

In commencing a narrative  
by the use of some general or particular  
adverbial phrases or adverb. Avoid  
the phrase 'once upon a time!'

### A Cunning Skipper.

On one occasion

once

Not very long ago

During the great war

Some eighty years ago

On one occasion, a Dutch skipper, <sup>who</sup> was  
on his way to Zealand with a cargo  
of Irish butter, <sup>had</sup> anchored off the Isle of  
Wight. A number of other vessels were  
riding at anchor <sup>roadstead</sup> there, being afraid to  
put out to the open Channel on account  
of the privateers who then infested its  
waters. Anxious to reach his destination  
because of the large profits he was  
sure to make on his butter, of which  
there was a scarcity at that time in  
Holland, our friend boldly (set sail)  
resolved to continue his voyage. It was

not long before he observed one of these privateers bearing down on him, and approaching close to <sup>close</sup> ~~close~~ every moment. His crew were at their wit's end with fright and gave up all for lost. The captain, however, preserving his coolness ordered them to bring up a score or more barrels of butter, and to grease not only the deck and sides of the vessel, but also the spar & rigging. By taking off their boots & stockings they managed to carry out these orders before the privateer came alongside. The crew of the privateer, sure of their prize, leapt on board with sword in one hand & pistol in the other, but for a while began tumbling about as if they were tipsy. Unable to keep their footing, they conceived the notion that the vessel was possessed with an <sup>evil</sup> ~~evil~~ spirit, and with the superstitions of men of their class, they took flight and scrambled back again as quickly as hands & feet would carry them.

Thus with the loss of a few barrels of butter the crafty Dutchman was able to go on his way unmolested, and sell his cargo at a large profit.

The root of a word is the supposed simplest form which enters in other words

Augmentative - a word formed from another word to signify some larger in the same species

Saloon from salon

Balloon from ball

Diminutive - a word formed from another word to signify some narrower in

man mannikin

pan pannish

brook brooklet

river rivulet

Patronymic

son  
Mac  
O  
Fitz  
Ap (Welsh)

A Cognate word is that which is derived from the same source (having the same root)

↳ many intransitive verbs  
take a cognate accusative like  
to live, to die, to sleep.

Hybrid is a word composed from two  
different languages, dis-likes (original  
mis-like) wander<sup>ous</sup>, Macadamise

Synonym is a word that has the  
same or almost <sup>the</sup> same meaning with  
another.

Homonyms are words which agree in  
sounds but different in meanings.

Metathesis is the change in position  
of certain letters in a word:

yaers, grass

waeps, wasp

firth, fifth;

Prothesis means - placing an  
extra letter before a word.

ewt, newt;

once, nonce; for the nonce

Aphaeresis means taking away  
from;

n apron, apron

nadar, adar,

sample, sample

Syncope cutting out

crudelis, cruel

benediction, benison

Malidiction, malison.

Reduplication

helter-skelter;

topsy-

ring-song;

zig-zag;

ding-dong.

rolly-polly.

Onomatopoeia means naming of  
sound by an imitative word.

hiss

boom

Cuckoo

jingle

There are three kinds of language. 1st  
is the monosyllabic<sup>m</sup> which words  
are put together for grammatical  
purposes like Chinese, but then

2. agglutivative language is that in which roots are joined together to form phrases or words, each root being separable and significant like Turkish, Finnish  
He is a never-do-well.

3. In cooperative language when the root <sup>prefix</sup> & affixes are joined together, such as Japanese + Greek, Latin  
like (lowly from low-like).

### Roots in Geographical Names.

Celtic

Aber - the mouth of a river, or tributary

aberdeen

aber geldie

(Aber for rhewick)

orbwork

Aberdare

Ardo or Aird - a height

Ordoch

Air dirig

Dysard

Avon, avon water

abonmore

Devon

Bally or bal - a house of town

Ballychulish

Balbriggan (Fine stocking.)

Bar or barr - summit

Barcaldine

Dunbar = fort on the hill

Bardglass

Ben or pen = mountain

Bennev's

Benmore

Car or call = fort

Carlyle

Caernarvon - famous castle

Cramond in the corner of Wales

Carn or caern - a heap of stones

(when a tragical event happens, they set up a heap of stones in memory of the event & ever pass by add to it)

Corn tocal

Caerngron

Cann Can or kin — head or point

Kintyle

kinross

Kil or cell — cell or church

Kilminae!

Kilpatrick

(Closebon

Cnoc or Knock — hill

Knockglas — hill of the tall

Ballinac

Dak — field

Dar

Darkeith

Dun (Dun) = a hill fort

Dunbar

Dunbairn

Dunpatrick

glen =

glen

Inch, innis

innis or inich = island

Inchkeith (opposite to Edinburgh)

Enniskilan (finest regiment in Scotland)

Inver — abey

Inverness

Inverurie

~~Llan or Lann~~

Llan or Lann — church

Lanmester

Lanngollen

Lanpeter

lyn or lin — pool

Dublin

Lynurege

more — great

Bennmore

Dunmore

mel or mel or mal

= a round hill

Malver

Melrose

Pen = a hill

Penance

Penny cuick

Ros = promontory

: Roscommon (in Ireland)

: Montrose (in Scotland)

: Rosneath

Strath = wide valley

Strathmore

Strathclyde

~~which~~ the name of~~water~~ bogh (water fall)

(Urk, Ouse, Esk, Exe, Ayr)

The Danish language

By = town

(principally in Yorkshire + Lincolnshire)

Whitby

Glimsby

Fell = hill

Scafell (mountain in Cumberland)

Crossfell

Dal = valley

Scarsdale (cliff valley)

Kirk = church

Kirk hugh (church meadow)

gate = (Scandinavian)  
way or streetEspecially in  
Scotland

Congate

Gallowgate

Sunigate

Force = cataract

Middle force

Ness = a headland

Scipness

Fords or feorde = fruit inland

Milford

Wepford (a neighbor station)

Thorpe = village

Althorpe

Garth = enclosure

Attlegarth

Wick or wicks = bay or crip

norwich  
larwich

~~Fledging~~ fledgeling  
nestling  
mate

Ornithologn —  
Ornithologist  
Avian

Colow — destitute of feathers  
moultling — to cast feathers.

poulter —  
poulterer —

Capon = male birds especially  
for table.

game  
ground game

crow crop = first stomach

fowl

birds of passage

birds of a feather

— men of like tackle

a bird's eye view

Lat Fr.

1. cap, cip, cept, ceiv, to grasp

capable (capable man)  
(Prehend, prehens to grasp, to catch hold of)

prehensiles)  
conceit receipt  
reception

2. cede, cede, cess : going back  
cede or giving way.

3. duce, duct, ject. (jac = lie).  
lead channel to cast.

ductile

4. Port, press (of carrying, bearing)  
to push

5. Portfolio

Prefixes.

a, ab, abs,  
abduction, abject (cast away  
seaman cast upon rock)



contract.

de = down, from, off, falling down <sup>from</sup>

deduct

de pend (hang down from)

dis = asunder, separated from

dis member

e, ex = out of, from

épis

sometimes ef  
effluvia?

sometimes ec

Eclectic

sometimes em

emit (emit)

pis is  
ichthys  
i | x | i | v | s



Jesus Christ, God's Son, Saviour

Fishes

Fisherman

Angler

Fish monger (iron monger)

Fishwife woman who sells fish.

pis is culture

pis catory = relating to fish

Aquarium

Ichthyology

(Cetaceans) (cetaceans)

Salmon = King of fish

fin

gills

Scale

Eggs of spawn fish = roe

= Caviar

young fish = fry

= bait

= tackle

= Billings gate

to scold like a fishwife

caviar to the general

a fish out of water

to make fish of one + flesh of another  
= to show partiality

Small fry = insignificant part  
of audience, also for  
children

queer fish = curious person

fishy story = doubtful story

to have other fish to fry = I have  
other business to attend

white in the gills = showing signs of  
fright

not neither fish flesh nor good  
ready herring = difficult to  
classify

(dys) <sup>means</sup>

In =

ig

il

im

ir

before a verb (in) as in note

inane = to burn in

in or a privative

nocturnal

innocent

pathetic

apathetic (subjective)

impassive (deceitful)

inter = between

intro = within

ob = right in the way of

oc occur

of offend (strike against one's face)

os oscillation

{ this policy conforms to several objections  
(1) open to blame, exposed  
(2) harmful, disagreeable  
from (noce) to be harmful  
innocent -

per = through  
with an intensive force in adjectives

perforate  
perceive

pellucid = thoroughly clear  
 (dia - Greek  
 diaphanous)

Gr. diabolos the slanderer

Fr. diable

Eng. devil }  
 evil }  
 vile }  
 il }

Latinic kaebis

Fr. crevisse

Eng. cray-fish

horse

mare (originally horse) = female horse  
 (marshal, servant for horse)

Stallion = an entire horse

gelding = a horse that can not  
 be used as an entire horse

colt = young horse

filly = young mare

foal = young of the horse  
 to foal

Sire = poetical

sire } = father + mother of a foal  
 dam }

stable

stall =

halter

manger

hoof (hooves)

fetlock = joint

pastern = between hoof + fetlock

croup = portion of horse's back next  
 to tail

mane

withers = portion where the neck  
 joins the body.

