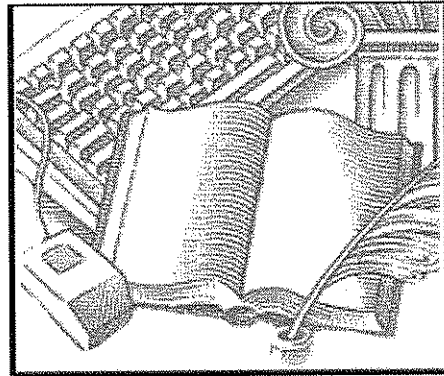


ENGA21

British Literary History

Lecture Notes and Seminar Texts



Lists of Terms in *The Penguin Guide*

In Carter/McRae, *The Penguin Guide to Literature in English*, you will find the following three lists of terms that are relevant to the subject:

Extra Words (pp. 241-242)

Cultural Terms (pp. 243-249)

Literary Terms (pp. 250-257)

Some of these terms will no doubt already be familiar to you, while others are new.

The terms of all three lists are part of the course and should be looked up and learned. Your knowledge of them will be tested, since a number of them will form part of the written exam at the end of the course.

Lecture 1: THE OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH PERIOD

The Penguin Guide to Literature in English: Chapter 1 (pp. 1-19)

Re-read MacDowall, *An Illustrated History of Britain* (pp. 13-15, 16-17, 23, 41, 45, 55-56, 64-65)

The Period of Invasions

The Celts 700 B.C.

The Romans 43-409

Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) c. 450

The Vikings 8th and 9th centuries

The Normans 1066

Language sedimentation in English

Celtic: London, Leeds, Avon, Kent, Devon, coomb, down

Latin: pound, dish, kitchen, wine, cheese

Scandinavian: Grimsby, thorp, egg, take, ill

French: prince, government, state, parliament, people, country

Significant Historical Events

The Norman Conquest 1066

The Magna Carta 1215

The Hundred Years War 1330s-1453

The Wars of the Roses 1460-1485

Conditions for Literature

The spoken and the written

Literacy

Literary Genres

Historiography

Lyrical poems

Epic poems

Prose narratives

Subjects and Themes

Order and hierarchy

Faith

Nature (the seasonal cycle)

Timeline Invasions

Christianity > Literacy **Augustine** (597) monasteries

Alfred the Great (871-899) Wessex administration

Language sedimentation

Caedmon's Hymn (670) caesura alliteration

oral tradition *Beowulf* (spoken 500s > written down 700s) pre-Christian

3,000 lines Hrothgar Grendel Heorot

epithet kenning

Historiography **Bede** **Alfred** **Ælfric**

1066-1362 Norman Anglo-Saxon

Middle Ages (approximately 1150 – 1485) Age of Chivalry Troubadours

King Arthur Uther Pendragon Ygrayne Merlin Morgayne Guinevere

Camelot The Round Table Sir Lancelot The Holy Grail Mordred Avalon

Penguin p. 10: Monmouth Chrétien de Troyes Mabinogion Layamon's *Brut*

Geoffrey Chaucer (app. 1343-1400) Ovid Boccaccio/*Decamerone*

Canterbury Tales Pilgrimage Southwark Tabard Inn shrine

Thomas à Beckett Wife of Bath

Pearl Sir Gawain and the Green Knight

Caxton > Wynkyn de Worde **Sir Thomas Malory** *Morte d'Arthur* (1485)

Seminar 1: OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH LITERATURE

Study Questions

Beowulf

1. Try to identify the following stylistic traits in the extracts from the poem: alliteration, caesura and kenning.
2. *Beowulf* is a poem by a Christian poet about a pagan society. Can this tension be seen in the extracts from the poem?

Lyrical Poems

3. A pre-industrial society like England in the Middle Ages is heavily dependent on the seasonal cycle. How can this be seen in the selected lyrical poems?
4. "I syng of a mayden" is a Christian poem written in a tradition of love poetry known as troubadour or courtly poetry. How can both the Christian and the amorous element be said to be present in the poem?

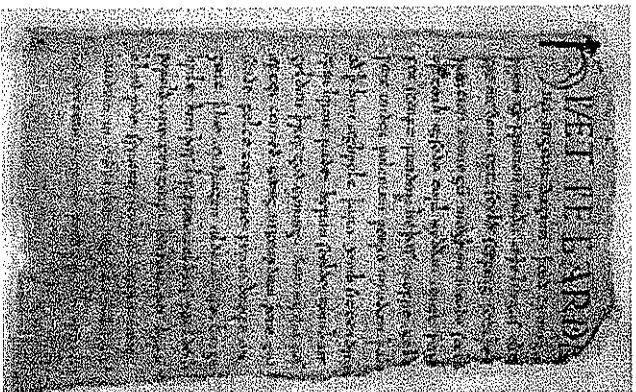
Canterbury Tales

5. Geoffrey Chaucer is famous for introducing a realistic element in English literature. What examples can be found of this in the description of the Wife of Bath?
6. Why do you think the Wife of Bath has gone on this pilgrimage to Canterbury?

Le Morte d'Arthur

7. *Le Morte d'Arthur* is a fictional story but is told in the manner of a historical chronicle. What stylistic devices produce this effect?
8. The two selected chapters deal with the election of Arthur as king. What reasons are given for electing Arthur?

BEOWULF



Beowulf, written in Old English sometime before the tenth century A.D., describes the adventures of a great Scandinavian warrior of the sixth century.

A rich fabric of fact and fancy, *Beowulf* is the oldest surviving epic in British literature. Beowulf exists in only one manuscript. This copy survived both the wholesale destruction of religious artifacts during the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII and a disastrous fire which destroyed the library of Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571-1631).

The poem still bears the scars of the fire, visible at the upper left corner of the photograph. The *Beowulf* manuscript is now housed in the British Library, London.

Original

Hwæt! We Gardena in geardagum,
 þeodcýninga, þrym gefunon,
 hu ða æþelingas ellen fremedon.
Oft Scyld Sceking **sceaþena** preatum,
 monegum mægþum, meodosetta ofeah,
 egsode **eorlas**, Syððan ærest wearð
 feascraft funden, he þæs frofre gebad,
 weox under wolcnum, weorfmyrdnum þah,
 oðþæt him æghwylc þara ymbseitendra
 ofer hronrade hyran scolde,
 gomban gyldan. þæt wæs god cýning!
 ðæm eafera wæs æfter cenned,
 geong in geardum, þone god sende
 folce to frofre; fyrendearfe ongeat
 þe hie ær drugon **aldortease**
 large hwile. Him þæs liffrea,
 wuldres wealdend, woroldare forgeaf;
 Beowulf wæs breme (þæd wide sprang),
 Scyldes eafera Scedelاندum in.
Swa sceal **geong guma** gode gewyrecean,
 fronum feohgifu on fæder **bearme**,
 þæt hine on ylde eft gewunigen
 wiltgesipas, þonne wíg cume,
 leode gelaesten; lofðædum sceal
 in mægþa gehwære man geþeon.

Poetic modern English translation (by Francis Gunnere)

LO, praise of the prowess of people-kings
of spear-armed Danes, in days long sped,
we have heard, and what honor the athelings won!
Oft Scyld the Sceking from squadroneed foes,
from many a tribe, the mead-bench tore,
awing the earls. Since erst he lay
friendless, a foundling, fate repaid him:
for he waxed under welkin, in wealth he throve,
till before him the folk, both far and near,
who house by the whale-path, heard his mandate,
gave him gifts: a good king he!
To him an heir was afterward born,
a son in his halls, whom heaven sent
to favor the folk, feeling their woe
that erst they had lacked an earl for leader
so long a while; the Lord endowed him,
the Wielder of Wonder, with world's renown.
Famed was this Beowulf: far flew the boast of him,
son of Scyld, in the Scandian lands.
So becomes it a youth to quit him well
with his father's friends, by fee and gift,
that to aid him, aged, in after days,
come warriors willing, should war draw nigh,
hegemen loyal: by lauded deeds
shall an earl have honor in every clan.

Prose translation into modern (American) English (by David Brede)

Listen:
You have heard of the Danish Kings
in the old days and how
they were great warriors.
Shield, the son of Sheaf,
took many an enemy's chair,
terrified many a warrior,
after he was found an orphan.
He prospered under the sky
until people everywhere
listened when he spoke.
He was a good king!
Shield had a son,
child for his yard,
sent by God
to comfort the people,
to keep them from fear--
Grain was his name;
he was famous
throughout the North.
Young princes should do as he did--
give out treasures
while they're still young
so that when they're old
people will support them
in time of war.
A man prospers
by good deeds
in any nation.

ða com of more under mistheopum
 Grendel gongan, godes yrr bæri;
 mynre se manscaða manna cynnes
 sunne besyrwan in sele þam hean.
 Wod under wolcnum to þæs þe he winreced,

goldsele gumena, gearwost wisse,
 fættum fahne. Ne wæs þæt forna sið
 þæt he Hroþgares ham gesohte;
 næfre he on aldordagum ær ne siþðan
 heardran hæle, healðegnas fænd.

Com þa to recede rinc siðian,
 dreannum bedæled. Duru sona onarn,
 fyrbandum fæst, syþðan he hire folnum **æthran**;
 onbræd þa bealohydig, ða he **gebolgen** wæs,
 recedes muþan. Raþe æfter þon

on fagne flor feond treddode,
 eode yrrermodi; him of eagum stod
 ligge gelicost leoht unfæger.
 Geseah he in recede rinca manige,
 swefan sibbegeðriht samod ætgædere,

magorinca heap. þa his mod ahlog;
 mynre þæt he gedælede, ærþon dæg cwom,
 atol aglæca, anra gehwylces
 Hf wiflice, þa him alumpen wæs
 wistfyllre wen.

THEN from the moorland, by misty crags,
 with God's wrath laden, Grendel came.
 The monster was minded of mankind now
 sundry to seize in the stately house.
 Under welkin he walked, till the wine-palace there,

gold-hall of men, he gladly discerned,
 flashing with fretwork. Not first time, this,
 that he the home of Hrothgar sought, --
 yet ne'er in his life-day, late or early,
 such hardy heroes, such hall-thanes, found!

To the house the warrior walked apace,
 parted from peace; the portal opened,
 though with forged bolts fast, when his fists
 had struck it,
 and baleful he burst in his blatant rage,
 the house's mouth. All hastily, then,
 o'er fair-paved floor the fiend trod on,
 ieful he strode; there streamed from his eyes
 fearful flashes, like flame to see.
 He spied in hall the hero-band,
 kin and clansmen clustered asleep,

hardy liegemen. Then laughed his heart;
 for the monster was minded, ere morn should dawn,
 savage, to sever the soul of each,
 life from body, since lusty banquet
 waited his will!

Came then from the moor
 under the misty hills
 Grendel stalking under
 the weight of God's anger.
 That wicked ravager
 planned to ensnare
 many of the race of men
 in the high hall.

He strode under the clouds,
 seeking eagerly, till he came to
 the wine-hall, the treasure-hall
 of men decorated in gold.

Nor was it the first time he
 had sought Hrothgar's home.
 But never in his life before

--or since--
 did he find worse luck!
 Came then to the building
 that creature bereft of joys.

When he touched it with his hands
 the door gave way at once
 though its bands were forged
 in fire. Intending evil,
 enraged, he swung the door wide,
 stood at the building's mouth.

Quickly the foe moved
 across the well-made floor,
 in an angry mood--a horrible light,
 like fire, in his eyes.

He saw the many warriors in the building,
 that band of kinsmen asleep
 together, and his spirit laughed:
 that monster expected
 to rip life from the body of each
 one before morning came.
 He expected a plentiful meal
 of the race of men

THREE LYRICAL POEMS

Sing, cuccu, nu! Sing, cuccu!
Sing, cuccu! Sing, cuccu, nu!

Sumer is icumen in;
Lhude sing, cuccu!
Groweth sed, and bloweth med,
And springth the wude nu.
Sing, cuccu!

Awe bleteth after lomb,
Lhouth after calve cu;
Bulluc sterteth, bucke verteth;
Murie sing, cuccu!

Cuccu! cuccu!
Wel singes thu, cuccu;
Ne swik thu naver nu.

(13th century)

Western wind, when will thou
blow?
The small rain down can rain.
Christ, if my love were in my arms,
And I in my bed again!

(16th century)

I syng of a mayden
That is makeles;
Kyng of alle kynges
To here Sone sche ches.

He cam also styлле
There his moder was
As dew in Aprylle
That fallyt on the gras;

He cam also styлле
To his moderes bowr
As dew in Aprille
That fallyt on the flour;

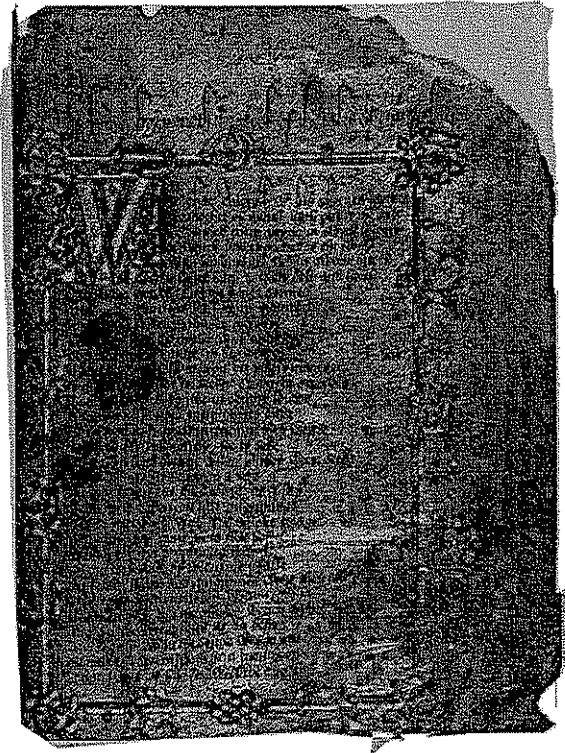
He cam also styлле
There his moder lay
As dew in Aprille
That fallyt on the spray;

Moder and maydyn
Was never non but sche;
Wel may swych a lady
Godes moder be.

(15th century)

GEOFFREY CHAUCER (ca 1343-1400)

The Canterbury Tales



PROLOGUE (extract)

Whan that Aprille, with his shoures soote
The droghte of March hath perced to the roote
And bathed every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertu engendred is the flour;
Whan Zephirus eek with his sweete breath
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne

Hath in the Ram his halfe cours yronne,
And smale foweles maken melodye,
That slepen al the nyght with open eye-
(So priketh hem Nature in hir corages);
Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages
And palmeres for to seken straunge strondes
To ferne halwes, kowthe in sondry londes;
And specially from every shires ende
Of Engelond, to Caunterbury they wende,
The hooly blisful martir for the seke
That hem hath holpen, whan that they were seeke.

When in April the sweet showers fall
That pierce March's drought to the root and all
And bathed every vein in liquor that has power
To generate therein and sire the flower;
When Zephyr also has with his sweet breath,
Filled again, in every holt and heath,
The tender shoots and leaves, and the young
sun

His half-course in the sign of the Ram has run,
And many little birds make melody
That sleep through all the night with open eye
(So Nature pricks them on to ramp and rage)
Then folk do long to go on pilgrimage,
And palmeres to go seeking out strange strands,
To distant shrines well known in distant lands.
And specially from every shire's end
Of England they to Canterbury went,
The holy blessed martyr there to seek
Who helped them when they lay so ill and weak

/-----/

A good Wyf was ther of bisyde Bathe,
But she was som-del deaf, and that was scathe.
Of clooth-making she hadde swiche an haunt,
She passed hem of Ypres and of Gaunt.
In al the parisshe wyf ne was ther noon
That to the offring bifore hir sholde goon;
And if ther dide, certeyn, so wrooth was she,
That she was out of alle charitee.
Hir coverchiefs ful fyne were of ground;
I dorste swere they weyeden ten pound
That on a Sondag were upon hir heed.
Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed,
Ful streite y-teyd, and shoos ful moiste and newe.
Bold was hir face, and fair, and reed of hewe.
She was a worthy womman al hir lyve,
Housbondes at chirche-dore she hadde fyve,
Withouten other companye in youthe;
But therof nedeth nat to speke as nouthe.
And thryes hadde she been at Ierusalem;
She hadde passed many a straunge stream;
At Rome she hadde been, and at Boloigne,
In Galice at seint lame, and at Coloigne.
She coude muche of wandring by the weye.
Gat-tothed was she, soothly for to seye.
Up-on an amblere esily she sat,
Y-wimpled wel, and on hir heed an hat
As brood as is a bokeler or a targe;
A foot-mantel aboute hir hippe large,
And on hir feet a paire of spores sharpe.
In felawship wel coude she laughe and carpe.
Of remedies of love she knew per-chauce,
For she coude of that art the olde daunce.

From The Prologue of the Wyves Tale of Bathe

'Experience, though noon auctoritee
Were in this world, were right y-nough to me
To speke of wo that is in mariage;
For, lordinges, sith I twelf yeer was of age,
Thonked be god that is eterne on lyve,
Housbondes at chirche-dore I have had fyve;
For I so ofte have y-wedded be;
And alle were worthy men in hir degree.
But me was told certeyn, nat longe agon is,
That sith that Crist ne wente never but onis
To wedding in the Cane of Galilee,

/-----/

Here was a housewife come from Bath, or near,
Who- sad to say- was deaf in either ear.
At making cloth she had so great a bent
She bettered those of Ypres and even of Ghent.
450 In all the parish there was no goodwife
Should offering make before her, on my life;
And if one did, indeed, so wroth was she
It put her out of all her charity.
Her kerchiefs were of finest weave and ground;
455 I dare swear that they weighed a full ten pound
Which, of a Sunday, she wore on her head.
Her hose were of the choicest scarlet red,
Close gartered, and her shoes were soft and new.
Bold was her face, and fair, and red of hue.
460 She'd been respectable throughout her life,
With five church'd husbands bringing joy and strife,
Not counting other company in youth;
But thereof there's no need to speak, in truth.
Three times she'd journeyed to Jerusalem;
465 And many a foreign stream she'd had to stem;
At Rome she'd been, and she'd been in Boulogne,
In Spain at Santiago, and at Cologne.
She could tell much of wandering by the way:
Gap-tothed was she, it is no lie to say.
470 Upon an ambler easily she sat,
Well wimpled, aye, and over all a hat
As broad as is a buckler or a targe;
A rug was tucked around her buttocks large,
And on her feet a pair of sharpened spurs.
475 In company well could she laugh her slurs.
The remedies of love she knew, perchance,
For of that art she'd learned the old, old dance.

The Prologue of the Wife of Bath's Tale

"Experience, though no authority
Were in this world, would be enough for me
To speak of woe that married life affords;
5 For since I was twelve years of age, my lords,
Thanks be to God eternally alive,
Of husbands at the church door I've had five
(If I have wed that often legally),
And all were worthy men in their degree.
10 But I was told not very long ago
That as but once did Jesus ever go
To a wedding (in Cana, Galilee),

That by the same ensample taughte he me
 That I ne sholde wedded be but ones.
 Herke eek, lo! which a sharp word for the nones 15
 Besyde a welle Iesus, god and man,
 Spak in repreve of the Samaritan:
 "Thou hast y-had fyve housbondes," quod he,
 "And thilke man, the which that hath now thee,
 Is noght thyn housbond;" thus seyde he certeyn; 20
 What that he mente ther-by, I can nat seyn;
 But that I axe, why that the fifthe man
 Was noon housbond to the Samaritan?
 How manye mighte she have in mariage?
 Yet herde I never tellen in myn age 25
 Upon this nombre diffinicioun;
 Men may devyne and glosen up and doun.
 But wel I woot expres, with-oute lye,
 God bad us for to wexe and multiplie;
 That gentil text can I wel understonde. 30
 Eek wel I woot he seyde, myn housbonde
 Sholde lete fader and moder, and take me;
 But of no nombre mencion made he,
 Of bigamye or of octogamye;
 Why sholde men speke of it vileinye?
 Lo, here the wyse king, dan Salomon;
 I trowe he hadde wyves mo than oon;
 As, wolde god, it leveful were to me
 To be refreshed half so ofte as he!
 Which yifte of god hadde he for alle his wyvis! 40
 No man hath swich, that in this world alyve is.
 God woot, this noble king, as to my wit,
 The firste night had many a mery fit
 With ech of hem, so wel was him on lyve!
 Blessed be god that I have wedded fyve!
 Welcome the sixte, whan that ever he shal.
 For sothe, I wol nat kepe me chast in al;
 Whan myn housbond is fro the world y-gon,
 Som Cristen man shal wedde me anon;
 For thanne thapostle seith, that I am free
 To wedde, a goddes half, wher it lyketh me.
 He seith that to be wedded is no sinne;
 Bet is to be wedded than to brinne.

By that example he was teaching me
 That only once in life should I be wed.
 And listen what a sharp word, too, was said 15
 Beside a well by Jesus, God and man,
 In a reproof of the Samaritan:
 'Now you have had five husbands,' Jesus said,
 'But he who has you now, I say instead,
 Is not your husband.' That he said, no doubt,
 But what he meant I haven't figured out;
 For I must ask, why is it the fifth man
 Wasn't husband to the Samaritan?
 How many men was she allowed to wed? 25
 In all my years I've never heard it said
 Exactly how this number is defined;
 Men may surmise and gloss how it's divined,
 But I expressly know it's not a lie
 God bade us to increase and multiply--
 That noble text I well appreciate. 30
 I also know the Lord said that my mate
 Should leave for me his father and his mother,
 But mentioned not one number or another,
 Not bigamy nor yet octogamy.
 Why should men speak, then, disapprovingly? 35
 "Look, here's the wise king, lordly Solomon:
 I do believe his wives were more than one.
 Would that the Lord permitted me to be
 Refreshed as half as often as was he.
 A gift from God he had for all his wives, 40
 No man will ever have such in our lives.
 God knows, this noble king, if I am right,
 Had many a merry bout on that first night
 With each of them, he was so much alive.
 And God be blest that I have married five, 45
 /Of which I have picked out the very best,
 Both for their hanging purse and for their chest.
 As many different schools make perfect clerks,
 So practice that's diverse in sundry works
 Will make a perfect workman certainly; 50
 Five-husband schooling's done the same for me./
 The sixth is welcome when he comes along; /
 I won't be keeping myself chaste for long,
 For when one husband from this world is gone
 Some Christian man will wed me early on--
 For as the Apostle says, then I am free
 To wed in God's name when it pleases me.
 It's no sin to be married, he has said,
 For if you're burning, better to be wed.

MORTE DARTHUR

Capitulum primum
King Arthur held his round table moost ple-
nour; it fortunedy that he commaunded that the
lyke fest of Pentecost shold be holden at a cy-
te and a Castel the lorde in the dayes was
called kynge kenadonne upon the sonde that
marke neale walys. / **S**oo ever the kynge hadde a custom
that at the feste of Pentecost in especial a fewe other festes in
the yere he wold not goo that daye to mete. Untyl he had hardy
of a grete marvellous / And for that custome alle may-
nes of strange adventures came before Arthur as at that feste
before alle other festes / And soo sire Galbayne a knyght to
for none of the daye of Pentecost assayed att a byndolbe the
may upon horsback and a sbarf on foot; and soo the thre may-
nyghts and the sbarf kepte their horses; and one of the thre
was higher than the other thre by a foote and an half
knyghte sire Galbayne wente into the kynges and sayde; sire go

BOOK I

CHAPTER V

How Arthur was chosen king, and of wonders and marvels of a sword taken out of a stone by the said Arthur.

THEN stood the realm in great jeopardy long while, for every lord that was mighty of men made him strong, and many weened to have been king. Then Merlin went to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and counselled him for to send for all the lords of the realm, and all the gentlemen of arms, that they should to London come by Christmas, upon pain of cursing; and for this cause, that Jesus, that was born on that night, that he would of his great mercy show some miracle, as he was come to be king of mankind, for to show some miracle who should be rightwise king of this realm. So the Archbishop, by the advice of Merlin, sent for all the lords and gentlemen of arms that they should come by Christmas even unto London. And many of them made them clean of their life, that their prayer might be the more acceptable unto God. So in the greatest church of London, whether it were Paul's or not the French book maketh no mention, all the estates were long or day in the church for to pray. And when matins and the first mass was done, there was seen in the churchyard, against the high altar, a great stone four square, like unto a marble stone; and in midst thereof was like an anvil of steel a foot on high, and therein stuck a fair sword naked by the point, and letters there were written in gold about the sword that said thus: -- Whoso pulleth out this sword of this stone

and anvil, is rightwise king born of all England. Then the people marvelled, and told it to the Archbishop. I command, said the Archbishop, that ye keep you within your church and pray unto God still, that no man touch the sword till the high mass be all done. So when all masses were done all the lords went to behold the stone and the sword. And when they saw the scripture some assayed, such as would have been king. But none might stir the sword nor move it. He is not here, said the Archbishop, that shall achieve the sword, but doubt not God will make him known. But this is my counsel, said the Archbishop, that we let purvey ten knights, men of good fame, and they to keep this sword. So it was ordained, and then there was made a cry, that every man should assay that would, for to win the sword. And upon New Year's Day the barons let make a jousts and a tournament, that all knights that would joust or tourney there might play, and all this was ordained for to keep the lords together and the commons, for the Archbishop trusted that God would make him known that should win the sword.

So upon New Year's Day, when the service was done, the barons rode unto the field, some to joust and some to tourney, and so it happened that Sir Ector, that had great livelihood about London, rode unto the jousts, and with him rode Sir Kay his son, and young Arthur that was his nourished brother; and Sir Kay was made knight at All Hallowmass afore. So as they rode to the jousts-ward, Sir Kay lost his sword, for he had left it at his father's lodging, and so he prayed young Arthur for to ride for his sword. I will well, said Arthur, and rode fast after the sword, and when he came home, the lady and all were out to see the jousting. Then was Arthur wroth, and said to himself, I will ride to the churchyard, and take the sword with me that sticketh in the stone, for my brother Sir Kay shall not be without a sword this day. So when he came to the churchyard, Sir Arthur alighted and tied his horse to the stile, and so he went to the tent, and found no knights there, for they were at the jousting. And so he handled the sword by the handles, and lightly and fiercely pulled it out of the stone, and took his horse and rode his way until he came to his brother Sir Kay, and delivered him the sword. And as soon as Sir Kay saw the sword, he wist well it was the sword of the stone, and so he rode to his father Sir Ector, and said: Sir, lo here is the sword of the stone, wherefore I must be king of this land. When Sir Ector beheld the sword, he returned again and came to the church, and there they alighted all three, and went into the church. And anon he made Sir Kay swear upon a book how he came to that sword. Sir, said Sir Kay, by my brother Arthur, for he brought it to me. How gat ye this sword? said Sir Ector to Arthur. Sir, I will tell you. When I came home for my brother's sword, I found nobody at home to deliver me his sword; and so I thought my brother Sir Kay should not be swordless, and so I came hither eagerly and pulled it out of the stone without any pain. Found ye any knights about this sword? said Sir Ector. Nay, said Arthur. Now, said Sir Ector to Arthur, I understand ye must be king of this land. Wherefore I, said Arthur, and for what cause? Sir, said Ector, for God will have it so; for there should never man have drawn out this sword, but he that shall be rightwise king of this land. Now let me see whether ye can put the sword there as it was, and pull it out again. That is no mastery, said Arthur, and so he put it in the stone; wherewithal Sir Ector assayed to pull out the sword and failed.

