**LORD HAILES'S NOTES ON JOHNSON'S "LIVES OF THE POETS"**

**SIR DAVID DALRYMPLE (1726-92)**

was a judge of both the civil and criminal high courts of Scotland, and is better known now by his legal title of Lord Hailes. It is to his literary industry, however, rather than to his legal eminence that he owes such fame as he possesses, and students of the Scottish Golden Age know him as a historian, a collector and publisher of Scottish poetry, an editor of early Christian writings, and as a staunch defender of Christianity against such formidable opponents as Gibbon and Hume. With the notable exception of the *Annals of Scotland* his numerous publications were of the minor and miscellaneous kind, but the surviving papers at his home at Newhailes show him to have been the friend and correspondent of many of the leading writers of his age. Walpole, Percy, Burke, Hume and Robertson and a great host of others all wrote to him at one time or other during his life, and the mass of extant correspondence deals, almost exclusively, with four topics—Christianity, history, literature and biography. It was Hailes's interest in the last of these subjects that brought about the composition of the notes which are the basis of this article. In view of the existence of these notes we might have expected some letters to have passed between Hailes and Johnson. None have been found, and it is most unlikely that any ever existed, for the two men kept in touch through the agency of their common friend, James Boswell. Boswell's father, Lord Auchinleck, was a fellow lawyer and judge, and had stimulated Hailes's early legal studies by his conversation, while young Boswell had long been an admirer of the talented Sir David Dalrymple before he met Samuel Johnson. Hailes has placed upon record his respect and admiration for the Doctor as a moralist, and he was perhaps the most important single influence behind Boswell's initial desire to become Johnson's friend.¹

The notes which follow are one of the most interesting relics of the friendly, but still distant, relationship that existed between the most famous of English Tories and a prominent Scottish Whig. The story behind the notes can be found, as one might expect, in Boswell's letters to Johnson and Hailes, and in the *Life* itself. They may be regarded as a return for the favour of a similar kind from Johnson to Hailes. At the combined request of Boswell and Hailes he had revised MSS and proofsheets of the *Annals of Scotland*, the first volume of which appeared in 1776 and the second and last in 1779. In May 1774, Hailes had issued to many of his friends two specimen sheets of his proposed history. The quarto version with notes as opposed to the octavo version without notes was favoured by nearly everyone whose opinion was asked, including Boswell, and it was in this format that the work finally appeared. From 1774 to 1779 Johnson received regularly, and returned less regularly, packages containing the text, but not the notes, of the *Annals*. He duly made comments thereon in both black and red ink, and with initial enthusiasm annotated the 1776 volume in greater detail than the 1779 one. But at no time did he overburden Hailes with either corrections or suggestions. His chief target were Scotticisms and points of style. Johnson rarely corrected matters of fact. His knowledge of Scottish history was hardly sufficient to allow him to do so. Indeed it would scarcely be an exaggeration to say that Johnson's knowledge of the period of Scottish history up to the accession of the House of Stewart, was largely derived from Hailes's volumes. For these he professed a high admiration, and their scholarship and accuracy have been highly praised by others, perhaps better qualified to judge, including no less an authority on Scottish

¹ Boswell, *Life of Johnson*, ed. Hill-Powell (Oxford, 1934-50) i.432. (Hereinafter referred to as Hill-Powell.)

² Hill-Powell, ii.278 et passim.

³ Many of the MS pages and proofsheets annotated by Johnson have survived amongst the Newhailes MSS, which have been microfilmed for the National Library of Scotland. When referring to the Newhailes MSS I give the N.L.S. microfilm number, e.g. Newhailes 178. Boswell's own copies of the notes Johnson made on Haile's *Annals* are in the Hyde collection. The present writer is preparing a separate article on this material.
history than Sir Walter Scott. Boswell's advocacy is indubitably part explanation of Johnson's willingness to undertake the laborious task of correcting the style of another man's work, but I feel that even this urging would have been insufficient if Johnson had not already had a high opinion of Hailes's merits. He had visited Newhailes at the end of his Scottish journey in 1773, and Hailes had been one of the company at Boswell's house at the dinner for Johnson and the Scottish literati before the travellers set out on their journey to the north. Boswell's records of these meetings are, as he admits, far from complete, but Hailes undoubtedly made a most favourable impression. Johnson would have been as much impressed by his sound Christianity and strong practical morality as by his literary attainments, which were at that time more potential than actual. All future contacts between the two men, including an unsuccessful scheme to edit Walton's Lives were made through Boswell. A growing degree of coldness in the friendship between the two Scots prevented the acquaintance from developing further before Johnson's death in 1784.

