An Exile's Cunning: Some Private Papers of George Gissing

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Citation for published version (APA):

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George Gissing’s American Notebook:
Notes - G. R. G. - 1877

p.1 L [left]
Chicago March - July 1877
Dalton 28 Spring
Sill 4 Locust
Necky 145 State 31

49 1/2 Each St. χειρα-ομα
44 Each St. χειρ

p.1 R [right]
New York July 1877
Troy N.Y. July 1877
North Adams Mass. July /77
Greenfield Mass. Aug. /77
Boston Mass. Aug. /77
Portland Me. Aug. /77
Boston Sept. /77
Liverpool Oct. 3/77

p.2 L
Patronym–

31 This, and the two preceding addresses, all in downtown Chicago, in all probability were the locations of boarding-houses. Gissing may have tried one of these upon his arrival in the city in March 1877.
Hypoth. Sents.\textsuperscript{32–}
Accents–

Sainte-Palaye\textsuperscript{33}
Millot\textsuperscript{34}
Rodulfe Glaber\textsuperscript{35}
Gaufridi\textsuperscript{36}

p.2 R

"Il n'est qu'un bonheur au monde, c'est l'amour; tout le reste n'est rien, et il faut l'accepter par vertu."

Jacques – George Sand\textsuperscript{37}

\textsuperscript{32} Gissing returned to the subject of Greek grammar in Denzil Quarrier (1892); in a conversation with Quarrier, the feminist Mrs Wade remarks: "I couldn't pass an exam. in the hypothetical sentences; but I pick up the sense as I read on."

\textsuperscript{33} La Curne de Sainte-Palaye, Jean-Baptiste de. Projet d'un glossaire de l'ancienne langue française. Paris, 1756.

Sainte-Palaye (1697-1781), born at Auxerre, gave up a diplomatic career for scholarly pursuits. He studied early French history and went on to compile a dictionary of French antiquities with a complete glossary of the variations of the language.


\textsuperscript{34} Sainte-Palaye, Jean-Baptiste de La Curne de (1697-1781).


"Le mérite de cet ouvrage appartient spécialement à M. de Sainte-Palacie. Je n'ai fait que mettre en oeuvre... les matériaux qu'il a rassemblés ... j'ai suivi ses traductions, en donnant au style une tournure plus libre et plus variée." – Avertissement.

\textsuperscript{35} Rodulphe (Glaber), of Cluny, see: Rodulfus Glaber


"Chronique de Raoul Glaber” in: Collections des mémoires relatifs à l'histoire de France ... par M. Guizot, Paris, 1823-1835.

\textsuperscript{36} Gaufridi baron de, see: Gaufridi-Fos, baron de Réfutation des Pensées philosophiques, par les seules lumières de la raison et les principes de la saine philosophie ... Par M. le baron de * * * . Amsterdam, 1751.

In chapter 8 of *New Grub Street* (1891) Gissing introduces “Mr Gorbutt [who] deemed himself a poet; since his accession to an income he had published, at his own expense, a yearly volume of verses;”

In ch. 3 of *The Nether World* (1889) the name of Gorbutt is used for a man “in Goswell Road [who] wanted a man to clean windows an' sweep up, an' so on;—[for] fifteen bob a week.” When John Hewett goes after the job, he finds a crowd of five hundred men standing outside Gorbutt’s door.

A marginally modified version of Potwin, viz. Patwin, is used for an editor of a publication called *Will-o’-the-Wisp* in ch. 20 of *New Grub Street* (1891).

Under the pseudonym G. R. Gresham, Gissing published the short story “A Terrible Mistake” in the *Chicago National Weekly* (5 May, 1877, 10), of which James M. Hill was the part-time proprietor. Hill at the same time kept a clothing store, the “Boston Square Dealing Clothing House.” The *Lakeside Annual Directory* of 1876-77 lists it at 141 Clark, only a few doors away from the *National Weekly*’s office.


Leslie, Frank (1821-1880), born as Henry Carter in Ipswich, England, he started life as a wood-engraver and became a pioneer publisher of illustrated journals. “Frank Leslie” was at first a pseudonym which he employed on sketches and engravings, but after he had emigrated to New York in 1848, he adopted the name Frank Leslie, although his name was not legally changed until 1857. In 1855 he bought out an unsuccessful publication, the *New York Journal*, which appeared under a new name, *Frank Leslie’s New York Journal*. His next publication, *Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper*, was to give him enduring fame, and was first issued in December 1855. Other publications: *Frank Leslie’s Monthly* (1857), *Chimney Corner*, *Lady’s Journal*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Pleasant Hours*, *Jolly Joker*, and many more, all bearing the name of Frank Leslie.
Woman secretly marries a wealthy man. He finds out from her friends that her sister is fallen woman. He breaks with his wife. Then discovered that the sister has reformed and holds honourable position.

Consistency in a bad or foolish course is not meritorious. I had rather have a man who preaches an absurd doctrine and violates it in practice, than one who is consistent in following such a course.

At 14 yrs. a girl is competent by law to chose [sic] her own guardian.

Man fishes a letter out of river and finds it is from lady et

Character who brags he [sic] he has done, and a friend always shows them to be impossible by mathematics.

"Independent" Box 2787 N.Y.

Galaxy W.C. Church, Box 3201 N.Y.

43 Cf. "Consistency is always admirable, in itself, & more than ever when it is displayed in a cause whose end is the elevation of humanity." (George Gissing, "To Algernon," May 9, 1880, Collected Letters of George Gissing, vol. I, eds., Paul F. Mattheisen et al. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio UP, 1990) 271.

44 Henry Chandler Bowen (1813-1896), originally a silk merchant from New York, together with some of his friends founded the Independent in 1848, as a weekly journal of Congregationalism with strong anti-slavery principles. Later he became its publisher and finally its sole proprietor. He was also the owner of the Brooklyn Union. H. W. Beecher (1813-1887), the celebrated Congregationalist minister and ardent champion of the abolition of slavery, was the first editor of the Independent, and when he was succeeded by his assistant, Theodore Tilton (1863-70), the latter made it a secular periodical interested in such reforms as woman suffrage, and drew contributions from Harriet Beecher Stowe and Garrison.

45 The Galaxy was a New York monthly, founded in 1866; its editor was William Conant Church, who for a brief spell was assisted by Clemens ("Mark Twain"). In addition to fiction, the magazine was distinguished for its literary criticism, historical and political articles, and scientific essays. It numbered Henry James among its more prominent contributors. The latter's Galaxy essays on Musset (June 1877) and on George Sand

J.W. Forney. S.W. corner 7th and Chestnut Sts. Phil.

[NB There is no page 4 in the American Notebook MS]

p. 51

Fitzgerald Fussey – footman
Jonathan Vanpelt – who meddles in stocks
Fanny Vanpelt – his daughter
Rich. Vanpelt – his nephew
Frank Millard – 
Emily Hart – his ward

Lady found dead in private box at theatre.

(“George Sand’s analogy with Goethe” – July 1877) must have greatly stimulated Gissing’s abiding love of these authors. However, it seems probable that Matthew Arnold’s essay on George Sand, which had appeared in The Fortnightly Review (Vol.XXI, N.S., pp. 767-781), in June 1877, was his first introduction to the French novelist.


Also, cf. notes 86, 95 and 134.

46 James Elverson, newspaper publisher; born in England 1838; came to America in 1847; Agent of Associated Press; one of the founders, in 1865, and from 1879 sole proprietor of the popular Philadelphia Saturday Night, a weekly story paper, carrying on the dime novel tradition. It consistently maintained a big circulation—over 100,000—between 1865-1885. He became owner of the Philadelphia Inquirer in 1889. Died 1911.

Lemuel Clarke Davis (1835-1904), entered newspaper life and in 1869 became editor of Philadelphia Inquirer. He later edited the Public Ledger.

47 The Philadelphia City Directory for the year 1876 lists a John W. Forney, publisher. His business address is given as: S 7th [corner] Chestnut. His home address was at 618 Locust. His son, John W. Forney Jr., who is also listed in the Directory, presumably acted as editor of one of his father’s publications. John Wien Forney (1817-1881) was a leading Philadelphia newspaper proprietor and journalist, who established the Philadelphia Press in 1857. He was a great political editor of the Press, always candid and courteous, never angry or vituperative. He founded the Sunday Morning Chronicle (1861). In November 1862 he began publishing a daily edition (the Daily Morning Chronicle). In 1878 he founded and edited at Philadelphia a weekly magazine called Progress.
Wherever affection can spring, it is like the green leaf and the blossom—pure, and breathing purity, whatever soil it may grow in."

Romola

Punch

Le chagrin stimulait tant (dit-on)
L’appétit de la chaste Didon,
Qu’à la fuite d’Enée
La belle délaissée
Dîne du dos d’un dodu dindon!

Un vieux duc (le meilleur des époux)
Demandait (en lui tâtant le pouls)
À sa vieille duchesse


The Choephoroe was the second part of The Oresteia, first presented in 458 BC.


50 "Vers Nonsensiques à l’Usage des Familles Anglaises,” (par Anatole de Lestet-Scouère), Punch, or the London Charivari, vol. LXXII, March 31, 1877. This is one of a series of cartoons that appeared during the first six months of 1877. Anatole de Lestet-Scouère was the pseudonym of George Louis Palmella Busson Du Maurier (1834-1896), artist and novelist, born in Paris. He spent his childhood there and in London, and became between 1856 and 1860 an art student in Paris and Antwerp. He contributed drawings to illustrated editions of Meredith, Hardy and Henry James. From 1864 he worked as a cartoonist for Punch, in which he also published prose and verse. Gissing’s appreciation of Du Maurier’s art is further demonstrated by the following quotation from The Crown of Life:

“... she [Mrs Jacks] was of that tall and gracefully commanding height which has become the English ideal in the last quarter of our century—her portrait appears on every page illustrated by Du Maurier.”
(Qu’un vieux catarrhe oppresse)

“Et ton thé, t’a-t-il ôté ta toux?”

p. 6L

“Tant il est vrai que ce qui nous attache le plus aux femmes est moins la débauche qu’un certain agrément de vivre auprès d’elles!”