CHAPTER VI

HOW KING ARTHUR PULLED OUT THE SWORD DIVERS TIMES.

Now assay, said Sir Ector unto Sir Kay. And anon he pulled at the sword with all his might; but it would not be. Now shall ye assay, said Sir Ector to Arthur. I will well, said Arthur, and

pulled it out easily. And therewithal Sir Ector knelt down to the earth, and Sir Kay. Alas, said Arthur, my own dear father and brother, why kneel ye to me? Nay, nay, my lord Arthur, it is not so; I was never your father nor of your blood, but I wot well ye are of an higher blood than I weened ye were. And then Sir Ector told him all, how he was betaken him for to nourish him, and by whose commandment, and by Merlin's deliverance. Then Arthur made great dole when he understood that Sir Ector was not his father. Sir, said Ector unto Arthur, will ye be my good and gracious lord when ye are king? Else were I to blame, said Arthur, for ye are the man in the world that I am most beholden to, and my good lady and mother your wife, that as well as her own hath fostered me and kept. And if ever it be God's will that I be king as ye say, ye shall desire of me what I may do, and I shall not fail you; God forbid I should fail you Sir, said Sir Ector, I will ask no more of you, but that ye will make my son, your foster brother, Sir Kay, seneschal of all your lands. That shall be done, said Arthur, and more, by the faith of my body, that never man shall have that office but he, while he and I live. Therewithal they went unto the Archbishop, and told him how the sword was achieved, and by whom; and on Twelfth-day all the barons came thither, and to assay to take the sword, who that would assay. But there afore them all, there might none take it out but Arthur; wherefore there were many lords wroth, and said it was great shame unto them all and the realm, to be overgoverned with a boy of no high blood born. And so they fell out at that time that it was put off till Candlemas and then all the barons should meet there again; but always the ten knights were ordained to watch the sword day and night, and so they set a pavilion over the stone and the sword, and five always watched. So at Candlemas many more great lords came thither for to have won the sword, but there might none prevail. And right as Arthur did at Christmas, he did at Candlemas, and pulled out the sword easily, whereof the barons were sore aggrieved and put it off in delay till the high feast of Easter. And as Arthur sped before, so did he at Easter; yet there were some of the great lords had indignation that Arthur should be king, and put it off in a delay till the feast of Pentecost. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury by Merlin's providence let purvey then of the best knights that they might get, and such knights as Uther Pendragon loved best and most trusted in his days. And such knights were put about Arthur as Sir Baudwin of Britain, Sir Kay, Sir Ulfius, Sir Brastias. All these, with many other, were always about Arthur, day and night, till the feast of Pentecost.

Keywords for Old and Middle English Literature

Alliteration Cesura Epithet Kenning Epic Historiography Chivalry

The Early History of Drama

The Penguin Guide to Literature in English: pp. 16-17, 22-41

3 Golden Ages of Drama:

*Ancient Greece (5th B.C.) Aeschylus, Euripides, Sophocles (*Oedipus*)

*Rome (centuries around the year 0): Latin drama/comedy. Plautus, Seneca, Terence

*English Renaissance Drama

late 900s: Liturgical Drama Norman Conquest 1066 dumb shows (pantomime)

porch scaffold/pageant Whitsun cycles (e.g. Wakefield, York)

a) Miracle plays b) Mystery plays c) Morality plays d) Interludes

métier trade guilds *The Second Shepherds' Play* (ca. 1425)

Everyman (ca. 1485-1500) allegory

1576 The Theatre Shoreditch James & Richard Burbage Lord Mayor

1599 The Globe The Rose The Swan Blackfriars groundlings apron/thrust stage

University Wits **Thomas Kyd**: *The Spanish Tragedy* Revenge tragedy Senecan tragedy

Chr. Marlowe (1564-1593) *Dr Faustus* Renaissance man *Tamburlaine the Great*

patronage Lord Admiral's Men (Henslowe, Ned Alleyn, Marlowe, the Rose)

Lord Chamberlain's Men (Burbage, Will Kempe, Shakespeare, the Globe)

The King's Men 1603 Jacobean

Robert Greene: 'an upstart crow beautified with our feathers' 'Shake-scene'

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) Stratford-upon-Avon 23 April

John Shakespeare & Mary Arden grammar school Anne Hathaway Shutterly

Susanna, Judith, Hamnet coat of arms New Place

37 plays: Histories, Tragedies, Comedies, Romances 1623 First Folio Heminge & Condell

Ben Jonson (1572/3-1637) *Every Man in his Humour* court masques

Volpone *Bartholomew Fair* Poet Laureate Inigo Jones

John Webster (c. 1578- c. 1632) *The White Devil* *The Duchess of Malfi*

Beaumont & Fletcher **John Ford** **Middleton** Puritans 1642

MYSTERY PLAYS: from *The Second Shepherds' Play* (ca 1425) lines 584-610

The shepherds Daw, Coll and Gib have lost a sheep, and (rightly) suspect the scoundrel Mak. Mak and his wife Gill pretend that the stolen sheep is their new-born baby, and put it in a cradle. The shepherds at first believe them, but when they want to kiss the child, all is discovered:

Daw: Give me leave him to kiss, and lift up the *clout. cover
What the devil is this? He has a long snout.
Coll: He is *markèd amiss. We *wot ill about. *fashioned wrong. *We know mischief has been at work
Gib: *Ill-spun weft, ywiss, ay comes foul out. *An ill-spun web, indeed, always comes out badly
Aye so!
He is like to our sheep.
Daw: How, Gib, may I peep?
Coll: *I trow kind will creep *I think kinship will creep where it cannot walk
Where it may not go. (= I think only a parent can love this ugly child)

Daw: Will you see how they swaddle
His four feet in the middle?
Saw I never in cradle
A horn'd lad ere now.

MORALITY PLAYS: from *Everyman* (1485-1500?) lines 227-62

Everyman is summoned by Death into the presence of God, where he must account for his life and how it has been spent. He asks his friends to come with him, but Fellowship, Kindred, Cousin, and Goods immediately desert him, refusing to follow him to Death. However, Good Deeds shows him what to do: he seeks the help of Knowledge and Confession, and they, with his helpers Discretion, Strength, Five-Wits and Beauty, assist him in finding salvation. At Death's door they must all leave him, and Good Deeds alone accompanies him into the grave.

In the extract below, Fellowship makes promises he has no intention of keeping:

Fellowship: Sir, I say as I will do, indeed.
Everyman: Then be you a good friend at need.
I have found you true herebefore.
Fellowship: And so ye shall evermore.
For, in faith, *and thou go to hell, *if
I will not forsake thee by the way.
Everyman: Ye speak like a good friend. I believe you well.
I shall *deserve it, *and I may. *repay *if

I shall show you how it is:
Comanded I am to go on a journey,
A long way, hard and dangerous,
And give *strait *count, without delay, *strict *account
Before the high judge *Adonai. *God
Wherefore I pray you bear me company,
As ye have promised, in this journey.

Fellowship: So I said, certainly.
But such *pleasures be set aside, the sooth to say. *jokes
And also, if we took such a journey,
When should we again come?
Everyman: Nay, never again, till the day of doom.
Fellowship: In faith, then, will not I come there!

Christopher Marlowe, from *Dr. Faustus* (1594/1604/1616)

Dr Faustus has made a bargain with the devil, Lucifer, through his servant Mephistopheles: for twenty-four years, Mephistopheles will serve Faustus, giving him limitless knowledge and power. The price is high: the eternal damnation of Faustus's soul. Various friends and angels plead with Faustus to repent while there is still time, but he refuses to do so, until it is too late.

In the first extract, Faustus asks Mephistopheles to show him Helen of Troy ("Sköna Helena"), whose beauty was the cause of the Trojan war:

Mephistopheles: This, or what else my Faustus shall desire
Shall be performed in twinkling of an eye.

(*enter Helen of Troy*)

Faustus: Was this the face that launched a thousand ships
And burnt the *topless towers of *Ilium? *so high they seemed to have no tops
Sweet Helen, make me immortal with a kiss. *Ilium = Troy (cf *The Iliad*)
Her lips suck forth my soul – see where it flies!
Come, Helen, come, give me my soul again.
Here will I dwell, for heaven is in these lips
And all is *dross that is not Helena. *scum separated from metal in melting

In the second extract, one hour is all that remains of Faustus's life, He repents his deeds, but his fate cannot be changed now:

(*The clock strikes eleven*)

Faustus:
Ah, Faustus,
Now hast thou *but one *bare hour to live *only *mere; sv. knapp
And then thou must be damned perpetually!
Stand still, you ever-moving spheres of heaven,
That time may cease and midnight never come;
*Fair Nature's eye, rise, rise again, and make *fair Nature's eye = the sun
Perpetual day; or let this hour be but
A year, a month, a week, a natural day,
That Faustus may repent and save his soul!
*O *lente lente currite noctis equi.* *"Run slowly, slowly, you horses of the night"
The stars move still, time runs, the clock will strike, (adapted from a line in Ovid's *Amores*)
The devil will come, and Faustus must be damned.
O, I'll leap up to my God! Who pulls me down?
See, see, where Christ's blood streams in the firmament! –
One drop would save my soul – half a drop! ah, my Christ!
*Rend not my heart for naming of my Christ; *tear apart. Mephistophilis has threatened to
Yet will I call on him – O spare me, Lucifer! /.../ tear Faustus to pieces if he repents

(*The clock strikes twelve*)

It strikes, it strikes! Now, body, turn to air
Or Lucifer will bear thee *quick to hell! *alive

(*Thunder and lightning*)

O soul, be changed to little water drops
And fall into the ocean, ne'er be found.

(*Enter devils*)

My God, my God, look not so fierce on me!
Adders and serpents, let me breathe *awhile! *for a little while
Ugly hell, gape not – come not, Lucifer! –
I'll burn my books – ah, Mephistophilis!

(*Exeunt devils with Faustus*)

William Shakespeare, from *Richard II* (1595) (Act II, Scene i)

The dying John of Gaunt gives one of the world's best-known and best-loved descriptions of England:

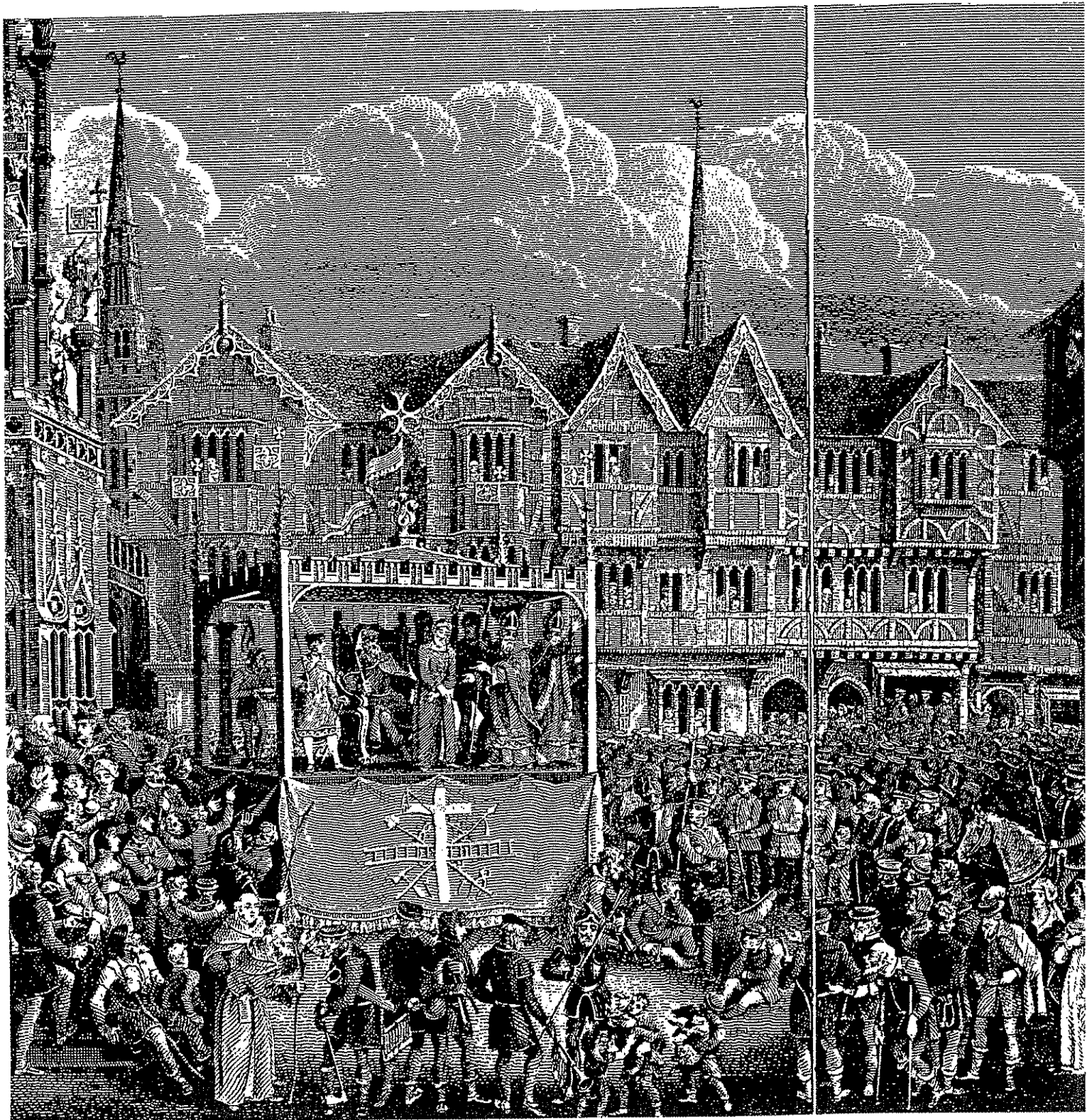
This royal throne of kings, this *scepter'd isle, *sceptre = spira
This earth of majesty, this seat of *Mars, *the Roman god of war
This other Eden, demi-paradise;
This fortress built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war;
This happy breed of men, this little world;
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a *moat defensive to a house, *water-filled ditch around a castle; vallgrav
Against the envy of less happier lands,
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England.

William Shakespeare, from *The Tempest* (1611) (Act IV, Scene i)

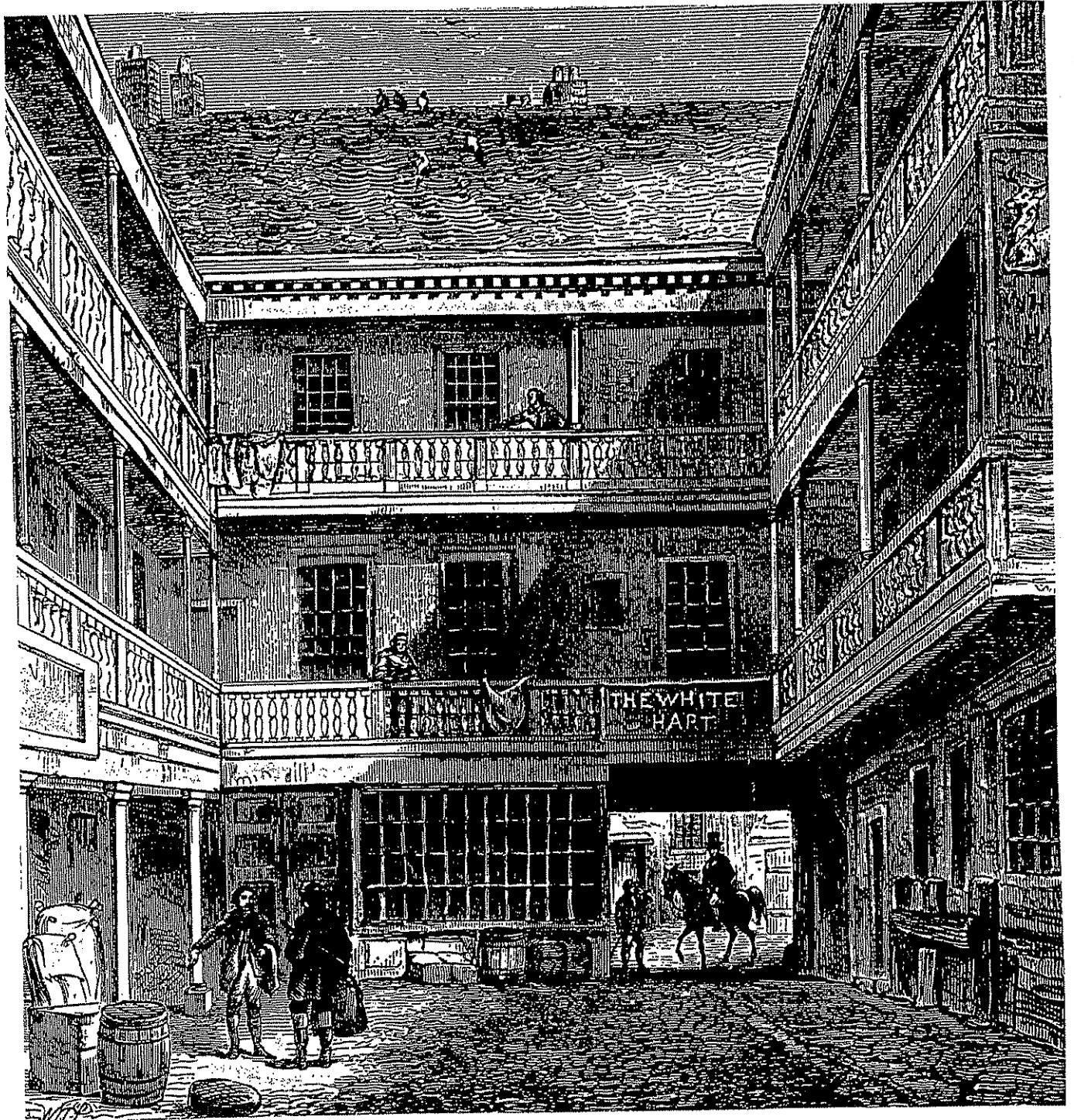
Prospero, magician and Duke of Milan, was deposed by his brother many years ago, and cast upon a lonely island with his daughter Miranda. A tempest (and Prospero's own magic powers) brings a new set of people, including his brother, to the island; Prospero and the spirit Ariel guide them through confusion to set everything right again. In the end, Prospero says good-bye to his magic powers, throwing his wand and his book of magic into the sea before returning to his native country.

This play is probably Shakespeare's last; in 1611, he retired to Stratford-upon-Avon. It is easy to see, in Prospero, the old magician Shakespeare, putting down his pen and saying farewell to his art and to the theatre.

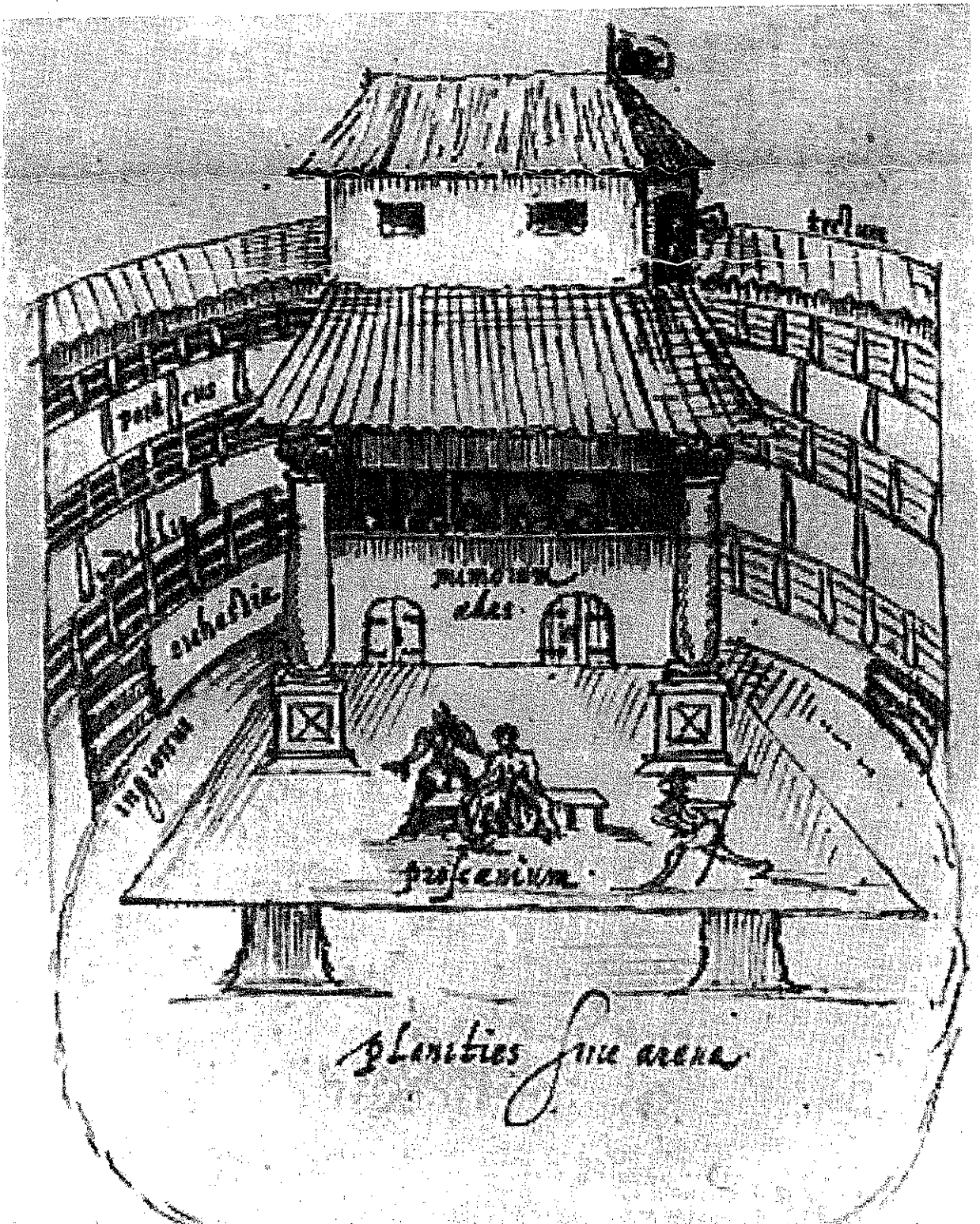
Our revels now are ended: these our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air:
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.



*A Mystery Play
about the Life of Christ =
Pilate is washing his hands*

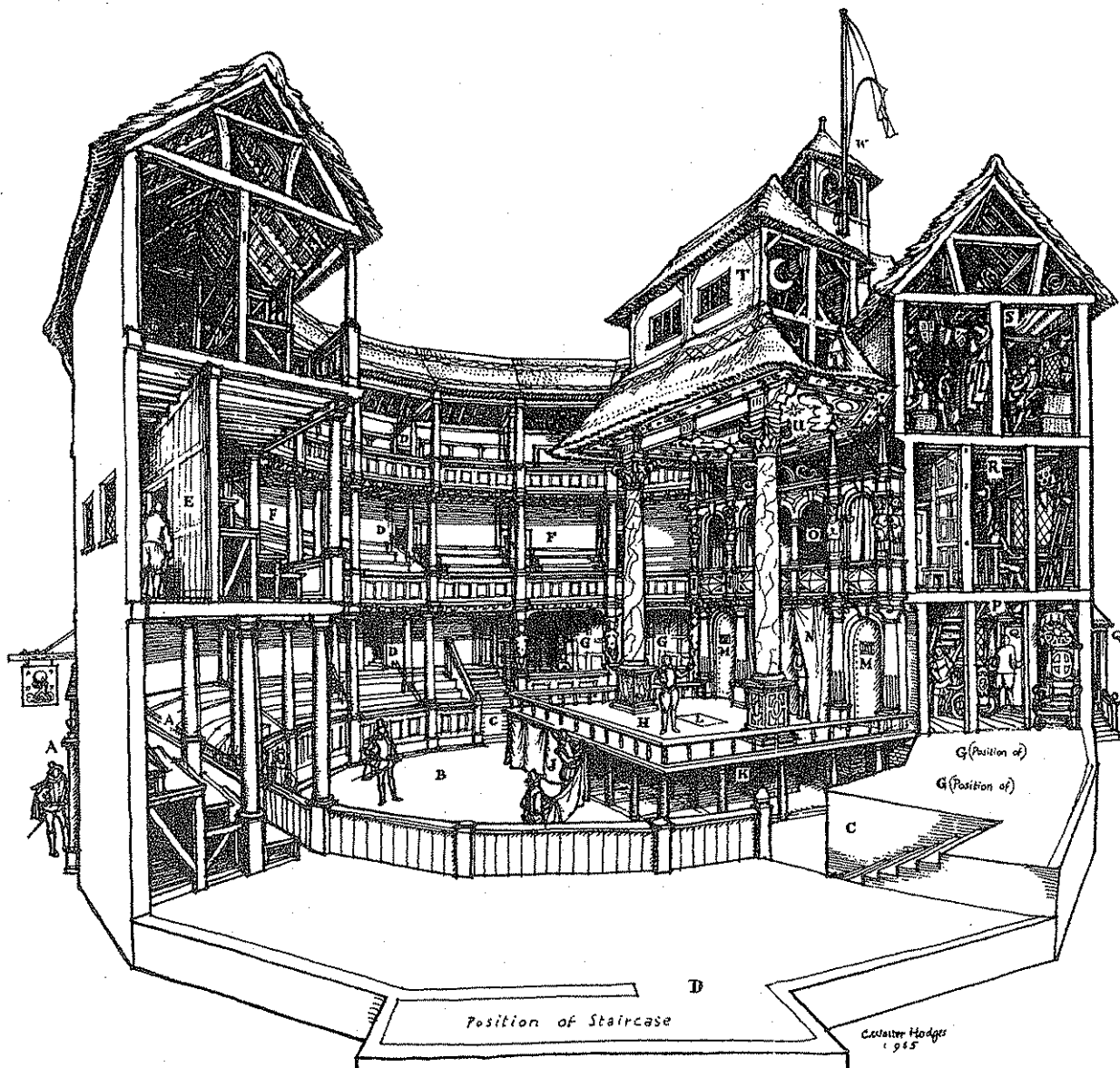


An Elizabethan Inn



quantum ad ~~est~~ ~~et~~ ~~construenda~~, bestiarum coniecti
 hinc determinatum, in quo multi vni. Tauri, et Anguilla
 multitudinis rari, spectat cantu et festis aliter, qui
 ad

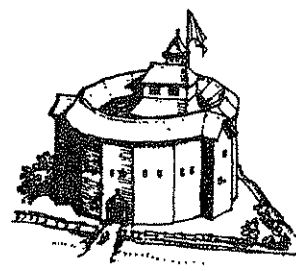
de Witt, 1596



KEY

- AA Main entrance
- B The Yard
- CC Entrances to lowest gallery
- D Entrances to staircase and upper galleries
- E Corridor serving the different sections of the middle gallery
- F Middle gallery ('Twopenny Rooms')
- G 'Gentlemen's Rooms' or 'Lords' Rooms'
- H The stage
- J The hanging being put up round the stage

- H The stage
- J The hanging being put up round the stage
- K The 'Hell' under the stage
- L The stage trap, leading down to the Hell
- MM Stage doors
- N Curtained 'place behind the stage'
- O Gallery above the stage, used as required sometimes by musicians, sometimes by spectators, and often as part of the play
- P Back-stage area (the tiring-house)
- Q Tiring-house door
- R Dressing-rooms
- S Wardrobe and storage
- T The hut housing the machine for lowering enthroned gods, etc., to the stage
- U The 'Heavens'
- W Hoisting the playhouse flag



Hodges, 1965

Kiki Lindell
tel 222 75 42
kiki.lindell@englund.lu.se

Macbeth

I.i

Is this an effective way to start a play?

