



Continental European Literature*

LAWRENCE S. THOMPSON

IN THE LAST decade and a half the history of European literature has been pushed back almost a thousand years with the spectacular achievement of John Chadwick and the late Michael Ventris in the decipherment of Linear B. Although *L'Année philologique* ** published since 1928 in Paris, continues to cover the broad field of classical studies, including Mycenaean investigations, the need for some sort of specialized critical bibliography was recognized early in the game. There was a beginning with Emerson L. Bennett, Jr.'s *Nestor* (Austin and Madison, 1957-), and the recent colloquia on Mycenaean studies carry us up to date with the critical apparatus in Emerson L. Bennett, Jr., *Mycenaean Studies: Proceedings of the Third International Colloquium for Mycenaean Studies* (University of Wisconsin Press, 1964). The research through 1961 was assembled by Ernst Grumach in his *Bibliographie der kretisch-mykenischen Epigraphik* (Munich, Beck, 1963) but a supplement, or preferably a cumulation, is already needed.

The example of the wonderful world of Mycenaean Greek is not unique in the history of literary and philological scholarship. A new trend in research is likely to be supported by a bibliographical organ or a serial such as *Mycenaean Studies* with extensive bibliographical

* Occasional reference may be made to European literature outside of Europe (e.g., Afrikaans), but in general this essay will leave bibliography of literatures such as Yiddish (hardly European since 1933), Sephardic, modern Hebrew, Macaoan, French American (Quebec, Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana), French African, and the rapidly vanishing non-English literature of the United States to bibliographical essays on these jurisdictions.

** An interesting recent development is the announcement in *The Classical World* (49:172, Jan. 1966), that the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will assist in the compilation of *AP* by preparing entries from publications in the English-speaking countries.

Lawrence S. Thompson is Professor, Department of Classics, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

apparatus. Thus when Karl Brugmann founded *Indogermanische Forschungen* (Strassburg) in 1891, a bibliographical supplement, *Anzeiger für indogermanische Sprach und Altertumskunde*, accompanied it. Or while Konrad Bursian was writing his monumental *Geschichte der classischen Philologie in Deutschland von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart* (Munich, R. Oldenbourg, 1883), he saw the need for his *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft* (Leipzig). Thus, in conformity with these trends, this essay will describe major works in the current bibliography of classical, medieval, and modern European literatures and identify some future prospects. There will necessarily be omissions of many important works simply because of the vast area to be covered.

Further, some attention will be given to the natural history of literary bibliography. When Bursian's *Jahresbericht* was discontinued after the volume extending through 1955 (published 1956), and the *Year's Work in Classical Studies* (Bristol) ceased after the 1945-47 volume (1950), the continuing need for critical surveys of the current scholarly literature in classical studies was clearly recognized with the establishment of *Lustrum* (published from Göttingen, 1957-). Reviews of literature in *The Classical World*, which is published by the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, are also singularly useful and rarely overlap review articles in *Lustrum*. Another bibliographical effort of the same order deserves recognition: the increasing realization of the importance of classical studies by eastern European universities (contrary to the attitude of most American university administrations) and the productivity of scholars in the U.S.S.R. and other Slavic countries (especially in Byzantine studies) has necessitated the *Bibliotheca classica orientalis*, subtitled "*Dokumentation der altertumswissenschaftlichen Literatur der Sowjetunion und der Länder der Volksdemokratie*" (Berlin, 1956-).

Another example of the biological aspects of humanistic bibliography is the proliferation of homage volumes which are rarely indexed adequately in the subject bibliographies. When this genre of publication became burdensome, Dorothy Rounds compiled her singularly useful checklist of *Articles on Antiquity in Festschriften* (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1962). An earlier volume of the same type, also recognizing the problems of picking a way through a mass of essays in non-serial volumes, is Harry F. Williams' *An Index of Mediaeval Studies Published in Festschriften, 1865-1946, with Special Reference to Romanic Material*, published by the University of Cali-

Continental European Literature

fornia Press in 1951. Herbert H. Golden and Seymour Simches have performed the same service for French, Italian, and Iberian languages and literatures: (*Modern French Literature and Language; a Bibliography of Homage Studies*; Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1953; *Modern Italian Language and Literature; a Bibliography of Homage Studies*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1959; and *Modern Iberian Language and Literature; a Bibliography of Homage Studies*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1958.) Germanic, Slavic and Celtic bibliographers have been derelict in this area. An instance of excavation of studies of varying quality from comparatively little known sources is James Kleon Demetrius' *Greek Scholarship in Spain and Latin America* (Chicago, Argonaut, 1965).