J.J. Rousseau

“Là où il y a beaucoup à plaindre, il y a beaucoup à pardonner, et là où l’on trouve à pardonner, sois certain qu’il y a quelque chose à aimer.”

“Consuelo”

Trace the gradual seduction of a masculine minded woman.

p. 6 R


“Is not Consuelo purely delightful? ... George Sand is a right splendid woman ... Ah, I read it first—and indeed George Sand at all first—in the free library of Boston (U.S.A.). There I read ten or a dozen of the novels straight away. What a joy to look back on that first revelling in pure artistic work!”

In view of Gissing’s great enthusiasm for the American public libraries, he must have been a regular visitor of the Chicago Public Library too, after his arrival in the city. The new Chicago Public Library that had been founded after the calamitous fire of October 9, 1871, which destroyed a major part of the town, had opened its doors on the first day of January, 1873. The core of its new collection of books and other items had arrived from England, as “a Gift by the people of England ... intended to be a mark of sympathy now, and a token of that sentiment of kinship which, ... must ever exist between the different branches of the English race.” One of the most prominent supporters of the plans to set up a library in Chicago, was its Mayor, Joseph Medill. After he finished his term of office in November 1874, he took over the editorial management of the Chicago Tribune. It was his brother, Samuel Medill, also serving on the staff of this paper, who accepted Gissing’s first story for publication in the Tribune.
N. Y. Trib. May 11/77. "Burns is to have a statue erected to his memory at Kilmarnock, Scotland. The E. of Eglinton was asked for a subscription and refused, saying that 'he had the bad taste to neither appreciate Burns' character nor poems.'"

Carrie - Ermina - Eleazer - Justus - May - Gussie - Barbara - Camilla - Augusta - Rufus - Ella - Virginia


54 In Gissing's first novel, Workers in the Dawn (1880), which in important respects is autobiographical, the hero, Arthur Golding (a fictional self-portrait) devotes his life to trying to save the pretty, but uneducated Carrie Mitchell, who works as a "mantle-hand", from selling herself in the streets. Carrie Mitchell is clearly a fictional portrait of Nell Harrison, Gissing's first wife. In 1898 Gissing used the name again for Carrie Waghorn in The Town Traveller.

55 In a slightly modified form the name occurs in ch. 23 of The Nether World: "As leading lady he had the distinguished Miss Erminia Wallcott."

56 Gissing used the name at least four times; there is a Barbara Pendle in his early short story "The Artist's Child" (Alliance, Chicago, June 30, 1877), Miss Barbara Denyer in The Emancipated (1890), who through marriage will become Mrs Musselwhite, there is Barbara Cartwright, one of the five misses Cartwright in A Life's Morning (1888), and finally there is Barbara, the daughter of a "licensed victualler" in the short story "Simple Simon" (1894).

57 In two of Gissing's (although the attribution remains controversial) American short stories he used the name Virginia. There is a Virginia Morales, a beautiful eighteen year old girl with a sweet voice and a "melancholy aspect," in "The Death-Clock" (Chicago Daily Tribune, April 21, 1877). In a sequel, "The Serpent-Charm," that appeared a week later (Chicago Daily Tribune, April 28, 1877), the narrator Dr Vargrave tells the story of a very beautiful and loving woman that nevertheless "had all the elements of the serpent in her."

Also, there is a Virginia Madden (darting furtively into railway refreshment rooms for a tot of brandy) in The Odd Women (1893).
Amanda⁵⁸ – Theodore – Theresa –
Edgar⁵⁹ – Kate⁶⁰ – Eveline⁶¹ –
Dorothea – Rachel – Ferdinand –
Agnes⁶² – Leonora⁶³ – Alida –
Nicholas⁶⁴ – Flora – Eleanor⁶⁵ –

Plot. Mother supposed to die in Hospital and leaves child at Deposit of Charities. Child adopted by rich people. Mother turns up and claims.

Man loves a woman who deceives him in everything, till at last he discovers her.

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⁵⁸ There is an Amanda Wilkes in the short story “In Honour Bound,” written in 1893 and published in the English Illustrated Magazine, April 1895. It was later included in the volume *Human Odds and Ends* (1897).

⁵⁹ In *Workers in the Dawn* (1880) a young dissenting clergyman, Edgar Walton Heatherley, devotes his life to relieving the miseries of the poor. In the later novel, *The Whirlpool* (1897), one of Harvey Rolfe’s friends, Edgar Abbott by name, loses his money in the Britannia crash and commits suicide. A third character with the name of Edgar is Edgar Stratton in ch. 2 of *Isabel Clarendon* (1886).

⁶⁰ In *Demos* (1886) Emma Vine’s eldest sister, Kate Vine (Mrs Clay), is a widow with two children.

⁶¹ Miss Eveline Cloud is a character in the short story “Our Learned Fellow-Townsman” published in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, May 1896.


⁶³ In chapter 7 of Gissing’s *The Crown of Life* (1899) there is a well-behaved little girl of two or three, whose name is Leonora Otway.

⁶⁴ In ch. 9 of *Demos* we are introduced to Nicholas Dabbs, the landlord of the “Warwick Castle,” “not a man to lose anything by failure to acknowledge social distinctions.” Godwin Peak’s father in *Born in Exile* (1892) is called Nicholas too.

⁶⁵ Gissing used the name for Eleanor Cartwright, who has “musical faculties,” in *A Life’s Morning* (1888), and again, in *The Emancipated* (1890) for Eleanor Spence, a gentle and intellectual woman, taking a great interest in the study of people’s character.
“What art thou doing here, O Imagination [?] Go away, I entreat thee by the gods, as thou didst come, for I want thee not. But thou art come according to thy old fashion. I am not angry with thee; only go away.”

Marcus Antoninus

“Aimer est le grand point; qu’importe la maîtresse? Qu’importe le flacon pourvu qu’on ait l’ivresse?”

A. de Musset

“C’était dans la nuit brune
Sur le clocher jauni,
La lune
Comme un point sur un il”

A. de Musset

Someone at French Academy said: “Musset s’absente trop.” Another replied: “Il s’absinthe trop.”

66 Marcus Aurelius, Antoninus. (121–180). The quotation is taken from The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, translated by George Long (London, 1873) Book VII. 17. Cf. “The record... on which his fame chiefly rests is... his Journal, or Commentaries, or Meditations, or Thoughts, for by all these names has the work been called.” In: Matthew Arnold, “Marcus Aurelius,” Essays in Criticism, First Series (London, 1865).


68 Musset, Alfred de. “Ballade à la lune” (1839).
"Les plus désespérés sont les chants les plus beaux; 
Et j'en sais d'immortels qui sont de purs sanglots."

A. de Musset\textsuperscript{69}

Trib. May 20/ 77. At Quincy Mass. a prize of Shaksp.'s works offered to best reader in a class. Man writes to paper in a rage, saying that the prize has a tendency to promote playgoing and intemperance.

"L'amour, c'est la possession. Etre maître d'une créature humaine, conquérir une âme, multiplier son coeur par un coeur qui n'est pas moins vôtre pour battre dans une autre poitrine, étendre

\textsuperscript{p.8 R} son existence par d'autres existences dépendantes et soumises, cela certes est grand et beau!"

Dumas – Trou de l'Enfer\textsuperscript{70}

Surname.

Goldthwaite – Sexton – Barstow\textsuperscript{71} – Earle\textsuperscript{72} – Post – Pike –

\textsuperscript{69} Musset, Alfred de. "La Nuit de Mai" (1835).

Cf. ...How fair/Are the songs that are sung in despair!/ The full heart of loveliness throbs/In the song that is born of our sobs!


\textsuperscript{71} Barstow Square, north of Westgate, at Wakefield, was very close to Gissing's birthplace.

Butterfield\textsuperscript{73} – Pugsley –

Sentimental Songs in Music Halls.

p.91

Plot. Man becomes adept in poisoning. Teaches his mistress. They poison his wife and then proceed to the other members of the family. The mistress insists on marrying the man, and proceeds to kill her own husband. The man however keeps him alive by antidotes. At length he narrowly escapes poisoning; flees for his life, and lives in constant terror.

"Il me semble que l'affection mal placée diffère de l'affection partagée autant qu'une erreur diffère d'une vérité; il me semble que si l'exaltation et l'ardeur de nos sentiments nous abusent au point p.9 R de croire que c'est là de l'amour dans toute sa puissance, nous apprenons plus tard, en goûtant les délices d'un amour vrai, combien nous nous en étions imposé à nous-mêmes."

George Sand – Indiana\textsuperscript{74}

May 31st/ 77. “Marvelous dramatic novelty” announced at Booth’s Theatre, N.Y. Romeo and Juliet, Juliet by 7 different ladies. Bah!\textsuperscript{75}

\textsuperscript{73} Gissing used the name for a Mrs Butterfield, a minor character in his novel Thyrza (1887), ch. XIX.

\textsuperscript{74} Sand, George. Indiana. Paris, 1831. The first period of her literary output was signalled at the outset by a liaison with Alfred de Musset. It was characterized by the novels Indiana (1831), and Mauprat (1837) and was romantic par excellence. Her theme was passion, and the right of the individual to follow his, or rather her, heart and defy conventional morals: it was “l’amour”, as she said of Indiana, “heurtant son front aveugle à tous les obstacles de la civilisation.”

\textsuperscript{75} In the New York Daily Tribune of May 31, 1877 there appeared the following advertisement: “Booth’s Theater. Extra. This (Thursday) afternoon, May 31, Benefit of Mr George Rignold, when Romeo and Juliet will be presented. Romeo by Mr George Rignold, Mr F.B. Warde as Mercutio, by kind consent of Mr Augustin Daly.”
Plot. Young, enthusiastic man marries and is deceived by his wife. Loses all faith in women and becomes wild.[?] Woman of the town falls in love with him and reclaims him.

“Les grandes passions sont rares comme les chefs-d’œuvre. Hors cet amour il n’y a que des arrangements, des irritations passagères, méprisables, comme tout ce qui est petit.”

Balzac – “Hist. des Treize”

“A force de s’intéresser à tout, le Parisien finit par ne s’intéresser à rien.”