Can you think of any reason why it would be useful to have a dramatic opening to a play in Shakespeare's time?

The stage directions, in which the three creatures are referred to as "witches", are not by Shakespeare's hand; they have been added later. They call themselves "the weird sisters".

Does this tell us anything about who they are, and their function in the play?

Explain the witches' motto (I.i.10)

I.ii

The first four scenes begin with questions, and there is an abundance of wh-questions in these scenes ("When shall we three meet again"; "Where the place?"; "What bloody man is that?"; "Who comes here?"; "Whence camest thou, worthy thane?"; "Where hast thou been, sister?" etc.). Try and think of a possible reason for this.

What does the play gain/lose by beginning with the weird sisters, rather than with this battle scene?

The descriptions of the ongoing battle, delivered by the Captain and (later) Rosse, are fairly complicated and rhetorical. Find one *simile*, one *metaphor* and one *personification* in the text!

We learn that there is a battle going on. Who are the combatants? Trace the stages of the battle. What is the outcome?

Macbeth at this point knows nothing of Cawdor's treason. Why is this important?

I.iii

In the opening lines of this scene, we are back with the witches again. In which way do their lines differ from the Captain's?

Analyse Macbeth's first line.

Banquo, another master of rhetoric, elegantly echoes the witches' three-fold greeting. How?

In this speech, he also starts a line of *vegetation imagery*. Try to keep track of these images in the following.

While the vegetation images are mainly connected with Banquo and Duncan and their kin (i.e. the "Good Guys"), the *clothing images* serve as comments on Macbeth's rise and fall. What clothing images can you find in this scene, starting from line 108?

In Macbeth's "Aside" (ll. 128-142), he uses *theatrical imagery*. Can you think of a possible reason for this?

I.iv

In the previous scene, Macbeth's aspirations to be king have been kindled; I.vi sets up an obstacle to them. What obstacle?

I.v

In I.iii, Macbeth said: "If Chance will have me king, why, chance may crown me/ Without my stir." What did he mean by that? What makes him begin to think differently on that point in this scene?

For a while blank verse is replaced by prose in I.v. What could be the reason for this?

Lady Macbeth's second soliloquy is structured as a threefold invocation. The third "come" is addressed to the night. Her words remind us of something we heard before. What, and who said it?

I. vi

What purposes do Duncan's and Banquo's opening lines serve?

I.vii

Analyse Macbeth's reasoning in his opening speech. What is the outcome?

Analyse the interaction between husband and wife, paying special attention to the use of "you" and "thou" between them.

II.i

How is the atmosphere created in the opening lines?

II.ii

The actual murder takes place off-stage. What does the play gain/lose from that? How does Shakespeare heighten the suspense of the scene?

The hand-eye opposition, first touched on in I.iv.52, reaches its climax in this scene. Try to find the passage in question.

In her previously mentioned soliloquy (I.v.36 - 52), Lady Macbeth asks to have her womanhood taken away - to be filled with "direst cruelty". It seems her invocation was successful, except on one point. Find her one moment of human weakness!

II.iii

Here is another prose scene. Why?

The porter is a comic character. There is, however, a more serious side to his drunken jesting about being the porter of hell-gate.

The porter scene, with its reference to a particular historic event has helped scholars to put a tentative date to the play. Explain!

What is the effect of Lenox's speech in lines 49 - 56?

There is a great deal of play-acting and false gnashing of teeth in II.iii. Is Macbeth acting or not in lines 86 - 92? Is Lady Macbeth acting or not in line 115? Defend your views on both points.

Lines 134 - 135 carry an echo of something that has been said earlier; identify it.

II.iv

This scene shows us the reactions of the outside world to the murder of Duncan. Discuss.

III.i

Macbeth asks a lot of questions in the beginning of this scene. Why?

Analyse Macbeth's soliloquy (lines 47 -71). What are his reasons for fearing Banquo?

By what means does Macbeth incite the murderers to the killing of Banquo?

III.ii

Do you detect a difference in the relationship between Macbeth and his Lady in this scene, compared with the preceding Acts?

Analyse the images used in Macbeth's speech (lines 40 - 57). What colour is predominant? Compare lines III.ii 47 - 51 to I.v. 48 - 52. Who are the speakers? What do the similarities tell us?

III.iii

Try to think of a reason for the unexpected appearance of a third murderer.

III.iv

Order and hierarchy are important concepts at any court. How is the collapsing of order shown in this scene? Compare lines 1 - 2 and 117 - 20! Also, go back to II.iv, and see if there is a connection between the two scenes.

Who really sees the ghost?

III.vi

This scene demonstrates what people think about Macbeth, at the same time as it contains the first indications of active resistance. Compare the descriptions of the English king and the Scottish king.

Note the *religious language*. How is it used?

IV.i

Analyse the recipe: why these ingredients?

In lines 112 - 124 Shakespeare seems to be writing with a particular person in mind. Explain!

Compare lines 144 - 148 to Macbeth's soliloquy in I.vii. How has he changed in the meantime?

IV.ii

What do you think is the point of the playful conversation between Lady Macduff and her son?

IV.iii

How does Malcolm test Macduff's honesty? Does he have any particular reason to be suspicious?

A new line of imagery is introduced in this scene. It is to do with *illness and the curing of illness*, and it is applied to England and Scotland. Explain.

As soon as Rosse appears, the audience is waiting for him to tell Macduff of the slaughter of his family. How, and why, does Shakespeare postpone the revelation?

V.i

Why is prose used here?

Compare lines 40 - 41 to II.ii. 59 - 62 (Macbeth) and 63 - 67 (Lady Macbeth). Discuss!

V.ii

Birnam Wood and Dunsinane Castle are mentioned here. What is the significance of that?

Find all the instances of healing imagery and clothing imagery in this scene, and in V.iii.

V.iii - vi

In V.iii. 22 - 23, Macbeth implies that his life has come to its autumn; in V.v. he says that he is tired of the sun - upon which the young prince comes marching in, leading a "green" army. What reflexions does this give rise to?

V.vii - viii

How are the prophecies which were pronounced in IV.i fulfilled here?

V.ix

Judging from his final speech, what sort of a king will Malcolm make?

Kiki Lindell
tel 222 75 42
kiki.lindell@englund.lu.se

The Renaissance

The Penguin Guide to Lit. in English: from Chapter 2 (The Renaissance): pp. 21-23, 41-53

Re-read **MacDowall**: *An Illustrated History of Britain* (55-56 The War of the Roses + Chapters 10, 11, 12)

Renaissance (rebirth, revival) Italy, 1400s Humanism Reformation (Anglicanism)
Greek, Roman influence Homer (*The Iliad*, *The Odyssey*) Virgil (*The Aeneid*)
Caxton Sir Thomas Malory, *Morte d'Arthur* Sir Thomas More, *Utopia*
War of the Roses (Lancaster/York) Tudor Henry VII Henry VIII Elizabeth I
Sir Francis Drake the Spanish Armada (1588) Mary Queen of Scots
sonnet Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503-1542) Petrarch (1304-74) Anne Boleyn
The Earl of Surrey (1517-1547) Petrarchan Elizabethan (English/Shakespearean)
blank verse epic pastoral
Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586) *Astrophil and Stella* *Arcadia*
Edmund Spenser (1552-1599) *Amoretti* *The Faerie Queene*
spenserian stanza allegory Gloriana
Shakespeare (1564-1616) Michael Drayton (1563-1631)
John Donne (1572-1631) metaphysical poetry conceits Dean of St. Paul's *Holy Sonnets*
George Herbert (1593-1633) John Milton (1608-74) Andrew Marvell (1621-1678)
Cavalier Poets Richard Lovelace Robert Herrick
Tyndale Coverdale The Authorized Version 1611 (King James's Bible)
pamphlets travel literature Sir Francis Bacon Sir Walter Raleigh Thomas Nashe
emblem books symbolism

Thomas Wyatt: 'Whoso List to Hunt'

An adaptation of a sonnet by Petrarch. *Noli me tangere quia Caesaris sum* ("Touch me not, for I am Caesar's") was inscribed on the collars of Caesar's hinds which were then set free and were then (presumably) safe from hunters. Wyatt's sonnet is usually supposed to refer to Anne Boleyn, who may have been his amour before she became Henry VIII's second wife; she is the deer belonging to "Caesar", the King.

Whoso list* to hunt, I know where is an hind,	A	*cares to, wants to hunt
But as for me, alas, I may no more.	B	
The vain travail hath wearied me so sore	B	
I am of them that farthest cometh behind.	A	
Yet may I, by no means, my wearied mind	A	
Draw from the deer, but as she fleeth afore,	B	
Fainting I follow. I leave off therefore,	B	
Since in a net I seek to hold the wind.	A	
Who list her hunt, I put him out of doubt,	C	
As well as I, may spend his time in vain.	D	
And graven with diamonds in letters plain	D	
There is written, her fair neck round about,	C	
"Noli me tangere*", for Caesar's I am,	E	*do not touch me
And wild for to hold, though I seem tame."	E	

Thomas Wyatt: "They flee from me"

They flee from me, that sometime did me seek,
With naked foot stalking in my chamber.
I have seen them, gentle, tame, and meek,
That now are wild, and do not once remember
That sometimes they have put themselves in danger
To take bread at my hand; and now they range,
Busily seeking with a continual change.

Thankèd be fortune it hath been otherwise, Twenty times better; but once in special, In thin array*, after a pleasant guise,*	*dress	*style
When her loose gown from her shoulders did fall, And she me caught in her arms long and small,* Therewithall sweetly did me kiss And softly said, "Dear heart, how like you this?"	*slender	

It was no dream, I lay broad waking. But all is turned, thorough* my gentleness, Into a strange fashion of forsaking; And I have leave to go, of her goodness, And she also to use newfangledness.*	*through	
But since that I so kindly* am servèd, I fain would know what she hath servèd.	*fickleness, change of heart *naturally, but also with ironic overtones	

Michael Drayton: "Since There's No Help"

Since there's no help, come let us kiss and part;	A
Nay, I have done, you get no more of me,	B
And I am glad, yea glad with all my heart	A
That thus so cleanly I myself can free;	B
Shake hands forever, cancel all our vows,	C
And when we meet at any time again,	D
Be it not seen in either of our brows	C
That we one jot of former love retain.	D
Now at the last gasp of love's latest breath,	E
When, his pulse failing, passion speechless lies,	F
When faith is kneeling by his bed of death,	E
And innocence is closing up his eyes;	F
Now if thou wouldst, when all have given him over,	G
From death to life thou mightst him yet recover.	G

Edmund Spenser: from *The Faerie Queene*

This is the beginning of the first Canto from the first Book of *The Faerie Queene*. We see a Knight in shining armour, bearing a red cross on his chest, riding across a great plain, bound on a mission from Gloriana, the Queen of Fairy Land. The "lovely Lady" riding with him is Una, representing the Protestant faith.

A Gentle Knight was pricking* on the plaine,
Y cladd in mightie armes and silver shielde,
Wherein old dints of deepe wounds did remaine,
The cruell markes of many' a bloody field;
Yet armes till that time did he neuer wield:
His angry steede did chide his foming bitt,
As much disdayning to the curbe to yield:
Full jolly* knight he seemd, and faire did sitt,
As one for knightly giusts* and fierce encounters fitt.

*cantering

*gallant
*jousts

But on his brest a bloudie Crosse he bore,
The deare remembrance of his dying Lord,
For whose sweete sake that glorious badge he wore,
And dead as living ever him ador'd:
Upon his shield the like was also scor'd,
For soveraine hope, which in his helpe he had:
Right faithfull true he was in deede and word,
But of his cheere* did seeme too solemne sad*,
Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad*.

*mood; *grave, serious
*feared, dreaded

Upon a great adventure he was bond,
That greatest Gloriana to him gaue,
That greatest Glorious Queene of Faerie lond,
To winne him worship*, and her grace to have,
Which of all earthly things he most did crave;
And euer as he rode, his hart did earne*
To prove his puissance* in battell brave
Upon his foe, and his new force to learne;
Upon his foe, a Dragon horrible and stearne.

*honour

*yearn, long for
*power, might

A lovely Ladie rode him faire beside,
Upon a lowly Asse* more white then snow,
Yet she much whiter, but the same did hide
Under a vele*, that wimpled* was full low,
And over all a blacke stole she did throw,
As one that inly mourn'd: so was she sad,
And heaue sat upon her palfrey* slow:
Seemèd in heart some hidden care she had,
And by her in a line a milke white lambe she lad.

*donkey

*veil; *lying in folds

*ridhäst, 'gångare'

John Donne: *Going to Bed*

As a startling contrast to the "Valediction: Forbidding Mourning", here comes a very different poem by Donne!

COME, madam, come, all rest my powers defy;
Until I labour, I in labour lie.
The foe oft times, having the foe in sight,
Is tired with standing, though he never fight.
Off with that girdle, like heaven's zone glittering,
But a far fairer world encompassing,
Unpin that spangled breast-plate which you wear,
That th' eyes of busy fools may be stopp'd there.
Unlace yourself, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you that now it is bed-time.
Off with that happy busk, which I envy,
That still can be, and still can stand so nigh.
Your gown going off such beauteous state reveals,
As when from flowery meads th' hill's shadow steals.
Off with that wiry coronet, and show
The hairy diadem which on you do grow.
Now off with those shoes, and then softly tread
In this love's hallow'd temple, this soft bed.
In such white robes heaven's angels used to be
Received by men; thou, angel, bring'st with thee
A heaven like Mahomet's paradise; and though
Ill spirits walk in white, we easily know
By this these angels from an evil sprite;
Those set our hairs, but these our flesh upright.

Licence my roving hands, and let them go
Before, behind, between, above, below.
O, my America, my New-found-land,
My kingdom, safest when with one man mann'd,
My mine of precious stones, my empery;
How am I blest in thus discovering thee!
To enter in these bonds, is to be free;
Then, where my hand is set, my seal shall be.
Full nakedness! All joys are due to thee;
As souls unbodied, bodies unclothed must be
To taste whole joys. Gems which you women use
Are like Atlanta's balls, cast in men's views;
That, when a fool's eye lighteth on a gem,
His earthly soul might covet theirs, not them.
Like pictures, or like books' gay coverings, made
For laymen, are all women thus array'd.
Themselves are mystic books, which only we
(Whom their imputed grace will dignify)
Must see reveal'd. Then, since that I may know,
As liberally as to thy midwife show
Thyself; cast all, yea, this white linen hence;
There is no penance due to innocence:
To teach thee, I am naked first; why then,
What needst thou have more covering than a man?

Kiki Lindell
tel 222 75 42
kiki.lindell@englund.lu.se

Seminar on Renaissance Poetry

General questions for all these poems:

- * What is the *metre* and *rhyme scheme* of the poem?
- * What *stylistic devices* such as *imagery* (e.g. the use of metaphors, similes, personifications etc.) can be identified in the poem?
- * What is the *subject matter* of the poem?
- * How can the poem be said to be *expressive of the period* from which it is taken?

Shakespeare: 'O Mistress Mine'

Start by checking that you know the meaning of any unusual word (roaming, sweeting, mirth...). Also, note that there are some obsolete (föråldrade) grammatical forms in the poem: doth = does; 'tis = it is; hath = has.

1. Who is speaking? (And how do we know there is a speaker?)
2. Who is he speaking to?
3. What is he saying, and what means of persuasion is he using?
4. What do you think he means by 'sweet and twenty'?

Herrick: 'To Virgins to Make Much of Time'

What does 'coy' mean – or 'tarry'?
Ye = you; a-flying = flying.

1. Divide the poem up in stanzas (strofer, 'verser' – there are four of them), and summarise what the speaker is saying in each one.
2. Both this and the previous poem contain the word 'Then' near the end, and for similar reasons. Try to figure out why this is so!

Sidney: from *Astrophel and Stella*

Again, start by checking any difficult words – virtue, lodged, overthrow, sovereignty, strive...
Thine = your (plural); thy = your (singular); thyself = yourself; thee = you; shineth = shines.

1. Pay specific attention to the verse form in this and the two following poems!
2. This poem is fairly complicated, but try to make sense of it by rephrasing each sentence in your own words.
3. What are the 'night-birds' in line 7, do you think?

Spenser: from *Amoretti*

There are some unusual words here (baser, devise, subdue...), but also some that are deliberately archaic (ålderdomliga): assay = try, eke = also; quod = said).

1. This poem is written almost like a small dialogue. Go through it line by line and try to figure out who says what!
2. What is the argument of the speakers, and who gets the last word?

Shakespeare: from *Sonnets*

Check for example 'dun', 'damasked', 'grant', 'belied' so that you know what they mean.
Hath = has.

1. What body parts are enumerated, and what are they compared to?
2. Is the comparison favourable or not?
3. Judging from this poem, do you think the speaker admires his mistress or not?

RENAISSANCE POETRY

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564-1616)

O Mistress mine! Where are you roaming:
O! stay and hear; your true love's coming.
That can sing both high and low.
Trip no further, pretty sweeting;
Journeys end in lovers meeting.
Every wise man's son doth know.

What is love? 'Tis not hereafter;
Present mirth hath present laughter;
What's to come is still unsure;
In delay there lies no plenty;
Then come kiss me, sweet and twenty,
Youth's a stuff will not endure.

ROBERT HERRICK (1591-1674)

“To Virgins to Make Much of Time”

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying:
And this same flower that smiles today
Tomorrow will be dying.
The glorious lamp of heaven, the Sun,
The higher he's a-getting
The sooner will his race be run,
And nearer he's to setting.
That age is best which is the first,
When youth and blood are warmer;
But being spent, the worse, and worst
Times, still succeed the former.
Then be not coy, but use your time;
And while ye may, go marry:
For having lost but once your prime,
You may forever tarry.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY (1554-1586)

From *Astrophel and Stella* (1591)

Who will in fairest book of nature know
How virtue may best lodg'd in beauty be,
Let him but learn of love to read in thee,
Stella, those fair lines which true goodness show.
There shall he find all vices' overthrow,
Not by rude force, but sweetest sovereignty
Of reason, from whose light those night-birds fly;
That inward sun in thine eyes shineth so.
And, not content to be perfection's heir
Thyself, dost strive all minds that way to move,
Who mark in thee what is in thee most fair.
So while thy beauty draws thy heart to love,
As fast thy virtue bends that love to good:
But "Ah," Desire still cries, "Give me some food!"

EDMUND SPENSER (1552-1599)

From *Amoretti*

One day I wrote her name upon the strand,
But came the waves and washed it away:
Again I wrote it with a second hand,
But came the tide, and made my pains his prey.
"Vain man," said she, "that dost in vain assay,
A mortal thing so to immortalize;
For I myself shall like to this decay,
And eke my name be wiped out likewise."
"Not so," (quod I) "let baser things devise
To die in dust, but you shall live by fame:
My verse your vertues rare shall eternize,
And in the heavens write your glorious name:
Where whenas death shall all the world subdue,
Our love shall live, and later life renew."

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564-1616)

From *Sonnets* (1609)

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red:
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damask'd, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound.
I grant I never saw a goddess go:
My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground.
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.

Keywords for Renaissance Poetry

Petrarchan sonnet English sonnet Sacred and Profane Love Carpe Diem Conceit

Commonwealth & Restoration, and the 18th Century

The Penguin Guide to Literature in English: Chapters 3, 4

James I (1603-25) Charles I (1625-45; beheaded 1649) Parliament
Puritans (Nonconformists) Civil War 1642-45 Cavaliers Roundheads Naseby
Commonwealth 1645-60 Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector (1653-58)
Restoration (1660) Charles II Test Act 1673 Whigs/Tories James II (1685-88)
The Glorious Revolution 1688 William of Orange The Battle of the Boyne 1690
Queen Anne (1702-1714) Hannover Walpole Pitt Bonnie Prince Charlie The Battle of Culloden 1746

John Milton (1608-74) Latin Secretary pamphlets *Paradise Lost*
Andrew Marvell (1621-78) **John Bunyan** (1628-88) *The Pilgrim's Progress*
John Dryden (1631-1700) ode satire (+plays) 1666 The Great Fire of London
Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) *Diary* (1660-69)
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester (1647-80)
Reason, thought Neoclassical Augustan Social (not solitary) man
1642: Civil War(>Theatres closed by Puritans) 1660> Restoration Drama
Comedy of manners taste, elegance, decorum **Dryden, Shadwell**
Wycherley *The Country Wife* **William Congreve** 1670-1729 *The Way of the World*
John Gay (1685-1732) *The Beggar's Opera* **Sheridan** *The School for Scandal*

The Birth of Prose: political pamphlets; satire; journalism; travel books; letter-writing; diaries; essays of criticism; encyclopedias and dictionaries

The Birth of the Novel:

Daniel Defoe (1660-1731) fake journalism
Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)
Samuel Richardson (1689-1761) epistolary novel
Henry Fielding (1707-1754)
Horace Walpole, *The Castle of Otranto* (1764) Gothic horror
Ann Radcliffe, *The Mysteries of Udolpho* (1794)
Jane Austen, *Northanger Abbey* (1798)
Mary Shelley, *Frankenstein* (1818)

Poetry: Augustan to Pre-Romantic

Alexander Pope (*The Rape of the Lock, An Essay on Criticism, An Essay on Man*, etc.)
Edward Young ('Night Thoughts'), Thomas Gray ('Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard')
Robert Burns (*Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect*, published 1786)
James McPherson, *The Works of Ossian* (1760>1765) Gaelic ancient poetry

John Bunyan (1628-88), from *The Pilgrim's Progress*

Valiant-For-Truth: Why, they told me that it was a dangerous way; yea, the most dangerous way in the World, said they, is that which the Pilgrims go.

Great-heart: Did they shew wherein this way is so dangerous?

Valiant-For-Truth: Yes, and that in many particulars.

Great-heart: Name some of them.

Valiant-For-Truth: They told me of the Slough of Dispond, where Christian was well nigh smothered. They told me that there were Archers standing ready in Beelzebub-castle to shoot them that should knock at the Wicket-gate for entrance. They told me also of the Wood and dark Mountains, of the Hill Difficulty, of the Lions, and also of the three Giants, Bloody-man, Maul and Slay-good. They said moreover that there was a foul Fiend haunted the Valley of Humiliation, and that Christian was by him almost bereft of Life. Besides, say they, you must go over the Valley of the Shadow of Death, where the Hobgoblins are, where the Light is Darkness, where the way is full of Snares, Pits, Traps, and Gins. They told me also of Giant Despair, of Doubting Castle and of the ruin that the Pilgrims met with there. Further, they said I must go over the Enchanted Ground, which was dangerous. And that after all this, I should find a River, over which I should find no Bridge, and that that River did lie betwixt me and the Coelestial Country.

John Dryden (1631-1700), from *Annus Mirabilis (1666)*

The title means the "year of wonders", the wonders (the word is used in a negative sense) being: war (against Holland, and, through Holland, Denmark and France); a terrible outbreak of the *plague* (killing nearly 70,000 people), and the *Great Fire of London*. Although Dryden started out as a writer praising Cromwell and Puritanism, he is now defending the Stuart King Charles II, claiming that he will rise from his trouble like a new Emperor Augustus, as the ruler of a great empire. In a similar way, a new and grander London, rebuilt by Christopher Wren, will rise like the phoenix from the ruins of the Great Fire:

Me-thinks already, from this chymic* flame
I see a city of more precious mold:
Rich as the town which gives the Indies name*
With silver paved, and all divine with gold.

*alchemic; purifying dross to gold

*Mexico

Already, laboring with a mighty fate,
She shakes the rubbish from her mounting brow
And seems to have renewed her charter's date,
Which Heaven will to the death of time allow.

More great than human, now, and more August,
New deified she from her fires does rise:
Her widening streets on new foundations trust,
And, opening, into larger parts she flies.

The silver Thames, her own domestic flood
Shall bear her vessels like a sweeping train;
And often wind (as of his mistress proud)
With longing eyes to meet her face again.

Samuel Pepys (1633-1703), from *The Diary* (1660-69)

When he wrote his famous diary, Samuel Pepys was secretary of the Admiralty, but also a true Londoner: he was interested in the theatre, music, the social whirl, business, religion, literary life, science, politics etc. and writes with utter frankness about everything, from affairs of state to quarrels with his wife. Here, he is giving us an eyewitness-account of the Great Fire of London, 2-6 September, 1666:

September 2 1666

Some of our maids sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast today, Jane called up about three in the morning, to tell us of a great fire they saw in the City. So I rose, and slipped on my night-gown and went to her window, and thought it to be on the back side of Mark Lane at the farthest; but, being unused to such fires as followed, I thought it far enough off, and so went to bed again, and to sleep /---/ By and by Jane comes and tells me that she hears that above 300 houses have been burned down tonight by the fire we saw, and that it is now burning down all Fish Street, by London Bridge. So I made myself ready presently, and walked to the Tower; and there got up upon one of the high places /.../ and there I did see the houses at the end of the bridge all on fire, and an infinite great fire on this and the other side the end of the bridge /.../. So down [I went], with my heart full of trouble, to the Lieutenant of the Tower, who tells me that it began this morning in the King's baker's house in Pudding Lane, and that it hath burned St. Magnus's Church and most part of Fish Street already. So I rode down to the waterside /.../ and there saw a lamentable fire. /---/ Everybody endeavouring to remove their goods, and flinging into the river or bringing them into lighters that lay off; poor people staying in their houses as long as till the very fire touched them, and then running into boats, or clambering from one pair of stairs by the waterside to another. And among other things, the poor pigeons, I perceive, were loth to leave their houses, but hovered about the windows and balconies, till they some of them burned their wings and fell down.