Post (pre prefix)

postpone

Post mortem } examination of a dead body

Autopsy }

Pre, pra (pre prefix)

precede to go before

(ex governor)

Pro before or forth

Skate's <sup>etymology concisus</sup> Etymological Dictionary

pro  
pro, pro  
portray  
project  
pellucid  
patent (

{ re back  
{ ud before vowels

recede  
redem

pre-impetions, buying before  
(Caveat Emptor, let the buyer beware)

retrogress to move backward

se apart  
sed before vowels

reduce  
sedition (treason)

sub, sub, sub, sub, sub, sub  
sub, sub under

subdue  
succumb (recumbent)

suffer  
suggest  
summon

support  
surrender  
sustain  
suspend

super or sur above  
superstructure

superfluous  
surplus

{ transit  
{ transgress  
to addition

neighing  
hinnings (of a mare)  
trot

gallop  
canter

bit  
harness

reins

traces = strong leather

collar against the collar

= up against much  
election

blinders  
 crupper (Crupe) <sup>from</sup>  
 hack <sup>hired horse</sup>  
 nag <sup>a small horse</sup>  
 cob <sup>middle sized steady horse</sup>  
 poney <sup>small horse</sup>  
 girth =

Common Affixes of Latin Origin.

making nouns.

1. ae } 1) abstract date, do tag,  
 (abicum) } 2) collective per, peerage  
 (Latin form) } pot, postage

an }  
ain } form common noun signifying  
en } 'belonging to' or 'concerning'  
in } citizen, chaplain, vermin,

2. ate }  
el } form common nouns of agents  
yl } or object of an act.  
 curate, employee, busy,  
 jury

3. ary }  
ry }

\* ier }  
er } form persons  
or }

secretary, plagiarist, cavalier,  
 engineer, ~~seller~~ vendor (vender)

4. ary } the place  
ry }

~~boiary, pandary~~  
 ary as collective  
 pantry, gentry, constabulary

5. ce, ise, cy, sy, form abstract and  
 collective nouns.

policy, justice, merchandise  
 6. ic, ies, form nouns signifying  
 art or science.

Logic, politics.

7. ism 1. an act, state, belief  
 2. peculiarly of speech  
 Gallicism, Americanism, Grecism,  
 Scotchism, Anglicism, Japonism.

8. ist an agent or who holds certain  
 opinion:

9 Chemist, comitist, homiopathist  
the, ff nouns usually personal  
 captive, bailif, sheriff  
 10 ma, ml, em they form nouns usually  
 denoting the concrete result of an action  
 Theme (what is set down)  
 Drama  
 Theorem (statement to be discussed)  
 Anthem

11 ment usually  
 it form common denoting  
 articles

12 mony garment, ligament, instrument,  
 abstract nouns denoting  
 an action & condition. (usually  
 condition)

matrimony, ceremony, parcimony,  
 harmony

13 use, uey form abstract nouns, (a  
 state or act)

audacity, decency, performance  
 reluctance, importance

14 or, our form abstract and common  
 nouns, sometimes gent.

oratory.

colour, ~~trou~~ trou  
 factor, actor, liquor  
 15 ry forms abstract and collective  
 nouns  
 poetry, surgery.  
 tick, tick, tick, tick form abstract &  
 common nouns.

reception, incursion, treason, decision  
 16 ory place for  
 dormitory, natatorium = (place  
 of swimming.) Auditorium

17 ity, ety abstract nouns denoting  
 state or habit.  
 mendacity, notriety, contrariety,  
 dubiety, insincerity.

Some Common Affixes making  
 Adjectives.

1 able, ible, ble <sup>from adjectives</sup>  
 denoting ability

legible, credible, dissoluble  
 portable

2 able

3 al, le, ile, il. form adjectives  
 deriving (belonging & connected with)  
 gentle, juvenile, civil, legal  
 judicial, servile

4 Ar, ar, in, an form adjectives  
 denoting (belonging)  
 mandine, urbane (belonging to city)  
 riverine, ~~to~~ ovine, bovine,  
 canine, feline.

5 ant, ant originally present participles  
 signifying quelling a certain condition  
 rampant ~~climbing up~~  
 (his rampant)

6 ary, arion, arian form adjectives:  
 signifying (nature of)  
 company, sectarian  
 agrarian, vicarious  
 subsidiary (taking inferior place)  
 Secondary

7 ate vi. past participle  
 affectionate  
 consummate

8 atic, etic ~~the~~ belonging to  
 aristocratic, democratic  
 aromatic, aquatic, splenic,  
 dietetic, dyptic (connected with food)

9 escent (process)  
 efflorescent, convalescent  
 liquescent, pubescent, obsolescent

~~Atque~~  
~~ist~~  
~~et, ette~~

10 eu, in 1) originally belonging to  
 2) made of  
 3) participial

1) heathen (dweller in uplands) therefore  
 un instructed, ignorant  
 2) brazen, wooden, leatheren  
 3) unknown, written

11 esque } having something of quality  
ish } 1) partial possession of the quality  
 2) ish, possession of it quality  
 3) ish, fond of

{ romanesque (in Roman style)  
 { Arabesque  
 { Staluesque

- 1 reddish, stiffish, poorish
- 2 foolish, heathenish, childish, girlish.
- 3 bookish, selfish.

12 ferous — denoting production of  
 Auriferous  
 Somniferous (producing sleep)  
 pestiferous  
 lachiferous

13 ped  
 14 ful

15 ic, icl simply from nouns

tyrannic  
 historical

Common words in ic

rustic, domestic, romantic  
 mythic or col, theoretical or ic  
 mnemonic, or col.

The double termination is probably

(farinaceous) = nature of corn  
 (predacious) = belonging to hunting.

due to the fact that the simple Greek  
 termination in ic has been largely  
 employed to form nouns which were  
 the names of the adjectives  
 music, logic, physics,  
 mathematics, politics

16 id having the nature of  
 timid, rigid, candid, ~~torrid~~  
 frigid, horrid.

17 ive form adjectives signifying  
 inclined to act for  
 active, deceptive, sportive,  
 uterive, attentive,  
 sensitive,

18 ous

19 ly form a. signifying  
 likeness, (to nouns)

20 oidal oid approaching  
 somewhat resembling  
 spheroidal, alkaloid (alkalic)



21 ous, ouse from intensive adjective denoting large strong quality

audacious, cautious, curious, verbose, bellicious, lacrimous, precious

22 some having the quality of handsome, troublesome

23 ory, tray from adjectives signifying of a nature to

dilatatory, predatory, migratory, promissory, exclamatory, illusive, cursory

24. y, ey

Pathos suffering

theos God

Arche beginning, head, government

onyma name

Sphyris beating

ptōs ready to face

bios life

brach short

epos } word

logos } — meaning

lysis loosening

gram, graph writing

Septa corruption

thesis statement

je earth

horos boundary

haeresis talking

Stasis standing

Stols sent

tecton one who builds

cratos power

opsis seeing

Strophe - turning  
 lepsis seizure  
 agora assembly or market  
 hedra seat

Greek Prefixes.

