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I owe special debts to Morris Eaves and Morton D. Paley, editors of *Blake: An Illustrated Quarterly*, where

almost all the information here first appeared, and to the *Quarterly's* superlative copy-editors Patricia O'Neill and Sarah Jones, who have saved me from committing even more redundancies, inconsistencies, and errors.

N.B. There are minor differences, chiefly stylistic, between this Checklist and the versions in *Blake* (1994 ff.). Further, for reasons of space, beginning in 2014 (the issue for 2013), *Blake* omitted newly recorded works published between 1863 and five years before the current list. This cumulative checklist therefore records significantly more publications than appeared in the annual issues of *Blake*.

Places and Institutions of Research

Over the years, research for *William Blake and His Circle* has been carried out in La Biblioteca la Solana, The Bodleian Library, Brighton, The British Library, The British Museum Department of Prints and Drawings, “Citation Information by National Institute of Informatics” (Japan), Durham Cathedral Library, Durham University Library, Dutch Boys Landing, Blake's Cottage (Felpham), Friends House Library (London), General Library in the University of Tokyo (Japan), The Huntington Library and Art Gallery, The University of Miami Library, The National Diet Library (Tokyo), The National Gallery of Canada, The National Library of Australia, The National Library of Canada, National Library of China (Beijing),¹ The Osborne Collection

¹ The online catalogue of the National Library of China is not compatible with the soft-ware of many computers and requires a personal card from the National Library of China. It includes a search-and-down-load function for the texts of periodicals.

The data bases of Complete Texts for Periodicals in China, VIP Chinese Periodicals in Science and Technology, and Wan Fang Data (Digitized Periodicals) are very difficult of access.

Acknowledgements

[of Children's Books] of Toronto Public Library, The Pierpont Morgan Library (N.Y.), Princeton University Library, The Rosenbach Museum,² Sotheby's (N.Y.), Southwark Local Studies Library, The Taylorian Institution (Oxford), the Toronto Public Library, the University of Tokyo libraries, The University of Toronto Library, Victoria University Library in the University of Toronto, The Wellcome Library (London), The West Sussex Record Office (for William Muir publications), Yale Center for British Art, Yale University Art Gallery, Yale University Library (including Beinecke Library).³

In addition there are miscellaneous electronic archives such as COPAC (Consortium of [British] University Research Libraries On-Line Public Access), Google, Google Books, Google Scholar, National Library Catalogues Worldwide, RLIN (Research Libraries group), *New York Times*, the *Times* [London] (1785-1985),⁴ and WorldCat (formerly OCLC).

Works published in Japan were found in "Citation

² According to an online press-release of 17 April 2013, the "Free Library of Philadelphia Foundation and the Rosenbach Museum & Library announce intent to join forces to create nation's preeminent rare book collection". It will create "The Rosenbach of the Free Library of Philadelphia Foundation". The Rosenbach Library has *Descriptive Catalogue* (M), *For the Sexes* (E), *Poetical Sketches* (R), and *Visions of the Daughters of Albion* (H) plus loose Blake prints, while the Free Library of Foundation has numerous books with Blake's commercial engravings.

³ An anomalous online Catalogue of Uncatalogued Works in Yale University Libraries is the source of a few of the more ephemeral Blake works here.

⁴ The *Times Digital Archive* is a marvellous resource. It is only through the *Times* that I know of Blake's Hotel, Jeremyn Street (1 May 1804), the launch of the 74-gun *Blake* (18 Aug 1808, with reports of her thereafter), and of other egregious William Blakes, such as "a conjuror's artist", accused of theft (25 Nov 1848).

Information by National Institute of Informatics", National Diet Library Online Catalogue, and in Komaba Library and General Library in the University of Tokyo, Komaba Library and General Library in the University of Tokyo, and the National Diet Library.

For publications in China, works were found in the CiNii (National Library of China, Beijing),⁵ in the data bases of Complete Texts for Periodicals in China, VIP Chinese Periodicals in Science and Technology, and Wan Fang Data (Digitized Periodicals).

Research for works in Spanish was carried out in the Biblioteca Nacional de España.

Major Sources of Information

Art Index

Blake Newsletter (1967-1977)

Blake: An Illustrated Quarterly (1977 ff.)

Book Review Digest

Book Review Index

British Humanities Index

The Eighteenth Century: A Current Bibliography for 1975-99
(1978-2003)

English Literature 1660-1800, A Bibliography of Modern Studies ... Compiled from *Philological Quarterly* for 1926-70 (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1950, 1952, 1952, 1962, 1962, 1972, 1972)

ETHOS: Electronic Theses Online Service
<<http://ethos.bl.uk>>, mounted by the British Library. In

⁵ The online catalogue of the National Library of China is not compatible with the soft-ware of many computers and requires a personal card from the National Library of China. It includes a search-and-down-load function for the texts of periodicals.