Having stayed, and in an hour's time seen the fire rage every way, and nobody to my sight endeavouring to quench it, but to remove their goods and leave all to the fire /.../ I [went next] to Whitehall (with a gentleman with me, who desired to go off from the Tower to see the fire in my boat); and there up to the King's closet in the Chapel, where people came about me, and I did give them an account [that]dismayed them all, and the word was carried into the King. so I was called for, and did tell the King and Duke of York what I saw; and that unless His Majesty did command houses to be pulled down, nothing could stop the fire. They seemed much troubled, and the King commanded me to go to my Lord Mayor from him, and command him to spare no houses. . . .

[I hurried] to [St.] Paul's; and there walked along Watling Street, as well as I could, every creature coming away laden with goods to save and, here and there, sick people carried away in beds. Extraordinary goods carried in carts and on backs. At last [I] met my Lord Mayor in Cannon Street, like a man spent, with a [handkerchief] about his neck. To the King's message he cried, like a fainting woman, 'Lord, what can I do? I am spent: people will not obey me. I have been pulling down houses, but the fire overtakes us faster than we can do it.' /---/ So he left me, and I him, and walked home; seeing people all distracted, and no manner of means used to quench the fire. The houses, too, so very thick thereabouts, and full of matter for burning, as pitch and tar, in Thames Street; and warehouses of oil and wines and brandy and other things.

A Midsummer Night's Dream

To the King's Theatre, where we saw "Midsummer's Night's Dream," which I had never seen before, nor shall ever again, for it is the most insipid ridiculous play that ever I saw in my life. I saw, I confess, some good dancing and some handsome women, which was all my pleasure. (*Diary*, 29 Sept., 1662)

***Macbeth* again (previously seen on 28 December, 1666)**

... thence to the Duke's house and saw *Macbeth*; which though I saw it lately, yet appears a most excellent play in all respects, but especially in divertisement, though it be a deep tragedy; which is a strange perfection in a tragedy, it being most proper here and suitable. (*Diary*, 7 January, 1667)

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester (1647-80)

The poet is cleverly trying to convince his mistress that since the past is over and the future not here yet, all that we have is this very moment; hence, all talk of inconstancy and unfaithfulness is pointless:

Love and Life

ALL my past life is mine no more
The flying hours are gone,
Like transitory dreams given o'er,
Whose images are kept in store
By memory alone.

The time that is to come is not;
How can it then be mine?
The present moment 's all my lot;
And that, as fast as it is got,
Phyllis, is only thine.

Then talk not of inconstancy,
False hearts, and broken vows;
If I by miracle can be
This live-long minute true to thee,
'Tis all that Heaven allows.

William Congreve (1670-1729), from *The Way of the World* (1700)

The plot of this complex, witty, cynical and elegant play includes such unlikeable characters as the ageing, amorous Lady Wishfort, always on the prowl for young men; Mr Fainall, who squanders his wife's fortune on his mistress; and that mistress, the nasty Mrs Marwood. The hero and heroine are more attractive (though hardly less cynical); MIRABELL is a mercenary rake, but genuinely in love with MILLAMANT; she is a witty coquette, but more virtuous than she seems. In this scene, they playfully decide on each other's rights and prerogatives as husband and wife. It is agreed that they shall each decide when they want to get up in the mornings; apart from that, Millamant's demands are: no silly pet names permitted; no cuddling in public; she must be allowed to keep her friends and her privacy, and he must knock before entering her rooms. Mirabell in his turn demands that no intimate friend should be allowed to come between them; that she use no make-up for as long as he thinks her beautiful without it; that she will not lace her corset while she is pregnant, so as not to hurt the child; and finally that strong drinks are banished from her tea-table:

MILLA. /---/ Ah, I'll never marry, unless I am
first made sure of my will and pleasure.

MIRA. Would you have 'em both before marriage? Or will you be
contented with the first now, and stay for the other till after grace?

MILLA. Ah, don't be impertinent. My dear liberty, shall I leave
thee? My faithful solitude, my darling contemplation, must I bid
you then adieu? /---/ I can't do't, 'tis more than impossible--positively,
Mirabell, I'll lie a-bed in a morning as long as I please.

MIRA. Then I'll get up in a morning as early as I please.

MILLA. Ah! Idle creature, get up when you will. And d'ye hear, I
won't be called names after I'm married; positively I won't be
called names.

MIRA. Names?

MILLA. Ay, as wife, spouse, my dear, joy, jewel, love, sweet-heart,
and the rest of that nauseous cant, in which men and their wives are
so fulsomely familiar--I shall never bear that. Good Mirabell,
don't let us be familiar or fond, nor kiss before folks, like my
Lady Fadler and Sir Francis; nor go to Hyde Park together the first
Sunday in a new chariot, to provoke eyes and whispers, and then
never be seen there together again, as if we were proud of one
another the first week, and ashamed of one another ever after. Let
us never visit together, nor go to a play together, but let us be
very strange and well-bred. Let us be as strange as if we had been
married a great while, and as well-bred as if we were not married at all.

John Gay (1685-1732), from *The Beggar's Opera* (1728)

The Beggar's Opera is a satire on various types of corruption, as well as on Italian opera; instead of virtuoso arias its songs are set to popular tunes of folk songs and ballads.

The hero of *The Beggar's Opera* is the womaniser and highway robber Macheath, who somehow contrives to be a likeable character in spite of all his vices; he also proves that vice is the same in high places as in low. Eventually he is scaught and sentenced to hang, but is reprieved at the last minute. Below are four of the many songs (airs):

Air.—Green Sleeves

Since laws were made for every degree,
To curb vice in others, as well as in me,
I wonder we ha'n't better company
 Upon Tyburn tree!
But gold from law can take out the sting,
And if rich men like us were to swing,
'Twould thin the land such numbers to string
 Upon Tyburn tree!

Air.—An old woman clothed in grey

Through all the employments of life,
Each neighbour abuses his brother,
Whore and rogue they call husband and wife;
All professions berogue one another:
The priest calls the lawyer a cheat,
The lawyer beknives the divine,
And the statesman, because he's so great,
Thinks his trade as honest as mine.

Air.—March in Rinaldo, with drums and trumpets

Let us take the road.
Hark! I hear the sound of coaches,
The hour of attack approaches,
To your arms, brave boys, and load!
See the ball I hold!
Let the chemists toil like asses,
Our fire their fire surpasses,
And turns all our lead to gold.

Air.—Would you have a young virgin, etc.

If the heart of a man is depressed with cares,
The mist is dispelled, when a woman appears;
Like the notes of a fiddle she sweetly, sweetly
Raises the spirits and charms our ears.
Roses and lilies her cheeks disclose,
But her ripe lips are more sweet than those;
Press her,
Caress her;
With blisses
Her kisses
Dissolve us in pleasure and soft repose.

Keywords for Seventeenth-Century Poetry

Metaphysical Poetry Metaphysical Conceit Puritanism

Keywords for Eighteenth-Century Literature

Didacticism Rationalism Satire Heroic Couplet Decorum Personification

STUDY QUESTIONS for SEVENTEENTH- and EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LITERATURE

Donne: 'The Flea' (extract)

1. Who is speaking? Who is he speaking to?
2. 2. Would you say that this poem contains a metaphysical conceit?

Donne: 'A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning'

1. The subject matter of this poem is very clearly signalled in the title. So what is it about? (And who is speaking to whom?)
2. Check that you know the meaning of 'virtuous', 'soul', 'profanation' and 'laity' in the first two stanzas. What field does this terminology belong to?
3. What is meant by the 'Moving of th'earth' that is said to bring danger and fear in stanza three? Why did people 'reckon what it did, and meant' in those days?
4. (This is a really difficult question, so don't feel bad if you cannot answer it.) Have you any idea what is meant by 'trepidation of the spheres' and why this 'Though greater far, is innocent'?
5. What is meant by 'sublunary'? How are the speaker and his love different from the 'dull, sublunary' lovers?
6. The poet uses not just one but two metaphysical conceits (fresh, surprising, 'unpoetic' images) to illustrate his main argument, one in stanza six and the other in stanzas seven to nine. What are they? Relate them in your own words!
7. Compare this poem to 'The Flea'. What similarities do they have? How are they different in tone and attitude?

Marvell: 'To his Coy Mistress'

With this poem it is extremely important to know the meaning of a/ 'coy' and 'coyness'. Please notice that today these words are often used in a more or less negative sense. How? What do they mean today? In the 17th century they had no such negative connotations. What did they mean then? b/ 'mistress'. This word too has really changed its meaning since Marvell's time. What does it mean today? What did it mean then? Why would you go completely wrong with the poem if you assumed that 'mistress' meant then what it means today?

1. The poem is divided into three parts. The first one starts with the words 'Had we...' Today we would be more likely to say 'If we had...' An 'if...' must always be followed by a real or implied '...then', such as: 'If I had all the money in the world, *then* I would buy myself a Ferrari'. Rephrase the first sentence in the poem in the same way! This is the argument of the first stanza. How is it illustrated in the rest of this stanza?
2. What is the argument of the second stanza? Pay specific attention to the following metaphors. What do they denote?
'Time's winged chariot'
'Deserts of vast eternity'
'thy marble vault'
3. Sum up the argument of the third stanza. Does it remind you of any other poems you have read so far? In what way(s) is Marvell's poem different from the preceding ones?

Milton: 'When I consider...'

1. This is a sonnet. How do we know? What kind of a sonnet is it? Where does the twist occur? It occurs in an unusual place. With what word is it signalled?
2. Sort out the first sentence. It is very long... How long is it?
3. The sentence starts with the words 'When I consider...' What is the situation that the poet considers? What is meant by the words 'my light is spent'? What, in other words, has happened to him?
4. A 'when' (like an 'if') must always be followed by a real or implied 'then'. Where does the implied 'then' occur here? In other words, what does the poet do when he considers his situation?
5. What personification can you find in this poem?
6. What is the conclusion of the poem? How is the question in the first part answered?
7. Milton was a Puritan. What does that mean? How can this knowledge of the poet help you understand the poem?

Pope: Extract from 'An Essay on Man'

1. The message of the poem is very clearly signalled in the first two lines of the poem. So what is it? How is it typical of the period? What period are we talking about?
2. In lines 3-18 'man', in the sense of mankind or humankind, is described. What is he/are we like, according to the poet? Pope works with a number of paradoxical statements here. (A paradox, according to Longman, is 'a statement that seems impossible because it contains two opposing ideas that are both true'.) Give examples of this. Why does he do this, would you say? What is the effect?

Swift: 'A Modest Proposal'

1. The main difficulty about this text is to differ between the surface and what is under it, between what Swift seems to be saying and his actual message. It starts off seriously enough. When is it possible to start suspecting that this is actually a satire rather than a serious proposal? When would you say that this is quite obvious? Collect examples of statements which are so outrageous as to be obviously satirical. (It might be a good idea to number the paragraphs for easy reference.)
2. What do we learn about the actual conditions in Ireland at the time? Collect examples.
3. What impression do you form of the person who could write this? Do you like him or does he disgust you? What would you imagine he was like?

Gray: 'Elegy Written in a Country Church Yard' (extracts)

(This is a difficult poem with many difficult words. Be extremely careful about looking them up in the dictionary !)

1. Stanzas 1-4: When and where is the poem set, what does it look like, what is the general atmosphere? Who is the 'me' in stanza 1? Any indication of what this person might be like?

SEVENTEENTH- and EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LITERATURE

JOHN DONNE (1572-1631)

The Flea

Marke but this flea, and marke in this,
How little that which thou deny'st me is;
Me it suck'd first, and now sucks thee,
And in this flea our two bloods mingled bee;
Confesse it, this cannot be said
A sinne, or shame, or losse of maidenhead,
Yet this enjoys before it wooe,
And pamp'rd swells with one blood made of two,
And this, alas, is more than wee would doe. /-----/

A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning

As virtuous men pass mildly away,
And whisper to their souls, to go,
Whilst some of their sad friends do say,
"The breath goes now," and some say, "No:"

So let us melt, and make no noise,
No tear-floods, nor sigh-tempests move;
'Twere profanation of our joys
To tell the laity our love.

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears;
Men reckon what it did, and meant;
But trepidation of the spheres,
Though greater far, is innocent.

Dull sublunary lovers' love
(Whose soul is sense) cannot admit
Absence, because it doth remove
Those things which elemented it.

But we by a love so much refin'd,
That ourselves know not what it is,
Inter-assured of the mind,
Care less, eyes, lips, and hands to miss.

Our two souls therefore, which are one,
Though I must go, endure not yet
A breach, but an expansion,
Like gold to airy thinness beat.

If they be two, they are two so
As stiff twin compasses are two;
Thy soul, the fix'd foot, makes no show
To move, but doth, if the' other do.

And though it in the centre sit,
Yet when the other far doth roam,
It leans, and hearkens after it,
And grows erect, as that comes home.

Such wilt thou be to me, who must
Like th' other foot, obliquely run;
Thy firmness makes my circle just,
And makes me end, where I begun.

ANDREW MARVELL (1621-1678)

To his Coy Mistress

Had we but world enough, and time,
This coyness, lady, were no crime.
We would sit down and think which way
To walk, and pass our long love's day;
Thou by the Indian Ganges' side
Shouldst rubies find; I by the tide
Of Humber would complain. I would
Love you ten years before the Flood;
And you should, if you please, refuse
Till the conversion of the Jews.
My vegetable love should grow
Vaster than empires, and more slow.
An hundred years should go to praise
Thine eyes, and on thy forehead gaze;
Two hundred to adore each breast,
But thirty thousand to the rest;
An age at least to every part,
And the last age should show your heart.
For, lady, you deserve this state,
Nor would I love at lower rate.

But at my back I always hear
Time's winged chariot hurrying near;
And yonder all before us lie
Deserts of vast eternity.
Thy beauty shall no more be found,
Nor, in thy marble vault, shall sound
My echoing song; then worms shall try
That long preserv'd virginity,
And your quaint honour turn to dust,
And into ashes all my lust.
The grave's a fine and private place,
But none I think do there embrace.

Now therefore, while the youthful hue
Sits on thy skin like morning dew,
And while thy willing soul transpires
At every pore with instant fires,
Now let us sport us while we may;
And now, like am'rous birds of prey,
Rather at once our time devour,
Than languish in his slow-chapp'd power.
Let us roll all our strength, and all
Our sweetness, up into one ball;
And tear our pleasures with rough strife
Thorough the iron gates of life.
Thus, though we cannot make our sun
Stand still, yet we will make him run.

JOHN MILTON (1608-1674)

When I consider how my light is spent
Ere half my days in this dark world and wide,
And that one talent which is death to hide
Lodg'd with me useless, though my soul more bent
To serve therewith my Maker, and present
My true account, lest he returning chide,
"Doth God exact day-labour, light denied?"
I fondly ask. But Patience, to prevent
That murmur, soon replies: "God doth not need
Either man's work or his own gifts: who best
Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best. His state
Is kingly; thousands at his bidding speed
And post o'er land and ocean without rest:
They also serve who only stand and wait."

ALEXANDER POPE (1688-1744)

An Essay on Man in Four Epistles: Epistle 2 (Extract)

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man.
Plac'd on this isthmus of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great:
With too much knowledge for the sceptic side, 5
With too much weakness for the stoic's pride,
He hangs between; in doubt to act, or rest;
In doubt to deem himself a god, or beast;
In doubt his mind or body to prefer;
Born but to die, and reas'ning but to err; 10
Alike in ignorance, his reason such,
Whether he thinks too little, or too much:
Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd, or disabus'd;
Created half to rise, and half to fall; 15
Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurl'd:
The glory, jest, and riddle of the world!

JONATHAN SWIFT (1667-1745)

A MODEST PROPOSAL

FOR PREVENTING THE CHILDREN OF POOR PEOPLE IN
IRELAND FROM BEING A BURDEN TO THEIR PARENTS OR
COUNTRY, AND FOR MAKING THEM BENEFICIAL TO THE
PUBLIC

It is a melancholy object to those who walk through this great town or travel in the country, when they see the streets, the roads, and cabin doors, crowded with beggars of the female sex, followed by three, four, or six children, all in rags and importuning every passenger for an alms. These mothers, instead of being able to work for their honest livelihood, are forced to employ all their time in strolling to beg sustenance for their helpless infants: who as they grow up either turn thieves for want of work, or leave their dear native country to fight for the Pretender in Spain, or sell themselves to the Barbadoes.

I think it is agreed by all parties that this prodigious number of children in the arms, or on the backs, or at the heels of their mothers, and frequently of their fathers, is in the present deplorable state of the kingdom a very great additional grievance; and,

therefore, whoever could find out a fair, cheap, and easy method of making these children sound, useful members of the commonwealth, would deserve so well of the public as to have his statue set up for a preserver of the nation.

But my intention is very far from being confined to provide only for the children of professed beggars; it is of a much greater extent, and shall take in the whole number of infants at a certain age who are born of parents in effect as little able to support them as those who demand our charity in the streets.

As to my own part, having turned my thoughts for many years upon this important subject, and maturely weighed the several schemes of other projectors, I have always found them grossly mistaken in the computation. It is true, a child just dropped from its dam may be supported by her milk for a solar year, with little other nourishment; at most not above the value of 2s., which the mother may certainly get, or the value in scraps, by her lawful occupation of begging; and it is exactly at one year old that I propose to provide for them in such a manner as instead of being a charge upon their parents or the parish, or wanting food and raiment for the rest of their lives, they shall on the contrary contribute to the feeding, and partly to the clothing, of many thousands.

There is likewise another great advantage in my scheme, that it will prevent those voluntary abortions, and that horrid practice of women murdering their bastard children, alas! too frequent among us! sacrificing the poor innocent babes I doubt more to avoid the expense than the shame, which would move tears and pity in the most savage and inhuman breast.

The number of souls in this kingdom being usually reckoned one million and a half, of these I calculate there may be about two hundred thousand couple whose wives are breeders; from which number I subtract thirty thousand couples who are able to maintain their own children, although I apprehend there cannot be so many, under the present distresses of the kingdom; but this being granted, there will remain an hundred and seventy thousand breeders. I again subtract fifty thousand for those women who miscarry, or whose children die by accident or disease within the year. There only remains one hundred and twenty thousand children of poor parents annually born. The question therefore is, how this number shall be reared and provided for, which, as I have already said, under the present situation of affairs, is utterly impossible by all the methods hitherto proposed. For we can neither employ them in handicraft or agriculture; we neither build houses (I mean in the country) nor cultivate land: they can very seldom pick up a livelihood by stealing, till they arrive at six years old, except where they are of towardly parts, although I confess they learn the rudiments much earlier, during which time, they can however be properly looked upon only as probationers, as I have been informed by a principal gentleman in the county of Cavan, who protested to me that he never knew above one or two instances under the age of six, even in a part of the kingdom so renowned for the quickest proficiency in that art.

I am assured by our merchants, that a boy or a girl before twelve years old is no salable commodity; and even when they come to this age they will not yield above three pounds, or three pounds and half-a-crown at most on the exchange; which cannot turn to account either to the parents or kingdom, the charge of nutriment and rags having been at least four times that value.

I shall now therefore humbly propose my own thoughts, which I hope will not be liable to the least objection.

I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London, that a young healthy child well nursed is at a year old a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled; and I make no doubt that it will equally serve in a fricassee or a ragout.

I do therefore humbly offer it to public consideration that of the hundred and twenty thousand children already computed, twenty thousand may be reserved for breed, whereof only one-fourth part to be males; which is more than we allow to sheep, black cattle or swine; and my reason is, that these children are seldom the fruits of marriage, a circumstance not much regarded by our savages, therefore one male will be sufficient to serve four females. That the remaining hundred thousand may, at a year old, be offered in the sale to the persons of quality and fortune through the kingdom; always advising the mother to let them suck plentifully in the last month, so as to render them plump and fat for a good table. A child will make two dishes at an entertainment for friends; and when the family dines alone, the fore or hind quarter will make a reasonable dish, and seasoned with a little pepper or salt will be very good boiled on the fourth day, especially in winter.

I have reckoned upon a medium that a child just born will weigh 12 pounds, and in a solar year, if tolerably nursed, increaseth to 28 pounds.

I grant this food will be somewhat dear, and therefore very proper for landlords, who, as they have already devoured most of the parents, seem to have the best title to the children.

Infant's flesh will be in season throughout the year, but more plentiful in March, and a little before and after; for we are told by a grave author, an eminent French physician, that fish being a prolific diet, there are more children born in Roman Catholic countries about nine months after Lent than at any other season; therefore, reckoning a year after Lent, the markets will be more glutted than usual, because the number of popish infants is at least three to one in this kingdom: and therefore it will have one other collateral advantage, by lessening the number of papists among us.

I have already computed the charge of nursing a beggar's child (in which list I reckon all cottagers, laborers, and four-fifths of the farmers) to be about two shillings per annum, rags included; and I believe no gentleman would repine to give ten shillings for the carcass of a good fat child, which, as I have said, will make four dishes of excellent nutritive meat, when he hath only some particular friend or his own family to dine with him. Thus the

squire will learn to be a good landlord, and grow popular among his tenants; the mother will have eight shillings net profit, and be fit for work till she produces another child.

Those who are more thrifty (as I must confess the times require) may flay the carcass; the skin of which artificially dressed will make admirable gloves for ladies, and summer boots for fine gentlemen.

As to our city of Dublin, shambles may be appointed for this purpose in the most convenient parts of it, and butchers we may be assured will not be wanting; although I rather recommend buying the children alive, and dressing them hot from the knife, as we do roasting pigs.

A very worthy person, a true lover of his country, and whose virtues I highly esteem, was lately pleased in discoursing on this matter to offer a refinement upon my scheme. He said that many gentlemen of this kingdom, having of late destroyed their deer, he conceived that the want of venison might be well supplied by the bodies of young lads and maidens, not exceeding fourteen years of age nor under twelve; so great a number of both sexes in every country being now ready to starve for want of work and service; and these to be disposed of by their parents, if alive, or otherwise by their nearest relations. But with due deference to so excellent a friend and so deserving a patriot, I cannot be altogether in his sentiments; for as to the males, my American acquaintance assured me, from frequent experience, that their flesh was generally tough and lean, like that of our schoolboys by continual exercise, and their taste disagreeable; and to fatten them would not answer the charge. Then as to the females, it would, I think, with humble submission be a loss to the public, because they soon would become breeders themselves; and besides, it is not improbable that some scrupulous people might be apt to censure such a practice (although indeed very unjustly), as a little bordering upon cruelty; which, I confess, hath always been with me the strongest objection against any project, however so well intended.

But in order to justify my friend, he confessed that this expedient was put into his head by the famous Psalmanazar, a native of the island Formosa, who came from thence to London above twenty years ago, and in conversation told my friend, that in his country when any young person happened to be put to death, the executioner sold the carcass to persons of quality as a prime dainty; and that in his time the body of a plump girl of fifteen, who was crucified for an attempt to poison the emperor, was sold to his imperial majesty's prime minister of state, and other great mandarins of the court, in joints from the gibbet, at four hundred crowns. Neither indeed can I deny, that if the same use were made of several plump young girls in this town, who without one single groat to their fortunes cannot stir abroad without a chair, and appear at playhouse and assemblies in foreign fineries which they never will pay for, the kingdom would not be the worse.

Some persons of a desponding spirit are in great concern about that vast number of poor people, who are aged, diseased, or maimed, and I have been desired to employ my thoughts what course may be taken

to ease the nation of so grievous an encumbrance. But I am not in the least pain upon that matter, because it is very well known that they are every day dying and rotting by cold and famine, and filth and vermin, as fast as can be reasonably expected. And as to the young laborers, they are now in as hopeful a condition; they cannot get work, and consequently pine away for want of nourishment, to a degree that if at any time they are accidentally hired to common labor, they have not strength to perform it; and thus the country and themselves are happily delivered from the evils to come.

I have too long digressed, and therefore shall return to my subject. I think the advantages by the proposal which I have made are obvious and many, as well as of the highest importance.

For first, as I have already observed, it would greatly lessen the number of papists, with whom we are yearly overrun, being the principal breeders of the nation as well as our most dangerous enemies; and who stay at home on purpose with a design to deliver the kingdom to the Pretender, hoping to take their advantage by the absence of so many good protestants, who have chosen rather to leave their country than stay at home and pay tithes against their conscience to an episcopal curate.

Secondly, The poorer tenants will have something valuable of their own, which by law may be made liable to distress and help to pay their landlord's rent, their corn and cattle being already seized, and money a thing unknown.

Thirdly, Whereas the maintenance of an hundred thousand children, from two years old and upward, cannot be computed at less than ten shillings a-piece per annum, the nation's stock will be thereby increased fifty thousand pounds per annum, beside the profit of a new dish introduced to the tables of all gentlemen of fortune in the kingdom who have any refinement in taste. And the money will circulate among ourselves, the goods being entirely of our own growth and manufacture.

Fourthly, The constant breeders, beside the gain of eight shillings sterling per annum by the sale of their children, will be rid of the charge of maintaining them after the first year.

Fifthly, This food would likewise bring great custom to taverns; where the vintners will certainly be so prudent as to procure the best receipts for dressing it to perfection, and consequently have their houses frequented by all the fine gentlemen, who justly value themselves upon their knowledge in good eating: and a skilful cook, who understands how to oblige his guests, will contrive to make it as expensive as they please.

Sixthly, This would be a great inducement to marriage, which all wise nations have either encouraged by rewards or enforced by laws and penalties. It would increase the care and tenderness of mothers toward their children, when they were sure of a settlement for life to the poor babes, provided in some sort by the public, to their annual profit instead of expense. We should see an honest emulation among the married women, which of them could bring the fattest child to the market. Men would become as fond of their wives during the time of

their pregnancy as they are now of their mares in foal, their cows in calf, their sows when they are ready to farrow; nor offer to beat or kick them (as is too frequent a practice) for fear of a miscarriage.

Many other advantages might be enumerated. For instance, the addition of some thousand carcasses in our exportation of barreled beef, the propagation of swine's flesh, and improvement in the art of making good bacon, so much wanted among us by the great destruction of pigs, too frequent at our tables; which are no way comparable in taste or magnificence to a well-grown, fat, yearling child, which roasted whole will make a considerable figure at a lord mayor's feast or any other public entertainment. But this and many others I omit, being studious of brevity.

