Kincade, Kit: 21.i (2007), 21-22.  
Lambert, Elizabeth: co-author: 20, i. (2006), 1-3.  
Lesko, Kathleen Menzie: 19.iii (2005), 2-8.  
Mace, Nancy A.: 19.ii (2005), 3-9; 19.iii.1-2.  
Mayo, Christopher: 20.iii (2006), 17-26.  
McAllister, Marie E.: 21.i (2007), 37-39.  
Merians, Linda E.: 19.ii (2005), 9-11; 20.i (2006), 61-62; 21.i (2007), 46-48.  
Myers, James P., Jr., co-author: 20.i (2006), 1-3.  
Moody, Ellen: 20.iii (2006), 43-46.  
Nelson, Liz: 21.iii (2007), 16-21.  
Ostade, Ingrid Tieken-Boon van: 20.ii (2006), 13-18.  
Overstreet, Leslie K.: 20.ii (2006), 4-12.  
Parks, A. Franklin: 21.ii (2007), 37-39.  
Perkins, Jean A.: 20.i (2006), 35-37.  
Parnell, Tim: 21.ii (2007), 12-17.  
Perreten, Peter F.: 19.iii (2005), 8-10.  
Peterson, Leland D.: 19.iii (2005), 32-35; 20.ii (2006), 31-32;  
Real, Hermann J.: 19.ii (2005), 32-35 + cover illus.; 20.i (2006), 19-23;  
20.iii.29-32; 21.i (2007), 42-44; 21.iii.3-16.  
Robb, Bonnie Arden: 20.iii (2006), 39-42.  
Rosner, Lisa: 20.i (2006), 27-29; 21.i (2007), 44-46;  
Saar, Doreen Alvarez: 19.ii (2005), 11-12; 19.iii.35-37; 21.iii (2007), 41-44.  
Schneller, Beverly: 20.i (2006), 44-46; 21.iii (2007), 36-38.  
Schonhorn, Manuel: 21.i (2007), 22-24, 24-25.  
Shaffer, Jason: 19.ii (2005), 1-3.  
Shevlin, Eleanor: 19.iii (2005), 10-13.  
Singh, Brijraj: 19.ii (2005), 26-32; 20.iii.32-33; 21.iii (2007), 21-27.  
Smith, Emily: 21.iii (2007), 38-41.  
Staffel, Peter: 20.i (2006), 4-10.  
Stahl, Jan: 20.i (2006), 32-35.  
Stelts, Sandra K.: 19.iii (2005), 37-39; 21.i (2007), 17-20.  
Stewart, Mary Margaret: 19.iii (2005), 17-19; co-author: 20.i (2006), 1-3.  
Wanko, Cheryl: 19.iii (2005), 13-15.  
Woolley, James: 19.iii (2005), 27-30; 20.iii (2006), 37-39.  
Wright, Deborah Kempf: 20.i (2006), 23-27.

The **cover illustration** reproduces the frontispiece portrait (based on a painting by William Hoare) in Vol. I of Lord Chesterfield's *Letters to his Son* (London: J. Dodsley, 1774), first edition (see Christopher Mayo's article above).





PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE  
EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

*From a painting by M<sup>r</sup> Hoare, in the Possession of  
Solomon Dayrolles Esq.*