Acknowledgements

2014 it records 380,000 British theses, 65 of them about William Blake – but not that of GEB (1956). The details given are pretty minimal, but in some the full text is available, and it does not distinguish between Ph.D. and D. Phil.

Essick (Robert N.) *Catalogue of his own collection* (Privately printed, 2008)

Gallica Bibliothèque numérique of the Bibliothèque nationale de France⁶

Global Books in Print (511 under William Blake in 2008)

Modern Language Association International Bibliography

New York Times Index

The Romantic Movement Bibliography 1936-1970: A Master Cumulation from PHILOLOGICAL QUARTERLY and ENGLISH LANGUAGE NOTES for 1936-70, 5 vols. (1973), "The Romantic Movement: A Selective and Critical Bibliography for 1971[-1978]", *English Language Notes*, X-XVII (1972-79), and *The Romantic Movement: A Selective and Critical Bibliography for 1979-93*, ed. D.V. Erdman et al (N.Y. and London: Garland Publishing, 1980-87, and West Cornwall, Connecticut: Locust Hill Press, 1988-94)

Whittaker's Books in Print Year's Work in English Studies
Year's Work in Modern Language Studies

W.A.F.

A series new to me, is Ecco: Eighteenth Century Collections Online Print Edition, n.d., no other imprint

⁶ Gallica Bibliothèque reproduces over 2,000,000 searchable documents.

information, published by Gale. The copies I have seen are for *Bellamy's Picturesque Magazine* (1793) and Flaxman's *Letter to the Committee for Raising the Naval Pillar, or Monument* (1799).

They are "digitized from microfilm" made within the last 30-40 years -- and for anyone who has used microfilms extensively this is not very reassuring. These reproductions are better than nothing -- but not much better. They should be flagged with the booksellers' abbreviation "W.A.F.", standing for "With All Faults", meaning that the item cannot be returned.

A curious series of electronic books published by e-artnow in 2013-14 includes Milton, *Das Verloren Paradies (Paradise Lost) mit Illustrationen von William Blake*, *All Religions Are One* (with *There Is No Natural Religion*), *America*, *The Book of Ahania*, *The Book of Thel*, *Europe*, *The First Book of Urizen*, *For Children*, *For the Sexes*, *Jerusalem*, *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*, *Milton*, *The Song of Los*, *Songs of Experience*, *Songs of Innocence*, *Songs of Innocence and of Experience*, *Visions of the Daughters of Albion*, and *The Complete Illuminated Books of William Blake (Unabridged)*. Each work in Illuminated Printing is said to be an *Illuminated Manuscript* [sic] *with the Original Illustrations of William Blake*, and each copy is said to be a "carefully crafted ebook".

The series seems to omit all Blake's "Illuminated Manuscripts" such as *Tiriell* and *Vala* or *The Four Zoas*.

Books on Demand

The phenomenon of Books on Demand is becoming more common -- and more trying. When they come equipped with an ISBN, they have all the stigmata of a published book, though they may be no more than an M.A. thesis (Vassiliadias) or even a seminar paper (Bräur, Dür, Laass).

PROBLEMS IN TRANSLITERATION

Japanese

The problem of transliteration of titles of books and essays in Japanese is formidable, and it is compounded by the fact that there are over a thousand Japanese publications recorded here and that the standard conventions of transliteration have changed over the years. The older, Hepburn, system was used for *A Blake Bibliography* (1964), and the newer Official System is used in the National Diet Library in Tokyo and in *Blake Books* (1977), *Blake Books Supplement* (1995), and in "William Blake and His Circle" (1992 ff.). For instance, the old, Hepburn, system recorded the Japanese pronunciation of Western names, as in "Bureiku ko Hoitsutoman", while the present Official System restored such names to their pronunciation in English, as in "Blake ko Whitman". The Japanese word pronounced "Bureiku" can also mean "Floating Soul Poems".

Further, Japanese proper names written in Chinese characters can often be pronounced and therefore transliterated in different ways. Thus the name of the most formidable Japanese Blake scholar is sometimes spelled "Zyugaku", though he himself gives it as "Jugaku", and the given name of Mr Yanagi can be pronounced as either "Mune" or "Soetsu".

In books printed in the traditional Japanese format, the Japanese characters are printed in vertical columns, the columns are read from top to bottom and from the right-hand column to the ones on the left. The pages are numbered from the right-hand end of the book. Text in European characters in such books is of course printed and read horizontally from left to right, but the pagination following the Japanese format seems to be backward. See Kobayashi below.

Chinese

Similar problems arise with the transliteration of titles in Chinese. The older, Wade-Giles system of transliteration from Chinese, was in use in China until 1949, when it was replaced by the Pinyin system. However, in Taiwan the Pinyin system was resisted for many years and has been adopted only fairly recently. It is still customary in Taiwan to give proper names of Taiwanese authors in the older Wade-Giles system. The same character for a proper name may therefore be transliterated differently in Japan, in China, and in Taiwan. This is particularly trying with family names, which may appear in different positions in an alphabetical list according to the system of transliteration used.