* * * * *

After all, I am not so violently bent upon my own opinion as to reject any offer proposed by wise men, which shall be found equally innocent, cheap, easy, and effectual. But before something of that kind shall be advanced in contradiction to my scheme, and offering a better, I desire the author or authors will be pleased maturely to consider two points. First, as things now stand, how they will be able to find food and raiment for an hundred thousand useless mouths and backs. And secondly, there being a round million of creatures in human figure throughout this kingdom, whose whole subsistence put into a common stock would leave them in debt two millions of pounds sterling, adding those who are beggars by profession to the bulk of farmers, cottagers, and laborers, with their wives and children who are beggars in effect: I desire those politicians who dislike my overture, and may perhaps be so bold as to attempt an answer, that they will first ask the parents of these mortals, whether they would not at this day think it a great happiness to have been sold for food, at a year old in the manner I prescribe, and thereby have avoided such a perpetual scene of misfortunes as they have since gone through by the oppression of landlords, the impossibility of paying rent without money or trade, the want of common sustenance, with neither house nor clothes to cover them from the inclemencies of the weather, and the most inevitable prospect of entailing the like or greater miseries upon their breed for ever.

I profess, in the sincerity of my heart, that I have not the least personal interest in endeavoring to promote this necessary work, having no other motive than the public good of my country, by advancing our trade, providing for infants, relieving the poor, and giving some pleasure to the rich. I have no children by which I can propose to get a single penny; the youngest being nine years old, and my wife past child-bearing.

THOMAS GRAY (1716-1771)

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard

1 The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
2 The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea,
3 The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
4 And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

5 Now fades the glimm'ring landscape on the sight,
6 And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
7 Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
8 And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds;

9 Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tow'r
10 The moping owl does to the moon complain
11 Of such, as wand'ring near her secret bow'r,
12 Molest her ancient solitary reign.

13 Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
14 Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
15 Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
16 The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

/-----/

73 Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
74 Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray;
75 Along the cool sequester'd vale of life
76 They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

/-----/

THE EPITAPH

117 *Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth*
118 *A youth to Fortune and to Fame unknown.*
119 *Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth,*
120 *And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.*

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR *Pride and Prejudice*

First half: Chapters 1-38

1. Consider the first sentence of the first chapter. (It is a famous 'first sentence'.) Is it true now? Was it true then? What does it signal to the reader about a/ the theme(s) of the novel b/ the tone of the novel?
2. Study the way in which the main characters are introduced in the first short chapter. What do we learn about them? How do we learn this?
3. Look for information about economic matters (incomes, fortunes, property) as you read. What do you learn about the economic status of the characters?
4. In Chapter 4 we are told that the Bingley sisters would like to forget that their fortune 'had been acquired by trade'. Later Mr Bingley defends the Bennet girls by saying: 'If they had uncles enough to fill *all* Cheapside it would not make them one jot less agreeable'. (Look for this conversation and its implications.) What is wrong with trade and Cheapside?
5. Whereas you (probably) will not have time to work in such detail with the vocabulary of a fairly long novel as you have to do with short poems, you still need to check up on important words. One such word is 'entail' which turns up for the first time in Chapter 7. Check carefully that you understand exactly what it means, since it is a key word in the novel. Then try to answer the question: How is it a key word?
6. Education was a very important concept in the 18th century, and many novels dealt with matters of education in various ways. Pay attention to references to education as you read. How have the Bingley sisters been educated? What about the Bennet sisters? In Chapter 8 there is a conversation about being 'accomplished'. What does the word mean? What do the different characters put into it? How does this tell us something about them? What do you learn about the education of women at the time from this conversation?
7. In Chapter 19 there is a proposal scene. The girl refuses. Why does she do that? I.e. why does this particular young woman not want to marry this particular young man? Why does he, on the other hand, seem very sure that she will? (In fact, you might count the number of times she actually says no and consider how it is possible for any man not to get her meaning.)
8. However, there is another young woman who is very happy to have this young man. Make careful notes of her reasons. What do you think of this? Is she doing the right thing? Pay attention later on to how her marriage seems to function. What does she get out of it? How does she manage it?
9. In chapter 34 there is another proposal scene. Compare this to the first one. What obvious differences are there? Are there any similarities? What about the young woman's reaction?
10. Make a list of the young woman's accusations against the man in Chapter 34 and note how he answers them in his letter? In your opinion, is his defence adequate? In other words, are you as a reader prepared to reconsider your opinions about him? Is the young woman?

ROMANTICISM

(Penguin Guide 103-123)



THE PERIOD OF REVOLUTIONS

The Industrial Revolution
The American War of Independence
The French Revolution

ROMANTICISM

France: Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Germany: Immanuel Kant, Johann Gottfried Herder, Johann Gottlieb Fichte

England: Thomas Paine, *The Rights of Man*; William Godwin, *Political Justice*; Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*; Edmund Burke, *A Treatise on the Sublime and the Beautiful*

Key Concepts

Individualism/Subjectivity
Political Radicalism/Emancipation
Nature
The Sublime and the Beautiful

Themes in Romantic Poetry

Subjective vision: emotion, intuition, imagination
Nature: innocence and virtue; the child, the people, the primitive
Political radicalism: equality, revolution, individual freedom

Romantic Texts and Statements

But oh ! that deep romantic chasm which slanted
Down the green hill athwart a cedarn cover !
A savage place ! as holy and enchanted
As e'er beneath a waning moon was haunted
By woman wailing for her demon-lover !

(Samuel Taylor Coleridge, "Kubla Khan")

"Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings"
(William Wordsworth)

"If poetry comes not as naturally as the leaves to a tree it had better not
come at all"

(John Keats)

"Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world"
(Percy Bysshe Shelley)

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR *Pride and Prejudice*

Second half: Chapters 39-61

Warning: These questions are intended for reflection after you have finished the novel and can look back on it as a whole. You may very well use them as a guide while you are reading if you prefer that, but if you do so you should be aware that they might to some extent spoil your pleasure in reading by giving away the plot.

1. 'I have been a selfish being all my life, in practice, though not in principle. As a child I was taught what was *right*, but I was not taught to correct my temper. I was given good principles but left to follow them in pride and conceit. Unfortunately an only son, (for many years an only *child*) I was spoilt by my parents, who though good themselves (my father particularly, all that was benevolent and amiable,) allowed, encouraged, almost taught me to be selfish and overbearing, to care for none beyond my own family circle, to think meanly of all the rest of the world, to *wish* at least to think meanly of their sense and worth compared with my own. Such I was from eight to eight and twenty, and such I might still have been but for you - - You taught me a lesson, hard indeed at first, but most advantageous.'

This long speech from Chapter 58 (spoken by whom?) introduces the idea of education in the moral sense, i.e. that it is more important to learn to be a good person than to follow intellectual pursuits or to acquire elegant accomplishments; and that parents have a responsibility here. What about the Bennet girls from this point of view? Have Mr and Mrs Bennet been responsible parents?

2. 'Will you tell me how long you have loved him?' Jane asks Elizabeth in Chapter 59; to which question Elizabeth answers '...I believe I must date it from my first seeing his beautiful grounds at Pemberley.' How should we interpret this answer? Does it mean that Elizabeth is after all guided by money and status in her choice of a husband? Or is she merely joking? Or is there some other truth in the answer? Go back to Chapter 43 and study the description of Pemberley and the impression it makes on Elizabeth.

3. Consider the married couples we see in the book: the Bennets, the Gardiners, the Hursts, the Collinses, and in the end the Wickhams. Are they happy? On what basis are they founded, i.e. what do we learn about why these people married? What does it indicate about the author's view of marriage? What about Jane and Elizabeth? Do you think their marriages will be happy? Give reasons for your answer.

4. Comment on the title of the book. Whose pride? Whose prejudice? When and how are they done away with?

5. Jane Austen originally called the novel *First Impressions* but later renamed it for publication. What about this title? Why do you think she renamed it? Which one do you prefer? Why?

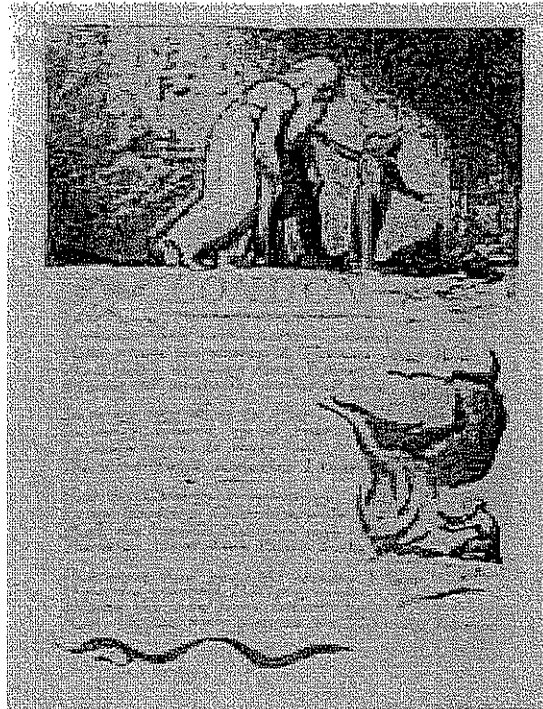
6. *Pride and Prejudice* is a novel about A/ Romantic love; B/ Economic realities; C/ Equality and compatibility; D/ Moral education; E/ The situation of women. Choose one statement and motivate your choice.

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR ROMANTIC POETRY

1. Romantic poets could be radical critics of their contemporary society. What aspects and institutions of early nineteenth-century British society seem to be attacked in William Blake's "London"? In order to handle this question you need to look up and study the meaning of the word "charter" and to consider the figurative dimensions of words and expressions like "mind-forg'd manacles", "Church", "Palace", and "marriage hearse".
2. Blake's "London" and Wordsworth's "Composed upon Westminster Bridge" offer contrasting views of the English capital. What essential differences and similarities can be found between the two poems?
3. What poetic form in terms of metre and rhyme scheme is used by Wordsworth in "Composed upon Westminster Bridge" and by Keats in "When I have fears that I may cease to be"?
4. Keats's "When I have fears that I may cease to be" and Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind" partly deal with nature and partly with the character of poetic creation. Try to summarize the ideas presented on these topics in the two poems and consider if nature and poetic creation can be seen to be interrelated.
5. Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind" is an intricately structured poem both in terms of poetic form and in terms of subject matter. Try to identify 1) the rhyme scheme of the poem and 2) elements of subject matter that give each separate section a thematic unity.
6. Like Blake, Shelley was inclined to use poetry for offering social criticism and making political statements. Can "Ode to the West Wind", in your view, be argued to have a political message?

WILLIAM BLAKE (1757-1827)

London



- 1 I wander thro' each charter'd street,
- 2 Near where the charter'd Thames does flow,
- 3 And mark in every face I meet
- 4 Marks of weakness, marks of woe.

- 5 In every cry of every Man,
- 6 In every Infant's cry of fear,
- 7 In every voice, in every ban,
- 8 The mind-forg'd manacles I hear.

- 9 How the Chimney-sweeper's cry
- 10 Every black'ning Church appalls;
- 11 And the hapless Soldier's sigh
- 12 Runs in blood down Palace walls.

- 13 But most thro' midnight streets I hear
- 14 How the youthful Harlot's curse
- 15 Blasts the new born Infant's tear,
- 16 And blights with plagues the Marriage hearse.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770-1850)

Composed Upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802

- 1 Earth has not anything to show more fair:
- 2 Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
- 3 A sight so touching in its majesty:
- 4 This City now doth, like a garment, wear
- 5 The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
- 6 Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
- 7 Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
- 8 All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
- 9 Never did sun more beautifully steep
- 10 In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;
- 11 Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!
- 12 The river glideth at his own sweet will:
- 13 Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;
- 14 And all that mighty heart is lying still!

JOHN KEATS (1795-1821)

When I have fears that I may cease to be
Before my pen has glean'd my teeming brain,
Before high-piled books, in charactery,
Hold like rich garners the full ripen'd grain;
When I behold, upon the night's starr'd face,
Huge cloudy symbols of a high romance,
And think that I may never live to trace
Their shadows, with the magic hand of chance;
And when I feel, fair creature of an hour,
That I shall never look upon thee more,
Never have relish in the faery power
Of unreflecting love;--then on the shore
Of the wide world I stand alone, and think
Till love and fame to nothingness do sink.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY (1792-1822)

Ode to the West Wind

O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being,
Thou, from whose unseen presence the leaves dead
Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing,

Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red,
Pestilence-stricken multitudes: O thou,
Who chariotest to their dark wintry bed

The winged seeds, where they lie cold and low,
Each like a corpse within its grave, until
Thine azure sister of the Spring shall blow

0 Her clarion o'er the dreaming earth, and fill
1 (Driving sweet buds like flocks to feed in air)
2 With living hues and odours plain and hill:

3 Wild Spirit, which art moving everywhere;
4 Destroyer and preserver; hear, oh hear!

5 Thou on whose stream, mid the steep sky's commotion,
6 Loose clouds like earth's decaying leaves are shed,
7 Shook from the tangled boughs of Heaven and Ocean,

8 Angels of rain and lightning: there are spread
9 On the blue surface of thine aëry surge,
0 Like the bright hair uplifted from the head

1 Of some fierce Maenad, even from the dim verge
2 Of the horizon to the zenith's height,
3 The locks of the approaching storm. Thou dirge

4 Of the dying year, to which this closing night
5 Will be the dome of a vast sepulchre,
6 Vaulted with all thy congregated might

7 Of vapours, from whose solid atmosphere
8 Black rain, and fire, and hail will burst: oh hear!

II

9 Thou who didst waken from his summer dreams
0 The blue Mediterranean, where he lay,
1 Lull'd by the coil of his crystalline streams,

32 Beside a pumice isle in Baiae's bay,
33 And saw in sleep old palaces and towers
34 Quivering within the wave's intenser day,

35 All overgrown with azure moss and flowers
36 So sweet, the sense faints picturing them! Thou
37 For whose path the Atlantic's level powers

38 Cleave themselves into chasms, while far below
39 The sea-blooms and the oozy woods which wear
40 The sapless foliage of the ocean, know

41 Thy voice, and suddenly grow gray with fear,
42 And tremble and despoil themselves: oh hear!

IV

43 If I were a dead leaf thou mightest bear;
44 If I were a swift cloud to fly with thee;
45 A wave to pant beneath thy power, and share

46 The impulse of thy strength, only less free
47 Than thou, O uncontrollable! If even
48 I were as in my boyhood, and could be

49 The comrade of thy wanderings over Heaven,
50 As then, when to outstrip thy skiey speed
51 Scarce seem'd a vision; I would ne'er have striven

52 As thus with thee in prayer in my sore need.
53 Oh, lift me as a wave, a leaf, a cloud!
54 I fall upon the thorns of life! I bleed!

55 A heavy weight of hours has chain'd and bow'd
56 One too like thee: tameless, and swift, and proud.

V

57 Make me thy lyre, even as the forest is:
58 What if my leaves are falling like its own!
59 The tumult of thy mighty harmonies

60 Will take from both a deep, autumnal tone,
61 Sweet though in sadness. Be thou, Spirit fierce,
62 My spirit! Be thou me, impetuous one!

63 Drive my dead thoughts over the universe
64 Like wither'd leaves to quicken a new birth!
65 And, by the incantation of this verse,

66 Scatter, as from an unextinguish'd hearth

- 67 Ashes and sparks, my words among mankind!
68 Be through my lips to unawaken'd earth
- 69 The trumpet of a prophecy! O Wind,
70 If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?

Composition Date: autumn 1819

Keywords for Romantic Poetry

Idealism Subjectivity Imagination Nature The Sublime

THE VICTORIAN PERIOD

The Penguin Guide: Chapter 6, "The Victorian Period"
Re-read McDowall, *An Illustrated History of Britain*: Chapters 19-21

THE PERIOD OF INDUSTRIALISM, IMPERIALISM AND REFORMS

Queen Victoria 1837-1901
The British Empire
Industrialisation
The rise of the middle classes
Urbanisation, slums and suburbs
Criticism of society
The move towards democracy
The Reform Acts of 1832 and 1867
Loss of religious faith

IMPORTANT WORKS

Charles Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837-8)
Charles Darwin, *On the Origins of Species* (1859)
Wilkie Collins, *The Moonstone* (1860)
Lewis Carroll, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865)
Karl Marx, *Das Kapital* (1867-95)

NOVELS

Social realism and social criticism (Charles Dickens, Elizabeth Gaskell, George Eliot,
Thomas Hardy)
The Brontë sisters (Anne, Charlotte and Emily)
Sensational novels
Detective stories (Wilkie Collins)
Nonsense poetry and children's stories (Edward Lear, Lewis Carroll, Robert Louis Stevenson)

POETRY

Alfred, Lord Tennyson
Robert Browning and Elisabeth Barrett Browning
Matthew Arnold

DRAMA

Oscar Wilde
George Bernard Shaw



Kiki Lindell
tel 222 75 42
kiki.lindell@englund.lu.se

Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809-1892) Poet Laureate

The Lady of Shalott *Idylls of the King*

The Charge of the Light Brigade The Crimean War Florence Nightingale

Arthur Henry Hallam (died 1833) *In Memoriam A.H.H.*

Robert Browning (1812-1889) Elizabeth Barrett Browning

Dramatic monologue *My Last Duchess* *The Ring and the Book*

Caliban upon Setebos *The Tempest* (Shakespeare) Prospero, Miranda

Matthew Arnold (1822-1888) inspector of schools *Dover Beach*

The Pre-Raphaelites Rossetti

Lewis Carroll (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson) (1832-1898)

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland *Through the Looking Glass*

Nonsense verse Cheshire cat portmanteau word

Charles Dickens (1812-1870) "the voice of England's conscience" serial publication

The Pickwick Papers *Oliver Twist* *Little Dorrit* debtor's prison

Nicholas Nickleby *Bleak House* *Great Expectations* *David Copperfield*

Charlotte Brontë (1816-1855) **Emily Brontë** (1818-1848) (+Anne, Branwell)

"Currer, Ellis & Acton Bell" parsonage, Haworth, Yorkshire

Wuthering Heights (Emily) *Jane Eyre* (Charlotte) Mr Rochester

George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans) (1819-1880)

Middlemarch *The Mill on the Floss*

Thomas Hardy (1840-1928) (architect) The Wessex Novels

Tess of the d'Urbervilles *Jude the Obscure*

Gerard Manley Hopkins (1844-1889) "sprung rhythm" assonance

Fin-de-siècle

Oscar Wilde (1854-1900) *The Picture of Dorian Gray*

The Importance of Being Ernest *The Ballad of Reading Gaol* *De Profundis*

George Bernhard Shaw (1856-1950) *Saint Joan* *Pygmalion*

Kiki Lindell
tel 222 75 42
kiki.lindell@englund.lu.se

The Victorian Period

Alfred, Lord Tennyson:

1. Lines from *The Lady of Shalott*

Over a period of 50 years, Tennyson worked on his own version of the legends about King Arthur, *Idylls of the King*. *The Lady of Shalott* is a separate poem but belongs to the same legendary world. The lady sits weaving in her tower on an island in the river floating down to Camelot, Arthur's palace; she gets her inspiration from what she sees in a mirror, reflecting shadows of the outside world; a curse will fall on her if she looks down to Camelot. In this extract, Sir Lancelot rides by, and at the sight of him, her world goes to pieces:

His broad clear brow in sunlight glow'd;
On burnish'd hooves his war-horse trode;
From underneath his helmet flow'd
His coal-black curls as on he rode,
As he rode down to Camelot.
From the bank and from the river
He flash'd into the crystal mirror,
'Tirra lirra,' by the river
Sang Sir Lancelot.

She left the web, she left the loom,
She made three paces thro' the room,
She saw the water-lily bloom,
She saw the helmet and the plume,
She look'd down to Camelot.
Out flew the web and floated wide;
The mirror crack'd from side to side;
'The curse is come upon me,' cried
The Lady of Shalott.

2. From 'The Charge of the Light Brigade'

During the Crimean War, owing to confusion of orders, a brigade of British cavalry charged some entrenched batteries of Russian artillery at Balaclava. This blunder cost the lives of three fourths of the 600 horsemen. Tennyson read a report in *The Times* and rapidly wrote this ballad-like poem.

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.
Forward, the Light Brigade!
Charge for the guns!' he said:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

'Forward, the Light Brigade!
Was there a man dismay'd?
Not tho' the soldier knew
Some one had blunder'd:
Their's not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die:
Into the valley of Death
Rode the six hundred.

3. From *In Memoriam A.H.H.*

In 1833, Tennyson's best friend (and the fiancé of his sister), Arthur Hallam, died suddenly at the age of twenty-two. His death left Tennyson with doubts about the meaning of life and man's role in the universe; over a period of seventeen years, he wrote a kind of 'poetic diary' recording his feelings of loss and sorrow, and his efforts to come to terms with them. Towards the end of this time, he comes to accept his loss and to assert his belief in life and in an afterlife. The sequence is written in a very rigid form, usually called the "*In Memoriam stanza*"; the 131 short poems, plus a Prologue and an Epilogue, were published in 1850.

(from N:o 5)

I sometimes hold it half a sin
To put in words the grief I feel;
For words, like Nature, half reveal
And half conceal the Soul within.

But, for the unquiet heart and brain,
A use in measured language lies;
The sad mechanic exercise,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.

(from N:o 27)

I hold it true, whate'er befall;
I feel it, when I sorrow most;
*'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.*

(from N:o 106)

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

(-----)

Ring, klocka ring i bistra nyårsnatten
mot rymdens norrskenssky och markens snö;
det gamla året lägger sig att dö...
Ring själaringning över land och vatten!

Ring in det nya och ring ut det gamla
i årets första, skälvande minut.
Ring lögnens makt från världens gränser ut,
och ring in sanningens till oss som famla.

Ring våra tankar ut ur sorgens häkten,
och ring hugsvalelse till sargad barm.
Ring hatet ut emellan rik och arm
och ring försoning in till jordens släkten.

(-----)

(Sv. översättning: Edvard Fredin)

4. Crossing the Bar

Tennyson was eighty when he wrote this poem;
at his request, it appears as the final poem in all collections of his work.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea,

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne* of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot* face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

*boundary

*Sw. 'lots', i.e. the person who conducts ships
into and out of harbour

Robert Browning:

Caliban upon Setebos*

*i.e. Caliban's thoughts about Setebos (his god)

Or Natural Theology in the Island

Caliban's idea of God is fairly simple; he is just like Caliban, only more powerful, and he must be placated and (if possible) cheated all the time, as must Caliban's master, Prospero. The poem was written in 1860; in 1859, Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* had been published. Caliban will lie down in the mud, hidden from Prospero and Miranda who think that he is working, and think aloud about Setebos, his deity, who lives in the moon and has created all:

['Will sprawl, now that the heat of day is best,
Flat on his belly in the pit's much mire,
With elbows wide, fists clenched to prop his chin.
And, while he kicks both feet in the cool slush,
And feels about his spine small eft-things* course,
Run in and out each arm, and make him laugh: /---/
And talks to his own self, howe'er he please,
Touching that other, whom his dam* called God.
Because to talk about Him, vexes--ha,
Could He but know! and time to vex is now,
When talk is safer than in winter-time.
Moreover Prosper and Miranda sleep...

5

*water lizards

15

*his mother, Sycorax

20

cf *The Tempest*

According to Caliban, Setebos made us both weaker and stronger than himself; he sometimes admires and helps us, but sometimes he mocks us and torments us, dealing with us just as he pleases, because he is the Lord. So does Caliban himself to creatures weaker than him: He can let twenty crabs live, yet kill the twenty-first at a whim:

Nor kind, nor cruel: He is strong and Lord.
'Am strong myself compared to yonder crabs
That march now from the mountain to the sea;
'Let twenty pass, and stone the twenty-first,
Loving not, hating not, just choosing so. /---/
As it likes me each time, I do: so He.
/---/

100

Gerard Manley Hopkins: Pied Beauty*

Glory be to God for dappled things—
For skies of couple-colour as a brindled* cow;
For rose-moles all in stipple upon trout that swim;
Fresh-firecoal chestnut-falls*; finches wings;
Landscape plotted and pieced – fold*, fallow*, and plough;
And áll trádes— their gear and tackle and trim*.

All things counter*, original, spare*, strange;
Whatever is fickle, freckled (who knows how?)
With swift, slow; sweet, sour; adazzle, dim;
He fathers forth whose beauty is past change;
Praise him.

*of two or more colours in blotches; 'brokig'

*brownish orange with streaks of grey

*freshly fallen chestnuts, bright as coals

*pasture; *'i tráda'

*equipment

*contrary; *rare

Lewis Carroll: JABBERWOCKY (from *Through the Looking-Glass*)

‘Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch!"

He took his vorpal sword in hand:
Long time the manxome foe he sought --
So rested he by the Tumtum tree,
And stood awhile in thought.

And, as in uffish thought he stood,
The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame,
Came whiffling through the tulgey wood,
And burbled as it came!

One, two! One, two! And through and through
The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!
He left it dead, and with its head
He went galumphing back.

"And, has thou slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!
He chortled in his joy.

‘Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

[pp. 126-29] "You seem very clever at explaining words, Sir," said Alice. "Would you kindly tell me the meaning of the poem called 'Jabberwocky'?"

"Let's hear it," said Humpty Dumpty. "I can explain all the poems that ever were invented -- and a good many that haven't been invented just yet."

This sounded very hopeful, so Alice repeated the first verse/---/.

"That's enough to begin with," Humpty Dumpty interrupted; "there are plenty of hard words there. 'Brillig' means four o'clock in the afternoon -- the time when you begin broiling things for dinner."

"That'll do very well," said Alice; "and 'slithy'?"

"Well, 'slithy' means 'lithe and slimy.' 'Lithe' is the same as 'active.' You see it's like a portmanteau -- there are two meanings packed up into one word."

"I see it now," Alice remarked thoughtfully: "and what are 'toves'?"

"Well, 'toves' are something like badgers -- they're something like lizards -- and they're something like corkscrews."

"They must be very curious-looking creatures."

"They are that," said Humpty Dumpty: "also they make their nests under sun-dials -- also they live on cheese."

"And what's to 'gyre' and to 'gimble'?"

"To 'gyre' is to go round and round like a gyroscope. To 'gimble' is to make holes like a gimlet."

"And 'the wabe' is the grass-plot round a sundial, I suppose?" said Alice, surprised at her own ingenuity.

"Of course it is. It's called 'wabe,' you know, because it goes a long way before it, and a long way behind it -- --"

"And a long way beyond it on each side," added Alice.

"Exactly so. Well, then, 'mimsy' is 'flimsy and miserable' (there's another portmanteau for you). And a borogove is a thin, shabby-looking bird with its feathers sticking out all round -- something like a live mop."

"And then 'mome raths'?" said Alice. "I'm afraid I'm giving you a great deal of trouble."

"Well, a 'rath' is a sort of green pig: but 'mome' I'm not certain about. I think it's short for 'from home' -- meaning that they'd lost their way, you know."