Both current and retrospective bibliography of European literature has been enormously aided by the progress made in printing library catalogs in the past two decades. Also pertinent to any study of current bibliographical scholarship in literature and language is the successful acceleration of the British Museum's catalog of printed books, the British Museum's short-title catalog of books printed before 1601, the G. K. Hall editions of catalogs of important libraries of basic printed books relating or peripheral to European literatures, and the printed National Union Catalog— all of which are discussed in other parts of this survey. Without the British Museum's short-title catalogs, for example, the Erasmus Press's projects to reprint European books printed before 1601 would have been much more difficult and considerably more expensive. Indeed, it is doubtful that these projects would have been undertaken at all. These general library catalogs are perhaps the most valuable of all new reference books for students of European literature from Homer to Pasternak. It should be noted, however, that national or regional union catalogs of a special subject with analytical entries for articles in serials and collected works, with citations, (e.g., the old *Klassieke Bibliographie*) are singularly valuable tools for the scholar.

Among the continental European literatures, Greek and Latin have perhaps been best served bibliographically over the years, not simply the result of tradition but also of continuing respect in the great centers of learning for these cornerstones of humanistic studies. No other discipline is equipped with an encyclopedic bibliography of the scope of Pauly-Wissowa (August F. Pauly, *Pauly's Real-encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft . . . , unter Mitwirkung zahlreicher*

Fachgenossen, hrsg. von G. Wissowa. Stuttgart, J. B. Metzler, 1894-1963). The solid merit of this incomparable work, the need to bring many articles at least partially up to date, and to make the essential portions available for the private collections of scholars was recognized by the Alfred Druckenmüller Verlag in Stuttgart when it initiated publication of *Der kleine Pauly* in 1964, edited by Konrat Ziegler and Walter Sontheimer, originally announced for completion in 1966 and still in progress. Neither do the students of any other period or national literature have a manual comparable to Iwan Müller's *Handbuch der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft* published in Munich from 1885 to 1923. (Actually Müller's *Handbuch* is a "Handbuch der klassischen und mittelalterlichen Philologie," if we recognize the great works of Krumbacher and Manitius.) It is a happy thought to know that the Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung has a consistent policy of publishing new editions.

Selective checklists of current literature in the classical field are adequate. Especially useful is the American Bibliographic Service's *Quarterly Check-List of Classical Studies*, including an international index of current books, monographs, brochures and separates (Vol. 8 is 1965/66) and corresponding checklists for medieval studies, Renaissance studies, and literary history (English, American, French, and German). The same agency publishes a quarterly *ABS International Guide to Classical Studies*, indexing basic periodicals in the field, and similar works for medievalia and Indic studies. More useful for classical scholars is the bibliographical survey which appears regularly in *Gnomon* which is published in Munich. Lists of textbooks, books received, paperbacks and inexpensive books in the *Classical World* are particularly useful to the teacher.

Medieval studies cross many fields, and it is scarcely practical to try to separate the current bibliography of research in medieval literature from the current bibliography of other fields of medieval studies such as the history of science, law, music, paleography, diplomatics, philosophy, religion (including church history, hagiography, theology, liturgy, patristics, scriptural studies, and religious orders), and the social sciences in the Middle Ages. Recent guides to the bibliography of the Middle Ages are models for other periods. The Potthast redivivus, *Repertorium fontium historiae mediæ aevi* (Rome, in progress since 1962), is the basic guide to the contents of significant collections in medieval history, literature, science, theology, and related disciplines. The second edition of Karl Quirin's *Einführung in das*

Continental European Literature

Studium der mittelalterlichen Geschichte (Braunschweig, G. Westermann, 1961) is a thorough survey of the bibliographies, reference works, and texts of the European Middle Ages. The third edition of Louis Halphen's *Initiation aux études d'histoire du moyen âge*, revised and augmented by Y. Renouard in 1952 (Paris, Presses Universitaires de France), contains annotations which should serve as a model for other period or genre bibliographers.