Balzac – “La fille aux yeux d’or.”

“We have a distinguished journalist on board. I scandalized him by saying that I thought that in a hundred years newspapers would be abolished by general consent as a nuisance. A gazette of authentic news would be published by authority, and that would be all.”

Juliet by a CONSTELLATION OF ARTISTES, Miss Adelaide Neilson, Miss Ada Dyas, by kind permission of Mr. Lester Wallack, and Miss Fanny Davenport, by courteous consent of Mr. Augustin Daly. Miss Maude Granger, Miss Marie Wainwright, and Miss Grace D’Urfy. All of whom have volunteered. Seats for this remarkable performance may be had at Box Office of Theater.

On page 5 of the same issue the following, related news item was found: “Booth’s Theater. Mr George Rignold [lessee and manager of Booth’s Theater] will take his benefit this afternoon at Booth’s Theater, and will then and there essay the unparalleled feat of laying out six Julies, seriatim. The pluck and endurance of the young hero are worthy of wonder if not admiration, and his extraordinary venture will be watched with breathless interest.”

George Rignold (1839-1912) was an English actor who had come to America with the Theatre Royal, Manchester in 1875 in the name part of Henry V. About this production Henry James wrote: “Mr George Rignold, a young English actor ... has made a very charming impression. He plays the part in the most natural fashion ... with admirable vigour and taste. He is worth looking at and listening to.”


"Every day I grow more convinced the [sic] all political questions resolve themselves into one: what object do the ruling powers set before themselves? Is it to produce a noble race of men, or is it to produce what they call wealth? If they aim chiefly at the second they will not train the just. Every wise man, whether Solomon or Plato, Horace or Shakspere, has but one answer on this "subject", where your treasure is there will your heart be. Let wealth be the sublime end of our existence, and England will become a huge grazing farm, managed on economical principles, and the people, however rich they may appear, will be steadily going down to what used to be called the Devil."

Froude: Short Studies etc.
the time set apart for the pulpit. We only want half of Sunday for intellectual improvement.”

Buckle

Cp. 2 Must be wealth before there can be learning. Arabs in own country barbarous, but when in 7th cent. conq’d Persia; in 8th cent. most of Spain; in 9th cent. part of India character underwent great change. So contrast Egyptian civilization with state of rest of Africa. All this due to difference of soil. Diod. Siculus, who travel in Egypt 19 cents. ago says once cont’d 18,000 cities. Reckless use of wealth and labor

p. 12 R in Egypt 2,000 men occupied 3 years in carrying single stone from Elephantine to Sais. Canal of the Red Sea cost lives of 120,000 Egyptians. To build one of the pyramids req’d labor of 360,000 men for 20 years. — In Peru erection of royal residence took 20,000 men 50 years, and that of Mexico took 200,000 men.

“Je ne pense pas qu’il y ait de pays dans le monde où, proportion gardée avec la population, il se trouve aussi peu d’ignorants et moins de savants qu’en Amérique.”

Tocqueville

82. Buckle, Henry Thomas (1821–1862), brilliant amateur historian of civilization, died in Beyrout after travelling in Egypt. Major work: History of Civilisation in England, vol. i, London, 1857, vol. ii, 1861. The work was republished as History of Civilisation in England, France, Spain, and Scotland, 3 vols. 1866. From a letter to his brother Algernon, dated March 9, 1879, we may conclude that Gissing owned this three volume edition: “-I should very much like all Buckle, if it could be sent; but I fear it would cost more than I could afford just now. By the bye, Sutton is the name of a carrier. I understand he carries goods very cheaply, & if he has an agency in Wakefield, he might perhaps carry the 3 Vols. at a reasonable figure.” (Collected Letters of George Gissing, Vol. 1, 158).

Gissing is here quoting from vol. I, chapter 2: “Influence Exercised by Physical Laws over the Organization of Society and over the Character of Individuals.” pp. 41, 45–46, 49, 88–89, 92, 117.

He returned to the subject of Buckle in 1891, in his novel Denzil Quarner, in which he described the library of the Polterham Literary Institute as a place “which admitted works of irreligious and immoral tendency... to whose catalogue of late there had been added... that notorious book, Buckle’s History of Civilization.” (Denzil Quarner, ch. IV).

"When men are too curious to know the practices of past ages they generally remain very ignorant of their own." – Descartes

Bacon divides all knowledge into Memory, Reason, Imagination.

"Le sentiment de la vie idéale, qui n’est autre que la vie normale telle que nous sommes appelés à la connaître."

G. Sand

"Love is everywhere, except in hell." – Wolfram von Eschenbach

Hor. Walpole tried to coin the word “serendipity” = quality of always and immediately finding what you want. Derived from Prince of Serendip in a fairy tale.

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84 Descartes, René (1596-1650). In his Discours de la Méthode (1637), Part I: "...lorsqu’on est trop curieux des choses qui se pratiquaient aux siècles passés, on demeure ordinairement fort ignorant de celles qui se pratiquent en celui-ci."


86 The phrase is quoted by Matthew Arnold in his essay “George Sand”, first published in The Fortnightly Review, June 1877. Le sentiment de la vie idéale, qui n’est autre que la vie normale telle que nous sommes appelés à la connaître, – “the sentiment of the ideal life, which is none other than man’s normal life as we shall some day know it,” – those words from one of her last publications give the ruling thought of George Sand, the ground-motive, as they say in music, of all her strain. It is as a personage inspired by this motive that she interests us.

87 Cf. minne ist allenthalben, wan ze helle. (Titurel, I, 51.3). Wolfram von Eschenbach, writer of German medieval romances. His major work, Parzival, was written between 1200 and 1210 and is heavily indebted to Chrétien de Troyes’ Conte du Graal.

88 Horace Walpole in a letter to Mann (28 January 1754) says that he formed it on the title of a fairy story, The Three Princes of Serendip, because the princes: “were always making discoveries, by accidents and sagacity, of things they were not in quest of.” Serendip is an ancient name of Ceylon (Sri Lanka).
“Ubi sacra sancta acutis ululatibus agitant.”

“I must tell you I have actually been to learn dancing here, and have been twice to school; I must pay the master a ducat. No one could get me into it, however, so I have lost all my trouble, and can do nothing.”

Letter of Alb. Dürer

“Man weiß erst daß man ist, wenn man sich in Andern wiederfindet.”

Letter of Goethe's

“Nur das Gesetz kann uns die Freiheit geben.” – Goethe

89 Catullus, Gaius Valerius (c.84–c.54 BC), Roman lyric, erotic and epigrammatic poet, who is ranked among the greatest lyric poets of all time. The quotation is taken from liber 63, 24. OCT, ed. R.A.B. Mynors (1958). Translation: “Where they (=Ménads) are celebrating their inviolable rites with fierce, wild shouts.”


Pirkheimer was a prominent humanist, who served on the city council of Nürnberg. He was an exact contemporary and close friend of Dürer’s. He is the subject of one of Dürer’s chalk drawings.


“The Book-Club to which he [Gissing’s father] belonged once circulated a life of Albert [sic] Dürer, with good illustrations. This book rejoiced me, and gave me the love of Dürer I have had ever since. When the time came for sending it away, I must have looked regretful, for Father said—‘I can’t afford to buy it; I wish I could.’ At once my instinct of delicacy was moved; I felt ashamed at having appeared to ask him to go to such expense; and I replied hurriedly, ‘No, no—of course not,—I didn’t mean that.’”


Old philanthropist who has got so into habit of rebuking people for misdeeds that he can never keep quiet.

How the vulgar live under the tyranny of names. If you ask them to explain some process etc., they think they do enough if they give you the name of it, and think you stupid if you do not understand.

p. 15 L

"The heritage a great man leaves the world is to force it to explain him."

Hegel

Balzac called tea: "boisson fade et mélancolique."

M. Arnold says that business of criticism is "simply to know the best that is known and thought in the world, and by in its turn making this known, to create a current of true and fresh ideas. Its business is to do this with inflexible honesty, with due ability; but its business is to do no more, and to leave alone all

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Wer Großes will, muß sich zusammenraffen;
In der Beschränkung zeigt sich erst der Meister,
Und das Gesetz nur kann uns Freiheit geben.

93 Cf. "You can see at once that the man [=William Henry Stewart, the Wakefield lawyer to whom Algernon was articled] is wholly in bondage to mere names; with him the name is everything."


95 Quoted by Matthew Arnold in his essay "George Sand", which was published in the Fortnightly Review, N.S. XXI, pp.767-81, June 1877.

She (George Sand) made me sit by her and poured out for me the insipid and depressing beverage, boisson fade et mélancolique, as Balzac called it, for which English people are thought abroad to be always thirsting.—tea.
p.15 R. questions of practical consequences and applications, questions which will never fail to have due prominence given to them."

"The thing [culture] call it by what name we will, is simply the enabling ourselves, whether by reading, observing or thinking, to come as near as we can to the firm, intelligible law of things, and thus to get a basis for a less confused action and a more complete perfection than we have at present."

M. Arnold

p.16 L

"The two noblest of things, sweetness and light."

Swift: Battle of the Books

"The true business of the friends of culture now is, to dissipate this false notion, [want of fire and strength] to spread the belief in right reason and [in] a firm intelligible love [sic] of things, and to get men to try, in preference to staunchly acting with imperfect knowledge, to obtain some sounder basis of knowledge on which to act."

M. Arnold

p.16 R

"The functions of a disinterested literary class—a class of non-political writers, having no organized and embodied set of supporters to please, simply setting themselves to observe and report faithfully, and looking for favor to those isolated persons only,


scattered all through the community, whom such an attempt may interest—are of incalculable importance.”

M. Arnold

Culture is “A fresh and free play of the best thoughts upon our stock notions and habits.”

M. Arnold

“Culture places human perfection in an internal condition.”

M. Arnold

“Es ärgert die Menschen, daß die Wahrheit so einfach ist.”

Goethe

Turgéneff [sic] speaks of a man having the “air of his own statue erected by national subscription.”

Idea: One-handed man trying to turn spring tap and fill cup from it.