1. a or an privative  
 apathy, atheist  
 Amazon (breastless woman)  
 Anonymity  
 a sphyxia condition of pulse  
 a sphyxate  
 a synoptote
2. Amphi 'on both sides'  
 Amphibion  
 Amphitheatre  
 Amphibrach
3. Ana up, according to, for the second time  
 Analysis  
 Anabaptist  
 Analech  
 Analogy

anogram

- 4 Anti:  
 antiseptic  
 antipathy  
 antiarctic  
 antithesis
5. apo, aph from, separation  
 aposee  
 apostacy  
 apostle  
 apocalyps  
 apology.
6. Arch, arche (free prefix)  
 (ch is hard in these words)  
 { Archtype  
 architect  
 Archangel  
 Archbishop

from Episcopos { évêque (Fr)  
 bishop (En) bissop

In other English words ch in Arch is soft  
 & arch usually expresses hatred or disgust

Archfiend, Archtreason

9. auto self

(In Spanish auto-act)

Automaton

Autobiography

Autopsy

Autograph

8. Cata, cat, cask: down, completely

catostrophe

Catalepsy

Categorical

Cathedral (seat of a bishop)

7. Dica di, dia lin

Décaagon

10. Di double

Dicyllable

11. Dia through

Diameter diagnosis (seeing through)

12. Dys

ill, in bad condition

Dyspepsia

~~Dysentery~~

Dysentery

13. Ec, ex out of  
electic, exorcism

14. Em; en, ('before m, p, b), el<sup>(before l)</sup>  
Latin 'in'

eucomium

emphasis (phas = speech)

emphorism

≠ elliptical

15. Epi, ep (before a vowel or h)  
on

Epitaph (Taphos = tomb)

Ephemeral (phem = day)

Epoch

Epidemic

Epithel (placed on)

{ dichotomy = dividing into two  
anatomy = cutting up  
phlebotomy = cutting of vein  
Epitome

16. Euph

euphonia

capophonous (K x K c s bad)

cacophony, scribendi

17. Esso out.

esoteric

esoteric

esoteric

18. Hemi, Hexa, Hetero, Hepta,

{ Hemisphere

{ Hemi-stichu half line

Hexa six

Hetero different

Hepta

heptarchy

(division of government into 7)

19. Hier, Holo, Homo, Hyper, Hypo

(Hyp before a vowel or h)

meta, mono, mono, meta, oxy, alpha

Pan, para, penta, peri, phan, poli

pro, pro, pseudo, syn, tri

Hier sacred

Hier-archy

Hierophysics - ?

Hierophany -

Holo hole

Holocaust

Homo together & similar

Homogeneity

Homologate

Homonym

Hyper excessive

Hyperbole

Hypercritical

~~Hyperborean~~ Hyperborean (inhabitants in the north)

Hypertraphy

Hypo under

Hypothesis

Hypotenuse

Hyphen (under one)

Meta after, change

Metaphysics

Metamorphosis

Metempsychosis

Mono one, alone, single

monk

(monachos)

frat brotherhood

hermit (hermit)

ortho right, straight

orthodox

orthography

oxy, ox acid, sharp

oxygen

oxygen

oxymoron ~~to~~ a phrase

which sounds harsh to  
hear.

Pan all, complete

panoply

pantheism

panorama

pan technicon 理工大工学

para beside

parabola

parasite

paraphrase

paragon (beyond comparison)

paradox

paratellur (mock sun)

penta five

Pentateuch first five books of  
Bible.

penta polis five cities

tripolis three cities

Peri round

periphery

peristyle row of pillars

perimeter

period

philo love of

philosophy

philology

poli many

polipus

politheism

Pro before, instead,

prognostic indicating future

proem preface

pro motion towards

proselyte

pseudo false

pseudonym

Syn (cyl, sym, t, up)  
 synchronis synchronous  
 syllable  
 tri three

Dowden's Studies in Literature 1779-1877.

1. The French Revolution and Literature
2. The Transcendental movement and Literature.
3. Scientific movement and Literature.
4. Prose Works of Wordsworth
5. Walter Savage Landor
6. Tennyson and Mr. Browning
7. George Elliot
8. Lammenais
9. Edgar Quinet.
10. The Poetry of Victor Hugo
11. The Poetry of Democracy Walt Whitman.

Gosse's Eighteenth Century Literature

1. Poetry after the Restoration
2. Drama after the Restoration
3. Prose
4. Pope.
5. Swift and the Deists
6. Defoe & the Essayists
7. The Dawn of Naturalism in Poetry
8. The Novelists
9. Johnson and the Philosophers

10. The Poets of the Decadence

11. The Prose of "

12. Conclusion

13. Bibliography

19<sup>th</sup> Cent.

1. { Democratic Movement

{ Scientific "

{ Medieval Revival

2. { Transcendental Movement

The democratic movement, inaugurated by the French revolution to the disgust of Mr. Ruskin (bitterest hostility). From it have been derived our loss of reverence, our loose morals, our bad manners, our manum worship, our materialism, our spirit of pushing self-interest. The modern scientific movement appears to Mr. Ruskin to be in great part a ludicrous imposture, a dull kind of learned ignorance with which names take the place of things, diagrams the place of vision & least of all the place of life.

Between the secularism rationalistic of the eighteenth century and our age the secularism realistic, there lies an intervening period in which logical and mathematical methods of truth-discovery in the moral and social order were discredited and the methods of the natural sciences, observation and induction, were not yet vigorously applied, a period when contemplation, serene or impassioned, played a large part in the attempt to ascertain truth and a present deity seemed to be manifested to the gaze of imaginative faith in the life of the world around us in the most august and imperial faculties of the human soul and in the progress of the race.

1776-1788 First Step: Dismissal of (Lurgot) 1776-1788  
(Aristocracy got the upper hand)

27 June 1789 2<sup>nd</sup> Step: In which the tiers-état came forward  
to play active part. May 1789

3<sup>rd</sup> Step: The tiers-état got the upper hand  
of the king and the privileged classes.

17<sup>th</sup> July 4<sup>th</sup> Step: 27<sup>th</sup> June. 17<sup>th</sup> July. Complete victory of  
the national assembly (owing to the  
previous outbreak of rioters in Paris)

4<sup>th</sup> Aug 5<sup>th</sup> Step: All feudal bonds destroyed.

2<sup>nd</sup> July The first appearance of the fourth  
class of men (Parisian mob)

5 Oct. 1789 6<sup>th</sup> Step First appearance of hostility  
to the royal person.

Oct. 1789-1791-<sup>April</sup> Peace.



## William Wordsworth.

The earlier English poets nearly all of them came from the south or midland. Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Pope, Gray were Londoners. Shakespeare, Dryden came from midland. Up to the close of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the north remained quite provincial, too feeble to sustain a keen intellectual life. National poetry can not spring up in a country where some privileges are enjoyed by the inhabitants of a particular place because it concentrates all the intellectual life into one centre.

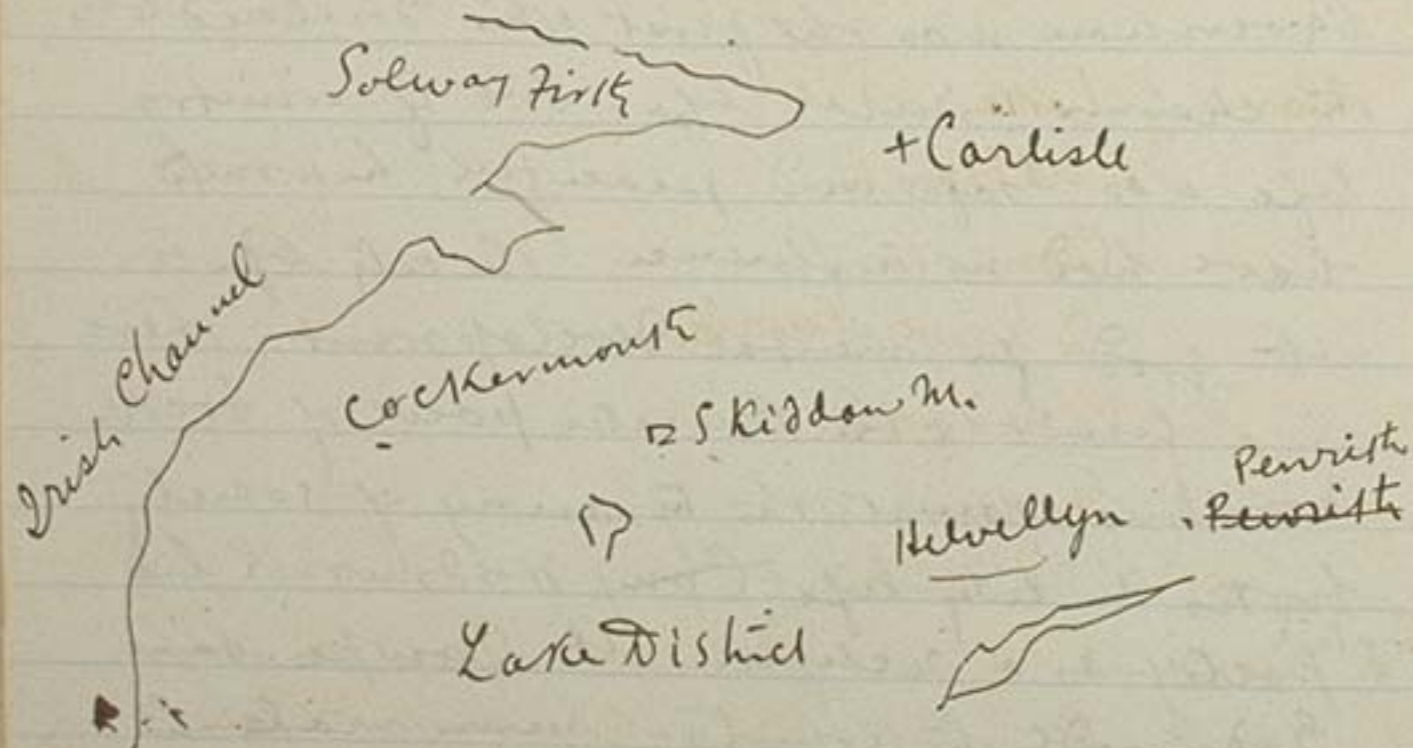
Rousseau was the first who disclosed to us the charms of rural life; but if country life was safe and peaceful, he would have had no influence. The city life is not good for mental development; there is a limit to the educated power of books.