Cyrillic

For transliterations and translations from Cyrillic I am indebted to various assistants.

Serbian

Note that in Serbian, the poet's names are given variously as "Vilijam", "Vilijama", "Vilijem", "Vilijema", "William", "Blakea", "Blejk", "Blejka", "Blejku", "Blejkova", and "Blejkovom" because of the seven different cases in Serbian.

Languages of the Former Yugoslavia⁷

⁷ The information here derives from correspondence with my generous friend Tanja Bakic.

Acknowledgements

The language of Yugoslavia was Serbo-Croatian. This is now archaic except in Macedonia and Slovenia.

Country	Language
Bosnia and Herzogovena	Bosnian
Croatia	Croatian
Kosovo	Albanian
Macedonia	Macedonian
Montenegro	Montenegrin
Serbia	Serbian
Slovenia	Slovenian

Macedonian and Slovenian differ a lot, but the variants in the others are chiefly in terms of spelling, dialect, and idioms.

N.B. Works published in countries derived from the former Yugoslavia have both an ISBN code and a COBISS code -- COBISS-BH for Bosnia-Herzogovena, COBISS-HR for Croatia, COBISS-MK for Macedonia, COBISS-SR for Serbia. I have omitted these COBISS numbers.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF BLAKE

The first comprehensive listing for Blake's works was in William Michael Rossetti's "Annotated Lists of Blake's Paintings, Drawings, [Writings], and Engravings" in Alexander Gilchrist's *Life of William Blake, "Pictor Ignotus"* (London and Cambridge: Macmillan, 1863), II, 199-264.

The most important bibliographical work was recorded by Geoffrey Keynes in *A Bibliography of William Blake* (N.Y.: The Grolier Club, 1921), which covers not only Blake's writings but books with his engravings and works about him. In particular, Keynes identified individual copies

of Blake's literary works, e.g., *America*, with letters of the alphabet, a system which has been adapted and expanded in responsible subsequent works. The most important part of Keynes's *Bibliography* (1921) was carried further in Geoffrey Keynes and Edwin Wolf 2nd, *William Blake's Illuminated Books: A Census* (N.Y.: The Grolier Club, 1953).

The work of Keynes was extended (except for the works in Illuminated Printing) and consolidated in G.E. Bentley, Jr, and Martin K. Nurmi, *A Blake Bibliography: Annotated Lists of Works, Studies, and Blakeana* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1964).

All this was incorporated and brought up to date in G.E. Bentley, Jr, *Blake Books: Annotated Catalogues of William Blake's Writings in Illuminated Printing, in Conventional Typography and in Manuscript and Reprints thereof, Reproductions of his Designs, Books with his Engravings, Catalogues, Books He Owned, and Scholarly and Critical Works about him* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1977). In particular, *Blake Books* regularized the numbering of the prints in Blake's books. Keynes had sometimes numbered the preliminaries in roman numerals (e.g., *America* pl. i-iii) and the following text in Arabic numerals (pl. 1-15), and sometimes he numbered the prints all in Arabic numerals, including the preliminaries (e.g., *Jerusalem* pl. 1-100). *Blake Books* used Arabic numerals throughout, and this is now fairly standard practice, though a surprising number of works still number the prints in the idiosyncratic order of Keynes (1921) or even introduce new arrangements.

Blake Books was followed by *Blake Books Supplement: A Bibliography of Publications and Discoveries about William Blake 1971-1992 being a continuation of BLAKE BOOKS* (1977) (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1995), and G.E. Bentley, Jr, with

Acknowledgements

the assistance of Keiko Aoyama, *Blake Studies in Japan: A Bibliography of Works on William Blake Published in Japan 1893-1993* (Tokyo: Japan Association of English Romanticism, 1994), and these in turn were continued in G.E. Bentley, Jr, "William Blake and His Circle: A Checklist of Publications and Discoveries [1992 ff.]" which appeared annually in *Blake: An Illustrated Quarterly* (1994 ff.).

These Checklists in *Blake* add four features not attempted in *Blake Books* (1977) and *Blake Books Supplement* (1995). In the first place, reviews of publications from 1992 onward are recorded in the Checklists though not previously attempted. In the second place, names of publishers were omitted in *Blake Books* (1977) and *Blake Books Supplement* (1995) for works after 1831 but are recorded in the Checklists. In the third place, Division II recording publications 1992 ff. by and about Blake's friends and patrons is added in the Checklists in *Blake*. And in the fourth place, the checklists from 2004 added Addenda and Corrigenda to G.E. Bentley, Jr, *Blake Records* Second Edition (2004).

The comprehensiveness of the checklists in *Blake* is significantly greater than in *Blake Books* and *Blake Books Supplement*.