as the most useful bibliography to date for the collector, librarian, and researcher. By identifying the first editions, Blanchard has laid the groundwork for much-needed primary research into the writings of John Buchan. And for the researcher studying the development of Buchan's interest in Canada, the bibliography shows that his first article about Canada appeared in the Spectator as early as July 14, 1900, thirty-five years before his appointment as Governor General. John Buchan went on to publish ten books and pamphlets and more than fifty articles, speeches, and prefaces on Canadian themes.

SHEILA LATHAM
(Sheila Latham is Canadian Literature Librarian at the Metropolitan Toronto Library; she has published an annotated bibliography of W.O. Mitchell for ECW Press and is joint compiler of the biennial bibliography for the Journal of the William Morris Society.)


In the current literary vogue, interest in the Bloomsbury Group is at an all-time high. It is not surprising, consequently, to find new bibliographical projects being devoted to the prolific output of the Group's members. Michael Edmond's descriptive bibliography of the critic and biographer Lytton Strachey is one of the latest efforts in this direction. His bibliography supersedes the pioneering work contained in Percy H. Muir's two classics, Points, 1874-1950, and Points: Second Series, 1866-1934, and the checklist, primarily of periodical publications, in Charles Richard Sander's Lytton Strachey: His Mind and Art.

Edmonds's bibliography is clearly organized. Descriptions of the English and American editions of each of Strachey's separately published books are presented first (section A); then, similarly, those works to which Strachey contributed (section B). Other sections include lists or descriptions of the following: periodical contributions, collected editions, translations and foreign English-language editions, manuscripts and correspondence, a selection of annotated secondary literature, and sources for the general notes. In addition to providing a brief biography and illustrations of various title pages and bindings, Edmonds has compiled three indexes — to the titles of Strachey's writings (published and unpublished), to works reviewed by him, and to names of relevant archival repositories.

The major strength of Edmonds's bibliography lies in the descriptions and in the important publishing information of sections A and B. Muir, for example, alleged that there are three issues of Strachey's first book, Landmarks in French Literature, in the first English edition published by Williams and Norgate (A1a in Edmonds). Edmonds, on the other hand, identifies six different issues (referred to as 'variants' by Edmonds) of A1a, and he records fourteen issues of A1b, the American first edition. This kind of bibliographical richness has resulted in part from Edmonds's examination of multiple copies. The use of Michael Holroyd's monumental biography and access to Strachey's publishers (the ledgers of Chatto & Windus and information supplied by
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich have further enabled Edmonds to document the printing history of Strachey's books.

My own checking of copies, with the assistance of Professor John G. Slater of the University of Toronto and his Strachey collection, has resulted in the following additions and observations. Although Edmonds quite rightly points out that there is an English issue of the second American edition of *Landmarks in French Literature* (A1c), another English issue was published in 1935 by Thornton Butterworth in their Keystone Library, and according to the verso of the title page, it was 'first published 1934,' but no copy of that issue, if it exists, has been seen. Concerning A7b, the first English trade edition of *Portraits in Miniature and Other Essays*, there exists another issue, in addition to the one described by Edmonds, in royal blue cloth with different lettering stamped in red on the spine. In contrast to the photographic reproduction of the title page of *Euphrosyne* (B2) included by Edmonds, the title page in Muir does not have a ⅛" rule. The title page and spine transcriptions of *Virginia Woolf & Lytton Strachey: Letters* (B7) are not identical to those described in J. Kirkpatrick's bibliography of Woolf (A32). Lastly, Slater's collection now contains five of the six volumes of the first collected works of Strachey (D1); *Characters and Commentaries of D1* is the only volume that Slater is currently missing. Edmonds's description of D1 was based entirely on publishing information from Chatto & Windus as he was unable to locate a copy of the set. Each volume of D1 is uniformly bound in pale green cloth. The bibliographical data of Slater's copies match Edmonds's description, except for *Books and Characters*, which is from the 'New Edition, Re-set (Crown 8vo), Oct. 1924.' The printing history records no impression in March 1924, so Edmonds's dating of A4c appears to be in error.