Revolting against the tyranny of society books & city life, Coleridge Wordsworth led English poetry as a recluse. As Coleridge said, God made the country, man made the town, so thought Wordsworth. Indeed,

15  
Wordsworth is the development of Coleridge  
but we can also find some differences  
between them.

|                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Coleridge                     | Wordsworth          |
| Orthodox                      | Heterodox           |
| no enthusiast<br>for a theory | Enthusiast          |
| a poet of plain               | a poet of mountain. |

Carlisle is the only English Cathedral bearing  
the Celtic name (Caer-leil)

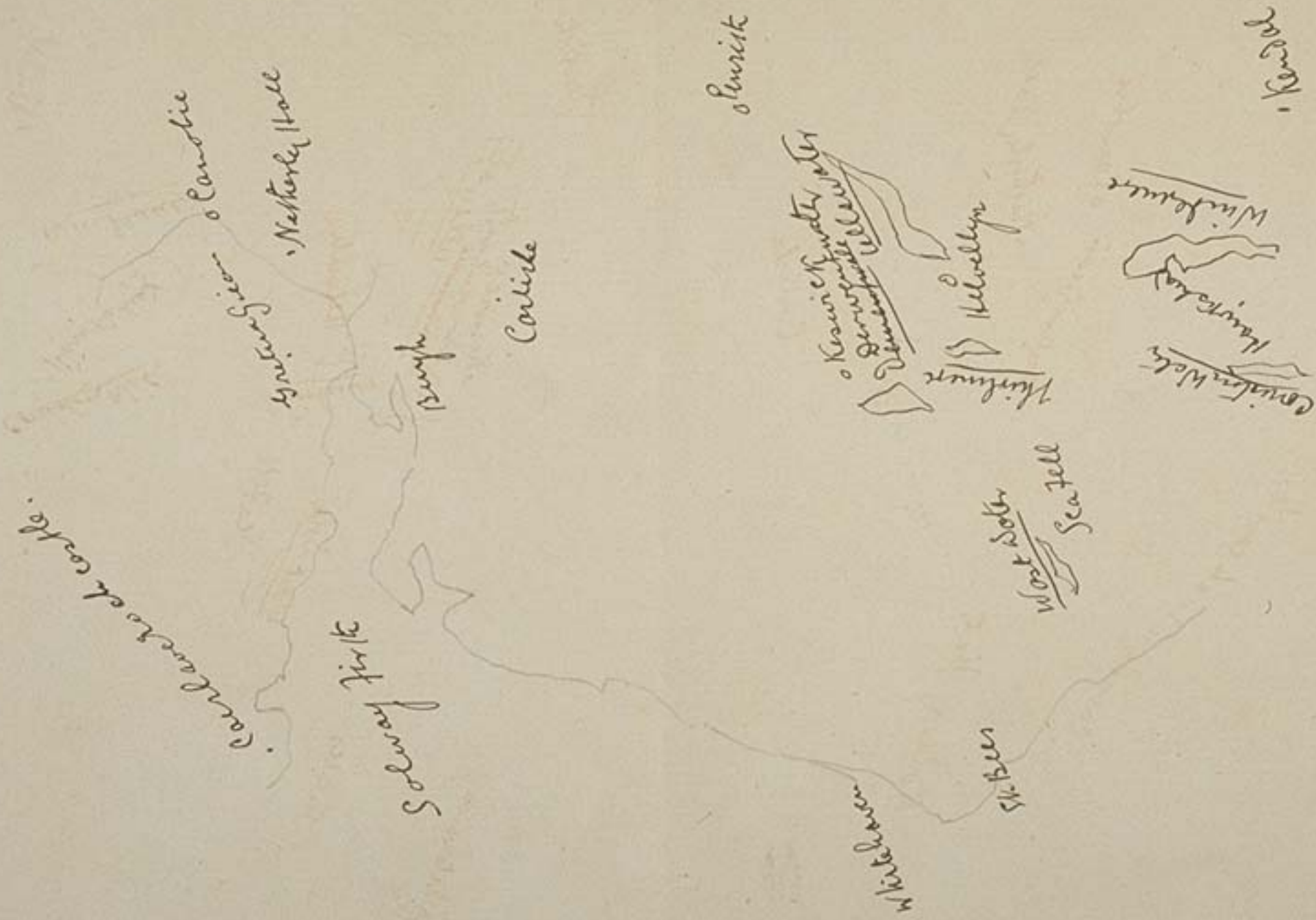


William Rufus first built a castle in Carlisle.  
In the late half of the 18<sup>th</sup> cent. The poets were  
born in the district. Wordsworth enjoyed a cultured  
home + excellent surroundings. (In Cumberland  
free holders are called 'Statesmen') Amongst  
them free holders are prevailed a democratic  
spirit. Individual life is very strong in  
Wordsworth. Both democratic + conservative  
his sympathy with the beginning of F. Revolution  
was founded upon his regard of personal  
freedom and its development but his later  
abhorrence to it, by its military despotism

names of lakes

- Ullswater
- Conistone
- Derwentwater
- Windermere
- Grasmere
- Thirlmere

He received a sound instruction in Hop-  
head school. From there, he went to Cambridge.  
It was not until a half a century afterwards



Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including the word "Hind" and other illegible scribbles.

Edward II  
Elizabeth  
Henry VII

Duke Clarence  
Earl of Warwick  
John Montacute  
Edmund Montacute  
Richard III

dark-hand arrows

Cambridge was not the seat of national life, John Stuart Mill in his autobiography by a line work which very attractive from the same reason as Wordsworth's prelude, namely for its extremely intellectual candour, informs us that his meeting with Wordsworth at a critical time of his life proved to be a great consolation to him (also then suffered from severe depression, he never sympathized with W's philosophy, W's poems on the appeal to nature, he does not represent complete pictures of natural scenery only as an objective beauty. He connects the outward world with the inner states of feeling. He is an exponent of mind & thus it was that Mill found sympathy with within. W. was a poet of intellect Macaulay has no sympathy with his mind as an instrument of the evolution of truth. "In the poems I seem to draw from a well of inward joy." W teaches us the perennial source of happiness to a man who is provided with head-and-walk and health. Mill says: "Wordsworth is a poet of unpoetic nature, possessed of quiet & contemplative taste"

therefore sometimes cold, unstimulating theoretic. But rises to a height then he becomes an intellectual relig.

When his poems were first published, he was much rebuked for downright triviality & meanness of language. It is true the subject from common or ordinary life & described the common people's language as it was spoken by them. During the 18th century, a special vocabulary, largely borrowed from Latin & Greek, for the use of poets, who were not permitted to call things by their own names. Nature was therefore described through a medium

a girl = a nymph

a countryman = swain

the sun = Phoebus

the moon = Diana

the morning = aurora

the evening = Hesper

Cypri matry level

were introduced by a conventional fashion, which made the landscape

shally unenglish. + muse were in-  
voked in a far and way.  
ye yuste muse, love your crystal  
spring, let nymphs, sylvas  
cypres & for can it's bring.  
(Pierian Spring. a little learning is  
a dangerous thing  
Drink deep or touch not  
the Pierian Spring.)