101 Matthew Arnold, Culture and Anarchy (London, 1869).

102 Matthew Arnold, Culture and Anarchy (London, 1869).


104 Three years later, in 1880 Gissing was corresponding with Turgenev, who had been looking for an English contributor to a periodical, Vyesmik Evropy, published in Petersburg. In the years 1881 and 1882 Gissing wrote a total of eight articles for this journal. For this episode, see Pierre Coustillas, Gissing and Turgenev (London: Enitharmon Press, 1981).
"The wilder a man is or has been himself, the more scrupulously fastidious he is about the almost prudish nicety of the women that belong to him."

Broughton: Red as a Rose etc[105]

Plot. Man marries thoughtlessly selfish woman. She drives him to such expenses that he commits a crime to support them. Is discovered and his wife sees her folly.[106]

"Gegen die Dummheit kämpfen selbst die Götter vergebens."

Goethe[107]

Examinee once said—man going down to Jericho “and immediately thieves sprang up and choked him.”

105 Broughton, Rhoda. [1840-1920]. Red as a Rose is She (1870). Miss Broughton, who dominated the field of best-selling fiction during the 1870s and 1880s and was dubbed Queen of the Circulating Library, in this novel attacked the ludicrous Victorian propriety which was shocked at the mention of ‘legs’ and yet exhibited colossal nudes in dining rooms. Together with her contemporaries, M.E. Braddon (1837-1915) and Ouida (1838-1908), she is credited with popularizing the novel of sensation, full of implausible, sensational and lurid events, not shying away from graphic depiction of love-making. Also, cf Rhoda Nunn in The Odd Women (1893).

106 On October 4, 1894 Gissing began and finished the short story “Their Pretty Way”, which was published in Lloyd’s Weekly Newspaper (September 15, 1895) and reprinted in George Gissing: Essays and Fiction, ed. Pierre Coustillas (Baltimore, 1970). In it a young husband, Joseph Rush, “cashier to a firm of wholesale cheesemongers” is married to Theresa Rush, a young woman with “but the vaguest ideas of domestic economy.” Her vanity and jealousy prompts her to compete with other lower middle-class wives, who are always trying to live above their means and conspicuous by the vulgarity of their tastes. Finally, Rush is driven to embezzlement to satisfy his wife’s vanities. He is arrested and sent to prison “for many months.” Thus, after 17 years, Gissing fleshed out a plot that he had first thought of in Chicago.

107 Gissing quotes the same aphorism in a letter (March 9, 1879) to his brother Algernon: ‘As Goethe says: “Against stupidity, even the gods fight in vain.”’ The editors of The Collected Letters of George Gissing who have pointed out that the lines are not from Goethe, but from Schiller’s The Maid of Orleans (1801), III, vi. [V.2318]. Schiller’s original reads: “Mit der Dummheit kämpfen Götter selbst vergebens.” [editor’s italics].
Petremant\textsuperscript{108}
White, Payson and Co.
Bedford St.
Boston.

p.18 R
Dictionary of Phrase and Fable\textsuperscript{109}
by E. Cobham Brewer.
Boston, Pub. Lib.

"Je m’en vais chercher un grand peut-estre."
Rabelais\textsuperscript{110}

"Now blessings light on him that first invented sleep! It covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak!"


"Robert Petremant was the American who had custody of the belongings Gissing had stored in America to secure a loan. In his American notebook, Gissing gives his address as "Petremant/White, Payson & Co/Bedford St./Boston." The City Directory lists him as a designer boarding at 71 Bartlett Street (Gissing’s own address while living in Boston) and White, Payson, and Lecompte as commission merchants with two addresses: 43 Avon and 30 Bedford Street."

In the manuscript notebook Verses by G.R. Gissing: 1869 to [1882], there is a sonnet entitled "On a Bunch of Hot-house Flowers presented to me on Christmas Morning". At the bottom Gissing has added the words: "Given to Petremant. Xmas day. 1876."


\textsuperscript{110} Reputedly, the phrase was used by Rabelais (1494–1553) in a letter written on his deathbed, addressed to Cardinal de Châtillon. Rabelais’ calmly contented attitude to his approaching death is further demonstrated by his famous last words: "Tirez le rideau, la farce est jouée." [Let the curtain fall, the farce is finished]. (cf. Jean Plattard, La Vie de François Rabelais (Paris et Bruxelles: Les Éditions G. van Oest, 1928) 222–23.
Don Quixote

"O thou art fairer than the evening air,
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars."

Marlowe

p.19

"No pleasure is comparable to [the] standing upon the vantage-ground of truth."

Bacon

"Of all the paths lead to a woman's love
Pity's the straightest."

Beaumont and Fletcher

"Commonly we say a judgment falls upon a man for something in him we cannot abide."

John Selden

"Why/ Should every creature drink but I?

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111 Cervantes, Don Quixote (1615). Pt. ii, ch. 68.
   Also cf. Laurence Sterne, Tristram Shandy (1767). Bk. iv, ch. 15:
   "God's blessing," said Sancho Panza, "be upon the man who first invented sleep—it covers a man all over like a cloak."

   A similarly exalted appreciation of sleep is to be found in Gissing's novel A Life's Morning (1888): "Blessed state! How enviable above all waking joys the impotence which makes us lords of darkness, the silence which suffers not to reach our ears so much as an echo of the farce of life."

112 Marlowe, Christopher (1564-1593). Faustus, II.1328-29.


114 Beaumont and Fletcher, The Knight of Malta (?1619). Act I, sc. 1, l.73.

115 John Selden (1584-1654). Scholar-jurist. Selden's Table Talk, compiled by the Rev. Richard
Why, man of morals, tell me why?

Cowley¹¹⁶

p.19 R

"By labor and intent study (which I take to be my portion in this life), joined with the strong propensity of nature, I might perhaps leave something so written to after times, as they should not willingly let die."

Milton¹¹⁷

"Compound for sins they are inclined to
By damning those they have no mind to."

Hudibras¹¹⁸

"Be to her virtues very kind;
Be to her faults a little blind."

Prior¹¹⁹

p.20 L

"The two noblest things, which are sweetness and light."

Battle of the Books – Swift¹²⁰

"There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man, by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn."

Dr Johnson¹²¹

"Claret is the liquor for boys; port for men; but he who aspires to be a hero must drink brandy."

Dr Johnson

Character—Beautiful face, with insipid character. (Mabel G.)

An unmarried woman living virtuously with a single man is worthy of more respect than one who is married.

Father’s treatment of son when he gets to a reasonable age.

"Quand tu verras deux époux, excellents l’un pour l’autre, s’aimer d’une manière paisible, tendre et fidèle, dis que c’est de l’amitié; mais quand tu te sentiras, toi, noble et honnête homme, violemment épris d’une misérable courtisane, sois certain que ce sera de l’amour, et n’en rougis pas! C’est ainsi que le Christ a chéri ceux qui l’ont sacrifié!"

Lucrezia Floriani

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122 Boswell’s Life. Entry for 7 April 1779.


124 George Sand, Lucrezia Floriani (Paris, 1847).

The novel incorporates the episode in George Sand’s life when she lived for some time in the island of Majorca with the dying Chopin.
Helvétius in De l'Esprit 1758, says: "If a sage descended from Heaven and in his conduct consulted only the light of reason, he would universally pass for a fool. He would be, as Socrates says, like a physician whom the pastry-cooks accused before a tribunal of children of forbidding pies and tarts. He would certainly be condemned.

"God has conceded two sights to a man:
One of men’s whole work, time’s completed plan,
The other, of the minute’s work, man’s first
Step to the plan’s completion.”

Sordello

"Zum höchsten Dasein immerfort zu streben.”

Goethe

"Es küsst sich so süsse der Busen der Zweiten
Als kaum sich der Busen der Ersten geküsst.”

Goethe

127 Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von (1749-1832). Faust, Zweiter Teil (1832), l.4685: Zum höchsten Dasein immerfort zu streben.
    In: Goethes Werke, Hamburger Ausgabe, Band III, “Dramatische Dichtungen” (Hamburg: Christian Wegner Verlag, 1949) 148. Cf. Gissing’s letter to his sister Margaret (April 16, 1882): “… ‘Faust,’ one of the most glorious & wonderful of all books; a book you will read again & again till you are grey-haired, & with more appreciation than ever when you do reach that stage.”
128 Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von (1749-1832). “Wechsel” ll. 10-12:
    Geh, ruf sie zurücke, die vorigen Zeiten, / Es küßt sich so süße die Lippe der Zweiten,
    Als kaum sich die Lippe der Ersten geküsst.
    In later versions der Busen occurs as a variant of die Lippe.
Bastard in love, rejected on account of his birth.

In Boston when Jenny Lind was singing a girl bought a ticket and said: “There goes half a month’s earnings, but I am determined to hear her.” Jenny Lind heard of this, the girl was found and $20 given her.

τίς οἶδεν εἰ τὸ ζῆν μέν ἐστιν
καθόλουν,
τὸ καθόλουν δὲ ζῆν;

Euripides

Commonplaces about “the women.”

129 Pierre Coustillas in his George Gissing: Essays and Fiction (Baltimore: 1970) published for the first time from a manuscript in the Carl H. Pforzheimer Library Gissing’s short story “The Quarry on the Heath.” The story can be dated to the autumn of 1881 and it relates the incestuous love of Harold Cuthbertson and Bertha Lashmore, both of whom are ignorant of their true blood relationship. Harold is the son of a “young orphan cousin” seduced by Bertha’s father, the Reverend Lashmore, when he was still a young man. Lashmore’s implacable resistance to Harold’s desire to marry his daughter, eventually results in Harold’s death by drowning. Could this have been the development of the intriguingly concise plot summary Gissing entered into his Notebook in Chicago in 1877?

130 Lind, Jenny (1820-1887). Operatic and oratorio soprano admired for her vocal control and agility and for the purity and naturalness of her art. After her debut on the London stage (1847) she became known as “the Swedish nightingale.” The American showman and entrepreneur, Phineas Barnum (1810-1891), sent an agent to Europe to sign the latest musical sensation for an American tour. The cautious soprano required Barnum to deposit $187,500 in a London bank to guarantee the contract. Barnum’s inspired promotion and Jenny Lind’s golden voice made the tour a triumphant success. She opened in New York on Sept. 11, 1850, and gave 95 concerts in 19 cities.