The classic bibliography for medieval studies is Louis John Pae-tow's *Guide to the Study of Mediaeval History*. A revised edition edited by Dana C. Munro appeared in 1931 from F. S. Crofts and Company (New York) and presumably a third edition is in progress by Gray C. Boyce, and we may prayerfully hope for its early publication. Less comprehensive and more difficult to use is Martin R. P. McGuire's *Introduction to Mediaeval Latin Studies; a Syllabus and Bibliographical Guide* (Washington, D.C., Catholic University of America Press, 1964), a companion work to the same author's *Introduction to Classical Scholarship* (new and rev. ed., Washington, D.C., Catholic University of America Press, 1961). McGuire's syllabi are practical desk tools for those who have learned to use them, but it is easy to recognize that he has compiled them for use as texts for his pro-seminary students at Catholic University (within fifteen minutes of the Library of Congress).

The national and international character of medieval culture compounds the problems of bibliographical control of this broad area. The catalytic bibliography for the European Middle Ages—and, indeed, for all other European literatures we will discuss from now on—is the *MLA International Bibliography*, a courageous effort whose compilers aspire to perfection and whose deficiencies should be criticized only by those of us who can correct them. If and when the *humaniora* are supported by the welfare state on an equal basis with the applied sciences, an expansion of the medieval sections of the *Year's Work in English Studies* (Cambridge) and the *Year's Work in Modern Language Studies* (London) to include commentaries on all important works listed in the *MLA International Bibliography* will be a special blessing. At present, however, medievalists should be grateful for the mere existence of these two critical and descriptive bibliographies.

When the *Guide to Serial Bibliographies in Mediaeval Studies*, compiled by Richard Rouse and Michael Metzger appears in letterpress, we will have an adequate handbook of current scholarship in

medieval studies. In the meanwhile, a bare title-list of serials with bibliographies of publications in the medieval field is available in Harold B. Gardner's article on "Current Trends in Mediaeval Bibliography" in *Mediaeval Studies* (27:309-321, 1965).

The most important general serial bibliographies of the Middle Ages are in the *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes* (Paris), *Bulletin signalétique du C.N.R.S.* (Paris), *Cahiers de civilisation médiévale* (Poitiers), *International Guide to Mediaeval Studies* (ABS, *supra*), *Quarterly Check-Lists* of mediaevalia and Renaissance studies (ABS, *supra*), *Répertoire international des médiévistes*, *Repertorium van boeken en tijdschriftartikelen* (Leiden), *Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique* (Louvain), and *Studi medievali* (Turin).

Paleographical and bibliographical studies (including early printed books) are cornerstones of European medieval scholarship. Over and above the general bibliographies and *L'Année philologique*, there are the increasingly valuable bibliographies in *Scriptorium* (printed in Brussels in both English and French) and the *Archiv für Diplomatik* (Münster). For medieval traditions involving the early printed book we have the selective lists in *Studies in Bibliography* (Charlottesville, Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia), the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* (Leipzig), the *Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie* (Frankfurt am Main), the *Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France* (Paris), *Papers* of the Bibliographical Society of America (New York), *The Library* (London), and *Philobiblon* (Hamburg). He who studies these journals regularly is not likely to miss any basic studies in medieval literature associated with the problems of paleography and prototypography.

The national bibliographies of language and literature generally cover the Middle Ages, but a few specialized bibliographies need to be mentioned here. Arthurian studies are covered satisfactorily by J. J. Parry and Margaret Schlauch's *A Bibliography of Critical Arthurian Literature* (New York, Modern Language Association of America, 1934-35; supplemented by lists appearing in the *Modern Language Quarterly*), and the *Bulletin bibliographique* of the Société Internationale Arthurienne (Paris). The *Bulletin de la Société "Rencesvals"* serves students of the *chanson de geste* equally well. The Celtic field is satisfactorily handled in the *Bibliotheca celtica* (which is published by the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth) and *Études celtiques* (Paris). The *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* (Leipzig) and *Revue des Études Byzantines* (Paris) are the best special bibliographical sources

Continental European Literature

for scholars in this field. Since medieval studies are so intimately related to linguistics, studies of literary interest are often indexed in the *Bibliographie linguistique* (Utrecht), *Revue de linguistique romane* (Paris), the *Indogermanisches Jahrbuch* (Strassburg), and *Studier i modern språkvetenskap* (Stockholm). The *Yearbook of Comparative and General Literature* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina), and the *Bibliographie générale de littérature comparée* (Paris) are often spotty and capricious in policies of inclusion and exclusion, but neither medievalists nor students of modern literary history of other periods can ignore them.