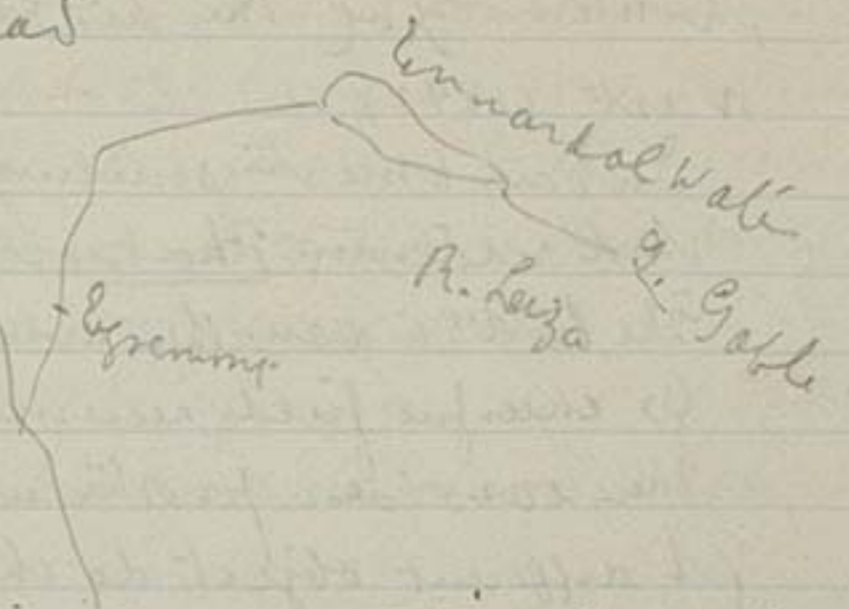
This was hateful to word-sworn. Pre-  
vious poets preferred subject of low  
life than that of est. ordinary. Primary  
cause of our human nature was but  
subject + rural life was preferable  
city life as to field of study, children  
preferable to grown up people. He re-  
jects personification. They seldom con-  
templated the object which they described. Their  
poetry has no volume of copiousness of  
originality. Epithet was come to a con-  
vention & though there was no meaning up-  
to the subject discussed. It's plan  
to get rid of personification, &

use epithet with proper meaning. +  
never to seek for situations specially  
poetical

Brothers:

St. Bell Head

Irish Channel



Wordsworth rejected conventional vocabulary  
preferred children to adults, simplicity  
to elegance

Personification of abstract idea is a  
mechanical way of elevating poetry above  
prose. The excessive use is a mark of  
the eighteenth century literature. The  
real fact is that they did not look  
at nature directly which they wanted

to describe. Their rhetoric is only tinsel, who do not stand test. Only poet worthy of notice in the case of this figure, is Gray.

As a critic, Wordsworth was not successful he picks up a sonnet of Gray, written to the memory of the his early friend Richard West (1742)

In vain to me the smiling morning shine  
And reddening Phoebus lifts his golden fire:  
The birds in vain their amorous descant join,  
Or cheerful fields resume their green attire.  
These ears do for other notes require;  
A different object do these eyes require  
My lonely anguish melts no heart but mine  
And in my breast the imperfect joys expire;  
Yet morning smiles the busy race to cheer  
And new-born pleasures bring the happier men;  
The fields to all their wanted tribute bear  
To warm their little loves the birds complain  
I fruitless mourn to him that cannot hear  
And weep the more because I weep in vain

Wordsworth objects to the use of Phoebus, but he himself uses far more conventional language than this in his poem 'Mutting'

In the latest book published by the daughter of Wordsworth occurs the following remark. In Wordsworth external nature is referred to the language in form of idea: in Tennyson it is the language of sensation. She illustrates the reference to the Cuckoo

O cuckoo! shall I call thee bird,  
Or but a wandering voice?  
This is Wordsworth's reference: that of Tennyson is Cuckoo told his name to all the hills.

(The bird in the south of Europe always had a bad name for laziness, selfishness, & hatefulness (Greek & Roman conception) Satires of Horace Bk. I. 7. 31. (lazy lous))  
In English literature under Italian influence this idea is reproduced & is especially associated with matrimonial infidelity. In King Lear, it is used for the selfish use of superior strength. Milton refers

bit in his of his comets; 'rude bird of  
 hate.' 'owls & cuckoos, asses, apes,  
 & dogs. Bunyan likens it to a  
 hypocrite 'yawling bawling cuckoo'.  
 The coarse allusion to the cuckoo as  
~~adulterous~~ adulterous, used in English  
 literature with the refinement of manners  
 & the beginning of the eighteenth century.  
 Perhaps the last trace of it is to be found  
 in Burns' 'Willie brewed a peck o' malt'  
 'a cuckold loon'. But the word sur-  
 vives in the Scotch as a 'gowk' = a fool.

On the other hand, the old English  
 idea was quite friendly. One of the  
 old English songs set to musical notes  
 was the song on the bird. (16th cent.)



Latin's style simple, pithy, does nothing  
Sermons contain <sup>over</sup> many long but may  
be separated into distinct ones.  
Sermons produced no effect on audience  
had an abundance of animal spirit &  
to amuse (clerical)

1. to assist orientation
2. Absence of Confessions
3. Vows of Chastity
4. Private Masses
5. Improperly a book kind
6. Celibacy of the priesthood

~~1547~~ he refuses to be reinstated  
in his bishopric & he was a popular  
preacher. 21 sermons were preserved.  
on Mary's accession he was marked  
out for destruction by the persecuting  
ministers. He belonged to Pembroke  
college. His end was dramatic, &  
was dragged along Liddley encouraged  
him at his death

The spirit of reform was quickened by the spread of culture. young  
Englishmen of good means visited Italy & brought home with them Italian  
fashions. In Italy art was a form of poetry was cultivated. Ariosto (1474-1533)  
Sasso (1544). Two big poets of the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Wyatt and the Earl of  
Surrey represented Italian influence on English literature. They imitated also

Rom 13 yrs before Surrey & died before 6 yrs  
before him. They wrote under the influence  
of Petrarch. Wyatt came from  
college. he was an envoy  
to the court of Charles V & he was  
a courtier. He was B.A at 15  
& M.A <sup>Cambridge</sup> at 17. Friend of Anne Boleyn  
Personally had many attractions of  
face & figure. From Spain he wrote  
in earnest letters to his son whose rebellion  
against Spanish influence cost  
him his life

his works consist of satires, songs,  
sonnets, paraphrases of psalms,  
rondeaux, ballads. One of the  
unfortunate who tried to translate  
the psalms of David into English  
Wyatt's poetry full of melancholy,  
grave, despondent. does not possess  
Surrey's easiness. forced rhymes

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In Colin Clout, he elaborates his clergy, unmercifully with cudgel  
words making no choice of weapons, but striking with the first  
that came to hand

Skelton

Henry VII was brought up by John Skelton,  
undoubtedly a great poet but of very  
coarse style. Early in life he became  
famous in literature, became translator  
of German, French, Latin & Greek.  
was at Cambridge of 3 universities.

At this time universities were cosmopolitan  
institutions. became the tutor of Henry VIII  
on whom accession he became very his  
favorite. 'Colin Clout' is the best  
known poem of his. Calliope

(the muse of poetry)

Compared with Surrey & Wyatt he is very

coarse  
This specimen is the writing of love-sonnets were inscribed to a little girl at court,  
the lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald

Henry Howard (Surrey)

(Geraldine) Surrey In last  
requirement - he surpasses others grand-  
son of Surrey who got the victory of  
Flodden 1514 Wyatt carried  
a banner before Anne Boleyn &  
Surrey carried a sword before the

Wals = parlor

De Vere amongst poets

King. probably he was educated in  
1535 <sup>Lady Francis Vere</sup> the marriage of the  
Earl of Oxford 1536, received knight  
hood. premature close. He &  
his father sent to the tower. He wrote  
a sonnet - small stature, masculine  
build, piercing eye, thorough  
aristocratic. Geraldine was no  
more than a lay figure. She is con-  
jectured - my seven years old  
at the time of Surrey's marriage.

Wyatt & Surrey brought in Placidia poem  
~~to~~ sonnet.

Surrey wrote first a blank verse  
translated 'Aeneid'

Latimer

Strong sturdy man of people, born  
Lincoli 1491. Educated in  
Cambridge  
Cause and effect the Story of  
Goodwin Sand & Tunderden  
Steeple.

Roger Ascham.

has not written much, but his writings are marked by sound sense. We seem to be nearer to him than those who lived later. Learned & judicious writer. Pure idiomatic, vigorous. Born 1515 died 1568 with great grief.