131 Euripides, Fragmenta, 638. Translation: Who knows whether to live is to die, or to die is to live.
Molière\(^{132}\) reminds us that medieval physicists believed that opium induced sleep
"quia est in eo virtus dormitiva."

Cicero after an ancient bust.

"The pure spirit of man, which men call God."

Swinburne\(^{133}\)

A little child once asked its French governess what the Pyrenees were, and rec'd for reply: "Ma petite, quand vous serez plus âgée vous saurez p.23 L toutes ces choses. En attendant, priez le bon Dieu!"

"Elle fut la seule femme que j’aimai; jamais aucune autre n’attaîra mon regard et ne connut l’ètreinte de ma main. Je suis ainsi fait; ce que j’aime, je l’aime éternellement; dans le passé, dans le présent, dans l’avenir."

Mauprat\(^{134}\)

No man is capable of friendship who has not his thoughts set already on some high object. In


Cf. Matthew Arnold, “George Sand”, Fortnightly Review, N.S. XXI (June 1877), pp. 767-81: “Even three or four only out of George Sand’s many books might suffice to show her to us, if they were well chosen; let us say, the Lettres d’un Voyageur, Mauprat, François le Champi, and a story which I was glad to see Mr Myers, in his appreciative notice of Madame Sand, single out for praise,—Valvèdre.”

Arnold refers to F. W. H. Myers’ article, “George Sand,” Nineteenth Century I, 221-41 (April, 1877). Like Arnold, Myers was an inspector of schools. He contributed an affectionate article on Arnold a few days after his death: “Matthew Arnold,” Fortnightly Review XLIV, 719-28 (May, 1888).
p.23 R love it is different. That is itself the object.

“L’homme, surtout l’homme dont l’intelligence s’est exercée à la réflexion, ne peut point passer auprès d’un autre homme à la manière d’un fantôme pour se perdre dans l’éternelle nuit.”

Valvèdre

“Oh may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead, who live again
In minds made better by their presence

So to live is heaven—
To make undying music in the world,
Breathing as beauteous order that controls
With growing sway the growing life of man.
So we inherit that sweet purity
For which we struggled, groan’d and agonised
With widening retrospect that bred despair.

That better self shall live till human time
Shall fold its eyelids, and the human sky
Be gathered like a scroll within the tomb,
Unread for ever. This is life to come,
Which martyred men have made more glorious
For us who strive to follow. May I reach
That purest heaven, and be to other souls
That cup of strength in some great agony,
Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love

Beget the smiles that have no cruelty.

p.24 R  Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion ever more intense;
So shall I join that choir invisible,
Whose music is the gladness of the world.”

George Eliot

Ugly, despised and miserable man has trances in which he seems to possess love and treasures. Sees a girl who resembles something seen in dreams. Pursues her, and her scorn kills him.

(see “Hesperus”, by Catulle Mendès)

Fellow talking on board the “Spain” about cities. “A city in its oldest sense is a cathedral town,” he said. “In fact, you see, that’s the derivation of the word -ci-ty-,

136 Eliot, George. Complete Poems - Scenes of Clerical Life. Boston, n.d. “Oh May I Join the Choir Invisible” (1867). The poem was a great favourite with the English Positivists, in whose services it was either read, or sung. The composer, Henry Holmes, composed a cantata of Eliot’s poem, which was performed by the choir of the London Positivist Society in 1883. See: T. R. Wright, The Religion of Humanity (Cambridge: CUP, 1986).


138 In the 1877 Boston City Directory there is an entry for Frederic H. Radford, bookkeeper, boarding at 199 Harrison Avenue, an address quite close to 286 Washington Street, which must have been his business address. The same Directory lists the firm of Calkins & Co., printers, at 286 Washington Street. In view of Radford’s occupation, it seems reasonable to assume that he may have been involved in arranging the financial details of Robert Pettreman’s loan to Gissing, to pay for the latter’s fare back to England.

Gissing used the name Radford for a minor character in ch. 7 of The Odd Women, a Miss Radford, a shop assistant in a draper’s shop, and a colleague of Monica Madden’s.

139 Lloyd’s List of October 4th 1877 reports the steamer Spain to have arrived in Liverpool from New York. On p. 1R of his American Notebook Gissing gives October 31st as the date of his
you know, the place which is a 'see'"!!!

"Rolling stone gathers no moss." No, says Art Ward,¹ but it gets polished.

arrival in Liverpool. The steamer did in fact land at Liverpool at 4 a.m. on October 4th. The passenger list of the Spain published in the New York Tribune, September 22, 1877 lists a Mr. Kiching, while the List of Passengers of the Spain that appeared in The Daily Courier (Liverpool), October 4, 1877 gives the name as Mr Kitching. We cannot but conclude that these slightly modified versions of Gissing’s name were a deliberate, if pathetic attempt on his part, to obscure his identity and his whereabouts upon his return to England. It reveals at once an obsession with his criminal past and a determination to conceal it from the world at large. The Spain was a passenger steamer owned by the National Steamship Company Limited, which was founded in Liverpool in 1863. The company’s principal object was to accelerate the substitution of powerful screw steamers for sailing vessels in the American and other trades, and as a first step it established lines from Liverpool to New York, and from New York to Liverpool, of steamers of large size and great capacity, fitted for grain, flour, provisions and all other kinds of freight, and also the conveyance of passengers. The 4,512 ton Spain, built in 1871, was the first ship of the National Line with two funnels and four masts. During her trials she reached a speed of 14 1/4 knots, and on one occasion in 1872 she steamed from Queenstown (=Cobh) to New York in the fast time of 9 days 1 hour 17 minutes. In 1877 the saloon fare by the National Line steamers varied between ten and fifteen guineas. The steerage fare was six pounds and when required included, as customary, a rail ticket from New York to Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

¹That Gissing continued, somewhat snobbishly, to enjoy the chance of ridiculing other instances of etymological naivety, may be demonstrated by the following paragraph from a letter to Algernon (February 27, 1884) CLGG, vol.11, 199: “You remember that over the prosценium of the Haymarket is written ‘Summa ars est celare artem.’ A fellow behind me there the other night explained very loudly to a companion that this rune meant: ‘The Summit of art is to excel nature,’ & went on to explain the derivation of excel from celare.”

¹¹Browne, Charles Farrar (1834-1867). American humorous moralist, born in Maine, who wrote under the pseudonym “Artemus Ward.” He purported to describe the experiences of a travelling showman, using his own comic spelling. In 1866 Browne sailed to England, arriving in London in the middle of June. His reputation already established among British readers through the London publication of his early books, he began writing by late summer a series of eight Artemus letters for Punch, at the invitation of Mark Lemon, the magazine’s editor. His honorarium was fifteen guineas per letter. The first appeared in the issue of Sept. 1, 1866, the last on Nov. 3rd. By November he was lecturing to full audiences in Egyptian Hall. For six weeks he performed without interruption, but during this time he grew progressively weaker from tuberculosis. He left for the island of Jersey in January 1867 in hopes of finding relief from the English winter. He died, however, his career at its zenith, in Southampton on 6 March, 1867, at the age of thirty-two.
“Proud word you never spoke, but you will speak
Four nor exempt from pride one future day.
Resting on one white hand a warm, wet cheek
Over my open volume you will say,
‘This man loved me’ then rise and trip away.”
Landor

“Obscenity, which is ever blasphemy
against the divine beauty in life.”
Shelley – Defence of Poetry

p.26 L

“For any particular action whatever in itself is neither good nor evil; what we are now
doing—drinking, singing, talking, none of these things are good in themselves, but
the mode in which they are done stamps them with its own nature; and that which is
done well, is good; and that which is done ill, is evil.”
Plato’s Banquet (Shelley)

142 Landor, Walter Savage. (1775-1864).

143 Shelley, Percy Bysshe. (1792-1822).
A Defence of Poetry. Written in Pisa in 1821, first published in Essays and Letters, in 1824. The
editors of George Gissing at Work: A Study of His Notebook—‘Extracts from My Reading’ mistakenly
transcribe “blaspheming” instead of “blasphemy”.


Pierre Cousillas and Patrick Bridgwater, the editors of George Gissing at Work: A Study of His
Notebook—‘Extracts from My Reading’ (Greensboro, 1988), include in it (p.42) a transcription of
this entry from the American Notebook, to which Gissing appended the following comment:
“(So it is that Protestantism was advance on R. Catholicism, inasmuch as former denied
efficacy of mere Works and demanded Faith. Plato of course means the spirit in which
things are done. It is quite possible that what men call a crime may often, from the higher
standpoint, be a virtuous act.)”

According to the editors “the quotation in itself throws sufficient light on Gissing’s
reasons for noting it down. He was obviously thinking of his own transgression in
Manchester—stealing was apparently evil, but a theft committed in the name of social
justice could assume the colour of a ‘virtuous act.’”
A man is never so hot in argument as when he [is] not quite sure that he is right.

145 Cf. Edmund Widdowson in Gissing’s The Odd Women (1893).

146 Gissing used the name Lilywhite for a clergyman, “a man of forty—well-read, of scientific tastes, an active pedestrian,” in his novel Born in Exile (1892).

147 There is a Mrs Tubbs, who runs an eating-house called the “Imperial Restaurant and Luncheon Bar,” in Gissing’s The Nether World (1889), ch. IV.

148 William Gissing in one of his letters to George (December 19, 1878), in his capacity as his brother’s literary critic, refers to a character, Albert Freemantle by name, from Gissing’s untitled novel, written before Workers in the Dawn, which was never published and whose manuscript has not survived.

