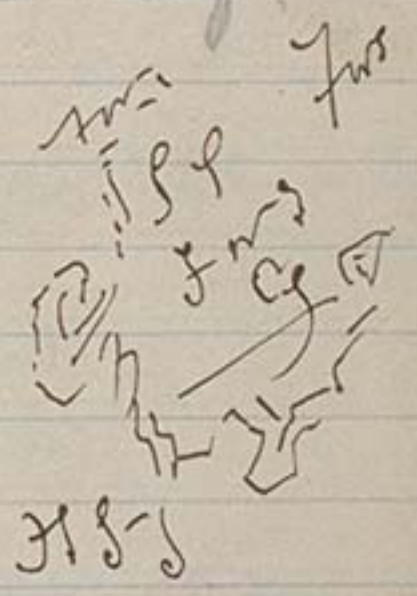


of life  
 His conception is simple ~~but~~ <sup>usually it is</sup> but  
 an empty dream. Particular <sup>social</sup> circumstances  
 in which he lived <sup>his</sup> contemplative turn of  
 mind & the deep <sup>influence</sup> impression of Buddhistic  
 doctrines which <sup>when</sup> ~~impressed~~ <sup>living</sup> ~~him~~ <sup>struggled</sup> in ~~his~~ <sup>his</sup> ~~mind~~  
 his ideas <sup>all</sup> tended to the same goal ~~of~~ <sup>which</sup>  
 'life' but an empty dream. He might  
 say with Shakespeare

How such stuffs as dreams are made on  
 And our little life is rounded by

all pleasure, flit past <sup>in a quick or borialis</sup>  
 like light all objects are <sup>incessantly</sup> changing  
 the fortuitous character of all things in  
 course constantly remind him of the futility of  
 our efforts to

2/10



S Grant  
 Allen  
 S 30

The two meals of the day were the noon and sunset meals. But the postponing of the noonday meal was already in operation in Shakespeare's times. English dinner at that time was the French Déjeuner.

Breakfast a luxury for the rich until the time introduction of coffee temp. Charles II 1680	<u>Henry II (1154)</u>	Principal meal	Supper & Dinner
	10 a.m.		6 P.M. (16 <sup>th</sup> cent)
	<u>Henry VIII</u>	Dinner of the Déjeuner	Henry III 9 P.M.
	noon		
	<u>George II</u>		Victoria
	5.30 p.m.		replaced by dinner
	<u>Victoria</u>		
	7 or 8.30 P.M.		

Present meals. (1890)

Fashionable	1. Breakfast	2. Luncheon (boiled tiffin)	3. Afternoon Tea
	8-10 a.m.	12-2	3-5 p.m.
	4. Dinner	5. Supper (extra)	
	6.3-8.3 p.m.	11 p.m.	

Unfashionable	1. Breakfast	2. Dinner	High Tea	Supper
	7-10 a.m.	12-11 p.m.	6-7 p.m.	9-10 P.m.

Hops had not yet become fashionable.  
 Bread, barley, rye for common people. Wheat  
 bread was reserved for the rich (Manchet)  
 A penny loaf was (lesser line)  
 Fish was universal in use. Salted mutton and  
 bacon were also found in well furnished houses.  
 (To draw a red herring across the path  
 of anyone) Fresh meat was highly prized  
 Fowls were all stall fed. Strict game laws  
 prevented wild fowls to be in the market. Oysters,  
 lobsters, cod etc were in abundance in  
 Billingsgate. Wednesday was half-fish day  
 Friday whole fish day. All domestic fowls were  
 unknown in 5's days. Peacocks were served  
 in banquets. Pie and pasty were common.  
 At the <sup>cheese</sup> ~~beginning~~ of meals apples and cheese  
 were served (pippins). Water-cress, Artichokes  
 were introduced. Lettuce from the Lowlands  
 Cabbage & oxen from Holland. Aschlot  
 (a kind of onion) Aspertr known as Patience  
 was imported from China. Capor (pea)  
 Dried fruits were abundant, (Schmidt's licium,  
 Figo not Spanish but Italian) This  
 word fig signify something worthless.

