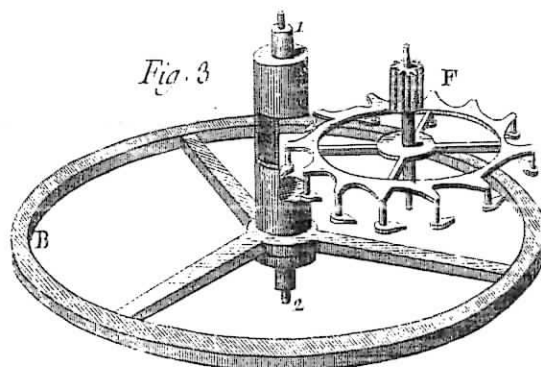




The Eighteenth Century

A Current Bibliography
n. s. 1 — for 1975



Robert R. Allen

General Editor

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this bibliography is annually to record and evaluate the year's significant scholarship concerning the Enlightenment in Europe and the New World. While so doing, the editors seek to perpetuate the bibliography founded by Ronald S. Crane in 1926. Crane's "English Literature 1660-1800," first compiled by him alone, then with the help of co-editors, and later by other editors mindful of his purposes, bore the mark of its founder through and beyond Crane's lifetime. In those years, the bibliography appeared as part of one issue of *Philological Quarterly* (hereafter referred to as *PQ*). (Ten-year cumulations of "English Literature 1660-1800" were reprinted in six volumes by Princeton University Press [1950-1972].) In 1970, with the encouragement of the American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies, Curt A. Zimansky undertook to expand the scope and the size of the bibliography—to make it international and interdisciplinary in its coverage. The work was reorganized and the staff of compiling specialists was considerably enlarged. The next five years' compilations so planned, covering the scholarship of the years 1970-1974, appeared as single and—recently—oversize issues of *PQ*. Zimansky, on whom most of this work of reorganization fell, did not live to see the third of these expanded volumes. (For description and comment on the first fifty years of the eighteenth-century bibliography in its various forms, please see the review essay by Donald Greene, "'More than a Necessary Chore': *The Eighteenth-Century Current Bibliography* in Retrospect and Prospect," printed in *Eighteenth-Century Studies*, 10 [1976], 94-110; it reviews the bibliography covering the scholarship of 1973, which appeared in *PQ*, 53 [1974], 445-851.) The present volume, covering the scholarship of 1975, is the first to be published apart from *PQ* and the University of Iowa; it carries the imprint of the American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies. Hence the designation, New Series, 1.

This volume keeps the bibliography's traditional six-section arrangement. (See the list of Contents, p. ix.) Headnotes to Sections I, III, and VI address some particular categories. Zimansky spelled out some apparent inconsistencies and uncertainties in a long paragraph in *PQ*, 50 (1971), 322, to which the user of this reference work is referred. Some bibliographies are placed with material on the history of printing in Section I. Others seem more logically placed with their subject or author in other sections. Social history joins economic and political history in Section II. Intellectual history and spiritual history—when they can be singled out—fall with the history of ideas and of religion in Section III. Studies of theatrical subjects that emphasize stage and acting find themselves placed with the Fine Arts in Section IV. Studies of theatrical writing join studies of literature in Section V. The authors who appear in Section VI are generally determined by the chronological limits of the bibliography. These limits differ somewhat from one country to another. For ex-