“Albert Freemantle would rather appear to be chief character, & a card he is too, admirable in his way, for his every thought, word, & action irritates the reader. We must have such a character in every book. He has done nothing sensible, kind or noble yet & I expect never will do. He must fall.” CLGG, vol.1, 136.
Maria Angelica Kaufmann\textsuperscript{152} [sic] (the painter) had addresses paid to her by Eng. artist. She refused him and he det on revenge. Selected handsome young man from lowest ranks—been valet—


Arnold was greatly interested in the series of primers prepared by distinguished scholars for the use of school children and brought out by his publisher Macmillan. He promised Stopford Brooke that he would review his book. Arnold’s discussion of it was published in the newly founded Nineteenth Century, in December 1877.

Arnold’s discussion of the book was published as a signed article: “A Guide to English Literature,” Nineteenth Century, II (December, 1877), 843-53. The Primer was very successful, it sold 25,000 copies in the first ten months, and nearly half a million by 1916. Arnold praised the book in these words: “Mr Stopford Brooke has published a little book entitled \textit{A Primer of English Literature}. I have read it with the most lively interest and pleasure. I have just been saying how very desirable is a good guide to English literature, and what are a good guide’s qualifications. Mr Stopford Brooke seems to me to possess them all.”

\textsuperscript{151} Richter, Johann Paul Friedrich (= Jean Paul). 1763-1825.
Blumen-, Frucht- und Dornenstücke, oder Ehestand, Tod und Hochzeit des Armen-advokaten F. St. Siebenkäs. 3 v., 1796.


\textsuperscript{152} Kauffmann, [Maria Anna] Angelica (1741-1807). Painter of the early Neoclassical movement who is best known for her decorative wall paintings for residences designed by Robert Adam. In 1763, during a visit to Rome, she was induced by Lady Wentworth, wife of the English ambassador, to accompany her to London and arrived there in 1766. She was well received wherever she went and was particularly favour ed by the royal family. One of her close friends was Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom her name was romantically linked. In 1766 he painted her and she returned the compliment with her “Portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds,” aged 46. In 1767 she married an adventurer who posed as a Swedish count (the count de Horn), from whom she was soon separated. Her name is found among the signatories to the petition for the establishment of the Royal Academy, of which she became a member.
and passed him off to her as Count Horn. Man became accepted suitor and married her. Rejected artist disclosed his deceit, and low husband got rid of by payment.

Germ. löffeln$^{153}$ = to make love (lit. to spoon)

"We trample[,] pass and prize the flowers of May, Yet grass is green when flowers do fade away."

Robt Southwell$^{154}$

"Against Writers that Carp at other Men's Books The readers and the hearers like my books, But yet some writers cannot them digest; But what care I? for when I make a feast, I would my guests should praise it, not the cooks."

Sir J. Harrington$^{155}$ [sic]

Sir Henry Wotton$^{156}$ defined an ambassador as "an honest gentleman sent to lie abroad for the good of his country."

$^{153}$ Cf. Traut, Mädchen, leichtern Ritten nicht! / Manch' Ritter ist ein Bösewicht. / Sie löffeln wohl und wandern / Von einer zu der andern, / Und freien keine nicht.


$^{155}$ Harrington, Sir John [c.1561-1612], Epigrams, bk I, no. 5.

$^{156}$ Wotton, Sir Henry (1568-1639), "Written in the Album of Christopher Fleckmore" (1604).
The profile took its other name from the Comptroller General Silhouette. In Paris a blank physiognomy is called a face à la silhouette.

History of Chilperic – good for play.

Boucher, a French artist of 18th cent worked in a boudoir hung round with rose-coloured satin. Found nature too green and badly lighted. His friend Lancret, the fashionable drawing-room artist of the day answered: “I agree with you entirely. La nature manque d’harmonie et de séduction.”

p.29 L

“Thou wilt not discover any means of enlightening him whom God delivers over to error.”

Koran

In Servia a bride’s mouth is sealed by a piece of sugar, to denote that she should utter little, and only what is good.

Ranke

157 Étienne de Silhouette (1709-67) was the French finance minister for four months in 1759. His name became a by-word for injurious parsimony; any mode or fashion that was plain and cheap was styled “à la Silhouette”.

158 Chilperic I (b. 539-d. September 584), a Frankish king of the Merovingian dynasty whom Gregory of Tours, a bishop and contemporary historian, called the Nero and the Herod of his age.

159 Boucher, François (1703-1770). Painter, engraver, and designer whose works are regarded as the perfect expression of French taste in the Rococo period. Influenced by Rubens and Watteau, he is stylistically characterized by his use of delicate colours, gently modelled forms, facile technique, and frivolous subject matter. Among the most renowned of his pupils was his friend and patron, the King’s mistress, Mme de Pompadour, to whom he gave lessons in engraving and drawing.

160 Lancret, Nicolas (1690-1743), a distinguished painter in the style of Watteau.

161 Koran, Sura XVIII, v. 17.

162 Ranke, Leopold von. (1795-1886). German historian.
Delacroix – “Review of the Constitutions of the principal European States.”\textsuperscript{163}

Michelet – “Abridged Hist. of France.”\textsuperscript{164}

p. 29 R

Sabinus and Ep(p)onina\textsuperscript{165} – see Early Hist. of France.

Pelagius\textsuperscript{166}

Orig. state of Aryans – Oxf Essays 1856. Comp\textsuperscript{xc} Mythology. Max Müller.\textsuperscript{167}

Plot – “In Search of a Friend.” – Man leaves his mistress, of whom he has become tired because she is not intellectual, and forms an idea that friendship, devoid of passion, is true happiness. Travels in search of a friend. His


\textsuperscript{165} Sabinus, Julius d. 79.


\textsuperscript{166} Pelagius (c. 354-after 418). British monk and theologian whose heterodox theological system known as Pelagianism emphasized the primacy of human effort in spiritual salvation. The rigorous asceticism of his adherents in Rome, where he arrived in c. 380, acted as a reproach to the spiritual sloth of many Roman Christians, whose moral standards greatly distressed him. He stressed the essential goodness of human nature and rejected the arguments of those who claimed that they sinned because of human weakness. He insisted that God made humans free to choose between good and evil and that sin is a voluntary act committed by a person against God’s law. Some of Pelagius’ disciples denied the church’s doctrine of original sin and the necessity of infant baptism.

Pelagianism was opposed by Augustine, bishop of Hippo, who asserted that human beings could not attain righteousness by their own efforts and were totally dependent on the grace of God.

Pelagius figures in Gissing’s historical novel Veramilda, published posthumously in 1904.

mistress, who loves him, laments his desertion and rejects addresses of another
suitor. This suitor eventually falls in with the former and becomes his friend. They
return together to the town and have éclaircissement. Latter gives up his love (whom
he has at length persuaded to marry him.) Former recovers his lost affection.

Creasy, Sir E. – Imperial and Colonial Constitutions [Institutions] of the Britanic
Empire, including Indian Instits. 1872. 168

Fonblanque, Albany. – How we are governed; or the Crown, the Senate, and the bench;
a handbook of constitution etc. of Great Britain. 1859. 169

Freeman Comparative Politics. 1873. 170

" Growth of Eng. Const. from earliest times. 1873

Subject. – Vesalius, the great anatomist, plundering graves and gibbets for subjects.

168 Creasy, Sir Edward Shepherd. [1812-1878].
   The Imperial and Colonial Constitutions of the Britanic Empire, including Indian institutions.
   London, 1872.

169 Fonblanque, Albany de Grenier.
   How we are governed; or the Crown, the Senate and the Bench; a handbook of constitution, government,

170 Freeman, Edward Augustus. (1823-1892), Regius Professor of Modern History at
   Oxford.
   1. Comparative Politics. Six Lectures read before the Royal Institution in January and
   February, 1873. New York, 1874.

171 Vesalius, Andreas (1515-1564). Flemish anatomist, court physician to Charles V and
   Philip II, author of De humani corporis fabrica libri septem (1543), the first modern study of the
   anatomy of man, breaking radically with the work of Galenus.
Subject. — Alboin,172 the first King of Lombards, killed by his wife, whom he made drink out of her father’s skull.

Plot.— Two young people marry and live in poor lodging house. Man becomes dissipated and leaves his wife, who, through strange circumstance, rises high in society and has good offer of marriage. Husband returns. Live together again, and husband by his dissipation brings wife to suicide.

p.31 R
Man marries wife and leaves her. Gets rich, and returns with a mistress. Wife regains influence, but mistress murders him for his money, which he has left her by will.

Young man leaves his family in the country and goes to city. Gets good position in merchant’s office. After a time hears that father is on point of being ruined for want of small sum of money. Steals it and sends. Is discovered. The father visits him in prison, and commits suicide.

p.32 L
“But when the ethereal portion of a man of genius is obscured, the earthly part assumes an influence the more uncontrollable, because the character is now thrown off the balance to which Providence had so nicely adjusted it, and which, in coarser natures, is adjusted by some other method.”

“The Artist of the Beautiful”173 — N. Hawthorne

172 According to Paulus Diaconus (ca.720-799), the historian of the Lombards, Alboin died at Verona on June 28, 573, having been poisoned by his wife Rosamund.


Gissing’s father, Thomas Waller Gissing, is known to have possessed a copy of Hawthorne’s Mosses from an Old Manse (London: George Routledge, 1851).
Books on London Streets.

Stow — Survey of London and Westminster.174
Pennant — Some Account of London.175
Smith — Antiquarian Rambles through London.176
Pauli — Pictures of Old England.177
Stanley — The Study of Modern History in London.178
Cunningham — Handbook for London.179
Timbs — Curiosities of London.180
Mackay — History of London.181

Polit. Economy for Beginners — Mrs Fawcett182

176 Smith, John Thomas (1776-1833). An Antiquarian Ramble in the Streets of London, with anecdotes of their more celebrated residents. Ed. by C. Mackay, 2 vols., London, 1846. Smith was an artist and engraver, particularly interested in the history and character of London. He eventually became Keeper of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum.
178 Stanley, Arthur Penthyn (1815-81), Dean of Westminster and leading advocate of religious toleration. The Study of Modern History in London. A Lecture. Lectures delivered to the Young Men's Christian Association from November 1853 to February 1854. (1854).
182 Fawcett, Dame Millicent (Garrett) (1847-1929). Political Economy for Beginners. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett. London, 1870. The book became a classic and was still in use at her death. Mrs Fawcett was the leader of the non-militant suffragists in England for over 50 years. She also was a founder of Newnham College (Cambridge) in 1871, the first university college for women.
"Bibliographie des Ouvrages relatifs à l'Amour." 183

Falstaff's Letters. James White.184
see Lamb in Examiner185 Sept. 5, 1819.