Yorkshire man. Patron sent him <sup>Sir Humphrey Wingfield</sup> at 15 to St. John's Col. in Cambridge. 1634 took degree, got a fellowship though in sympathy with reformed doctrine, connected with the revival of Greek in Cambridge. appointed (of St. John's) Greek reader. It was at this time contending on the pronunciation of Greek, music penmanship, or chess. 1545, he wrote a defence for archery called *Toxophilus* (Toξοφίλος) (Toξοφίλος an amateur). Henry 8th granted a pension of 100 £ a year. 1546 University Orator. 1548, Queen Elizabeth's tutor. His position was equivocal at this time. Ladies of the

time were educated in a very learned fashion had a quarrel with <sup>the</sup> princess & resigned his post. He was attacked by the plague in Germany (the time when ambassadors came into vogue) spent 3 years in the continent, left a record of his impression in one of three books (his collected works) ~~written~~ 1553. During his absence appointed Latin secretary to Edward VI. Pension was doubled. The short master 15. Prof. Ware edited the book 1863. His letters were published. a learned work. R. Ascham "De vita Ludovici et prima Scholae"

*Toxophilus* two interlocutors  
*Toxolus* & —. two parts, descriptive of value on archery 2<sup>nd</sup> practice  
*Schoolmaster* is less lively, but of greater value  
 he left a valuable description of game

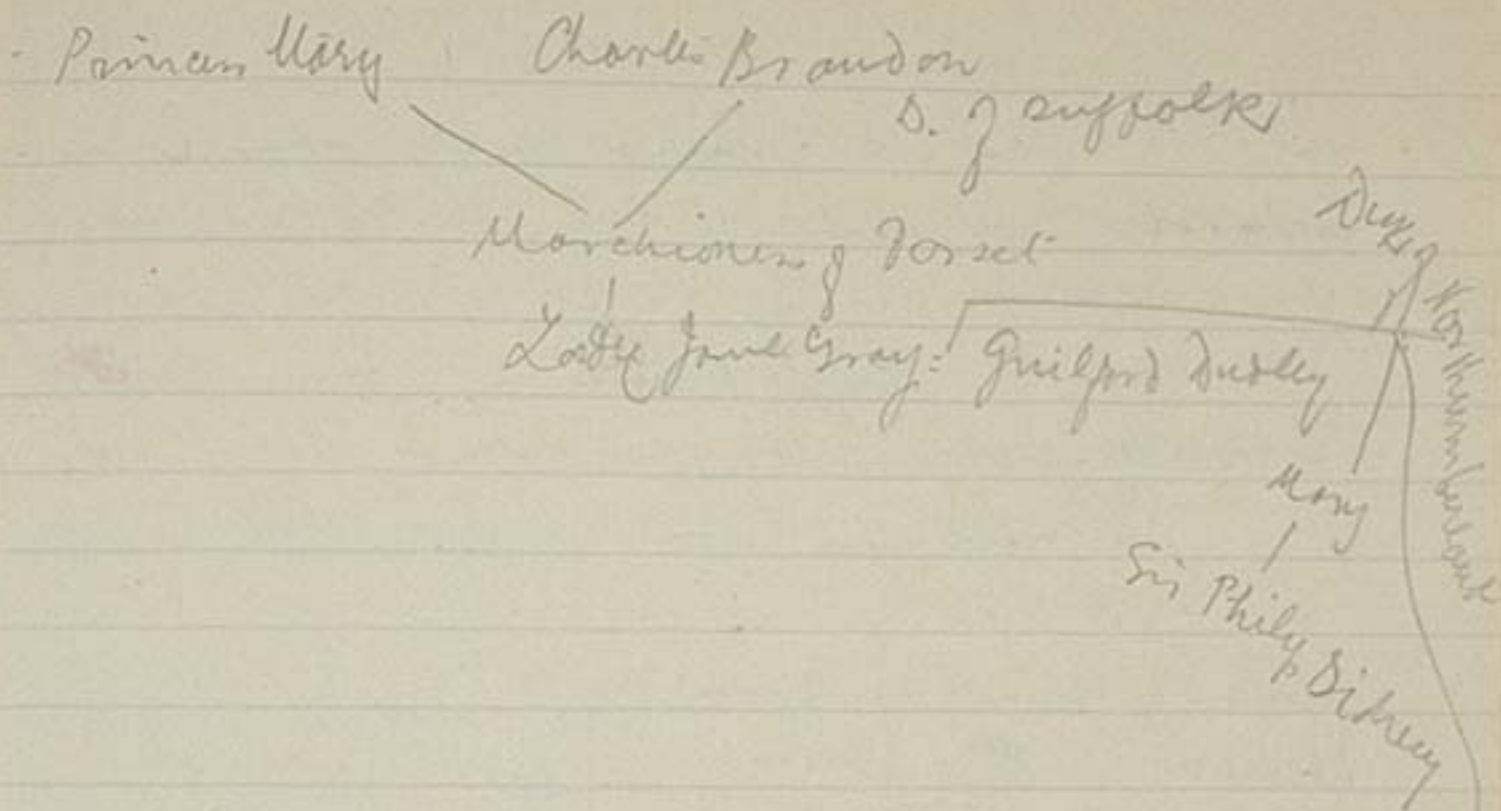
Gray whom he found alone & <sup>who</sup> was reading Plato. She was absorbed with pleasure & said "How did you come to that pleasure?" As Chaucer asked her, her parents were so strict with her & she had so gentle teachers from whom she got the bookish habit. The learning of this unfortunate lady & Elizabeth's & others shows how far they were cultured in literature.

Another writer, Thomas Wilson was the first to write English treatises on Logic & Rhetoric. There had been hitherto written in Latin. The title "Book of Reason containing the art of Logic & Rhetoric" on the accession of Mary, he went to Italy, where he was imprisoned for a time.

Philip Sidney

1554 born son of a country gentleman  
 Reign of Edward VI. Two noble families  
 rose! Duke of Somerset - Duke  
 of Northumberland (Dudley)

of the howland howland



Philip was very handsome. his parents were patterns of virtue. He married first ~~Elizabeth~~ Elizabeth at ten years, he was sent to the public school of St. Paul's which have done so much service to the country. Next month of the school enjoys the reputation of being the first Latinist of the day. One of the boys who were with Philip, was

survived Philip 42 yrs. &

Lord Brown who, inscribed on his tomb  
the words: Friend to Sir Philip Sidney.

Spenser.

consult Fox Bourne; Sidney a.  
(Putnam + some London + G)

After 4 years study at the public school  
he went to Christ Church Oxford, which  
was then under the chancellorship  
of Earl of Leicester. Here he made  
a friendship with Edward Dyer  
(Sidney, Dyer, Greville - Triad)

Oxford had little influence on his mind.

After leaving Oxford, he spent his years at  
the court of Leicester ~~as~~ where Milton  
Comus was first represented.

Sidney's father was then the President of  
Wales. An occasion came for going  
abroad that to study <sup>continental</sup> foreign manners.  
It was the turning point of English history.  
Burley was on protestant side, Leicester

was also protestant not from con-  
viction as <sup>was</sup> Elizabeth

Sidney was present at the eve of  
the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Herbert

Langnet met Sidney. The former was a  
man of European late reputation  
Professor of civil law at Padua & was  
just the man to train Sidney as a  
diplomatist. Next year, Sidney went

to Italy & returned to Vienna. Italy  
had no pernicious effect on him  
on his return he became a conspicuous

figure at court. Lady Penelope  
Devereux (his Stella) the <sup>daughter</sup> ~~part~~

of Essex. Astrophel (St. friend)  
of Earl of Leicester married the mother  
of Lady Penelope. Lady ~~Stella~~  
Stella became Lady Rich at 17

(Langnet's relation to Sidney is just the same as Horatio  
to Hamlet)

Sidney's sonnet stands below Shakespeare's  
& Petrarch's. This renders the abruptness smooth  
by rhyme. a, b, a, <sup>so ab</sup> ~~ab~~, cd, ced.

went to Germany. Large bias to Protestant  
Protestant League which Sidney desired became  
impossible. In the North Law, he made  
an acquaintance with Don John who found  
in him a man of no ordinary capacity.  
His sister Mary married Herbert &  
became the mother of W. H. the only  
heir of the sonnet.

1579 Sidney's intimacy with Spenser  
by an. They were about of an age. Sidney  
introduced Spenser to the Queen & powerfully  
influenced the latter. developed into  
Sidney had a scheme was, Utopia  
(Moris Hill).

Gabriel Harby, Edward Dyer.  
Utopia was attempt to  
Spenser described classical hexameter  
as a lamed goshawk that traws up  
a leg after another or like a lamed  
dog that holds up a leg.

Arcadia contains this classical  
method.  
Arcadia He had a quarrel with

man foggy - puppy  
woman frump - chit

Edward Dyer who called him a puppy.  
It was smoothed over by the interference  
of the Queen. Arcadia is a work with  
which the authors name is indiscreetly  
connected. It may be described as a  
pastoral romance, somewhat in  
the style of Lyly's Euphros but less  
tiresome & less tendentious.

The main story is not so important.  
Analysis of the book is tedious. In Arcadia  
& Shepherd, pirates, Heloten. Milton  
calls it a vain amatorial poem.  
Pamela, a pagan maid whose  
prayer was the same <sup>with that</sup> used by  
Charles I at his death.

Arcadia enjoys an unbounded  
popularity with people ~~and~~  
after the author's death. Though  
conventional, yet there is chivalry  
fidelity, friendship, respect  
to womanhood <sup>and</sup> the accomplishments.  
Difference of poetry <sup>all</sup> ~~the~~ Chery close  
stred no blood like trumpet

Don John = written in substance  
same thing.

his definition was that of Aristotle &  
Horace. was anxious to take also  
prose works.

The Senecan play we have is *Horoboe*  
by Lord Sackville

But Sydney was anti romantic, against  
the mixing of tragedy & comic.

He married not the <sup>only</sup> ~~writing~~ his writings

Philolaus of Arcadia & Stella of the

Sonnet but the daughter of French

Ambassador to France Lord Walsingham

He married only for 8 months.