The peculiar character of medieval culture requires a knowledge of many fields, and most medievalists will find bibliographies ranging from the *Music Index* (Detroit) to the *Current Legal Bibliography* (Cambridge, Mass.) of some value somewhere along the line. No student of medieval literature dares not to consult the *Bibliography of Philosophy* (Paris), the *Répertoire bibliographique de la philosophie* (Louvain) and other bibliographies in this key discipline. The *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* (London) and the *Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte* (Stuttgart) will often yield significant references on characters ranging from Walther to Abelard, from Gottschalk to Bishop Golias. The *Analecta bollandiana* (Brussels) are, of course, the indispensable source for hagiography. It is hazardous for the student of medieval literature not to have access to the *Bibliographia patristica* (Berlin) or the *Revue des études augustiniennes* (Paris), and the other journals devoted to the various religious orders are generally indispensable for literary history up through the period of the Counter Reformation. Liturgical studies are intimately related to research in medieval literature, and there is solid bibliography in the *Yearbook of Liturgical Studies* (Notre Dame, Indiana), *Ephemerides liturgicae* (Rome), the *Archiv für Liturgiewissenschaft* (Regensburg), and the *Jahrbuch für Liturgik und Hymnologie* (Kassel). Most painful is the lack of a fully adequate current bibliography of folklore. The old *Volkskundliche Bibliographie* (1917-1934) was the closest approach to a satisfactory solution to this problem, and its successor, *Bibliographie internationale des arts et traditions populaires* (Bâle), is not the final answer. Current serial bibliographies in many other fields, above all regional titles and historical journals, are needed by the student of medieval literature. Most are listed by Gardner (*supra*) simply by titles, although substantial additions could be made to his list.

It would be difficult to overemphasize the value and broad signifi-

cance of the *MLA International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures*, now (1965) a decade old and unusually prompt in appearance. It currently indexes some 1,200 serials in the medieval and modern literatures and languages and includes "books and articles written in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Rumanian, Scandinavian, Dutch, Celtic, and a selection of 10 East European languages." In all there are some 15,000-20,000 entries annually in classified form, unfortunately without an author index. While it falls short of comprehensiveness, it does pick up virtually all major contributions to philological scholarship. Furthermore, it covers many areas for which there is inadequate current bibliographical coverage (e.g., neo-Latin literature) or supplements areas in which bibliographical coverage leaves something to be desired (e.g., folklore). Specialized bibliographies of a specific period such as the annual Renaissance bibliography in *Studies in Philology* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina) supplement the *MLA Bibliography*, and continue to be invaluable for period and genre specialists.

The *MLA Bibliography* is an imaginative and promising work, and it becomes even more valuable as the result of the editors' consistent effort to include everything of possible value. There are tens of thousands of utterly useless articles in the broad field of literary history and criticism; but there is also a large amount of material with one or two facts, observations, speculations, or texts which must be preserved and indexed. There is an impressive corpus of newspaper essays in this field, especially in the European metropolitan dailies; and many a local antiquarian serial contains sound scholarly articles on authors, movements, and genres with local associations. In the foreword the editors specifically reject the idea that the *MLA Bibliography* should be an *omnium gatherum*. On the other hand, *ignoti nulla cupido*. If the *MLA Bibliography* can be judiciously expanded, with reviews of policy decisions at regular intervals, it can be the most important bibliographical achievement in the whole broad field of humanistic scholarship. As this article goes to press, there is news of a project by the American Council of Learned Societies to collect (and probably to publish) abstracts of all articles published in journals of constituent societies. This project could result in some highly useful abstracting organs.

The general bibliographies of critical and historical studies in the vernacular literatures from the ninth century to date vary considerably in quality, comprehensiveness, continuity, and accuracy. The current

Continental European Literature

bibliographies of the English language literatures, outside the scope of this essay, and the bibliography of the literatures of classical antiquity, already reviewed, are perhaps the most adequate. Rivals of the English-speaking peoples in bibliographical zeal are the scholars of the Germanies, the Low Countries, and Scandinavia.