"And what does 'outgrabe' mean?"

"Well, 'outgribing' is something between bellowing and whistling, with a kind of sneeze in the middle: however, you'll hear it done maybe -- down in the wood yonder -- and you've once heard it you'll be quite content. Who's been repeating all that hard stuff to you?"

"I read it in a book," said Alice.

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR VICTORIAN POETRY

Hunt: 'Rondeau'

There is just one thing to say about this poem: Enjoy!

Barrett Browning: 'Sonnets from the Portuguese 43'

This is obviously a sonnet and like many sonnets it is a love poem. What makes it different from the other poems you have read so far is the fact that it was written by a woman. Do you think it is in any way different from the male love poems you have read?

Browning: 'My Last Duchess'

This is certainly a poem that requires close reading and detective skills. More is packed into its 56 lines than in some two-hour films. It is a masterpiece of economy in which almost every word contributes to the functioning of the whole. Here is a little bit of information to get you started: The poem is set in Renaissance Italy when aristocrats were extraordinary powerful. Ferrara is a duchy (*Look up* this word if you don't know it, as well as the words 'duke' and 'duchess'.)

1. What two meanings can the word 'last' have? Which one is present here? (Or are both?)
2. Who is speaking?
3. To whom is he speaking? What business or negotiation are they meeting to transact? This is a difficult but important question – it explains a lot about what is going on. You need to read the poem carefully and concentrate on the last part in order to answer this.
4. What was the Duchess like? How do you know? Do you agree with the Duke's view of her?
5. What happened to her? Why? How do you know?
6. Where does the action of the poem take place? Where are they going? What are they looking at during most of the poem?
7. What is the Duke's motive for telling his listener this?
8. Practice reading the poem aloud. What would this speaker sound like, do you think? Think particularly about how the following lines should be spoken: 'E'en then would be some stooping; and I chuse / Never to stoop.' (42-43) 'This grew; I gave commands; / Then all smiles stopped together.' (45-46)
9. What sort of person is the speaker?
10. What is the function of the last sentence in the poem?

Rossetti: 'Uphill'

This poem is extremely simple on the surface level: the vocabulary is simple, the sentence structure is simple, the situation described (the road, the journey, the inn) is simple. So – what is the deeper meaning of it? Who is speaking? Who is answering? What journey is this?

Arnold: 'Dover Beach'

1. Who is the speaker? What is the scene/situation? Who is being addressed?
2. Look at how the idea of the sea progresses in the first three stanzas. What sea is there in the first stanza, in the second and in the third?
3. What is the message/conclusion of the poem in stanza four? Would you say that the feeling of the poem has changed from stanza one to four that it ends in a way you would not have expected?

VICTORIAN POETRY

LEIGH HUNT (1784-1859)

Rondeau

Jenny kissed me when we met,
Jumping from the chair she sat in;
Time, you thief, who love to get
Sweets into your list, put that in:
Say I'm weary, say I'm sad,
Say that health and wealth have missed me,
Say I'm growing old, but add,
Jenny kissed me.

(1838)

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING (1806-1861)

Sonnets from the Portuguese 43

How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.
I love thee to the depth and breadth and height
My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight
For the ends of Being and ideal Grace.
I love thee to the level of everyday's
Most quiet need, by sun and candlelight.
I love thee freely, as men strive for Right;
I love thee purely, as they turn from Praise.
I love thee with the passion put to use
In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith.
I love thee with a love I seemed to lose
With my lost saints,--I love thee with the breath,
Smiles, tears, of all my life!--and, if God choose,
I shall but love thee better after death.

ROBERT BROWNING (1812-1889)

My Last Duchess

FERRARA

1 That's my last Duchess painted on the wall,
2 Looking as if she were alive. I call
3 That piece a wonder, now: Frà Pandolf's hands
4 Worked busily a day, and there she stands.
5 Will 't please you sit and look at her? I said
6 "Frà Pandolf" by design, for never read
7 Strangers like you that pictured countenance,
8 The depth and passion of its earnest glance,
9 But to myself they turned (since none puts by
10 The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)
11 And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst,
12 How such a glance came there; so, not the first
13 Are you to turn and ask thus. Sir, 'twas not
14 Her husband's presence only, called that spot
15 Of joy into the Duchess' cheek: perhaps
16 Frà Pandolf chanced to say, "Her mantle laps
17 Over my Lady's wrist too much," or "Paint
18 Must never hope to reproduce the faint
19 Half-flush that dies along her throat"; such stuff
20 Was courtesy, she thought, and cause enough
21 For calling up that spot of joy. She had
22 A heart . . . how shall I say? . . . too soon made glad,
23 Too easily impressed; she liked whate'er
24 She looked on, and her looks went everywhere.
25 Sir, 'twas all one! My favour at her breast,
26 The dropping of the daylight in the West,
27 The bough of cherries some officious fool
28 Broke in the orchard for her, the white mule
29 She rode with round the terrace--all and each
30 Would draw from her alike the approving speech,
31 Or blush, at least. She thanked men,--good; but thanked
32 Somehow . . . I know not how . . . as if she ranked
33 My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name
34 With anybody's gift. Who'd stoop to blame
35 This sort of trifling? Even had you skill
36 In speech--(which I have not)--to make your will
37 Quite clear to such an one, and say, "Just this
38 Or that in you disgusts me; here you miss,
39 Or there exceed the mark"--and if she let
40 Herself be lessoned so, nor plainly set
41 Her wits to yours, forsooth, and made excuse,
42 --E'en then would be some stooping; and I chuse
43 Never to stoop. Oh, sir, she smiled, no doubt,
44 Whene'er I passed her; but who passed without
45 Much the same smile? This grew; I gave commands;
46 Then all smiles stopped together. There she stands
47 As if alive. Will 't please you rise? We'll meet
48 The company below, then. I repeat,
49 The Count your Master's known munificence
50 Is ample warrant that no just pretence
51 Of mine for dowry will be disallowed;
52 Though his fair daughter's self, as I avowed

- 53 At starting, is my object. Nay, we'll go
54 Together down, Sir! Notice Neptune, though,
55 Taming a sea-horse, thought a rarity,
56 Which Claus of Innsbruck cast in bronze for me.

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI (1830-1894)

Uphill

Does the road wind uphill all the way?
Yes, to the very end.
Will the day's journey take the whole long day?
From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting-place?
A roof for when the slow, dark hours begin.
May not the darkness hide it from my face?
You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?
Those who have gone before.
Then must I knock, or call when just in sight?
They will not keep you waiting at that door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and weak?
Of labour you shall find the sum.
Will there be beds for me and all who seek?
Yea, beds for all who come.

MATTHEW ARNOLD (1822-1888)

Dover Beach

- 1 The sea is calm to-night.
2 The tide is full, the moon lies fair
3 Upon the straits;--on the French coast the light
4 Gleams and is gone; the cliffs of England stand,
5 Glimmering and vast, out in the tranquil bay.
6 Come to the window, sweet is the night-air!
7 Only, from the long line of spray
8 Where the sea meets the moon-blanch'd land,
9 Listen! you hear the grating roar
10 Of pebbles which the waves draw back, and fling,
11 At their return, up the high strand,
12 Begin, and cease, and then again begin,
13 With tremulous cadence slow, and bring
14 The eternal note of sadness in.

- 15 Sophocles long ago
16 Heard it on the Ægean, and it brought
17 Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow

18 Of human misery; we
19 Find also in the sound a thought,
20 Hearing it by this distant northern sea.

21 The Sea of Faith
22 Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore
23 Lay like the folds of a bright girdle fur'd.
24 But now I only hear
25 Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,
26 Retreating, to the breath
27 Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear
28 And naked shingles of the world.

29 Ah, love, let us be true
30 To one another! for the world, which seems
31 To lie before us like a land of dreams,
32 So various, so beautiful, so new,
33 Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
34 Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
35 And we are here as on a darkling plain
36 Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
37 Where ignorant armies clash by night.

RUDYARD KIPLING (1865-1936)

If

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or, being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or, being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;

If you can dream - and not make dreams your master;
If you can think - and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with triumph and disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with wornout tools;

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breath a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew

To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on";

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings - nor lose the common touch;
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you;
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforbearing minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run -
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And - which is more - you'll be a Man my son!

Keywords for Victorian Poetry

Scepticism Dramatic monologue Nostalgia

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR *GREAT EXPECTATIONS*

1. What is the "Bildungsroman" genre (LOOK UP the term and read up on what it means!) and how well does *Great Expectations* fit into it? Are there any other genres that come to mind when reading the novel?
2. One of the themes in the novel could be said to be that of parents and children. Who are Pip's parents? The question may seem stupid at first, but try to think of as many answers as possible to it. Think also of other parent-children relationships, such as the Pocket family, Estella and Bidley, etc. To what extent are characters like Herbert, Pip, Bidley and Estella a result of their upbringing?
3. Consider Pip as both a narrator and a character. How are different aspects of his personality revealed by his telling of his story and by his participation in the story itself?
4. What role does social class play in *Great Expectations*? What lessons does Pip learn from his experience as a wealthy gentleman? (Consider the term "gentleman". What does it mean?) How is the theme of social class central to the novel?
5. Several of the characters' names are a symbolic reflection of their personalities. Make a list of them, and explain the appropriateness of their names!
6. Throughout the novel, Pip is plagued by powerful feelings of guilt and shame, and everywhere he goes he tends to encounter symbols of justice: handcuffs, gallows, prisons, and courtrooms. What is the role of guilt in the novel? What does it mean to be "innocent"?
7. What part does the use of setting play in the book? Mark particularly interesting descriptions of setting and be prepared to discuss them.
8. Dickens is well-known for his sometimes very critical descriptions of Victorian society and its institutions. What aspects of society would you say are criticized in *Great Expectations*? (Mark important passages and be prepared to read/quote them.)

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

(Penguin Guide 159-169; 185-195; 216-227)

HISTORY

Political

The dissolution of the British Empire
The Rise of the Labour party

Social

Women's liberation
The Welfare State
The Multicultural Society

Intellectual

Feminism (Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*)
Darwinism (Charles Darwin, *On the Origin of Species*)
Marxism (Karl Marx, *Capital*)
Nihilism (Friedrich Nietzsche, *On the Genealogy of Morals*)
Psychoanalysis (Sigmund Freud, Carl Gustav Jung)

LITERATURE

Naturalism – extreme verisimilitude and focus on social conditions
Modernism – reevaluation of the form and possibilities of art with extreme formal experiments, fragmentation and social provocation as consequences
Absurdism – philosophical pessimism leading to deliberately impoverished and non-consequential representational forms

SAMPLES OF LITERARY MODERNISM

E. E. Cummings

r-p-o-p-h-e-s-s-a-g-r
who
a)s w(e loo)k
upnowgath
PPEGORHRASS
eringint(o-
aThe):l
eA
!p:
S a
(r
rIvInG .gRrEaPsPhOs)
to
rea(be)rran(com)gi(e)ngly
,grasshopper;

James Joyce, *Ulysses* (1922), from Chapter 18

I know them well who was the first person in the universe before there was anybody that made it all who ah that they dont know neither do I so there you are they might as well try to stop the sun from rising tomorrow the sun shines for you he said the day we were lying among the rhododendrons on Howth head in the grey tweed suit and his straw hat the day I got him to propose to me yes first I gave him the bit of seedcake out of my mouth and it was leapyear like now yes 16 years ago my God after that long kiss I near lost my breath yes he said I was a flower of the mountain yes so we are flowers all a womans body yes that was one true thing he said in his life and the sun shines for you today yes that was why I liked him because I saw he understood or felt what a woman is and I knew I could always get round him and I gave him all the pleasure I could leading him on till he asked me to say yes and I wouldnt answer first only looked out over the sea and the sky I was thinking of so many things he didnt know of Mulvey and Mr Stanhope and Hester and father and old captain Groves and the sailors playing all birds fly and I say stoop and washing up dishes they called it on the pier and the sentry in front of the governors house with the thing round his white helmet poor devil half roasted and the Spanish girls laughing in their shawls and their tall combs and the auctions in the morning the Greeks and the jews and the Arabs and the devil knows who else from all the ends of Europe and Duke street and the fowl market all clucking outside Larby Sharons and the poor donkeys slipping half asleep and the vague fellows in the cloaks asleep in the shade on the steps and the big wheels of the carts of the bulls and the old castle thousands of years old yes and those handsome Moors all in white and turbans like kings asking you to sit down in their little bit of a shop and Ronda with the old windows of the posadas 2 glancing eyes a lattice hid for her lover to kiss the iron and the wineshops half open at night and the castanets and the night we missed the boat at Algeciras the watchman going about serene with his lamp and O that awful deepdown torrent O and the sea the sea crimson sometimes like

fire and the glorious sunsets and the figtrees in the Alameda gardens yes
and all the queer little streets and the pink and blue and yellow houses and
the rosegardens and the jessamine and geraniums and cactuses and
Gibraltar as a girl where I was a Flower of the mountain yes when I put the
rose in my hair like the Andalusian girls used or shall I wear a red yes and
how he kissed me under the Moorish wall and I thought well as well him as
another and then I asked him with my eyes to ask again yes and then he
asked me would I yes to say yes my mountain flower and first I put my
arms around him yes and drew him down to me so he could feel my breasts
all perfume yes and his heart was going like mad and yes I said yes I will
Yes.

T. S. Eliot, *The Waste Land* (1922), from section I, "The Burial of the Dead"

April is the cruellest month, breeding
Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing
Memory and desire, stirring
Dull roots with spring rain.
Winter kept us warm, covering
Earth in forgetful snow, feeding
A little life with dried tubers.
Summer surprised us, coming over the Starnbergersee
With a shower of rain; we stopped in the colonnade,
And went on in sunlight, into the Hofgarten
And drank coffee, and talked for an hour.
Bin gar keine Russin, stamm' aus Litauen, echt deutsch.
And when we were children, staying at the arch-duke's,
My cousin's, he took me out on a sled,
And I was frightened. He said, Marie,
Marie, hold on tight. And down we went.
In the mountains, there you feel free.
I read, much of the night, and go south in the winter.

What are the roots that clutch, what branches grow
Out of this stony rubbish? Son of man,
You cannot say, or guess, for you know only
A heap of broken images, where the sun beats,
And the dead tree gives no shelter, the cricket no relief,
And the dry stone no sound of water. Only
There is shadow under this red rock,
(Come in under the shadow of this red rock),
And I will show you something different from either
Your shadow at evening rising to meet you;
I will show you fear in a handful of dust.

Frish weht der Wind
Der Heimat zu
Mein Irisch Kind,
Wo weilest du?

'You gave me hyacinths first a year ago;
They called me the hyacinth girl.'
--Yet when we came back, late, from the hyacinth garden,
Your arms full and your hair wet, I could not
Speak, and my eyes failed, I was neither
Living nor dead, and I knew nothing,
Looking into the heart of light, the silence.
Oed'und leer das Meer.

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR TWENTIETH-CENTURY POETRY

1. Rubert Brooke's sonnet (of what kind?) "The Soldier" represents a kind of poetry that preceded and existed alongside the experimental and challenging forms of modernist writing that appeared at the beginning of the twentieth century. Try to identify features of the poem that make it a distinctly non-modernist poem.
2. T. S. Eliot's "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock", on the other hand, is modernist in a number of ways. Try to find examples of the following traits:
 - a) fragmentation and lack of coherence
 - b) passages of textual fragments from other literary works
 - c) strange or startling comparisons
 - d) moments of anticlimax
3. What conception of human identity and the world surrounding human beings is expressed in "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock"?
4. Both Eliot's poem and that of W. H. Auden have titles that may baffle the reader. Why?
5. How would you describe the style and tone of Auden's "Musee des Beaux Arts"? Does this tone correspond to the subject matter? What is the subject matter?
6. Unlike Brooke's "The Soldier", Philip Larkin's "This Be The Verse" is not so much non-modernist as anti-modernist in its attempt to be a poem that has the ability to communicate with everyone (and not only initiates). Is Larkin successful in this respect? If the poem is anti-modernist, can it still be called a "modern" poem? Why?

TWENTIETH CENTURY POETRY

RUPERT BROOKE (1887-1915)

1914 V. The Soldier

If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam;
A body of England's, breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;
Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,
In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.

T. S. ELIOT (1888-1965)

The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock

*S'io credesse che mia risposta fosse
A persona che mai tornasse al mondo,
Questa fiamma staria senza piu scosse.
Ma perciocche giammai di questo fondo
Non torno vivo alcun, s'i'odo il vero,
Senza tema d'infamia ti rispondo.*

Let us go then, you and I,
When the evening is spread out against the sky
Like a patient etherized upon a table;
Let us go, through certain half-deserted streets,
The muttering retreats
Of restless nights in one-night cheap hotels
And sawdust restaurants with oyster-shells
Streets that follow like a tedious argument

Of insidious intent
 To lead you to an overwhelming question...
 Oh, do not ask, "What is it?"
 Let us go and make our visit.
 In the room the women come and go
 Talking of Michelangelo.
 The yellow fog that rubs its back upon the window-panes
 The yellow smoke that rubs its muzzle on the window-panes
 Licked its tongue into the corners of the evening.
 Lingered upon the pools that stand in drains.
 Let fall upon its back the soot that falls from chimneys.
 Slipped by the terrace, made a sudden leap,
 And seeing that it was a soft October night,
 Curled once about the house, and fell asleep.
 And indeed there will be time
 For the yellow smoke that slides along the street,
 Rubbing its back upon the window-panes;
 There will be time, there will be time
 To prepare a face to meet the faces that you meet;
 There will be time to murder and create,
 And time for all the works and days of hands
 That lift and drop a question on your plate;
 Time for you and time for me.
 And time yet for a hundred indecisions,
 And for a hundred visions and revisions,
 Before the taking of a toast and tea.
 In the room the women come and go
 Talking of Michelangelo.
 And indeed there will be time
 To wonder, "Do I dare?" and, "Do I dare?"
 Time to turn back and descend the stair,
 With a bald spot in the middle of my hair--
 They will say: "How his hair is growing thin!"
 My morning coat, my collar mounting firmly to the chin,
 My necktie rich and modest, but asserted by a simple pin--
 They will say: "But how his arms and legs are thin!"
 Do I dare
 Disturb the universe?
 In a minute there is time
 For decisions and revisions which a minute will reverse.
 For I have known them all already, known them all:
 Have known the evenings, mornings, afternoons,
 I have measured out my life with coffee spoons;
 I know the voices dying with a dying fall
 Beneath the music from a farther room.
 So how should I presume?
 And I have known the eyes already, known them all--
 The eyes that fix you in a formulated phrase,
 And when I am formulated, sprawling on a pin,
 When I am pinned and wriggling on the wall,
 Then how should I begin
 To spit out all the butt-ends of my days and ways?
 And how should I presume?
 And I have known the arms already, known them all--
 Arms that are braceleted and white and bare
 [But in the lamplight, downed with light brown hair!]
 Is it perfume from a dress
 That makes me so digress?
 Arms that lie along a table, or wrap about a shawl.
 And should I then presume?

And how should I begin?

Shall I say, I have gone at dusk through narrow streets
And watched the smoke that rises from the pipes
Of lonely men in shirt-sleeves, leaning out of windows? . . .
I should have been a pair of ragged claws
Scuttling across the floors of silent seas.

And the afternoon, the evening, sleeps so peacefully!
Smoothed by long fingers,
Asleep. . . tired . . . or it malingers,
Stretched on the floor, here beside you and me.
Should I, after tea and cakes and ices,
Have the strength to force the moment to its crisis?
But though I have wept and fasted, wept and prayed,
Though I have seen my head [grown slightly bald] brought in upon a platter,
I am no prophet--and here's no great matter;
I have seen the moment of my greatness flicker,
And I have seen the eternal Footman hold my coat, and snicker,
And in short, I was afraid.
And would it have been worth it, after all,
After the cups, the marmalade, the tea,
Among the porcelain, among some talk of you and me,
Would it have been worth while,
To have bitten off the matter with a smile,
To have squeezed the universe into a ball
To roll it toward some overwhelming question,
To say: "I am Lazarus, come from the dead,
Come back to tell you all, I shall tell you all"--
If one, settling a pillow by her head,
Should say: "That is not what I meant at all.
That is not it, at all."

And would it have been worth it, after all,
Would it have been worth while,
After the sunsets and the dooryards and the sprinkled streets,
After the novels, after the teacups, after the skirts that trail along the floor--
And this, and so much more?--
It is impossible to say just what I mean!
But as if a magic lantern threw the nerves in patterns on a screen:
Would it have been worth while
If one, settling a pillow, or throwing off a shawl,
And turning toward the window, should say:
"That is not it at all,
That is not what I meant, at all."

No! I am not Prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be;
Am an attendant lord, one that will do
To swell a progress, start a scene or two,
Advise the prince; no doubt, an easy tool,
Deferential, glad to be of use,
Politic, cautious, and meticulous;
Full of high sentence, but a bit obtuse;
At times, indeed, almost ridiculous--
Almost, at times, the Fool.
I grow old . . . I grow old . . .
I shall wear the bottoms of my trousers rolled.
Shall I part my hair behind? Do I dare to eat a peach?
I shall wear white flannel trousers, and walk upon the beach.
I have heard the mermaids singing, each to each.

I do not think that they will sing to me.
I have seen them riding seaward on the waves
Combing the white hair of the waves blown back
When the wind blows the water white and black.
We have lingered in the chambers of the sea
By sea-girls wreathed with seaweed red and brown
Till human voices wake us, and we drown.

W. H. AUDEN (1907-1973)

Musee des Beaux Arts

About suffering they were never wrong,
The Old Masters: how well they understood
Its human position; how it takes place
While someone else is eating or opening a window or just walking dully along;
How, when the aged are reverently, passionately waiting
For the miraculous birth, there always must be
Children who did not specially want it to happen, skating
On a pond at the edge of the wood:

They never forgot
That even the dreadful martyrdom must run its course
Anyhow in a corner, some untidy spot
Where the dogs go on with their doggy life and the torturer's horse
Scratches its innocent behind on a tree.

In Brueghel's *Icarus*, for instance: how everything turns away
Quite leisurely from the disaster; the ploughman may
Have heard the splash, the forsaken cry,
But for him it was not an important failure; the sun shone
As it had to on the white legs disappearing into the green
Water; and the expensive delicate ship that must have seen
Something amazing, a boy falling out of the sky,
had somewhere to get to and sailed calmly on.

PHILIP LARKIN (1922-1985)

This Be The Verse

They fuck you up, your mum and dad,
They may not mean to, but they do.
They fill you with the faults they had
And add some extra, just for you.

But they were fucked up in their turn
By fools in old-style hats and coats,
Who half the time were sappy-stern
And half at one another's throats.

Man hands on misery to man.
It deepens like a coastal shelf.
Get out as early as you can,
And don't have any kids yourself.

Keywords for Twentieth-Century Poetry

Nihilism Cynicism Symbolism Free verse Fragmentation Anticlimax

Charles Dickens, *Great Expectations*

Gloslista på basis av *World's Classics-utgåvan*, ed. Margaret Cardwell med en inledning av Kate Flint (Oxford University Press, 1994)

Chapter I

Page 3
derived
vivid
memorable
raw
bleak
late of this parish

härledde
levande, livlig
minnesvärd
råkall, ruskig
dyster
framtiden församlingsbo

Page 4
aforesaid
dykes
mounds
leaden
lair
bundle of shivers
porch
smothered
lamed
brifers
alder-trees
pollards
steepie
ravenously

ovannämnda (ngt åld.)
här: diken
jordvallar
blygrå
eg. lya, håla; här ung. "trakt"
skälvande knyte
i kyrka: vapenhus
[halv]kvävd
gjord halt
törmbuskar
alar
hamlade träd
klockstapel
glupskt

Page 5
earnestly
titled me back
"wittles", mannen menar victuals

innerligt, med stort allvar
böjde mig bakåt
livsmedel, matvaror

Page 6
giddy
Battery
shuddering

yr
skans
darrande, skälvande

Page 7
brambles
eluding
beacon
unhooped cask
gibbet

björnbärssnår
vek undan för
fyrbåk
avbandad tunna
galje

Chapter II

Page 8

flexen
prevailing
nutmeg-grater
impregnable
bib
reproach
forge
adjoined
dwellings
latch
a baker's dozen
dismal intelligence

lingul
förhärskande, dominerande
rivjärn för muskotnöt
ogenomtränglig
bröstslapp
förebråelse
smedja
låg direkt intill
bostadshus
dörrklinka
"bagardussin", alltså tretton
hemsk underrättelse

Page 9

cane
"Ram-paged"
poker
spell
obstruction
divined
connubial

käpp
"on a rampage", på krigsstigen
eldgaffel
omgång
hinder
gissade sig till
äkenskapslig

Page 10

disconsolately
fugitive
pledge
larceny
sheltering premises
avenging
casting ... up
grievous
foreshadowed
whisker
squally
trenchant
plaister, "plaster"
dexterity

otröstligt
rymling
löfte, ed
stöld
skyddande utrymmen
hämmande
lagt ihop
här: bedrövlig
förtutspådd
pollisong
stormiga
eg. skärande, här: o "obehaglig"
plåster
händighet