(Spanish figs or fig is <sup>a suture</sup> ~~the~~ thrusting the thumb  
 between the two fore fingers) Wines from Spain  
 & France were then the best varieties from  
 the first named country, of which cherris  
 - sack = dry wine. A variety of French  
 were all red wine. Generally sweetened by being  
 sugar. All or better by every one.

Minstrelsy in England + Scotland.  
 In the battle of Hasting, a minstrel called  $4\frac{1}{2}$  chanted a war song.

Henry I (early years of the 12<sup>th</sup> cent.) he had a minstrel called Roger. This man founded in the southfield in London the hospitals of St. Bartholomew. He became a religious afterwards.

In 1145, Jeffrey received an annuity from an Abbey Hyde.

The reign of Richard I. was the time of minstrelsy. 'Blondel de Nesle'. Richard was caught in Australia on his way home from Palestine.

His minstrel <sup>went</sup> in search of him, singing a song which he master knew. When he came near the castle where the king was shut up the king in response sang the continuation next part of the song which the minstrel began. Thus he was recognised by his servant. (fiction story)

In the reign of the same monarch, an English Lady was carried to Normandy and an English knight followed her & contrived a plan to get her back - the song of 'Fair Romons'.

In { Chester } Jurisdiction, peculiar  
 { Cornwall } they are principalities  
 { Durham }

Henry III. (13<sup>th</sup> cent.) Richard enjoyed the title of magnifier, received an annual grant of 40 shillings & 16 supply of wine for himself and his wife.

Edward I. (Long shanks) He was attacked by an assassin in Africa while he was sleeping in his tent. He received a wound by a poisoned poniard. His minstrel struck the assassin down & his wife Isabella of Castile sucked the poison out of his wounds.

In his own court he ruthlessly suppressed the bards of Wales. He thought that he would break up the nationality of Wales if he break up the bards. (Matthew Arnold's Celtic Literature says bard)

Edward II In 1315 a statute was passed against the minstrel. 1331 John of Gaunt established a rival court to elect the King of minstrels and four regular officers. (Chester head quarters of minstrelsy)

Henry IV Wales was disaffected and joined with the north. But strangely enough in the reign of his grandson, it was Lancastrian in sympathy. He suppressed bards.

This manner of concentration and proportion <sup>was</sup> ~~was~~ the Italian taught the English, was evolved by the English themselves. Unlike Dante, there was nothing heroic in Italian literature. We have pathos, wit, humour, brightness, all the lighter instruments but the great tragedy was absent. The Cornopolitan character of English tragedy was remarkable.

Italian novella was much more subtle than the English novel, it was suitable for reading at one sitting. The French nouvelle is the miniature of romance (Littre) & is a narrative of amusing adventures. A novel invariably explains a list - dangers of debt, sudden change of fortune, etc. English novels are the drama treated on the line of the Epic.

Plot: is a frame work of incident in which the fortunes of two or more lives mutually interest and lead to a happy or tragic issue.

Novels to the Victorian literature are what drama was to Elizabethan. Both came from the Italian. The Italian of the time of Shakespeare were cosmopolitan, so Shakespeare's characters were also cosmopolitan with a modification. In 1566, W. Painter published a volume called *The Palace of Pleasure*, beautiful, adorned & well furnished with pleasant histories & excellent novels, selected out of diverse good & commendable authors. The book contained stories from Livy & some Latin authors & Margaret Navarre's *Heptameron*. The collection was indebted to Italian novel writers: Boccaccio, Bandello, Cinthio, Straparola, Serravalle. <sup>the book</sup> *Pellegrini* was the source from which Shakespeare & his brother dramatists drew their materials, Othello from Cinthio, Edward from a novel of Bandello. These Italian novels were often correct & faithful to the facts. Without the Italian influence it is doubtful whether the English drama developed as it was the case. The Italian story of revenge & passion was a great store-house of pleasure to the phlegmatic northern. The stories were told in a concentrated and artistic fashion far beyond the power of any previous English story teller.

Joseph Andrews.

1. Joseph Andrews (hero)
2. Fanny Goodwill (heroine)
3. Parson Adam (good genius) Vice of Wakefield
4. Lady Booby (evil genius)
5. Mrs Slipslop (comic character) Gamp