There are exemplary bibliographical guides to German literary history, above all Robert F. Arnold's well-nigh classic *Allgemeine Bücherkunde zur neueren deutschen Literaturgeschichte* in a third edition (Berlin, Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1931), Johannes Hansel's *Bücherkunde für Germanisten* (Berlin, E. Schmidt, 1959), and Paul Raabe's *Einführung in die Bücherkunde zur deutschen Literaturwissenschaft* (2d ed., Stuttgart, J. B. Metzler, 1961) all superior to the comparable works of Cross, Spargo, and Altick and Wright for English literary history. The patron saint of the bibliography of German literary history is Karl Goedeke (1814-1887), whose *Grundriss zur Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung aus den Quellen* first appeared in three volumes in 1859-1881 from Ehlermann in Dresden. Publication of this great work, fundamental for retrospective as well as for current bibliography, resumed in 1951 with new editions of Volumes 9 through 15, thus indicating clearly that the Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin intends to keep Goedeke as nearly up to date as possible and to erase its reputation of being the *Schmerzenskind der deutschen Philologie*. Further editions are essential.

Nothing short of annual revisions of works such as Goedeke or the *CBEL* could fully satisfy scholars, but the next best thing in German literature is the tradition established by the *Jahresbericht über die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der germanischen Philologie* (Berlin, 1880-1957) and the *Jahresbericht über die Erscheinungen auf dem Gebiete der neueren deutschen Literatur* (1892-1954). The continuing bibliographical coverage of German literature is assured by two overlapping organs: (1) the biennial *Bibliographie der deutschen Literaturwissenschaft*, based on a masterful plan by Hanns Wilhelm Eppelsheimer, covering 1945 to date, and published in Frankfurt am Main (1957-) and (2) the *Jahresbericht für deutsche Sprache und Literatur*, covering 1940 to date, and published by the Akademie-Verlag in East Berlin (1960-). Here is but one more aspect of the mischief wrought by the thoughtless splintering of the Germanies into mutually antagonistic political units.

The bibliography of contemporary German literary history and criticism offers some useful examples of the type of activity which

could be proliferated and extended to other authors, genres, and periods. The *Publications* of the English Goethe Society, *Hamann News Letter* (Wake Forest, North Carolina), and the *Journal* of the Internationale Arthur-Schnitzler-Gesellschaft (Lexington, Ky.) contain bibliographical reports and ought to be widely imitated for other authors. A singularly fascinating bibliography is *Deutsche Exil-Literatur 1933-1945* (Heidelberg, Lambert Schneider, 1962), by Wilhelm Sternfeld and Eva Tiedemann. It provides bio-bibliographies of some 2,000 writers who found no Lebensraum in Grossdeutschland. Although there are many lacunae, it is a model for the record of literary activity of many diaspora from antiquity to our day.

Among the smaller Germanic countries the bibliographical coverage of the national literatures varies, and the *MLA Bibliography* must supplement national sources. The excellent periodical and newspaper indexes such as *Dansk Tidsskrift-Index* (Copenhagen), *Norsk Tidsskriftindex* (Oslo), *Svensk Tidsskriftsindex* and *Svensk Tidningsindex* (Lund), the rather limited Nijhoff's *Index op de nederlandsche periodieken* (The Hague), and the *Index to South African Periodicals* (Johannesburg) may be used by the student of these national literatures much more easily than a student of English literature can use the Wilson indexes or a student of German literature can use the *Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriftenliteratur* (Osnabrück, Germany) (*vice, fremdsprachigen Zeitschriftenliteratur*), simply due to the statistical fact that the volume of publication is much smaller.

In the Scandinavian field there is the invaluable *Bibliographie der nordischen philologie* (published in Copenhagen since 1925/26 in the *Acta Philologica scandinavica*) and since 1964 the *Bibliography of Old Norse-Icelandic Studies*, also published in Copenhagen. A useful supplement is the biennial "Rit á erlendum tungum eftir íslenzka menn e ða um íslenzk efni" in the *Árbok* of the Landsbókasafn Íslands (Reykjavík), which also contains the national bibliography of Iceland. The *Svenska Litteratursällskapet* issues major cumulations of the "Svensk litteraturhistorisk bibliografi," originally appearing in *Samlaren* (Uppsala). Bio-bibliographical dictionaries such as the *Dansk skønlitteraert Forfatterleksikon 1900-1950* (Copenhagen, G. Pedersen, 1959-1964) and the *Svenskt Forfatterleksikon 1900-1950* (. . . 1900-1940, Stockholm, Svenskt författerleksikons Förlag, 1942; . . . 1941-1950, Stockholm, Rabén och Sjögrens Förlag, 1953) are particularly valuable for studies in the literary history of these countries.