Ever as zealous protestant he longed

to see his country in because of protestant

1580 Portugal & Spain were united with

much increase of maritime power

Philip II threatened the safety of Europe

1570 the cause of protestantism looked

very low

Spain & Portugal united

France thoroughly committed to the

papacy

The Queen resisted the Dutch in earnest  
in a very help-hearted manner.

Sidney was prohibited to go abroad by  
Elizabeth Governor of Flushing.

a short time in Holland proved a period  
of excessive anxiety 22<sup>nd</sup> Sept 1586

Sidney was ordered to fight against Spain  
he received a wound in his thigh. Threw

out his cuirass. bullet broke through

thigh with excessive bleeding

remained in St. Paul like Wellington &

Nelson

Spenser's *Astrophel*

Raleigh's *Sonnets* in *Emp. Helen* 1600

Countess's *Sonnets* in *Diana* 1592

It was nothing but right a man should

It is an attempt to reproduce life in action.  
There are three characteristics.

1. Dialogic

2. Action

3. Scenery

4. Chorus (Greek Drama)

12-15 individuals compose a chorus

The use of the chorus was interspersed pieces of  
description, narration & moralizing

They supplied the difference of dialogue  
& carried out the story. In some modern  
plays, the part of chorus is performed by  
characters.

The meaning of drama in performance

(Drama) { drastic thorough}. Plays

are for serious word and drama

Greek drama was serious performance

having a full sanction of a city whereas

the English play was an amusement

for the leisure hours of noblemen

& their retainers.



when the feudalism was first declining.  
 a great number of Lords had a very  
 much interest in literature. They  
 patronized actors - they had company  
 Play in England always had a character of  
 amusement + serious people (middle  
 class merchants main factors,  
 other smaller gentry) were much  
 given

Tragedy + Comedy which were kept  
 completely apart in Greece

(Cathartes) tragic action - T. Sh. 1st Buckin  
 (Cocoon) comic action - 2<sup>nd</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> etc

~~As to English drama~~ critics  
 objected to the classification of Tragedy  
 + Comedy, + brought under the  
 head of romantic drama <sup>then</sup> Descent.  
 translated Othello this gave two endings  
 one Desdemona 'recover in the other to  
 die.' 'The master of the Revels'

~~The master who wrote the play~~

The court officer superintending the court  
 amusements and every play must be

inspected by him before it would be acted.  
 - Children of the Revels' - who acted  
 woman (First female actor Mrs. Hughes  
 see 1660) and sung.

Historic play Shakes peares  
 Rannucci, history Milton's

J. Jonson Agonistic (1 'purely classical')

~~But change~~ In the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup>  
 the very fantastic play called the  
 Masque was in vogue. The masters of  
 the masque <sup>Ben</sup> Jonson, Fletcher  
 Milton (Comus) The playing was allegorical  
 hence the name (virtues, vices etc). it  
 was imagination, not representation of  
 life. Much money was spent upon  
 machinery. (7<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>) We were come  
 to modern form - Opera, operetta  
 opera was <sup>not</sup> ~~not~~ completely unornamented  
 + music (musical drama)  
 (liberetta)

Comedies differ from tragedies not only  
 in their happy close but also in their  
 more familiar style + in the frequent  
 absence of metre. Such as Sheridan's Rivals  
 Godwin's 'The stocks' + Congreve's.

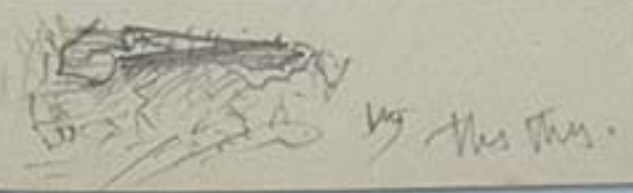
Burlesque  
Farce Melodrama  
Opera-Comique  
Pantomime

In comedy, you must not ~~be~~ <sup>go beyond</sup> <sup>criticisms</sup>  
comedy is <sup>comic</sup> <sup>satire</sup> laughter by <sup>satire</sup> <sup>satire</sup> <sup>satire</sup>  
with some treatment of well known in-  
dividuals. Burlesque is that which  
satirically absurd. Farce is a short comedy  
meant to excite laughter by extravagant  
exaggeration. Opera-Comique is a  
comic opera. Melodrama is a  
emotional play, characterized  
more by its exciting situations &  
high flowing language & by its good  
cost & artistic finish. Pantomime  
is imitating everything, usually  
a burlesque of some well known  
story tale. A great sum of  
money is spent in clever

clown  
pantomime  
harlequin } dancers  
Columbine }

usually used in Christmas season.  
~~The~~ interlude a short play com-  
ing in between

- Prologue { introduction with usually
- { by songwriters
- Epilogue
- monologue
- Aside
- Exits (scenes)
- Dramatis personae



## Chaucer.

4. Chaucer was born in the time of chivalry & enterprise & magnificent architecture, and also for luxurious lives of princes & warlike prowess of English yeoman. The fourteenth cent. is the flowering of feudalism just before it is bearing up. The date of his birth is not exactly known, generally agreed to be the tradition that assigns as early a date as 1328. This date is on his tomb and some still stick to this date as authentic others prefer 1340. It was a notable year of glory for English arms, a beginning of series of magnificent victories for England the battle of Sluys was fought. Edward III was then a youth of high ambition & the Black Prince, the eldest of his progeny, was a mere child of ten.

Edward III = Philippe of Hainault (Flanders)

(1350) Edward the Black Prince  
Richard II

Lionel of Clarence

John of Gaunt  
(1339)

With these three Chaucer was an intimate friend. 1346 the great battle of Crecy in which the artillery was first used & infantry successfully resisted the mounted knights & in which the Black Prince showed his great prowess. London was his birth place, perhaps with no greater population than 55000. (The plague at that time was a great scourge, people having no simple idea of sanitation. Thus the closing of the century was made gloomy yet the poet never felt referred to the plague in his poetry. The first half his life was that of prosperity. We notice at this time the rise of merchant princes, equal to the dignity of nobles. The middle class rose in importance & became a unique power in the state. Meanwhile English feudal monarchy began to undergo a great modification. The soldiers levied for the French battle were not retainers but immediately served the King. National song with rose up also minor.

Boyhod is quite wrapped in darkness, we know  
 his father was a wine merchant. 13<sup>th</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>, his father  
 accompanied the King & queen on their celebrated  
 visit to the continent. His name is of French  
 origin meaning a shoemaker. He served as a  
 page with the Lionel & his wife. He was taken  
 prisoner in a battle in France, afterwards  
 he was ransomed. Seven years later, we  
 find him in the King's household, 1368, he  
 wrote the Book of Duchess

Authorities of Chaucer

Morris, editors of Clarendon Press

Skate - school and college editions

Speight } superseded  
 Tyrwhitt }  
 Ward in English men of letters  
 England

Sweet

Earle

Stratman

Bradley

J. A. H. Murray

Gurnivall

U.S.

Child Essay on Chaucer

Coore

Lowell etc Essay

Eng. Fleury's Hand book of Chaucer + Spenser

During the first half of his life he wrote under  
 the influence of Trouveres - bollells etc of knights-  
 errantry, magicians, enchanters. These long  
 romances

Jean de Meung

Willwande Loris

Lamarck had two wives Adia, Zilla. Adia  
 bore Jubal the father of such as swelling  
 hinds & of cattle and his brother's name  
 was Jubal the father of all such as  
 handle harp & organ. Jubal's half  
 brother was Tubal Kame an instructor  
 of every artificer in brass & iron.

Lucy  
 Smith  
 notes

The Lady of the Lake first appeared in 1810 when military disposition prevailed through England & when the temper of the people was quite different from that of 50 years before. Scott was much in sympathy with feudalism which <sup>was being</sup> undermined in France. James' daughter was driven out of her land <sup>in 1567</sup> and at that time Scotland completely broke with the past and had set herself to frame a theocracy on the basis of the Hebrew book. This destroyed the possibility of native poetry (Indeed poetry was despised) At the close of the last century a reaction set, the churchmen began to be ambitious to gain fame as literary men. Edinburgh gained the credit as the centre of intellectual of Great Britain. The England of the day was quite barren in literary production; London became the centre of political struggle and all the interest the people had was absorbed in political questions.