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II. Historical, Social, and Economic Studies	19
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHR	<i>American Historical Review</i>
Archiv	<i>Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen</i>
DHS	<i>Dix-huitième siècle</i>
DVLG	<i>Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Geistesgeschichte</i>
ECS	<i>Eighteenth-Century Studies</i>
ELH	<i>EHL: A Journal of English Literary History</i>
ELN	<i>English Language Notes</i>
GQ	<i>German Quarterly</i>
GR	<i>Germanic Review</i>
GRM	<i>Germanisch-romanische Monatsschrift</i>
HLQ	<i>Huntington Library Quarterly</i>
JEGP	<i>Journal of English and Germanic Philology</i>
JHI	<i>Journal of the History of Ideas</i>
MLN	<i>Modern Language Notes</i>
MLQ	<i>Modern Language Quarterly</i>
MLR	<i>Modern Language Review</i>
MP	<i>Modern Philology</i>
N&Q	<i>Notes and Queries</i>
PBSA	<i>Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America</i>
PMLA	<i>Publications of the Modern Language Association of America</i>
PQ	<i>Philological Quarterly</i>
RES	<i>Review of English Studies</i>
RHL	<i>Revue d'histoire littéraire de la France</i>
RLC	<i>Revue de littérature comparée</i>
SB	<i>Studies in Bibliography</i>
SEL	<i>Studies in English Literature</i>
SP	<i>Studies in Philology</i>
SVEC	<i>Studies on Voltaire and the Eighteenth Century</i>
TSLI	<i>Texas Studies in Literature and Language</i>
TLS	<i>Times Literary Supplement (London)</i>

John Reynolds at Eton College." *Book*

Howard Nixon on his retirement from the British
ndings in Reynolds's collection. Included is a list of

The Eighteenth Century. (Goldentree
d Literature.) Northbrook, Ill.: AHM
0.

. Bond. "The Minute Books of the *St.*
(175), 17-40.
he newspaper trade, this represents a major discovery.
l to the first decade of the nineteenth century. They
he joint-stock company that managed this newspaper.

Scottish Printer and Publisher." *Arizona*

egin and close ties he retained with his countrymen
prises, and particularly, it enabled him to tap the rich

er, Gibbon's Bookbinder at Lausanne."
(15).
s (about 1000 volumes) for Gibbon between January
bered today.

History of Publishing in Celebration of the
of Longman 1724-1974. London and New
+ 468; illustrations.
ging in this section, one in Section III, and one in

of the Ship," pp. 1-27. (The sign of the ship is the
ck to 1724.)
pp. 29-60. (In 1709, during the reign of Queen Anne,
on the Statute Book.)
are." pp. 61-112. (Editions of Shakespeare in the
of editions by Pope, Johnson, Capell, and Malone.)

of the Oxford University Press. Vol. I: To
Listing the Titles of Books Printed There
Press, 1975. Pp. xxxi + 640; plates.
views of New Books, 3 (1975), 262-63; by Richard
Trevor-Roper in *Listener*, Aug. 7, 1975, pp. 186-87.

"Stereotyping by Joseph Athias: The
saerendo, 5 (1975), 312-20.
ay have been the first to use a stereotyping process to
Britain. The evidence is based on correspondence
cerning an application for a patent to print the Bibles.

Chard, Leslie F., II. "Joseph Johnson: Father of the Book Trade." *Bulletin of*
the New York Public Library, 79 (1975), 51-82.

This is the fullest treatment of Johnson's life and career to appear so far. Nevertheless, certain
statements raise unanswered questions indicating that more research must (and will) be done.

Desgraves, Louis. *Les Livres imprimés à Bordeaux au XVIII^e siècle (1701-1789).* (Centre de recherches d'histoire et de philologie de l'École pratique
des Hautes Études de la IV^e Section: [Publications.] Ser. VI: Histoire et
civilisation du livre, 8.) Geneva: Droz, 1975. Pp. 169.

Rev. by Lloyd R. Free in *DHS*, 8 (1976), 463-64.
This study is the third of three volumes devoted to an inventory of books, brochures, and other
printings from the presses of Bordeaux. The preceding volumes listed publications of the sixteenth
and seventeenth centuries. An inquiry into the affairs of the thirty-one master printers in Guyenne
province took place in March 1701 on orders of the Comptroller General of Finances. The Royal
Council's decree of July 21, 1704, reduced the number of the printing shops to twelve; its decree of
March 31, 1739, limited to ten the number of master printers; this number was further reduced to
eight about 1775, at the request of the association of printers and booksellers themselves. The
situation in provincial cities other than Lyons was no better. This was due to the fact that, gradually,
during the seventeenth century, the Parisian printers monopolized the publication of new writings by
obtaining exclusive rights for turning out authorized works. Most work in Bordeaux consisted of
official writings for the city and for Guyenne province, and of filling orders for the local clergy, the
collèges, and the Bordeaux Academy. Outside orders were extremely rare.