The most extensive current bibliography of French literature appears on the other side of the Rhine in Frankfurt am Main. Otto

Continental European Literature

Klapp's *Bibliographie der französischen Literaturwissenschaft* (1956-58-), is published to provide a companion volume to Eppelsheimer's bibliography of German literature. The bibliography in the *Revue de l'histoire littéraire de la France* (1894-) is significant both for its coverage and its seven decades of continuity. For the modern period we have since 1963 a comprehensive *Bibliographie de la littérature française moderne (XVI^e-XX^e siècles)* edited by René Rancoeur for the C.N.R.S. (published in Paris by Armand Colin). Just as the Renaissance bibliography in *Studies in Philology* supplements the *MLA Bibliography* (and other bibliographies of western European literatures), the *Bibliothèque d'humanisme et renaissance* (Geneva) and *XVII^e siècle* (Paris) contain the most useful bibliographies for the students of the French Renaissance and the age of the *roi soleil* respectively.

Students of French literature have no Goedeke or even a *CBEL*; and David C. Cabeen's *Critical Bibliography of French Literature* (published by Syracuse University Press, 1947-1961), Gustave Lanson's semi-classic *Manuel bibliographique de la littérature française moderne 1500-1900*, Vols. 1-5, (Paris, Hachette and Co. 1909-1914), Jeanne Giraud's *Manuel de bibliographie littéraire pour les XVI^e, XVII^e, et XVIII^e siècles français* (Paris, J. Vrin, 1939), Hugo P. Thieme's *Bibliographie de la littérature française de 1800 à 1930* (Paris, E. Droz, 1933), S. Dreher and M. Rolli's *Bibliographie de la littérature française 1930-39* (Geneva, Droz, 1948-49), and Marguerite L. Drevet's *Bibliographie de la littérature française 1940-49* (Geneva, Droz, 1954) are uneven in scope, reliability, and quality. Students of any period or genre of French literature have to search many more indexes than do students of other major national literatures. Perhaps when Rancoeur and Klapp have acquired a little maturity in terms of chronological extent, this statement will no longer be valid.

Some peripheral bibliographies of French literature must be searched by careful students. The *Studi francesi* (Turin), the *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire* (Brussels), and the *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie* (Halle) are essential. The *Revue des langues romances* (Montpellier, Faculté des Lettres de l'Université), *Romania* (Paris), and *Rinascimento* (Florence) are also likely to yield references in French literary history in the general or special periods.

Other romance languages and literatures are somewhat less well equipped with bibliographical apparatus. Italian literature is blessed with a stately series of bibliographies, but there are large gaps. We have Luigi Ferrari's *Onomasticon; repertorio biobibliografico degli*

scrittori italiani dal 1501 al 1850 (Milan, U. Hoepli, 1947) and Giuseppe Prezzolini's *Repertorio bibliografico della storia e della critica della letteratura italiana dal 1902 al 1932* (New York and Rome). The latter has been continued in a supplement with the same title, covering the following decade (1932-1942). In progress is Umberto Bosco's *Repertorio bibliografico della letteratura italiana*, covering 1948 to date. Current bibliography of Italian literature is available in the *Giornale storico della letteratura italiana* (Turin), *Rassegna della letteratura italiana* (Genoa), and *Italian Studies* (Cambridge, England). In Italy, just as in other countries, linguistic research is closely involved with studies in literary style, vocabulary and syntax in all periods, and thus all students of Italian literature must depend upon Robert A. Hall's *Bibliografia della linguistica italiana* (Florence, Sansoni antiquariato), hopefully to be revised regularly, since the second edition appeared in 1958 as Volumes 13 through 15 of the *Bibliotheca bibliografica italica*.