Page 11

freemasonry
pondering
consternation
remonstrance
"chawed", chewed

frimureri
grunnade
bestörtning
förebråelse
tuggat i dig

Page 12

bolt
tar-water
choice restorative

sluka utan att tugga
tjårvatten
utsökt stärkande medel

Page 13

imbruing
constitutional

besudla, befäcka
medfödd

03

accredited	ha rätt till	hugga tänderna i
garret	vindskupa	förmädde, tvingade
snappishly	snäsigt	sträv
elaborate	omständiglig	granskning
Page 14	ökade, förhöjde	där bortå (numera äld. eller dial.)
augmented	här: utväg	vaknat till liv igen
resource	tjata ihjäl folk	träskmarker
badger people's lives out	förfälska	anropas
forge		svept in
Page 15	eg. svida, bränna; här: värka	skavsår
tingling	fingerborg	förbannelser
thimble	den som jag talat med	
my interlocutor	rådning, befrielse	
deliverance	stötta bort	
repuised	haft benägenhet för det	
inclined	skafferi	
pantry	sammetsäcke	
velvet pail	riktigt	kolossalt
abundantly	blinkande	eg. skörda, skära; här: ståda
winking	ostkant	förtjust i
rind of cheese	köttfräs	försönlig
mincemeat		
Page 16	spädde ut	dåligt humör
diluted	låsanordningar	grönsaker
fastenings		kökskäp
Chapter III	täckt med rimfrost	träcklade
rimy	troll	en ny volang av blomligt tyg
goblin	vålnad	spiselhylla
phantom	eg. ägna, helga, viga åt; här: hänvisa	precis likadan som
devoting		genom ombud
Page 17	prästerlig	välväxt
clerical	envist	skavde
obstinately	trubblig, bred	munter
blunt	svängning	botgörardräkt
flourish	fastnaglad	
riveted	lärling	
'prentice, apprentice	skojigt, roligt	
larks	hastighet	
despatch	kravlat	
scrambled		
Page 18	frossa	barnmorska till polisman (<i>accoucheur fr.</i>)
ague	smådjävul	förorättad
imp		avrådande
Page 19	rackare, skurk	uppfostringsanstalt
"wairmint", wairmint		medlidsam
		anföll
		ånger
		hämnd
		avslöjade
		sakristia
		klockare
		tjuvmakare
		lade beslag på
		spannmåttshandlare
		schäs

dressing	hår: klar att servera
Page 24 give him his head N.B. sandy come to dumb-bells bobbish gracious juvenile remote	ge honom ett tillfälle nota bene, "obs.!" rödbland kviknat till hantlar piggg och kry nådig ungdomlig avlägsen
Page 25 stooping acute regaled scaly smartingly goads reproachful mournful presentiment	med lutande hållning spetsig trakterades flegig smårtsamt pikar förebående sorglig förkänsla
Page 26 homily lug me in deduced from prodigal gluttony squeaker	prediknan dra in mig härledas ur den förörade sonen frosseri skrikhals
Page 27 frock commiserating contumaceously aggravated one another recital misdemeanours abhorrence	hår: rock deltagande halsstarrigt gått varann på nerverna uppräknande försyndelser avsky
Page 28 "biled", boiled plunging expectorating omnipotent imperiously	kokt nedstörtande upphostande allsmäktig befallande
Page 29 meditative fervour savoury endeavours muskets	eftertänksam innerlighet, hetta kryddad, pikant ansträngningar musköter

Chapter V

Page 30 file of soldiers shaver gallant coupling	rad soldater pojkspoling ridderlig koppling
Page 31 pouch stocks apprehension the bellows impending	patronväska plastronger (en sorts halsduk) ängslan bälgen omedelbart förestående
Page 32 liberal pitcher hospitality credit gush of joviality anticipation	givmild, frikostig kanna gästfrihet ära utbrott av fryntlighet förväntan
Page 33 mustered courage arid resumed in the rear dispersed themselves	tog mod till sig torr tog upp igen i eftertruppen spred ut sig
Page 34 sleet dismal wilderness dread diverged dispelled	snöblandat regn dyster vildmark fruktan avvikit skingrat
Page 35 pounded away "a Winder" made for it rate stifled pieces cocked and levelled	hår: satte iväg ett hastande satte kurs på det hastighet kvävd vapen, gevär osäkrade med siktet inställt
Page 36 execrating plight livid manacled	svärande belägenhet likblek belagd med bojor
Page 37	

grovelling
half-taunting
frantically exasperated
interposition
parley
in lieu of

Page 38

sluice-gate
blotches of fire
pitchy
spent
whitewash
great-coats

Page 39

hob

Page 40

stakes
cribbed
moored

Chapter VI

pliffing
exonerated
disclosure
dregs

Page 41

subsequent
intercourse
excommunicated
in his lay capacity
circumstantial evidence
capital offence
made out
the premises
malice

Page 42

unanimously set at naught
slumberous

Chapter VII

exaltation
apprenticed to Joe
odd-boy

Page 43

inställsam
halvt hämfull
utom sig av ilska
ingripande
här: snattrande
i stället för

slussport
eldflägor
med beck i
uttröttad
vitlim
överrockar

spishäll

pålar
instängd
förtöjt

snattande
rentvådd
bekännelse
bottensats

därpå följande
samöre, umgänge
bannlyste
i sin egenskap av lekman
indicier
brott som straffas med döden
räknade ut
lokalerna
illvilja

enhälligt överröstad
sömnig

upphöjelse
bli lärling hos Joe
handräkning, passopp

infirmity
withering
stock
greasy
elaborated

Page 44

baffle
purblind
groping
cipher
slate
erudition
monosyllable

Page 45

modest patronage
infancy
raking
bars
"anwil", anvil

Page 46

obligated
judicial
rendering ... their "doo", due
"purple lepitic fit", epileptic fit
manifest
perspicuity
uncongenial

Page 47

sagaciously
contemptible
relishing
resumed
dull

Page 48

on the sly
retort
"cander", candour
compels
Buster
placid

Page 49

short-comings
replenish the fire
alighting

Page 50

assume

skräplighet
tillintetgörande
lager
flottig
utstyrd

här: trotsa
halvblind
trevande
räkna (äld. i denna betydelse)
griffeltavla
lärdom
enstavigt ord

försynt nedlåtenhet
tidigaste barndom
röra om
galler
ståd

ålagd
rätträdig
för att göra ... rättvisa
epileptiskt anfall
uppenbar
tydlighet
här: avig

vist
föraktlig, usel
uppskatta
återtog
här: dum

i smyg
genmäla
uppriktighet
tvingar
ung. ragata
fridfull

brister
lägga mer bränsle på elden
urklivande

anlägga

grim
Page 51
 life of seclusion
 astounded
 Noodle!
 tenant
 considerate
 callous
 Prancing
 Mooncalfs
 grimed

Page 52

water-butts
 harrowed
 rasped
 ridgy
 ablutions
 penitent
 trussed up

Chapter VIII

farinaceous
 seedsman
 tiers
 sloping

Page 53

singular
 affinity
 corduroys
 folded his arms
 grocer
 chemist
 poring over
 smock-frocks
 parlour
 hunch
 mortifying
 dodged
 morsel

Page 54

gorging
 gormandising
 acquit myself
 discomfited
 ruffled dignity
 propound
 conductress

bister

liv i avskildhet
 högelligen förvånad
 Dumskalle!
 hyresgäst
 omtänksam
 hårdhjärtad
 kråmar sig
 dumhuvuden
 nersmutsad

vattentunnor
 plågad
 riven, raspad
 kantig
 tvagningsövningar
 botgörare
 klämdes in i

mjöllig
 spannmålshandlare
 rader
 sluttande

egendomlig
 släktskap
 manchesterbyxor
 lade armarna i kors
 spicerhandlare
 apotekare
 satt lutad över
 arbetsblusar
 förmak
 här: tjockt stycke
 spåkande
 här: påhoppad
 smula

glupskt
 frossande
 uppföra mig
 missräknad, snopen
 särad värdighet
 framställa
 ledsagarinna

Page 55

paved
 crevice
 loiter
 scornful

stenlagd
 spricka
 dra benen efter sig
 föraktfull

Page 56

gilded
 dependent

förgylld
 här: hängde ner från

Page 57

lustre
 weird
 diversion
 conceded
 disputatious

glans
 kuslig
 förströelse
 här: medges
 gräfsjuk

Page 58

dogged
 beckoned

envetet
 gjorde ett tecken

Page 59

beggar my neighbour
 frillings and trimmings
 earthy paper
 indifferent pair
 infectious

svälta räv
 rysch och garneringar
 grått papper
 undermåligt par
 smittsam

Page 60

brooding
 transfixed
 dead lull

grubblande
 förstelnad
 en dämpad ton som hos en döende

Page 61

appendages
 more genteelly
 insolently
 smart

tillbehör
 mer som fint folk
 oförskämt
 sveda, smärta

Page 62

hunter
 coercion
 cherished
 by jerks
 copper
 vat
 rank

här: jakthäst
 tvång
 närt
 "ryckvis", med hugg och slag
 kopparkittel; här: bryggpanna
 kar
 vidvuxen

Page 63

ascend
 beam
 nook

gå uppför
 takbjälke
 vrå

Page 64

ironmould	rostfläck[ar]
single combats	tvekamper
refractory	uppstudsig
din	oväsen
staggered at	vacklade fram mot
fortuitously	godtyckligt
snuffers	ljussax
Page 73	
turning it to account	dra nytta av det
settle	högryddad träsoffa
Page 74	
solitary	enslig
discomfiture	snopenhet, förvirring
Page 75	
expounded	förklarade
snarling	morrande
inflammatory process	provocerande procedur
Page 76	
ophthalmic steps	åtgärder riktade mot ögonen
dumb-show	pantomim
reclined	lutade sig bakåt
Page 77	
sweltering	här: flottig
vacantly	tomt
Chapter XI	
Page 78	
superciliously	överlägset
box-tree	buxbomsträd
eddies	virvlar
pelted	bombarderade
Page 79	
divined	anade
toadies	inställsamma parasiter, "smilfinkar"
listless	håglös
dreary	utråkad
presently	efter ett litet tag
mourning	här: sorgkläder
bereaved	moderlösa
Page 80	
sense of the proprieties	känsla för vad som passar sig
taunting	hånfulla
fired	här: rodnade
Page 81	

in a low-lived bad way	en person från samhällets lägre skikt, som man ser ner på
Chapter IX	
ignominiously	skamligt, nesligt
incomprehensible	obegriplig
Page 65	
vicious	vanl. ondsint; här: bångstyrig
reticence	tystlåtenhet
obstinacy	envishet
adamantine	eg. diamanthård; hård som sten
aggravated	förargad
Page 66	
fardens	farthings; en farthing var en kvarts penny
winked assent	blinkade till samtycke
hold our own	komma någonvart
immense	enorm
frantic	utom mig
reckless	hämninglös
Page 67	
caparisoned coursers	selade springare
obtrusive	påträngande
artlessness	troskyldighet
courtenance	ansikte; uppsyn
plaited	veckad
hazarded	vågat mig på
Page 69	
rumination	eg. idisslande; här: eftertanke
Page 70	
"outdacious", audacious	djäv
Chapter X	
Page 71	
felicitous	lyckosam
in pursuance of	för att genomföra
luminous	glänsande
conception	tanke
obliging	hjälpssam
indiscriminate	utan urskillning
totter at them	raglande mot dem
birch-rod	björkris
derision	förlojligande
Page 72	
chump-end	ljockända

dexterous obtruded on	vig trängde sig på
Page 90 full of appearance denuded squaring at me nicely minutely fore-shortened do for me	såg imponerande ut avklädd mätta slag mot mig noggrannhet med största omsorg eg. förkortad, här: förvirrad ta kål på mig
Page 91 sanguinary	blodig
Chapter XII	
incrimined ravaging pitching into trepidation	rödfärgad förhärja ge sig på bävan
Page 92 damatory hated myrmidons suborned mercenaries cuff accessary retaliations alluded to gore	ödesdiger släpas hantlangare mutad, "köpt" legotrupper prygla deltagare vedergällningshandlingar hänsyftades på blod
Page 93 insensibly enlarged upon stipulate greedily miserly lavish fondness burden rendering homage patron saint	omedvetet utbredde mig om utfova lystet girigt överfödande tillgivenhet refrång betyga sin vördnad skyddsheigon
Page 94 crooning ditty strain subdued shrinking from reposed ... confidence fraught	sjunga nynnande visa här: melodi dämpad [med] motvilja mot hyste förtroende laddad

burlly complexion	stor och kraftig hy
Page 82 persuasive staircase landing oppressive grate reluctant expressive epergne	övertalande, övertygande trappavsats kvav eldstad motvillig uttrycksfullt bordsuppsats
Page 83 black-beetles ponderous fitful	kackerlackor trög ojämn
Page 84 disconcerted posted on rebuff obnoxious amiably ginger sal volatile jerkinjs Chokings anxiety	förlägen hastade vidare avsnäsning förhatlig, motbjudande älskvärt ingefära luktsalt ryckningar anfall av andnöd ängslan
Page 85 consolatory corrugated fermenting disposition staylace insensible	tröstande rynkelig jäsnande läggning korsettsnöre sanslös
Page 86 blandly vicious comply interposing fortitude of manner	förbindligt illasinnad foga sig ingripande styrka i sitt uppträdande
Page 87 contended take precedence brooded	kivades om gå först ruvade
Page 88 distraught state condescend	fillstånd av akut förvirring nedlåta sig
Page 89 prowl about	gå omkring och snoka

insupportable aggravation
exasperated spirit
linchpin
stolidity

Page 95
spiteful
pummel
wrenching ... out
unremunerative

Page 96
occasioned by
frowning
indentures
torrent

Page 97
dejectedly

outhärdlig förargelse
uppretat sinne
hjulspriint
tröghet

hätsk
mörbulta
höll på att rycka ut
olönsam

orsakad av
med rynkad panna
lärlingsbrev
störtflod

nedslaget

Chapter XIII

tuft of feathers
beaver bonnet
ostentatiously
pageant

Page 98
coat-cuff
forcible

frädetofs
kastorhatt
för att skryta med
festtåg

rockmanschetten
här: övertygande

Page 99
endeavour to make him sensible
made faces
mischievously
remonstrated
at this pass

försöka få honom att inse
grimaserade
okynnigt
förebrädde
i detta läge (ngt åld.)

Page 101
mollified
impostor

Page 102
basest
be bound
beholden to you
the Magisterial presence
rick

bliddkad
skojare

mest nedriga
sättas i lära
i lacksamhetsskuld till dig (åld.)
inför magistraten
höstack

Page 103
benevolent aspect
tract
woodcut

välvilig uppsyn
uppbygglig skrift
träsnitt

malevolent
fettlers
attested
windfall
inscrutably
excescence
contriver
fiendishly

Page 104
vagarries
contemplate

illvillig
bojor
bevittnat
oväntad penninggåva
av obegripliga skäl
bihang
upphovsman
djävulsikt

här: påfund
betrakta

Chapter XIV

Page 104
retributive

vedergällande

Page 105

industry
with tolerable zeal
against the grain

här: flit
något/sånär flitigt
trots att jag kände olust

Chapter XV

Page 107

dramatic lay-figure
mauled
implements
earthwork
aslant

ung, statist
misshandlat
verktyg
[jord]vall
på sned

Page 109

gridiron
sprat

halster, grill
skarpsill

Page 110

cordiality
uterior object
successor
journeyman
affront
swarthy
slouching
sluice-keeper
accosted
morose
importing
hostility

hjärtlighet
bakomliggande syfte
effertföljare
gesäll
förörlämpning
svartmuskig
hasa[nde] sig fram
slussvaktare
[bryskt] tilltalad
butter
antydande
fiendlighet

Page 111

furnace
idle hulkers

ässa
lafa klumpedunsar

Page 113

singed
of no more account than
insensible
singular

svedde
lika oduglig som
sanslös
sällsam

Page 114

deliberated
hazard
all I took by *that* motion
loitering

överlade med sig själv
riskera (att handla felaktigt)
det enda jag fick ut av *det* initiativet
gick i sakta mak

disconsolately
affecting

sorgesamt
gripande

Page 115

running to seed
taxed me with it
ferocious
maudlin
procrastinating
turnpike lamp
lee

hålla på att gå i frö (alltså vara "överblommad")
gav mig skulden för det
vildsint
gråtmild
eg. uppskjutande; här: senfärdig
lykta vid tullbom
lä

Page 116

ill-required

illa lönad

Page 117

commotion
unwonted
surmising

uppståndelse
osedvanlig
antagande

Chapter XVI

Page 118

dense confusion
snuff
hue and cry
thence
corroborated
inference

stark (eg. "tät") förvirring
veke
eg. klappjakt, förföljande; här skickebud
darifrån
bekräftad
slutledning

Page 119

altercation
assailant
contention
temporised with myself
wavering

gräl, ordväxling
angripare
[inre] motstridighet
gjorde upp en [opportunistisk] kompromiss med mig
själv
vacklade

Page 120

culprit
impaired
indifferent speller
tremulous
aberration of mind
attendant

brottsling
skadad
dålig på att stava
darrig
sinnesfrånvaro
vårdare

Page 121

concurring
denounce

instämt
anklaga

Page 122

conciliate
propitiation

blidka
försoning

pervade	präglä, genomsyra
Chapter XVII	
bewildered	förbryllade
Page 123 imperceptibly stratagem turn to at it	omärkligt [krigs]list sätta igång [med att läsa] (dial.)
Page 124 drudge patronised	arbetsslav gynnat
Page 125 admission inclined to vexation to be regretted	inläppande böjd att harm beklagansvärt
Page 126 scarcely disconcerted	knappast förlägen
Page 128 capricious positive embankment stile	nyckfull tvärsäker vall stätta
Page 129 rushes ooze supposititious	vass lerigt vatten felaktigt, falskt
Page 130 obscure reciprocated disaffection confounding dispersed	skymma undan återgåddade missnöje förvirrande skingrade
Page 131 imbrued gloated over beadle verdict settle confirmatory bullying interrogative	indränkt frossade på rättstjänare dormstolsutslag högryggad träsoffa bekräftande domderande [ut]frågande

Page 132 attend to me expressly subterfuge	hör på mig nu uttryckligen undantfyt[er]
Page 133 quailed	bävade
Page 134 anticipate not of my originating	föregripa inte något som jag ligger bakom
Page 135 disinterestedness	oegennyttighet, osjälviskhet
Page 136 encumbered on this head mere whim make up to me	belastas om denna sak en ren nyck visa sig inställsam mot mig
Page 137 disparagement	nedvärderande
Page 138 dumbfounded	pafl
Page 139 as if he were bent on gouging himself feil pugilistic purpose bull-baiting badgering placable expostulatory valedictory remarks	som om han ville gnida ut ögonen ur deras hålor gruvlig avsikt att boxas eg. fjurhetsa, här: plåga trakassera möjlig att lugna ufmanande avskedsord
Page 140 hackney-coach	hyrvagn
Page 141 resented election cry	tog illa upp rop under ett valmöte
Page 142 rustic objects	lantliga föremål
Page 143 wreaths obtruded	röksjöjor tvingades på

deputy
examine the books

Page 153
carter
scant luggage

Page 154
immensity of posturing
circuitously
constrainedly
discomfited

Page 155
dismay
confounded
dwindled away

Page 156
hand-portmanteau
taint
astir

Page 157
finger-post

ställföreträdare
granska räkenskaperna

körkarl
knapphändigt bagage

en massa olika poser
på omvägar
ansträngt
snopen

bestörtning
förvirrad
krympt samman

liten kappsäck
skamfläck
uppe och i farten

vägvisare (skylt)

Volume II**Chapter I**

Page 161
ravel of traffic
frayed out
capotes
coronets
harrow

trafikhärva
fransar sig
kragar
kronor (adels-)
skrapa

Page 162
ascend
velveteen
skylight
scabbard

uppstigning
bomullssammet
takfönster
skida

Page 163
casts
shuffled forth
detrimental
mastery of
perch
blacks (black-beetles)
Smithfield

gipshuvuden
hasat sig
skadlig
makt över
högt ställe
kackerlackor
Londons traditionella köttmarknad

Chapter XIX

divest myself
misgiving
fugitive
felon iron and badge

befria mig
farhåga
flyktig
fotboja och brännmärke

Page 145
tidings

nyhet

Page 146
backward
interposed
snappishly
grudging

efterbliven
avbröt
snäsigt
missunnksam

Page 147
waiving
dejected
stroll
clemency
hail-fellow-well-met kind of way

om man bortser från
nedslagen
promenad
godhet, mildhet
förtroligt sätt

Page 148
ready money
audacious
miscreant

kontant
djärv, fräck
missdådare

Page 149
differential
finest species of
surveyor
remunerate
hosier
officiating

vördnadfull
förmämsta sortens
lantmätare
ersätta
trikåvaruhandlare
tjänstgörande

Page 150
collation
compassionate
adjuration
deficiency
consented

måltid
medlidsam
besvärjelise
brist
samtyckte

Page 151
liver wing
flaccid
affable

kycklingvinge
matt
vänlig

Page 152
lauded
intimated
repudiated
prime
amalgamation

lovprisade
antydde
fällbakavisat
utmärkt
sammanslagning

asmear	nersmetad		
Page 164	slöt jag mig till		
I inferred	varifrån		
whence	här: förvisare		
proprietor	gick och hängde		
lounging			
Page 165	hugget som stukket		
toss-up	underdånigt		
submissively	synade		
perused	avsäga mig faillet		
throw up the case	ödmjukt		
meekly			
Page 166	"Habraham Latharuth", Abraham Lazarus [personen läspar]		
plate	[bords]silver		
"condethenthun", condescencion	eg. nedlåtethet, här: stor godhet		
Page 167	supplikant (någon som ödmjukt ber om något)		
supplicant	vågade, dristade sig till		
presumed	Din dumbom!		
Spooney! Soft Head!	fåne		
booby			
Page 168	famliande		
casting about	pajbagare		
pleman	sockerbagare		
pastry-cook	stålträdsjalusi		
wire blind	oförvitlige		
guileless	konditor		
confectioner			
Page 169	uthugget		
chipped out	mejsel		
chisel	märken		
dints	försköande		
embellishment	fransig, nött		
frayed	förluster (av närstående genom dödsfall)		
bereavements	tårpil		
weeping willow	fläckig		
mottled	konstig, lustig		
rum			
Page 170	osämja		
bad blood	självtilräckligt		
self-contained			
Page 171	själ som lämnat det jordiska		
disembodied spirit	solkgaste		
dingiest	fristad		
haven	eg. spyddes ut igen, här: vidarebefordrades		
disgorged			

dilapidated	trasig		
makeshift	provisorier		
appeased	hämnad		
interment	begravning		
gravel	grus, smuts		
frouzy	unken		
dry rot	röta		
Page 172	fönstersnören		
lines	skaffa mig en dimmig utsikt		
take a foggy view	ingrodd smuts		
encrusting dirt	sorgset		
dolefully	korg		
pottle			
Page 173	osammanhängande		
incoherently	lämnade dem ifrån sig		
relinquished them	kämpade		
combated	bordställen		
castors	drog sig en bit baklänges		
falling back	strykarpojke		
prowling boy			
Chapter III			
Page 174	storsint		
magnanimous	genomförande		
execution	instämde		
acquiesced	allvar		
gravity	förlovad		
affianced, betrothed, engaged	ragata		
Tartar			
Page 175	ta hämnd		
wreak revenge	förbehållsamhet		
constraint	hovman		
courtier	blidka		
propitiate	tilftalande		
taking	genomsyrad		
imbued			
Page 176	matthet, slöhet		
languor	otymplig		
ungainly	förvisa, jaga bort		
banish	hämning		
restraint	girig, sniken		
avaricious			
Page 177	kortändan av bordet (hedersplatsen)		
top of the table	omkringliggande		
circumjacent	här: torrfig		
pastureless	kolhåmtare		
coal-scuttle			

shifty
without alloy

Page 178

crack
disinherited him
conscientious
grudge

Page 179

tumbler
perseverance
strenuous exertions
made love to
asseverates
the grain of the wood
varnish
professed to be
susceptibility
scheming
time-serving

Page 180

inveterate
fawning upon
requisite
in concert with
mortification

Page 181

encroached upon
broached

Page 182

wavered
elephant's tusks
counting-house
I deferred to

Page 183

buffets
unassuming
computation
mooring about
ostriches

Page 184

incipient
"Change", the Exchange
venerated
abject
superstition
prepossessions
nursemaids

ostadig
eg. utan legering, här: oblandat

här: tjuvig
gjorde honom arvlös
samvetsgrann
agg

dricksglas
inärdighet
intensiva ansträngningar
här: uppvaktade
hävdar
träets ådring
fernissa, lack
påstod sig vara
mottaglighet
beräkande
opportunistisk

inbitet fientlig
krypa för
nödvändig förutsättning
i samråd med
förödmjukelse

göras något intrång på, inkräktas på
börjat dryfta

vacklade
elefantbetar
räkenskapskontor
jag böjde mig för

knuiffar
anspråkslös
beräkning
gick och hängde runt omkring
strutsar

blivande
Börsen
vördade
usel
eg. vidskeppelse, här: missfoster
författade meningar
barnsköterskor

Page 185

ventiloquist
lamentation

Page 186

footstool
summary

Chapter IV

unaffected
distrained
downright ludicrous
contraction

Page 187

condescension
vellum
towel
mortar
acquisition
watch and ward
judicious
the Woolsack
mitre
forelock
bestow
withhold
dower
interest

Page 188

nice
Grinder
blades

Page 189

preferment
loftier
refurbished
bashful
company-manners

Page 190

sulky
non-commissioned officers

Page 191

prodigious
concussion
mite
scuffle

okonstlat
här: förvirrad
rent löjligt
sammandragning

nedlåtenhet
velängpergament
murslev
murbruk
förvärv
övervakningsregim (åld. jur. term)
omdömesgill
lordkanslerns ämbetsstol
mitra [biskopsmössa]
lugg
föräna
förvägra
hemgift
här: ränta

nogräknad (en äldre betydelse av ordet)
en privatlärare som pluggar in vetande i slöa
studenter
ungherrar

en bättre ställning
mer högtflygande
putsat upp
blyg
gott sätt i sällskapslivet

tjurig
underofficerare

väldig
här: duns
pyre
handgemång

dissipated
perceiving
imperial[li]ed
artifices
coaxed ... away

Page 193

billeted ... on
whitlow
poultice

Chapter V

Page 194
"hold my own" with

Page 195

prosperous
dispense with
zealous
indifference
retorted

Page 196

creaking
poisoning himself

Page 197

amenities of life
clerks
coffers
dangling
cropping
smelter

Page 198

odious
feer

Page 199

Cove
rendered homage to

Page 200

i replied in the affirmative

lättisinnig
lade märke till
i fara
knep
smusslade undan

inkvarteras hos
nagelböld
lägga ett grötmslag på

hävda mig bland

lyckosam
klara mig utan, undvara
nitisk
likgiltighet
genmäilde

knarrande
stod och vägde

de goda tingen i livet
här: skrivare
kassakistor
hängande och slängande
klippning
smältare [i en smältdegel]

förhatlig
lömskt grin

gynnare
betygat min aktning för

jag svarade jakande

Vol. II

Chapter VI

comprehension
sluggish
awkward

Page 201

loll about
niggardly
in our wake
impressibility
indigestive
cupidity

Page 202

complacent
forbearance
contracted
obstructions
dolt

Page 203

cracksmen

Page 204

inveigled into
beguile
commended
sham
with a relish
ordinance
lattice-work
ingenious
tarpaulin
contrivance
impede
fortifications