Boswell first mentioned Johnson's proposed edition of the English poets to Hailes in a letter dated 19th April 1777. He was enthusiastic about the project, and confidently asserted it would be a masterly work.

Sir H. Maxwell, *Robert the Bruce* (1897), p. 13: No Scotsman—no one indeed who prizes the dignity of history—can do too great honour to that writer for having dragged the story of his country out of the mire in which it had been suffered to sink, and, for the first time, moulded it into a trustworthy and lucid record. Sir Walter Scott paid him no exaggerated encomium when, in the introduction to the *Lord of the Isles*, he said, 'Lord Hailes was as well entitled to be called the restorers of Scottish History, as Bruce the restorer of Scottish monarchy.'


Hill-Powell, v. 48. Boswell gives a fairly full account of what passed between Johnson and Hailes at dinner in his house on 17 August, but admits the poorness of his records for 12 November when Johnson visited Newhailes. 'I was so indulgent as to let almost all that passed evaporate into oblivion.' Hill-Powell, v. 399. The letter in which Hailes attempted, at Boswell's request, to reconstruct the conversations on these two occasions is preserved at Yale. Boswell used considerable freedom in incorporating Hailes's hints into his text.

*MS Yale.* All quotations from the Boswell-Hailes material at Yale are taken from an unpublished Yale dissertation by C. Weis Esq. The About a year later, on 10th March 1778, he suggested that Hailes should forward to him some notes on James Thomson, which had presumably been offered in a letter now missing. We know from another source that Johnson received these and used at least one of them. In November of the same year, Boswell sent to Hailes proofsheets of the *Life of Waller*, and in May 1779 Johnson presented Hailes with the first four volumes of the *Prefaces* published in that year. Boswell's first intimation to Hailes that Johnson himself desired help from his Scottish acquaintance came in a letter, 7th July 1779:

Dr. Johnson wishes to have from you a note on the obscure French authors from whom Prior borrowed, & he will be obliged to you for any communication concerning the Poets whose lives he has to write.

Hailes apparently sent some material in reply to this, including a description of Dryden, which Johnson said he would use in a later edition, but did not. In a further letter of September 1779, Hailes was asked to help Johnson with some points of chronology. He replied to these requests with the following offer:

If Dr Johnson would let me see the *Historical* part of any of the lives which he proposes to publish I might possibly be of some use to him.

Despite this generous offer we have no record that anything substantial was forwarded before the work was completed in 1781 with a further six volumes. That little or nothing was sent is indicated by the fact that Boswell renewed his request in August 1782, this time with a corrected edition in quotations are made by permission of the Yale Boswell Committee, and Wm. Heinemann Ltd.

*MS Yale.* It is certain that Hailes's anecdotes concerning Thomson reached Johnson, but in view of the loss of the actual letter containing them, it is impossible to say how much of the material he used. The evidence that he did receive them is in *Malone, Life of Dryden* (London, 1800), p. 518. Johnson had printed in his Life of Thomson a story concerning Dodington and Thomson's bad reading. Malone gives the same story as a direct quotation from a paper sent by Hailes. J. M. Osborn suggests that this MS may yet turn up in Malone's papers. T.L.S. 23 April 1938.

*MS Yale;* *Hill-Powell,* iii.396 and Appendix F p. 534. Johnson did not use the information in the *Lives.*

*Letters of Samuel Johnson* (Oxford, 1952) ii.303 n.3.

*MS Yale.*
mind. "Such a work," he says, "should be as perfect as he and his friends can make it." The answer to this final request was the manuscript here reproduced. A proportion of the mistakes pointed out by Hailes were, in fact, corrected in the revised edition of 1783, but the failure to utilise some of his most important points strongly suggests that this was just coincidence. We do not even know whether Johnson ever saw Hailes's sheets, but Boswell undoubtedly received them, and they were seen later by his literary executor, Edmond Malone. Johnson was notoriously neglectful of opportunities offered for correcting his completed work. As far as I know, no later editor of the Lives had access to the manuscript.

Hailes makes some seventy remarks or corrections ranging over the last seven volumes of the first edition of the Prefaces. After the careful, laborious investigations of Johnsonian scholars for two centuries, it can hardly be claimed that Hailes's notes would provide a modern editor of the Lives with much fresh material. But they undoubtedly would have helped Johnson in revision, and are valuable as a contemporary critical document. They reveal what an erudite Scot of the eighteenth century found in need of correction, and they throw more light on Hailes himself than on the Lives as we now know them in their modern edited form. Without exception Hailes's published works show him to have been a man who read acutely and critically, and these notes published here give further evidence of this fact. His eye for such minutiae as errors of the press alone would have made his revisions of any work of some value. His comments are always knowledgeable and rarely irrelevant. They are also modest and unassuming, for where Hailes did not understand, he had no hesitation in saying so, and his frank admission of incomprehension of some of Johnson's more obscure passages can be seen again in his similar honesty in his notes to his edition of the Bannatyne manuscript (Ancient Scottish Poems, 1770).