Local periodicals appeared at Bordeaux after mid-century. In 1758, the Labottière brothers
founded the city's first weekly, entitled *Annonces, affiches et avis divers*, which they published until
1784, when it was replaced by the daily *Journal de Guienne*, with the abbé Dupont des Jumeaux as
editor. Besides advertisements, these periodicals featured the programs of theaters and lectures, as
well as literary games. In a modest fashion, they helped to propagate the ideas of the philosophes.
The only other periodical of the time in Bordeaux was the *Étrennes de la petite porte de Bordeaux*
(1767-74 and 1778-92). The *Nouvelles étrennes aux Bordelais pour l'année 1774* [to 1802] were
like yearly almanacs. In 1789, ten brochures commonly known as *doléances*—though appearing
under various titles—joined hundreds of similar pamphlets produced that year and all over France.

A survey of the number of works in several categories is instructive. Non-medical works in Latin
diminished from forty-five in the first forty years of the century to one in the years 1780-89.
Similarly, the number of works in the general category of catechisms, saints' lives, collections of
hymns, and other pious writings decreased from forty-two in the first forty years to ten in the last
nine. On the other hand, the greater activity of the Bordeaux presses—especially after 1760—is
shown in the increased demand for texts of theatrical entertainment—above all comedies. Before
1720, only two comedies and five tragedies and operas (combined) came off the presses, which
would suggest that there were few performances. But during the years 1761 through 1789,
performances must have become far more numerous, judging by the eighty-five comedies and
sixty-five tragedies and operas (many with ballet) whose texts and scores were sold. (In addition,
eighteen more with no date indicated were printed.) Likewise, poems rose in number from six before
1740 to nearly fifty after that year. Works of controversy, mainly between clergymen, and also
accounts of law-suits numbered only six before 1760 and thirty-three from that year on. No books
appeared on philosophic and educational subjects until 1760, and thirty-two afterwards. Only
seventeen treatises on medicine in French and Latin are listed for the period preceding 1740, and
seventy-three for the following period. The most significant increase, however, came in the general
area of science, agriculture, and public works, in which printings rose from twenty-three by 1740 to
eighty-four in the next half-century.

The only types of printed matter not included in this study are decrees, edicts, and other acts of the
Royal Council, applicable to all of France, as well as legal notices and decisions of local courts, such
as the Parlement de Bordeaux. Desgraves does not claim to have listed absolutely all other works
printed in Bordeaux in the eighteenth century, despite his scrutiny of archives and libraries in
Bordeaux, Paris, London, and in more than forty French provincial cities and towns. His researches,

of the state (p. 108). What critical function theory of the state? Through a careful usseau in the *Phenomenology* ("Absolute production and Sect. III), on the one hand, it will (pp. 117-39), on the other, Méthais tractual thinking was structurally incapable Hegel's political thinking, viz.: the notion of ople as supra-individual objective reality, it ory of *Volksgeist* by acknowledging the role tes itself into a state (p. 147).

han a basic denial, argues Michèle Jalley in dialectic does not deny without preserving. nt" (p. 157). Hence the two parts of the el's arguments against Kantian formalism in Kant against Hegel's withering criticism and st] incapable par son intention même de y of defense is to reject "une interprétation showing that "le juridique et le politique fins naturelles de l'homme . . . se réalisent. idox of this "defense" is, of course, that it ed from a purely ethical standpoint is as noral freedom needs to be mediated by the rete realization. Shades of the *Philosophy of*

ps et Hegel" (pp. 169-83) the hypothesis ween the eighteenth-century "enlightened" and Hegel. The alleged common ground is lectics, and the outline of a philosophy of Deschamps-Marx, based on the connection sm, a rough-hewn form of communism, and study.—Julian Gervasi.

culture urbaine au XVIIIe siècle au . Le 'Movimento academicista' en stiques internes." Pp. 249-60 of *l'Aix-en-Provence* (see Section II).