Two professions essential for the development of literature: Law (official life) & Church. Scott happily united the best quality of the two schools. He had all the moral rectitude of

the puritan + all the genial generous nature  
of the knight

### Tennyson.

Tennyson is undoubtedly the poet of this century. Hardly more than two names will hold a higher place in the whole range of English literature. He was born in 1809 with three other distinguished English men Gladstone, Darwin, Mrs. Browning. It was the time of military success for England when Wellington had just commenced that wonderful career in the Continent. His native county is one of those flat eastern counties (Lincoln). His father was a clergyman in <sup>Somerset</sup> ~~Devon~~ and being a learned man, brought up his child in an atmosphere of literature. He had seven sons. Tennyson was rather precocious; at fifteen he profoundly regretted the death of Lord Byron. In 1827, he was at Grammar school at Louth with his brother Charles whose name as a sonneteer is familiar to us. Here he published a volume of poems

anonymously. At the age of nineteen, he went to Cambridge (Trinity) which university from the time of Milton up to that of Tennyson was not the nursery of talents & caused disgust and disappointment of those who went there for the sake of study (Byron, Gray, Wordsworth). Tennyson's contemporaries who studied in Cambridge & got some reputation are

1. Arthur Hallam
  2. G. Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton)  
a poet & the biographer of Keats
  3. James Spedding Editor of Bacon
  4. John M. Kemble
  5. Henry Alford the author of Queen's English
  6. R. Cheverix French " of Study on Words.
- Next year, he won the Chancellor's medal by competition. In 1830, he came forward as a poet whose poems chiefly consisted of lyrical pieces (Existence of friendship among Elizabethan and Victorian literary men)  
In 1831, he contributed to the Gems a literary magazine for smaller publication.

In December 1832, Moxon published poems by Alfred Tennyson and now he stood out ~~as~~ well marked.

Perhaps the first man who spoke enthusiastically was Leigh Hunt. Christopher North attacked him as a poet of Cockney catering

In 1833, he published Lovers Tale but suppressed it. The most caustic writer of the time, Lockhart also jumped on the back of Tennyson with the appellation of Scorpion. Tennyson however calmly sat down to read Lockhart's criticism, examined & digested it & where he was really open to criticism he changed the passage. "The Palace of Art" is a good example of his really artistic temperament.

1835 J. S. Mill wrote most appreciatively about Tennyson in Westminster Review (Mill is not a literary but has an excellent literary sense)

1837, we find Edinburgh recognizing the hand of the true poet. We find in that year the first hint in Memoriam. Some change was read to W. S. Landour who

Forster, biographer of Goldsmith, Rushington married the sister of Tennyson & compared him to Homer. There was a club called Anonymous Club & in it were Carlyle, Channing, Thackeray, Forster, Rushington, Macready, Landour. 1842 is noticeable in the lives of the poets, as being the year Tennyson & Longfellow published the sets of poems. Tennyson's two volumes were most favorably received. Poe was wild over it, Emerson was delighted with Poe. Since 1842 Tennyson & Longfellow were the first & second in the hearts of reading English public. He was paid £100 a year & salary. Byflon attacked him in a romance. Newtennyson Wordsworth considers Tennyson to be the first living poet. He replied to Buller in his sermon & the poets. 1850 publication of 'in Memoriam' married to & appointed to poet laureate since

x  
 poems  
 of  
 Tennyson  
 &  
 Longfellow  
 published  
 in  
 1842

the publication of King's English poetry  
unapproachable

Yew 1) is the churchyard tree (sombre)  
2) is also used for bows  
3) is cut into various shapes  
in the gardens (clipped yews)

IX. Horace invocation address to Virgil.

Navis, quae tibi creditum  
Debes, Virgilium, fidi bus Aethiis  
Pudicos in columen, precor,  
Et servas animae divini dicem

O ship that to thee entrusted  
art responsible for Virgil, to the Aethi  
give him up safe & pray  
and preserve the half of my life  
second stanza classical eighteenth

Century  
Keel is generally used by Greek  
to mean ship

Phosphae = dactylus = morning light star  
widow's race deserted race

XII The imagery is taken from Psalms

XV mollen glass

John applies it to the sky = 7<sup>th</sup> 12.

XVI As clouds same lake by great unriver  
The blue domes like jewels, content'

XVII 2<sup>nd</sup> King 4<sup>th</sup> Chapt. 34. Lowell

XXVI to see a prolonged life a cessation of  
true life. And we have see future  
indifference

XXVII Seneca, Epistola 99.

Magis quideris quod habueras  
quam moereris quod amiseras



Alfred Tennyson was born in 1809 (6<sup>th</sup> August) at Somersby, a village in Lincolnshire of which his father was a rector.

Charles & Alfred Tennyson, while yet youths, published in 1827 a small vol. of poetry entitled Poems by the Brothers.

In 1827, the two brothers entered Trinity College, Cambridge where Alfred gained the university chancellor's Gold Medal for a poem on Timbreloo & where he formed an intimate friendship with Arthur Henry Hallam (son of the historian) whose memory he has immortalized in In Memoriam.  
Other Cambridge friends are:

R. C. Trench (afterwards Archbishop of Dublin)

M. Milnes (Lord Stoughton)

J. M. Kemble (the Anglo-Saxon scholar),

Merrivale (the historian)

James Spedding

W. H. Brookfield.

1830 published Poems chiefly typical

1832 " Poems by Alfred Tennyson

1842 two more volumes

On the death of Wordsworth was appointed to succeed him a poet Laureate.  
The Man.

1. Conspicuous among the main currents of thought & feeling that flow through the body of his writing is his perception of the movement of Law throughout the world of sense & spirit: He recognizes therein a settled scheme of great purposes underlying a universal order gradually developing to completion.

(a) in his conception of Nature & in his treatment of human action & of material scenery.

Nature { 1. a spirit of Love (Shelley)  
 { a living presence of thought (Wordsworth)  
 { 2. a process of Law including both Temporal.

B) His sympathy with disciplined order in the various spheres of human action. In politics, his ideal freedom is "sub-servient", it is such a freedom as has been developed by the gradual growth of English institutions.

(c) of love, the same spirit of reverence & self-interest of animate Temporal Verse. Love, in Tempson, is a pure & unselfish passion. Its highest ideal is found in the pure passion of wedded life. True life can exist only under the sanction of Duty & of reverence for womanhood & one's higher self; & such life love is the source of man's loftiest ideas & inspires his noblest deeds.

(d) Scenery. He describes the English landscape, the "hills of ancient peace" with plaited steep and terraced lawn of "long, gray field," "hills & park-like sunny worn" & all the ordered quiet of rural life.

II. A second great element of Tempson's character is its noble tone, pervading every poem he has ever written.

III. Another main characteristic of Tempson is simplicity. The emotions that he appeals to are generally easy to understand & common to all.

## The Poet.

Longfellow's popularity rests on his being a representative English poet, & that he is a common sense artist.

In great problems of life - in religion in morals, in social life - his poems reflect the complex tendencies of his age & his surroundings. The honest result of culture & experience upon the poet's English contemporaries.

(The poet's great work, in memoriam, is the history of a tender human soul confronted with the stern relentless order of the universe & the seeming waste & cruelty of death.)

The poem traces the progress of sorrow from the valley of death, over-shadowed by the darkness of unspeakable loss, through the regions of philosophic doubt & meditation to the serene heights of resignation & hope where faith and love can triumph over death in the confident hope of a life beyond & over doubt by the realization

That all, as in some piece of art,  
Is toil coöperant to an end.)

As an Artist. But if Longfellow's popularity is based upon a correspondence between his own reverence for law and the deepest foundations of English character, it is based no less upon his delicate powers as an Artist. Among the elements of this power may be mentioned a minute observation of Nature which furnishes him with a store of poetic description & imagery; a scholarly appreciation of all that is most picturesque in the literature of the past; an exquisite precision in the use of words & phrases; an avoidance of the common place; the expressive harmonies of his rhythm, and the subtle melody of his diction.

Observation 1. For minute observation & vivid painting of the details of natural scenery Longfellow is without a rival.

Scholarship 2. Again, the reader of Homer, Aeschylus & Theocritus, & of Virgil, Horace, or Lucretius finds one of the elements of Longfellow's character.

in the echo of classical phrase & allusion which occasionally sound through his poems. A similar delight is felt by the student of Italian or English poetry as he recognises in some of Tennyson's phrases hints of the poets' wide reading & accurate knowledge of Dante, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Gray, Shelley or Keats.

3. His expressiveness. His unequalled power of finding single words to give at a flash, as it were, an exact picture.

4. The avoidance of common place

5. His metrical characteristics.

By patient study and laborious culture he has learnt all the secret of harmonious rhythm & melodious diction; he has recast & polished his earlier poems with such minute & scrupulous care that he has at length attained a metrical form more perfect than has been reached by any other poet.

I  
and Law { 1. Conception of Nature - teleological  
2. " Love - reverence & self-control  
3. " Freedom - well disciplined freedom

II Common sense, Simplicity - appeals to representative of the contemporary Eng. mind.

III. Artistic temperament

{ observation  
scholarship  
expressiveness  
avoidance of common place  
metrical characteristics