Character - A man of no reticence, who annoys people by undesired confidences.

Secret Hist. of Clubs. Ned Ward.186
see Retrospect. Review187 III 318.

183 Bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à l'amour, aux femmes et au mariage, indiquant les auteurs de ces ouvrages, leurs éditions, ... et les prohibitions ou condamnations dont certains d'entre eux ont été l'objet, par M. Le C. d'I*** [i.e. Jules-Léopold Gay (1809-c.1885)], Paris, 1861.

184 White, Jem (1775-1820). Author of Original Letters &c. of Sir John Falstaff (1796). Although written by White he undoubtedly had some help from Charles Lamb (1775-1834), whom he had befriended at school (Christ’s Hospital). Gissing’s reference is to Lamb’s review of Falstaff’s Letters that appeared in Leigh Hunt’s Examiner. White was known as “Sir John” among his fiends and was commemorated by Lamb in the essay, “The Praise of Chimney-Sweepers”, in which he describes the annual feast that White organized for the children employed as chimney sweepers, White himself acting as waiter.

185 The Examiner; weekly paper on politics, literature, music and the fine arts. (1808-1881). It was edited by Leigh Hunt. Charles Lamb contributed a review of James White’s Falstaff’s Letters in September 1819.


Definitely a journalistic genius, whose fame rested on his periodical The London Spy (1698-1700), which was the product of Ward’s natural love for describing the low life of his day.


The review article that Gissing refers to here, treats of a number of late 17th and 18th century parodies of Samuel Butler’s Hudibras. Ned Ward, who is described as “an industrious retailer of ale and scurrility”, was the author of Vulgae Britannicus: or the British Hudibras (London, 1710) and Hudibras Redivivus: or a Burlesque Poem on the Times (London, 1705). For the anti-Whig tendencies of the latter work he was twice condemned to stand in the pillory. The anonymous author of the article dismisses Ward as a very sorry imitator of Butler, but admits that he possesses a vein of low humour and a considerable shrewdness of observation, which is evident in his truthful and realistic descriptions of scenes and manners.

Also, see notes 118 and 186.
Names

Félicitas Squibbs - Miss Chick
Chad - Tipple - Diamond - Quelch

Leisure Hour
56, Pat. Row

Very young man falls into society of an older lady who takes interest in and polishes him.

Great pleasure in conversing with an educated foreign girl: Her natural familiarity with foreign language, literature, customs, etc. produces the same impression as a highly cultured English lady.

Life of John Leyden.
Scott's Miscel. Prose

188 A minor character by the name of Squibbs ("very dirty, very sleepy, and seemingly at odds with mankind") puts in the briefest of appearances as one of the patrons of the public house described in the opening chapter of The Nether World (1889).

189 There is a Miss Chad, "middle-aged, short and slim ... and, as regards her features, plain yet pleasing," in what Gissing himself termed his "novelette" "All for Love" (1886). Hers is a most suitable name for the gossiping chatterbox that she is.

190 Leisure Hour. Popular magazine, with a preference for "serial stories of strong domestic interest". Its office was at 56, Paternoster Row, London.
Was Gissing considering its suitability as an outlet for his short stories?

“The Delilahs of his Imagination.”
Lockhart’s Scott.192

According to the Natal Mercury the recent fighting in Zululand has caused so much distress to Cetewayo193 and his advisers, and such loss of life among his troops, that, by advice of the witch-doctors, an emetic has been administered to every one of the surviving soldiers “so as to bring out the evil in their hearts which causes them to fight and kill each other.”

Dispatch,194 March 31st/78

p.35L
There is in Brit. Museum a copy of letter addressed to late J.J. Monteiro195 by King of Congo, in which his majesty begs the traveller for a piece of soap to wash his clothes with.196

192 Lockhart, John Gibson (1794-1854). Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott. (7 v., Edinburgh, 1837-38). In the autobiographical chapter I (“Memoir of His Early Years Written by Himself”) Scott uses the phrase with reference to Bishop Percy’s Reliques of Ancient Poetry: “[they] still continued in secret the Delilahs of my imagination ...” In chapter III Lockhart borrows the phrase in his description of a small Edinburgh book-shop containing “some of The small old volumes, dark with tarnished gold,” which were already the Delilahs of his imagination;1

193 Cetewayo, also spelled Cetshwayo (1826-1884), last great king of the Zulus (ruled 1873-79) whose strong military leadership and political acumen restored the power and prestige of the Zulu nation. As absolute ruler of a rigidly disciplined army of 40,000 men, Cetewayo was considered a threat to British colonial interests; the Zulu War (1879) and subsequent destruction of Zulu power removed that threat.

194 Cf. This item of news from the Weekly Dispatch, editor A.W. Dilke, March 31, 1878: The Kaffir Outbreak in South Africa. The Transvaal newspaper De Volksstem publishes a rumour that Cetewayo, the Zulu King, has summoned several regiments together, but his object in doing so is unknown.


196 Gissing is quoting from a story in the Weekly Dispatch of Sunday March 31, 1878:

An African Explorer. There is in the British Museum a copy of a curious letter addressed to the late Mr J.J. Monteiro by the King of the Congo, in which his Majesty begs the traveller for a piece of soap to wash his clothes with. The King was evidently a person of considerable promise, and with European sympathy and encouragement his example might have
Woman who has weakened her mind by reading romances, and acts in daily life accordingly.

Plot: Young man comes from country to town. Ardent love of learning. Becomes bitterly set on gaining wealth to enjoy the luxuries of life.


Hogg\(^{197}\) once writing angrily to a friend began “Damned Sir”, and ended “Yours with disgust”.

Vecelli – Habiti Antichi et Modemi.\(^{198}\)

p.44 L

Paley, Iliad.\(^{199}\)

Know little about Homer. All ancient poetry (epic) used to be assigned to him. Blind and lived either at Chios or Smyrna. Internal evidence of Iliad points to remote
told most beneficially on his subjects, even if he had confined his innovations to the matter of soap. We know, however, from the experience of highly civilised countries, that the rise of an enlightened zeal for soap among many sections of the population is still but a dream in the mind of the sanitarian. Thus, one is reluctantly compelled to conclude that the prospects of soap on the African continent must have been somewhat damaged by recent events. Imagine the King of Congo asking Mr Stanley for a piece of the article! In consequence of his “atrocities,” that gentleman, instead of “opening” a continent has closed one. To expect any beneficial result from the contact of Europeans with barbarous Africans, our travellers must be of a very different mould from that of certain persons whose chief qualifications for their task seem to be muscularity, brag and sensational “go,” and who lack that most valuable negative qualification expressed in the native name bestowed on Monteiro, and which may be translated – “The white man who never hurt the black man.” The traveller, the news of whose untimely death at Delagoa Bay has arrived in England, was a friend of Dr Livingstone, with whom he once purposed to explore the Congo river.


antiquity. Men are barbarians and fight. Slight acquaintance with working in iron, doubtful allusion to writing, rude geography. All the same there are apparent modern-isms of idiom and diction. A few instances of true Attic use of article; irreg. of digamma;

p.44 R

words of late coinage. Wolf\(^200\) (supported by Thirlwall\(^201\) and Grote\(^202\)) maintain[s] that the present form [is] not older than Pisistratus. Circumstances under which handed down render purity impossible. Herodotus dates about BC 800; not to be trusted. So-called unity of the Iliad has been exaggerated. Whole of 9th bk. seems insertion, because whole poem goes on a supposition that Agam. has not off\(^2\) satisfaction to Achilles. Iliad only a remnant of a great body of epics.—

p.43 L

Note that the writers previous to Plato when speaking of Homer seem far oftener to refer to other works than to the Iliad and Od. Yet Plato and after him never speak of any other but our Homer. Can it be that the Iliad was epitomized from general mass of Cyclic poetry not long before Plato’s time? Theory supported by mixture of Attic allusions and semi-Attic idioms. Tradit. stories of Solon, Pisistratus and Lycurgus would still hold true of other poems. Present Iliad, then, is only part

p.43 R

of a wide subject. At least 60 of plays by Aeschylus, Soph., and Eurip. taken from other parts, only two from Iliad and Od. Curious, if Iliad and Od. were the orig. poems that

\(^{200}\) Wolf, [Christian Wilhelm] Friedrich August (1759-1824). Professor of classical philology at the University of Halle from 1783 to 1806, thereafter worked in Berlin. His Prolegomena ad Homerum (1795) virtually created the question in its modern form, of the authorship of the Homeric poems, with particular reference to the composition of the Iliad.

\(^{201}\) Thirlwall, Connop (1797-1875). Historian and Bishop of St David’s, Carmarthen, Wales. Friend and school-fellow of George Grote. Author of History of Greece in 8 volumes (London, 1835-1844).

\(^{202}\) Grote, George (1794-1871). English historian of Greece whose History of Greece in 12 volumes (London, 1846-56) was quickly recognized as the best Greek history in any language. The authority of this extensive work remained unchallenged for almost half a century after it appeared.
the spurious ones were so much more attractive. Wolf says no writing in Homeric age. Iliad no doubt compd from detached ballads.

Pres arrangement due to Aristarchus. Unity of design brought about by prevalent genius of rhapsodists.

Could Homer write? In

Hist. of Bellerophon, Proetus sends to Iobates a tablet on which were πολλά σηματα λυγγα. Maybe alphabet, characs. or pictures. Uncertain.

Rhapsodists were people with great memory. Went about singing at feasts from memory. In Homer two are ment! Phemius and Demodocus.

List of Homeric poems.
Thebaid, Epigoni, and Cypria brought hist. of Achaean race to

opening of Iliad. – Αθιόπις, Lesser Iliad, Iliu Persis and Nosti fill bet. end of Iliad and beg. of Odyssey.

Rhapsodising begins in Chios.

ϕόντο, to stitch together.

Or from ϕόνος, staff or wand.