Bishop Who Held Many Liberal en." *History Today*, 25 (1975),

of Maimonides' *Mishneh Torah* into Pp. 287-309 of Lieberman and e *Volume on the Occasion of his* I).

monasterio de Sahagún en el siglo profesor [Juan de Mata] Carriazo

Donovan, A[rthur] L. *Philosophical Chemistry in the Scottish Enlightenment: The Doctrines and Discoveries of William Cullen and Joseph Black*. Edinburgh U. Press (distributed through Totowa, N. J.: Biblio Distribution), 1975. Pp. x + 343.

Rev. by R. V. Jones in *Nature*, 260 (Apr. 29, 1976), 811.

Dostrovsky, Sigalia. "Early Vibration Theory: Physics and Music in the Seventeenth Century." *Archive for History of Exact Sciences*, 14 (1975), 169-218.

For the latter part of the period, the article includes a discussion of the views of Hooke and Sauveur on frequency; Sauveur, Wallis, and Robartes on Higher Modes; and Newton's analysis of sound waves, in the form of straightforward exposition.

Downs, Robert B[ingham]. *Heinrich Pestalozzi: Father of Modern Pedagogy*. (Twayne's World Leaders Series.) Boston: Twayne, 1975. Pp. 147.

Dufrenoy, Marie-Louise. *L'Orient Romanesque en France 1704-1789*. Vol. III: *L'Idée de Progrès, l'Orient*. Amsterdam: Rodopi, 1975. Pp. 509.

Eddy, John A. "The Maunder Minimum." *Science*, 192 (June 18, 1976), 1189-202.

In the years 1645-1715, almost no sunspots were observed—as was pointed out by G. Spörer and E. W. Maunder in the nineteenth century. Eddy confirms the designation of the period as a time of minimum solar activity.

Eis, Gerhard. "Der Einfluß der mittelalterlichen Botanik auf die Gartenliteratur des 16.-18. Jahrhunderts." *Centaureus*, 19 (1975), 72-80.

Eklund, Jon. *The Incomplete Chymist: Being an Essay on the Eighteenth-Century Chemist in His Laboratory, with a Dictionary of Obsolete Chemical Terms of the Period*. (Smithsonian Studies in History and Technology, 33.) Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1975. Pp. 49; illustrations.

The eighteenth-century chemist is "incomplete," Eklund observes, because too few studies have been made of him. This essay provides background material on his apparatus, operations, aspirations, and nomenclature—with the hope of initiating a historiographic motion in his direction. Four contemporary illustrations show furnaces and apparatus, and Eklund's explication of standard equipment and reagents is nicely tied to procedures that were of special concern at the time. Eklund draws on a number of the most prominent contemporary writers and journals, so even the novice in the study of eighteenth-century chemistry can orient himself bibliographically. One regrets the neglect of Swedish chemistry and its remarkable development in the hands of Bergman and Scheele, however.

The highlight of the work is the extended discussion of specific experimental investigations done by three eighteenth-century chemists: A. S. Marggraf (1709-82), William Lewis (1708-81), and François de Tellier, Marquis de Courtanvaux (1718-81). Marggraf was involved with proving that silver—notoriously inert—might be made to dissolve in weak vegetable acids if first properly prepared as an ammoniacal salt. Marggraf's interest in purity and his care in developing evidence, Eklund notes, place his work at "the upper boundary in elegant chemical analysis." Lewis was concerned with a thorough-going operational definition of a new metal, platinum. The array of his techniques epitomizes eighteenth-century metallurgical chemistry. Courtanvaux devised, by good