In the continental Hispanic field we have been served well by the *Revista de filología española* (Madrid), the *Nueva revista de filología hispánica* (Mexico), and the *Revista portuguesa de filologia* (Coimbra). The basic bibliography of Spanish literature is indefatigable José Simón Díaz' *Bibliografía de la literatura hispánica*, now in progress. Special note should be made of his *Manual de bibliografía de la literatura española* (Barcelona, G. Gili, 1963), an abridged version of the larger work which compares much more favorably with it than does the *Concise Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature* with the *CBEL*. It was a major tragedy that the *Bibliographie hispanique*, an annual bibliography of books and articles on Hispanic languages and literatures issued from 1909 to 1919 by the Hispanic Society of America, lasted for only a decade. In 1953 the Bibliography Committee of the MLA Spanish Section V began to issue the *Bibliography of Contemporary Spanish Literature*. Pauline Cook Hall's *A Bibliography of Spanish Linguistics: Articles in Serial Publications* (Baltimore, Linguistic Society of America, 1957) and Homero Serís' *Bibliografía de la lingüística española* (Bogotá, Publicaciones del Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1964) contain a great deal of material of interest for literary historians. S. E. Leavitt's *Las revistas hispanoamericanas, índice bibliográfico 1843-1935* (Santiago, Fondo Histórico y Bibliográfico José Toribio Medina, 1960) and the eight-volume *Index to Latin American Periodical Literature 1929-1960* contain a great deal of material on the literatures of the metropolis. Future cumulations of the latter

Continental European Literature

index will mean that the life of the Hispanicist in all areas would be much easier.

The Slavic peoples have been industrious in the broad area of bibliographical compilation and research in the last century and a half, and they are, in general, well served at present. Fundamentally library acquisition lists, yet drawing upon resources of a library whose aspirations to universality seem to be close to approximate realization, are the following: (1) *Novaia sovetskaia literatura po literaturovedeniiu* (Moscow) and (2) *Novaia inostrannaia literatura po literaturovedeniiu* (Moscow). The corresponding bibliographies of linguistics, *Novaia sovetskaia literatura po iazykoznaniiu* (Moscow) and *Novaia inostrannaia literatura po iazykoznaniiu* (Moscow) are dedicated to the bibliographical interests of linguistics, but they are also loaded with pertinent references for literary historians. A singularly valuable model for Slavic countries is the *Bibliografie československé moderní filologie* (Prague), a comprehensive Czech bibliography. Incidentally, for the numerous references of literary interest, the *Bibliografie české lingvistiky* (Prague) and the regular *Bibliografija slovenskej jazykovedy* (Bratislava) should be noted. Other general serials in the Slavic field with current bibliographies and bibliographical articles are the *Zeitschrift für slavische Philologie* (Leipzig), the *Revue des études slaves* (Paris), the *Slavonic Review* (London), and *Rocznik slawistyczny, Revue slavistique* (Cracow), the last especially important for its subject bibliography and the references to reviews.

In addition to the lists of the *Novaia literatura (supra)* in language and literature, the industrious Soviet bibliographers have produced just about everything except their equivalent of our *MLA Bibliography* or a much needed *Year's Work in Russian Studies*. The All-Union Book Chamber (Vsesoiuznaia Knizhnaia Palata), the State Lenin Library, and the Saltykov-Shchedrin (*quondam* Imperial Public) Library in Leningrad have been imaginative in their bibliographical enterprises, and their publications in the field of older Russian literature and criticism as well as the current publications could be studied profitably by other national bibliographical agencies.

The national union catalogue of Russian publications, *Svodnyi katalog russkoi knigi*, of which the series from 1725 to 1800 was completed in 1966 in four volumes, is one of the most ambitious undertakings of modern times, and it will extend ultimately to 1917. As early as 1889 S. A. Vengerov started his *Kritiko-bibliograficheskii slovar'*, but it aborted at Bogo- in 1904 after six volumes had appeared. The bibliog-

raphy of nineteenth century Russian literature, *Istoriia russkoi literatury XIX veka: bibliograficheskii ukazatel* (1962), edited by K. D. Muratova for the Soviet Academy's Institut Russkoï Literatury (Pushinskii Dom) is as thorough and as adequate for serious study of this period as Goedeke or the CBEL are for the respective literatures they represent. The student of Russian literature is blessed with a splendid national bibliography in the *Knizhnaia Letopis* (Moscow) and the *Ezhegodnik* (Moscow) and with fine special bibliographies ranging from literary almanacs to pseudonymous literature, but there is still no comprehensive current bibliography of studies in Russian literature. Finally, it would be a dereliction not to note the splendid author bibliographies of non-Russian writers issued by the Vsesoiuznaia Gosudarstvennaia Biblioteka Inostrannoi Literatury, containing references to many little known essays by Russian critics on non-Russian authors.