The disappointing section of Edmonds's bibliography is the one devoted to Strachey's periodical contributions (section C), which is basically a recapitulation of Sanders's checklist. Only three new items have been added by Edmonds. One is cited by Holroyd (C1), and the other two (C175 and C176) have appeared in the last decade or so. Moreover, a comparison of Sanders's checklist with Edmonds's section C reveals some twenty minor discrepancies, and not all of these are bibliographical improvements in Edmonds's favour. Edmonds, it would appear, has not undertaken a fresh literature search of Strachey's journal publications. The *Cambridge Magazine*, for example, an influential journal around the First World War, contains two short contributions by Strachey not listed by Edmonds: 'A Correction,' vol. 2, no. 8 (7 Dec. 1912), p. 200; and 'The Fool' [a poem signed 'G.L.S.'], vol. 9, no. 15 (17 Jan. 1920), p. 224.

There are two other criticisms that can be directed at Edmonds's bibliography. First, although he has relied greatly on Holroyd's biography, he has not pursued all of Holroyd's bibliographical leads. An example of this sort, cited by Holroyd and omitted by Edmonds, is Strachey's petition on Jacob Epstein's tomb of Oscar Wilde published in Epstein's *An Autobiography*. A second criticism is that although Edmonds has had cooperation from the Strachey Trust in the listing of manuscripts and correspondence, it would seem that he has not personally examined this material. Such examination surely cannot be second hand since such documents often directly mention or contain clues about potential publications. Missing from Edmonds's listing of archival material is Strachey's only extant letter to Bertrand Russell, which was published in the first volume of Russell's *Autobiography*. 
Notwithstanding these reservations, Edmonds's bibliography is a first-rate endeavour. Much thought and effort have obviously gone into it. Edmonds is now at work on a descriptive bibliography of another member of Bloomsbury, Leonard Woolf.

CARL SPADONI


The Philosophy Documentation Center, an organization concerned with the collection, storage, and dissemination of bibliographical information in philosophy, has published bibliographies of prominent philosophers since 1974, beginning with P.A.Y. Gunter's Henri Bergson: A Bibliography. The most recent bibliography published by the Center is of George Santayana, who, besides being a philosopher, was an essayist, critic, man of letters, and sometime poet and novelist. Born in Spain but educated in America, Santayana's writings are often rhetorical in character and reflect a deeply rooted hostility to Protestant culture and modern industrial society. Although his work in terms of content and style lies outside the mainstream of twentieth-century philosophy, it is generally acknowledged that Santayana was one of the most important American philosophers of the first half of the century. A complete critical edition of Santayana's works is now at the planning stage. In an endeavour to aid the editorial process, this checklist by Saatkamp (the general editor of the edition) and Jones documents both the primary and secondary literature of Santayana and major holdings of his papers.

Having six main parts, the checklist contains approximately nineteen hundred entries numbered sequentially (the actual number of individual items that are listed is perhaps double that figure). The six parts are the following: primary literature, reviews of Santayana's books, secondary literature, reviews of books about Santayana, dissertations, and manuscript holdings. In all except the last part, arrangement of material is first by year of publication, then alphabetical by author or title within the year in question. A positive feature of the book is that the last hundred pages or so consist of complete author and title indexes and a serviceable subject index.

This checklist is indebted to two previous sources for primary literature: the chronological checklist to October 1940 assiduously compiled by Shohig Terzian in The Philosophy of George Santayana and Ceferino Santos's Bibliografia general de Jorge Santayana, which appeared both in a journal and as a separate monograph in 1965. While it is true to say that Saatkamp and Jones have discovered some previously unrecorded publications by Santayana, the strength of their checklist in comparison to previous compilations is the presence of secondary literature. Reviews of Santayana's books and of books about him, for example, are succinctly described and can be easily located; word counts are even provided for most reviews so the reader is able to judge how long a review is and possibly what depth of treatment is given by the reviewer. Saatkamp and Jones are also well aware of the relative paucity of the foreign-language commentary that they have recorded and of the need for improvement in this area. The only exclusions that Saatkamp and Jones have consciously