Page 205

besieged
bower
punch
jocose

Page 206

bestirring himself
arbour
freehold

Page 207

fattningsförmåga
hår: sjukligt blek
furnilig

hänga omkring
småsnål
i vårt kölvatten
påverkbarhet
person med matsmältningsbesvär
snikenhet

självgod
fördragsamhet, överseende
ådrog mig, lade mig till med
hinder
drummel

grova inbrottsstjuvar

lockad att
förkorta (fördriva tiden)
lovordade
falska (blindfönster)
med förjusning
artilleripjäsa
gallerverk
sinnrik
presenning
anordning
störa, hindra
befästningsverk

belägrad
lövsal
toddy
skämtsam

i färd med (åld.)
berså
mark med äganderätt

felonious	[grovt] brottslig	sluicing his face	sköljande ansiktet i stora mängder vatten
brazen bijou	mässingskrok	Page 215	
suspension	upphängning	festoon	eg. girfang, här handduksslinga
roasting-jack	stekvärdare		
means of egress	ett sätt att ta sig ut		
Page 208	sista skottet från "dundraren"	Chapter VIII	
the last discharge of the Stinger		mortification	förödmjukelse
Chapter VII		incongruity	brist på naturligt sammanhang
jack-towel	aviång handduk	Page 216	
laving	tvättande	upholsterer	tapetserare
conclusive	eg. avgörande; här: bestämt avvisande	refuse	drägg, avskum
Page 209		brisk	glad och livad
capacious	med gott om utrymme	Page 217	
dumb-waiter	flyttbart serveringsbord	pursuant to	i överensstämmelse med
Page 210		state boots	finkängor
blotchy	eg. full av fläckar; här: finmig	Page 218	
lithe nimble	smårt och smidig	"meller", mellow	mild och behaglig
caidron	kittel	Page 219	
Page 211		whooping-cough	kikhosta
induced to	förmådd att	Page 220	
nigh	i närheten (äld.)	pettishly	refligt
gird	ge girfingar	abode	bostad (äld.)
grudging	missunnksam	Page 221	
rallied	retad, hånad	blusterous	uppbläst
scatter	skingra	Page 222	
chaff	agnar	welded together	sammansvetsad
wound him up	eggade upp honom	whitesmith	smed som sysslar med fina don, "klensmed"
ferocity	vildsinthet		
trifle	småsak	Chapter IX	
fell to	satte igång med att	Page 223	
Page 212		exacting	fordrande
contention	tävlan	spurious	falsk
entreatingly	vädjande	posting-yard	gårdsplan
disfigured	vanställd	hoot	göra nair av
Page 213		Page 224	
depreciation	nedvärderande	constitutionally	eg. nedärvt, här: ofrivilligt
zest	extra krydda	faltering	bli skärrad
boorish	drummelaktig	brace of pistols	två pistoler
surlly	vresig	bludgeon	knöppåk
obtuseness	tjockskallighet	Curator	föresigare
Page 214		attire	klädedräkt
disposed to resent him	böjd att reta sig på honom		
affront	förolämpning		
pleasantry	lustighet		

felonious	[grovt] brottslig	sluicing his face	sköljande ansiktet i stora mängder vatten
brazen bijou	mässingskrok	Page 215	
suspension	upphängning	festoon	eg. girfang, här handduksslinga
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Page 208	sista skottet från "dundraren"	Chapter VIII	
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Page 209		brisk	glad och livad
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dumb-waiter	flyttbart serveringsbord	pursuant to	i överensstämmelse med
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blotchy	eg. full av fläckar; här: finmig	Page 218	
lithe nimble	smårt och smidig	"meller", mellow	mild och behaglig
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Page 211		whooping-cough	kikhosta
induced to	förmådd att	Page 220	
nigh	i närheten (äld.)	pettishly	refligt
gird	ge girfingar	abode	bostad (äld.)
grudging	missunnksam	Page 221	
rallied	retad, hånad	blusterous	uppbläst
scatter	skingra	Page 222	
chaff	agnar	welded together	sammansvetsad
wound him up	eggade upp honom	whitesmith	smed som sysslar med fina don, "klensmed"
ferocity	vildsinthet		
trifle	småsak	Chapter IX	
fell to	satte igång med att	Page 223	
Page 212		exacting	fordrande
contention	tävlan	spurious	falsk
entreatingly	vädjande	posting-yard	gårdsplan
disfigured	vanställd	hoot	göra nair av
Page 213		Page 224	
depreciation	nedvärderande	constitutionally	eg. nedärvt, här: ofrivilligt
zest	extra krydda	faltering	bli skärrad
boorish	drummelaktig	brace of pistols	två pistoler
surlly	vresig	bludgeon	knöppåk
obtuseness	tjockskallighet	Curator	föresigare
Page 214		attire	klädedräkt
disposed to resent him	böjd att reta sig på honom		
affront	förolämpning		
pleasantry	lustighet		

Page 225 slued themselves round mangy pernicious baize rope-yarn hearthstone	svängde runt maläten skadlig boj [en sorts flittyg] segelgarn [mjuk] skursten	Page 240 goaded incompatibility	provocerad oförenlighet
Page 226 pungent searching	starkt luktande frätande	Page 241 rapturously mute	översvallande stum
Page 228 remissness commodious	försumlighet bekvämb	Chapter XI	
Chapter X		Page 242 lashing beseem me quell feigned contrition	piskande vara det mest passande (för mig) (äld.) besegra låtsade ånger
Page 229 vermin seared tendons	ohyra eg. svedd; här: illa medfaren senor	Page 243 gait wreaked upon me akimbo dodging	gång vällades mig (ngt äld.) med armbågen utåt undanglidande
Page 231 recess slovenly confined dormouse brass-bound stock of yore	alkov lortigt instängd murmeldjur mässingsbeslagen kolv förr i världen (äld.)	Page 244 bondage taskmaster shifts So mean is extremity	slaveri hård lärare, tuktomästare improviserade knep ung. "Så djupt kunde jag sjunka"
Page 232 archly disparity	skälmskt skillnad, olikhet	Page 245 encroaching impetuosity diffidence	inkräkta impulsivitet blyghet
Page 233 so wrought upon me	påverkat mig så starkt (ngt äld.)	Page 246 indefinite despondency	obestämt nedslagenhet
Page 234 rankled in me eliciting to a nicety	värkt, "legat och gnagt" i mig framkallande exakt, precis	Page 247 abominate	avsky
Page 235 verily	faktiskt, fullt och fast	Page 249 crestfallen victualling a species of rafters abet	modfärd proviantering en sorts takbjälkar understödjare
Page 236 trailed	släpat	Chapter XII	
Page 237 ravenous dire smiter	glupande förskräcklig den som slår (dig)	Page 250 venerable	vördnadsvärd

truncheon	kommandostav	Coiner	falskmyntare
contiguous	intilliggande	Recorder	fredsdomare
derivatively	med hänskratt	turnkeys	fångvaktare
buxom	fyllig	Page 260	
brazen	vits: 1) fräck, skamlös; 2) av mässing, mässingsgul	facetious	skämtsam
brass	mässing	wicket	grind
Page 251		suppliants	supplikanter; människor som ber om något
kettle-drum	puka	three hours on hand	tre timmar på mig [utan ngt särskilt att göra]
strolling	kringströvande	Page 261	
"foss up for it"	singla slant om det	contaminated	bemittad
recorders	[blockflöjt (sing. eller plur.)]	soiling	nedsmuttsande
Page 252		Chapter XIV	
primeval forest	urskog	Page 261	göra vad vi själva vill
indispensable	oundgänglig	follow our own devices	
interment	begravning	Page 262	
an individual obnoxious to	en person man bara alltför väl kände igen	slightingly	vårdslost
identification		anchovy sauce-cruet	såsställ med ansjovissås i
droll	lustig	pattens	träskor
Page 253		scorched	svedd
flay	flå	bushel	skäppa
Page 254		coal-dust	kolstybb
complacently	självbelåtet	extinct	utslocknad
wafer	sigillmärke	conflagration	brand
Page 255		soup-stock	köttsoffa
blatant	påfallande, uppenbar	proprieter	hår: värd
malignity	illvilja	Page 263	
jostled	knuffade	spite	elakhet
bereft	övergiven	rallying	gycklande, raljerande
Chapter XIII		beset	ansätta
Page 256		languidly	livlost, matt
was fain to be	fick lov att (äld.)	Page 264	
taking a squint at	ta mig en titt på	thwarted	besviken
Page 257		shallow	grund
affecting to	låtsades	fawners	lismare
the excusable object	det ursäktliga uppsåtet	puppets	marionetter
frouzy	snuskig	intercourse	samvaro
post-office	[Wemmicks mun ser ut som ett brevinkast]	Page 265	
Page 258		adjuncts	tillbehör
portly	korpulent	bullrushes	vass
frock-coat	bonjour	proof impressions	provavtryck
pallor	blekhet	ostler	stalldräng
broth	buljong	Page 266	
Page 259		chary of	försiktig med, på min vakt mot

kommandostav	intilliggande	med hänskratt	fyllig	vits: 1) fräck, skamlös; 2) av mässing, mässingsgul	mässing	puka	kringströvande	singla slant om det	[blockflöjt (sing. eller plur.)]	urskog	oundgänglig	begravning	en person man bara alltför väl kände igen	lustig	flå	självbelåtet	sigillmärke	påfallande, uppenbar	illvilja	knuffade	övergiven	fick lov att (äld.)	ta mig en titt på	låtsades	det ursäktliga uppsåtet	snuskig	[Wemmicks mun ser ut som ett brevinkast]	korpulent	bonjour	blekhet	buljong											
truncheon	contiguous	derivatively	buxom	brazen	brass	Page 251	kettle-drum	strolling	"foss up for it"	recorders	Page 252	primeval forest	indispensable	interment	an individual obnoxious to	identification	droll	Page 253	flay	Page 254	complacently	wafer	Page 255	blatant	malignity	jostled	bereft	Chapter XIII	Page 256	was fain to be	taking a squint at	Page 257	affecting to	the excusable object	frouzy	post-office	Page 258	portly	frock-coat	pallor	broth	Page 259

Page 267 averse to staid hoops patches rolled stockings ruffles farthingale	avogt inställd till prudentlig styvskjortlar (hist.) muscher en sorts silkesstrumpor krås styvskjortel (hist.)
Page 268 book of dignities	ung. adelskalender
Chapter XV insensibly	omedvetet
Page 269 lavish bent incongruous upholstery work floundering about town apron	spendersam böjelse hår ung.: som inte hörde hemma där stoppade möbler kava sig runt stan hår: fotsack
Page 270 descri	urskilja
Page 271 string-box remunerative	låda med segelgarn i inkomstbringande
Page 272 stationery edifying meritorious plying assiduity	skrivmaterial uppbygglig förtjänstfull användande flit
Page 274 serene	rofylld
Chapter XVI Page 275 postboy sawpit sable warders for a wager	postiljon grop med sågspån kolsvart vakter p.g.a. ett vad
Page 276 obsequious	underdånig, fjäskande

Page 277 intercept points of vantage exuberant hardihood	spårta vägen för oss strategiska ställen sprudlande fräckhet
Page 278 mummy	(simpel) skådespelargrannlåt
Page 280 timidly	blygt
Page 281 cogent reason reconcilable disclosed	tungt vägande skäl förenlig avstöjade
Chapter XVII Page 282 majority bent his brows	myndighet[sålder] fäste blicken
Page 283 in the box reluctantly blew his nose	inför rätta motvilligt snöt sig
Page 284 in earnest of the fountain-head designs	som förskott på själva ursprunget hår: ondsinta planer
Page 285 delicately negativving	finkänsligt besvara nekande
Page 287 centre arch	mittspann
Page 288 felony	grovt brott
Chapter XVIII defiance	trots
Page 289 chirping Wine-Coopering sprightly	kvittrande [vin]tunnbinderi upprymt

Page 290 ingenuity	fyndighet	staved off sconces detach herself ingrate	hållen på avstånd lampetter frigöra sig otacksamma varelse
Page 291 alluded to retaliations advise	hänsyftade på vedergällningar här: rådslå	Page 300 compact	här: överenskommelse
Page 292 ecod accountant intent upon it jorum prey	för sjutton (åld.) bokhållare gick så upp i det bälja rov, byte	Page 302 blighted beseeking	skadat, fördärvat bönfallja om]
Page 293 powder-mill vigilance	krutfabrik vaksamhet	Page 303 mildewed	möglig
Page 294 composure enthraling placid cestus dignitary rubicund appertaining to	lugn, fatning oerhört spännande mild, beskedlig gördel (lärd synonym till "girdle") dignitär; vördnadsvärd herre rödblommig beträffande	Page 304 crockery incensed barbed with wit	porslin våldsamt irriterad försedd med hullingar av kvickhet
Page 295 articles paid ... down sundry contingent upon	paragrafer i en överenskommelse betalade ut diverse beroende av	Page 305 repudiate untenable snorting	tillbakavisa ohållbar frustade, fnös
Chapter XIX		Page 306 uncoil himself lowering	rolla upp sig argsint
Page 296 subsisted concluded to slight aggravation of my trials lovers	bestod bidrog till förolämpning, ringaktning förvärrande av mina prövningar här: oppvaktande kavallerier	Page 307 boor impended over	tölp svävat över mitt huvud
Page 297 reverted to	föll tillbaka i, återgick till	Page 308 distortions wasting slab bed of state flush of conquest quarry rove to it tended to accomplished stronghold	skevheter förtvinande stenblock paradsången erövringsens triumf stenbrott fastgjort vid det var inriktat på fullbordats borg, fästning
Page 298 devouring wan bright eyes spectre staked upon that cast	sluka[de] mattglänsande ögon spöke satte på den hästen	Chapter XX	innehav, besittningsrätt nedstämd
Page 299		Page 309 gusts discharges of cannon	vindstötar kanonskott

breakings shuddering barges	bränningar här: flämta[de] pråmar		
Page 311 furrowed veinous recoiled game exasperating	fårat ådrig drog mig undan stursk synnerligen irriterande		
Page 312 neckerchief	halsduk		
Page 315 abhorrence repugnance	avsky motvilja		
Page 318 preservation shutters	bevarande fönsterluckor		
Page 319 dilated	vidgades		
		Vol. III	
		Chapter I	
		Page 323 precautions concourse rekindling	försiktighetsmått massa åter tända
		Page 324 lurker eliciting dram	någon som lurpassar få fram sup
		Page 325 prolix incoherent wholesale laundress	ordrik osammanhängande generell tvätterska
		Page 327 uncouth fangs insurmountable mife	oborstad huggtänder obetvinglig, oöverbunnlig lerig smuts
		Page 328 incurred	ådragit [sig]
		Page 329 fledged perch	[blev] flygfärdig slå mig ner på
		Page 332 expatriated	här: landsförvisad
		Page 333 vouchers balance the very grain of the man	här: verifikationer saldo [d. v. s. resten av pengarna] mannens själva väsen
		Page 334 pannikins Bondsman	bleckmuggar slav
		Page 335 Exhibitor proficiency agitated	här: förevisare duktighet orolig, upprörd

Page 336
split
amazement

tjallar
stor häpnad

Chapter II

astonishment

stark förvåning

Page 337
muzzle
barrack
slate

munkorg
kasern
griffeltavla

Page 338
renounce

ge upp, avstå från

Page 339
forsook
raving off

övergav (äld.)
fantisera sig bort från

Page 340
extricate yourself

dra dig ur, frigöra dig

Page 341
assuredly

förvisso

Chapter III

Page 342
stocks
worried
"drove", Magwitch menar driven
linker
chaffinch
"sparrer", sparrow
thrush
took him up
tracts

stock [straffredskap]
här: hetsad
kittelflickare (äld.)
bofink
trast
spärrade in honom (äld.)
uppyggliga skrifter

Page 343
waggoner
hawker
"tatars", tatters
vagrancy

forkarl (äld.)
nasare (äld.)
trazor, paltor
lösdrivari

Page 344
in a Decline
he 'd have run through the
king's taxes

vid dålig hälsa
han hade kunnat sätta sprätt på hela statskassan

Page 345
craft

här: slughet

Page 347
a most precious rascal
reassuring

en särdeles usel skurk
lugnande

Chapter IV

Page 349
abyss
transport
harboured
extenuated

avgrund
här: landsförvisad straffänga
härbergerade
ursäktad

Page 350
legible

läsbar

Page 352
insolent
great-jowled

oförskämd
bokstavigt: tungkäftad; ett brett, grovt ansikte med
kraftiga käkar
hånade

sneered

Page 353
ferocity
imploingly
incursion
sidling

vildsinhet
bönfallande
inträde
röra sig åt sidan

Chapter V

Page 355
haggard
evasion

härjad
undantflykt

Page 356
self-seeking
entreating
delusion
give credence to
superseded

egennyttig, självisk
be
villfarelse
tro på
trängt undan

Page 359
earnestness
injuriously

allvar
med orätt

Page 360
embodiment

förkroppsligande

Chapter VI

Page 361
chamberlain

här: portier

Page 372 unconscionable	Page 372 samvetslös
Page 373 flounder	[skrubbjflundra
Page 374 watermen elated	roddare upprymd
Page 375 consigned to secluded troopers fatigued	anförrodd stillsam och tillbakadragen meniga soldater uttröttad
Page 376 solemnly pavement rash	högtidligt här: stenlagt golv (ngt åld.) obetänksam
Page 377 hoarded rent fleeter eddy-chafer wharf	sparade på söndersliten snabbare nött av vattenvirvlar kaj
Page 378 playbills predatory outrageous chop-house boatswain (<i>uttalas som om det stavades "bowsun"</i>)	teateraffischer rovlysten anskrämlig [enklare] matsverving båtsman
Page 379 Census gaiters confute plenipotentiary worsted (<i>uttalas som om det stavades "woosted"</i>)	folkräkning damasker vedertägga utsänd person med omfattande fullmakter kamgarns-
Page 380 sententious necromantic watch-case	här: kärnfull svartkonst- klockfodral
Page 382 enhanced imparted to	ökad meddelat

Page 362 straddling inhospitable tester bluebottle flies earwigs grubs objectionable warded off	grensia ogästvänlig sånghimmel spylflugor tvestjärtar maskar motbjudande år uppfylld av trängde bort
Page 363 weltering postern	här: badande sidodörr (åld.)
Page 364 winking crumb	blinkande här: inkräm i bröd
Page 365 rakish tacit adverted fealty	snitsig outtaland syftat på (åld.) trohet (åld.)
Page 367 by stealth tenement	i lönnedom logi, bostad
Page 368 <i>There's a misprint in paragraph 3, about halfway down; Wemmick actually says "don't go back there".</i> forbore to	avstod från att (ngt åld.)
Chapter VII	
Page 369 rope-walk hulls	repslagarbana båtskrov
Page 370 stump vista superannuated haymaking-rakes bow-window bay-windows ship-launch state-coachman's wig chandler's shop	[del av] grund här: sträckning föraldrad höråtsor rundade burspråkstönster utbyggda fönster sjösättning av ett fartyg paradkusks peruk hökarbutik (ngt åld.)
Page 371 Ogre	odjur i en saga

Chapter IX			
Page 384	bo-peep impending	tittut omedelbart förestående	förkänsla här: satt sig, slagit sig gångjärn
Page 385	intimiation won the pool tipset") cripples growl	antydan här ung.: haft tur, vunnit slorslam (i modern engelska betyder "to win [money on] the pools" "att vinna på kryper morra	svamp[ar] överrock eldflagor varenda bit av med fattning livfullhet
Page 386	riveted	naglats fast	
Page 387	evaporated	gått upp i rök	avläggga vittnesmål om fiendlighet, aversion
Page 388	committal	här: häktning	
Page 389	lacerated	sönderriven, sargad	betydelsefull föreställningar
Chapter X			
Page 390	credentials waywardness rooks priony-garden supplementary house	eg. kreditivbrev (en diplomats), här: skäl, orsak nyckfullhet råkor klosterträdgård annexbyggnad	här: sinsemellan omedögörlig
Page 391	compassionating her	tyckte synd om henne	tillbakablickande fiskyngel förskjuten (ngt åld.) fördärvad avledda
Page 393	tablets discretion sore	skrivtavlor här: gottfinnande svår, grav	begripa
Page 394	grievous impressionable infinitely	ohygglig lättpåverkad oändligt	snatteri snörvlande
Page 395	bermoan commiseration	jämra sig över medlidande	underrättad om ersättning, belöning
Page 396			
Chapter XI			
Page 402	depose animosity		
Chapter XII			
Page 403	momentous representations		
Page 404	congestively		
Page 407	obdurate		
Page 408	retrospectively spawn forsworn be-devilled divert		
Page 409	comprehend		
Page 410	shoplifting snivelling		
Chapter XIII			
Page 411	apprised of recompense		

[överdrivet] optimistisk

sanguine

Page 412disfigured
freak
assented tovanställd
nyck
samtyckte till**Page 413**

limekiln

kalkugn

Page 414proffered
was faring
hackney-chariot
ensuing on
heeding
befall[]erbjuden
månade
hyrvagn, droska
när det följde på
bry sig om
drabba (åld.)**Page 415**octagonal
common-room
fontåttkantig
samlingslokal
dopfont**Chapter XIV****Page 417**specks
banked-up
filled
truckle bedsteadljuspunkter
upphöjd
fördedd med takpannor
tältsäng**Page 418**desisted
in a dangerous straitlät bli
i en farlig situation**Page 419**

perpendicular

lodrät

Page 420

a good goad at you

ett rejält tillfälle att reta dig

Page 423

bullock

oxe

Page 424

plummet

lod

Page 427warrant
was so besetting
impenetrablyarresteringsorder
ansatte mig så svårt
ogenomträngligt**Page 428**

här: yra (jfr "delirious" fern rader ner)

wander

Chapter XV**Page 429**vex
in the bow
hailplåga
i fören
anropa**Page 430**arimate
sailing colliers
coasting-traders
tithe
scullers
skiffs
wherries
tiers of shipping
by the score and score
moorings
bowsprit
in the sternsätts fart på, ge [nytt] liv åt
segelfartyg som fraktar kol
kust[handels]fartyg
tiondel (åld.)
roddbåtar
jollar
slupar
rader av fartyg
fjogtals
förtöjning[ar]
bogspröt
i aktern**Page 431**river-pilot
chain-cables
hempen hawsers
shaving
capstans
bulwarks
respondent
lightermen
appearance of molestationflodlots
ankarkättingar
trossar av hampa
spån[or]
ankarspel
reling
som gav svar på tal
prämkarlar
tecken på att man ville antasta oss**Page 432**inconsistent
mastering idea
I was not far out
leastwise
gunwaleinkonsekvent
allt överväldigande tanke
jag hade inte så fel
åtminstone (enkejt talspråk)
reling**Page 433**rippling
steady stroke
transport
forecastle
standing ... off
low shallows and mudbanks
by dint of
headedvattensorl
jämn årtag
här: emigrantfartyg
fören
höll undan
grund och gytjebankar
på grund av
passerat**Page 434**

squat

rund, knubbig

piles	pålverk	Page 443	querulous	grälsjuk
stakes	styfkor	memorialise	komma med en inläga	
tidemarks	pålar	forfeiture	konfiskation	
landing-stage	[hög- och låg-]vattenmärken	settlement	hår: dokument	
persevered	landningsbrygga	apprehension	gripande	
save	fortsätte [uthålligt]	idle	lönlös	
gull	utom	Page 444	finkänslighet	
council	mås	delicacy	betydelsefull	
to lie by	rådslag	portentous	affärsangelägenhet	
galley-fire	att lägga till	business exordium		
Page 435	elden i kabyssen [till matlagning]	Page 445	diligenser	
causeway	hår: brygga	mail coaches		
grizzled	gråsprängd	Page 446	tagit illa vid sig	
bloated	uppsvälld	cut up	lösöre	
four-oared galley	båt med två årpar	portable property	toddy	
"pison", "Jack" menar poison	verksamt medel	grog		
rattling physic		Page 447	samtycke	
Page 436		acquiescence	stramare	
slushy	grötig	tighter	mer glänsande	
"Custom ' Us", värden menar	tullkammaren	sleeker		
Custom House	visa tvexsamhet	Page 448	kraftlös, "fealös"	
vacillating	förakt	limp	kyrkbänksöppnerska	
disdain		pew opener	huva	
Page 438		bonnet	låtsades	
reconnoitre	rekonoscera	made a feint	bästa vän	
compiled	samtyckte	bosom friend		
Page 439		Page 449	fortunaspei	
audible	hörbar	bagatelle board	ung. roa.oss litet	
aboard of us	tätt intill oss	unbend our minds		
alwart us	tvärs för om oss	Chapter XVII		
captor	tillfångatagare	Page 450	anstaltens sjukavdelning	
mill-weirs	vattenvirvlar	infirmiry	förhårdad rymling	
Page 440		determined prison-breaker	tacklade av	
get some comforts for	sköta om	wasted	underkastelse	
wrenching	ryckande rörelse	submission		
endeavour	strävan	Page 451	försonande drag	
Page 441		redeeming touch	ångertull	
fit him out	ekipera honom	contribute	på ett hedervärt sätt	
leniently	milt	reputably	upphäva, göra ngt ogjort	
Page 442		unsay	outplånlig	
suffered	hår: tillåten	indelible	instängd	
perished	gått om intet	penned	de anklagades bås	
Chapter XVI		dock		

defiant gewgaws	trotsig grant utstyrda personer
Page 452 propensities indulgence scourge proscribed sauntered	böjelser här: utövande gissel förvisad strosade
Page 453 Recorder's Report singleness malefactors	domarrapport här: redbarhet missdådare
Page 454 subside film	dö bort slöja
Chapter XVIII	
Page 455 tenancy determine underlet perception	hyreskontrakt här: löpa ut hyra ut i andra hand varseblivning
Page 456 forasmuch	alldenstund (äld.)
Page 457 interminable steel beam	oändlig stålbjälke, järnstång
Page 459 indite divested wield crowbar sledgehammer unbounded deferred	avfatta, författa fråntagen hantera kofot, bräckjärn slägga gränslös sköt upp
Page 460 "coddleshell", Joe menar codicil "berannium", J. menar per annum bilious humps rushlights	kodicill, tilläggsbestämmeelse i testamente per år, årligen gallsjuk pucklar talgdankar
Page 461 till	kassalåda

Page 462 Fair	marknad
Page 463 in sunders drop into you	åtskilda ge sig på dig (dial.)
Page 465 reluctance	motvilja
Page 467 errant	kringlirrande
Chapter XIX	
demeanour assiduity	uppförande trägenhet, flit
Page 468 white-washed knock-knee letters watercress	vingliga (eg. kobenta) bokstäver i vitlim krasse
Page 469 ostentatious clemency for the behoof of debilitating "prodigygality", Pumblechook menar prodigality	skrytsam eg. mildhet, här: nedlåtenhet till bättnad för (äld.) försvagande utsävningar
Page 470 bears you no malice	hyser inget ägg till dig
Page 471 with an air unfavourable	här: med stor värdighet eg. ogynnsam, här: onådig
Page 472 limes ches[n]ut-trees	lindar kastanjer
Page 473 deal table baffled irrevocable cancel	furubord här: fåfång, ominteigjord (en äldre betydelse) oåterkallelig upphäva
Page 474 composition frugally	uppgörelse enkelt, sparsamt
Page 475	

mints of money inaptitude	fantastiska rikedomar oduglighet
Chapter XX	
Page 476 avarice desolate	girighet ödslig
Page 478 relinquished incompatible with admission	släppt greppet om oförenlig med fram-, insläppande
Page 479 tranquil	lugn, stilla