Of the other Slavic peoples the Croatians, Slovenes, and Serbs have undertaken a singularly ambitious project in the bibliographical section of the great Yugoslav encyclopedia, the largest and most extensive work of this kind ever published. The bibliographical section, when complete, could extend to fifty or more folio volumes, and it will include not only a comprehensive record of books published in these jurisdictions but also analytic entries on all periodical articles of any significance. Its classified arrangement with special sections on national literatures and the various genres lend it special value for the literary historian. Poland is well equipped with the *Polska bibliografia literacka* (Breslau) and, since 1963, with the *Bibliografia literatury Polskiej* (Warsaw), issued by the Instytut Badań Literackich of the Polska Akademia Nauk.

Theater and drama constitute an area studied on an international rather than a national basis. The most useful current bibliography appears in the quarterly *Maske und Kothurn* (Graz), but it is far from comprehensive. The great *Enciclopedia dello Spettacolo* (Rome) provides international coverage of the dramatic arts through the 1950's, with useful selective bibliographies, but in this rapidly changing field it will soon melt into the bibliographical *neiges d'antan*. Ideally, each national culture should have an encyclopedic reference work such as the late Wilhelm Kosch's *Deutsches Theater-Lexikon* (Klagenfurt), and it should be supplemented by a regular current bibliography.

It is always hazardous for a student of any literature to neglect

Continental European Literature

bibliographies in related fields. The mediaevalist should not be unaware of *Abstracta Islamica* and the *Index Islamicus, 1906-1955* (Cambridge, England). Indeed, Islamic literature properly belongs to continental Europe in the light of its history in Spain, Sicily, the Balkans, and southern Russia. Evidence from archaeology, art history, numismatics, and related fields can often be used effectively by the literary historian; and such bibliographical sources as the *Fasti archaeologici* (Florence), the *Archäologische Bibliographie* (Berlin) ("Beiblatt" of the *Archäologisches Jahrbuch* of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut), the *Année épigraphique* (Paris), and *Numismatic Literature* (New York) yield much of value to the student of literature. To discover the proper date of Aeschylus' *Supplikes* or to find a coin struck by Halicarnassus in honor of her greatest citizen, Herodotus, these sources are invaluable. Local historical indexes are particularly useful for recording minor contributions (newspaper articles, reviews, and commemorative brochures) on writers with regional associations. Many bibliographies on comparative linguistics should be in the reference collections assembled for literature, and indeed, it has been necessary to refer to several in the present essay.

The student of literature depends heavily on critical reviews. Comparatively few bibliographies go to the extent of listing reviews of monographs they record, but the example of *Rocznik slawistyczny* and a few others might well be followed. Learned societies which issue bibliographies of their members' publications such as the South Atlantic Modern Language Association (in the *South Atlantic Bulletin* published by the South Atlantic Modern Language Association from Chapel Hill, North Carolina) would be well advised to include critical reviews, although SAMLA's policy of including short reviews in *Books Abroad* (Norman, Okla.) or newspaper reviews is open to question. In the last analysis the scholar must depend on the great *Bibliographie der Rezensionen* (Leipzig), indexing some 10,000 journals. However, the national bibliographies of reviews such as the *Book Review Digest* (New York) and the *Letopis retsentsii* (issued in Moscow by the All-Union Book Chamber since 1934) are also useful.

The implications for literary bibliography in other chapters of this compilation cannot be overlooked. The extensive and complicated area of bibliographies of dissertations and theses is exceedingly important. Library catalogs issued on a current basis (e.g., the Library of Congress *Subject Catalog* or the Scandinavian union catalogs of accessions of foreign books) frequently offer unsuspected sources of

LAWRENCE S. THOMPSON

bibliographical information. Even bibliographies of government documents, especially for jurisdictions where there is a good deal of official sponsorship of belletristic publication (notably in Latin America), can be useful.

In a sense the ferreting out of bibliographical sources can be the most exciting aspect of the scholarly process. The bibliographer might well take his motto from Ovid:

*Ignotis errare locis, ignota videre
Flumina gaudebat, studio minuente laborem.*