About 24 cent. BC. the Alexandrine Grammarians arranged old poems into order—Hence Cyclic poets. Iliad and Odyssey only ones preserved.

203 Homer tells the story of Bellerophon in the Iliad, bk. 6, 155-221.

Proetus, king of the Argives, had a wife Anteia who tried to tempt Bellerophon, and when he refused, told Proetus that he had tried to seduce her. Proetus then sent Bellerophon to Lycia (in later accounts the king of Lycia, Iobates, was Proetus’ father-in-law) with a letter to the king asking for his execution.

204 Iliad, 6. 168-69. Cf. Homer, The Iliad, with an English translation, by A.T. Murray, Loeb Classical Library (London: Heinemann, 1960) 274-75. This is the only passage in Homer which suggests knowledge of the art of writing.
Homeridae in Chios, looked on Homer not as man but divine progenitor. General name for all. Prob. date of Iliad bet. 850 and 776 BC. Grote thinks that small Iliad prec[?]? the enlarged. Bks 1, 8, 11-22 first written and were an Achilleis.

Greeks adopt Phoenician Alph):

Called Δόλονεία. Adv. of Dolon. Abounds in remarkable words. Only early tragedy taken from Iliad is from X Rhesus of Euripides. Powders, as with fine flour. στεφ. a brimmed helmet.

ηθείε prps rt. Feθ. familiar.

ὁτὸ. Are you going to urge?

Επικ use of subj. for contingent future.

ἐπ. in one day.

Sacred watch[er]-band.

How will[le]st thou that I perform this errand? Am I to stay beside the watch and wait thee to join us; or hie me after thee again, when duly I have charged them?


These are Gissing’s translation notes to Homer’s Iliad, bk X. They are largely taken from/based upon Paley’s annotations in his The Iliad of Homer, with English Notes, vol. I (London, 1866) 340-366.

Paley’s note reads: “It is rather remarkable, that the only existing Greek tragedy taken directly from the Iliad, treats of this adventure of Dolon, viz. the Rhesus, commonly ascribed to Euripides.”
γάρ = doubt and surprise.

65 ἄμαρτειν = ἀμαρτεῖν, ἄμαρτεῖν
67 Name each man as the son of his father.
69 Be not haughty.
70 Zeus sent us at our birth.

p.40 R
79 He did not yield to.
94 My courage seems to leave me.

δυν. Nom.

"Close at hand sitteth the foe; nor know we whether by chance in the shades of night he be eager to combat."

104 Not, I trow, will Zeus bring all his designs will [sic] not for Hector.208

p.39 L
108 And let us besides rouse others also in their turn.
111 Perhaps someone would go.
122 Not through sluggishness, but because he is in habit of looking up to me, waiting my movement.209
127 For that is where.
133 ἔληλ. were fixed in the ground on their spikes.
164 Untiring.
166 But there is no dealing with you.

p.39 R ὡς ὡς
183 And as when dogs keep anxious watch by night.

208 Paley reads: "Not, I trow, all his designs will Zeus bring to a successful end for Hector."

209 Paley: "Not because he gives way to slothfulness, nor through foolishness of mind, but because he is in the habit of looking to me (as the senior), and awaiting my movement."
189 And their attention constb turned towards the plain to hear the Trojans if they came.

196 Thrasymedes.

197 αὐτοί = βασιλεῖς

204 Is there no one now who will have confidence in himself to go.

210 Now that they have conq4 (as they think) the Ach. host.

215 ὑπὸρρηνον connected with ἄρρην, male.

224 “When two go together it may be that one perceives before the other how there may be gain; but, even if a man should have perct it by himself, yet perchance his mind is more sluggish and his counsel slight.”

226 βρασσών either βραδύς or βραστός.

229 μάλα very.

237 And do not you, through a sense of duty, leave behind the better man and take as your comp. the inferior, complying with your feeling of deference, when you look to his birth; no, not even though he be more kingly.”

242 αὐτὸν by his own judgment.

251 Is waning.

253 Either δύο undecl. “more than two parts,” or as nom., “two of(three) parts.”

But art. then out of place.

258 φάλας ridge on helm.

κυνέη prop. a dog-skin cap.

263 ἐντ. It was strongly strung with leather thongs.

264 ἐξ. projected.

266 Ελ. Town in Boeotia.

268 Σχ. To be taken to Sc.
Even if I stir.

When he went to Thebes as envoy from Achaeans.

\[ \text{Rt. } \varepsilon \nu \varsigma, \text{ year.} \]

\( \mu \omega \nu \omega \varsigma \) the only male.

All your life long you shall glory in your steeds.

A little way in the plain.

\( \pi \omega \varsigma \) in the comp. - getting past and ahead.

If he outstrips us in speed[,] press him hard with the spear and so drive him into a strait, as it were, in the direct of the ships and away from his own men, lest toward[s] the city he should escape. Gen, Acc, and Dat. of time

as great a distance as mules' furrow-lengths go to []

Accent not thrown back on \( \varepsilon \pi \iota \) because \( \tau \) intervenes.

\( \alpha \upsilon \tau \gamma \nu \upsilon \omega \varsigma \) once [?]

\( \pi \epsilon \tau \varsigma \tau \nu \) many

by \( \delta \iota \alpha \) [?]

When he, Dolon, in his flight was on the point of coming among the Grecian guards, who would have challenged and stopped him, and thus taken the prize out of the hands of Diomede.

Should anticipate in [?]

\( \varepsilon \upsilon \varsigma \upsilon \iota \) = \( \varepsilon \upsilon \varsigma \upsilon \o \)

Among themselves.

As for the guards you ask about.

Those who have hearths and homes.

210 Paley: "grown in one piece".

211 Paley: "should anticipate him in boasting".
Troj. watch lax; only inhs. of city awake; allies, trusting [to] them, are gen. asleep.

432 Yonder lie, apart from others the Thracians, the last comers, and therefore the outermost of all."

435 The Strymon

442 Ye shall bring me.

[Drawing of a two-master at sea]

N. Adams

1. Harriet Leroy

     copy. Near Dennis Sullivan

     Liberty St.

     Aug. 25 $1.75

2. Mr Charles King

     E. Quincy St. N. Adams.

     $3

3. William Boocock [sic]

     E. Quincy St. N. Adams.

212 Three of the people who were photographed (or who had their portraits reproduced) could be positively identified from the North Adams City Directories for 1874 and 1885: 1. Charles W. King, boards Union Street (1874); 2. William Bocock, pedlar, 44 E. Quincy St. (1885); 3. Alex. Northup, retired farmer, South Ashland St. (1885). Harriet Leroy was most probably the wife of John Leroy, an inhabitant of the city (1874).

The Y brothers, Alvah, George and Walter, were well-known itinerant photographers in the area. Their home was in Ashfield, Massachusetts, about 35 miles from North Adams. They are known to have taken photographs from 1822-1907 (their father must have founded the business) and there are records showing that they took pictures in North Adams. It has proved impossible to identify the real photographer behind the mask of Mr Freeman Sterling. Was it Alvah Y, George Y or Walter Y? The mystery of the generous photographer must remain unsolved.
4. and wife $5 for both
Eyes blue | dk. blue
Hair sandy | black

5.

6. Alex. Northrup
Ashton St. N. Adams.
Two for $9
Changed by brother John last summer.

p.46 L [drawing: headland, two trees, sea]
Off Portland, Me. Aug. 1877.

p.46 R
Washington Greenback
John Prenderfield

Yard & 1/4 of velvet. 4 per yd!

p.47 L
German by Class. [?]
Burgess Hill, Finchley Rd, Nth, Swiss Cottage Station, St John’s Wood

Roger Williams.213

213 Williams, Roger (of New England), 1603-1683. Born in London, arrived in Massachusetts in 1631, after taking orders in the Anglican Church. In The Bloudy Tenent of Persecution for cause of conscience (1644) he challenged the views of the theocratic Massachusetts hierarchy, and pleaded for a complete religious and political liberty. Founder of the earliest settlement of Rhode Island at Providence (1636), where he carried out his apostolic labours among the Indians, living with them “in their filthy smoky holes... to gain their tongue”, which resulted in his A Key into the Language of America (London, 1643). He became an intimate friend of Milton and Cromwell during his return to England for a spell in 1643-44. Variously been numbered among the Levellers, Anabaptists and Seekers, believing in the fundamentals of Christianity but in no creed, and espousing a mysticism that held to an indwelling God of Love. His is the statement: “Persecution of men’s bodies seldom or never do these men’s souls good.”
Purchas his Pilgrimes – Hudson.214

Travels etc. of Capt. John Smith.215 1629
Generall hist. of Virginia etc.216 1627

[upside down]
113 Each
44 Each

p.47 R

label in right top corner:
From
H.D. Chapin’s Cheap Book House,
91 Madison St.,
Chicago, – Ills.
Libraries Purchased

Lettres d’un Voyageur.


214 Purchas, Samuel (1577?-1626).
Purchas his pilgrimes: in five bookes: the first, containing the voyages and peregrinations made by ancient kings ... and others, to and thorow the remoter parts of the knowne world ... the second, a description of all the circumnavigations of the globe: the third, nauigations and voyages of Englishmen, amongst the coast of Africa ...: the fourth, English voyages beyond the East Indies ... the fifth, nauigations, voyages, traffiques, discoueries, of the English nation in the Eastern parts of the world ... (London, 1625-1626).

215 Captain John Smith (1580-1631), set out with the Virginia colonists in 1606 and is said to have been rescued by Pocahontas (1595-1617), the daughter of an Indian chief in Virginia, when her father was about to kill him in 1607. Smith became head of the colony and explored the coasts of the Chesapeake. It was he who gave the name “New England” to the area on the Kennebec River that had been settled by the Plymouth Company. He was the author of The General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles (1624) and The True Travels, Adventures and Observations of Captaine John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America (1630).

216 See note 215.
Mauprat. François le Champi.
Valvèdre. 217

[upside down]
Grant 812 Cooper.
Carruthers 226 Civ. Bd.

72 Each $ | 53 Each.
11 Each $ | 208 Middle

217 Cf. note 134.