Warton suggested in a footnote to his History of English Poetry that the anonymous editor of the above volume could well have written a literary history of Scotland, and Hailes's notes here suggest that he had no mean knowledge of English literary history as well. Occasional flashes of dry humour, and acute observation of human nature characterise Hailes's more polished literary work, such as his World and Mirror essays. They can be found again even in miscellaneous observations such as those under discussion. Many of the notes are of interest because they reveal personal and authoritative sources of information—a point well established by J. M. Osborn in his short article. Comments arising from personal contacts between Hailes's illustrious ancestors and the major literary figures of their era are recorded in sufficient number to make the literary historian wish that the memories of a man with Hailes's connections and opportunities had been preserved in a fuller fashion than the few odd comments which survive.

The manuscript consists of seven quarto pages carefully written out in Hailes's neat and distinctive hand, and on an eighth sheet is to be found the following in the rounder handwriting of James Boswell:

Remarks by Lord Hailes on Dr. Johnson's Lives. They begin with Vol 3 of the Preface for which see last page.

For ease in reading I have given, along with Hailes's notes and their references to the 1779-81 Prefaces edition, the relevant passages from the modern definitive edition of Johnson's Lives. This unfortunately destroys the continuity of the manuscript, but the notes were meant to be read with the Prefaces edition open at the requisite page, and few readers will have access to such an edition. As modern editors have elucidated most of the difficulties of Johnson's text, my footnotes are designed to amplify some of Hailes's points from his papers at Newhailes and to illustrate his sources of information. I have endeavoured to preserve the peculiarities of Hailes's punctuation and spelling, as well as his capricious capitalisation. R. H. Carnie.

(To be continued)

Correction.—James Glebrooke (ccl. 26), line 16, for Samuel read Stephen.
tistinguishes him [pro singulari sua humanitate], refused me the further use of it." He bentley defended himself with accustomed vigor against the implied lack; and, as jebb observes, "the nature of bentley's 'humanity' forthwith became a question of the day." So it could be that the guardian phrasing, "the humanity of mr. crab," seemed to nichols a hint towards a connection with bentley. But such an identification appears impossible in view of the existence of the real joseph crabb, a man who, significantly, was likewise susceptible of humorous treatment.

Crabb, the son of william crabb of child okeford, dorsetshire, and younger brother of john crabb (himself one of the university library keepers in 1686), matriculated at exeter college on 18 july 1691 at the age of sixteen. He earned his b.a. degree in 1695, and in 1705 received the m.a. from gloucester hall. Sometime before 1692 he was appointed under-keeper, or sub-librarian, of the bodleian. Thomas hearne characterizes him as "an honest harmless man," who led "a careless sort of life." that hearne was here being charitable is attested by zacharias konrad von uffenbach from whom most of our information concerning crabb as man and librarian comes. uffenbach, a german book-collector, bibliophile, and traveller, spent about two months at oxford in 1710. His visits to the bodleian during this period and his intense interest in the collections brought him into relatively frequent contact with crabb. His impressions of the latter as recorded in a diary and his commercium epistolicum (1753), though colored by his own caustic personality, must give a fairly accurate representation of crabb's popular reputation. crabb is portrayed as "a poor covetous man," who was "always crawling around" the library. He seems to have spent a good part of his time showing visitors through the building, a service he was eager to perform because of the fee of one crown attached thereto. uffenbach calls him a "glutton not of books but of money" and indicates that the rewards so gleaned were immediately spent in the tavern. crabb's intellectual attainments were apparently not high and his knowledge of the books and manuscripts in his charge very limited. in the commercium epistolicum, crabb is described as having a head empty of brains, though otherwise quite an amiable man. the following passage from uffenbach's diary may serve as a kind of epitome of crabb's accomplishments both personal and professional. of one of his trips to the bodleian uffenbach says: "we ran through the three corridors together without moving a single book, and the sub-librarian crab (an arch-ignoramus who, were it not that this was his living, would have preferred sitting in a tavern to being in the library) merely remarked that there were theological books here. in the lowest corridor, he pointed out or indicated with his finger where the manuscripts were without reaching down a single one or taking us up to them—for which in any case the short time he allowed the strangers would not have been long enough."

The real joseph crabb, then, must have been an oxford "character," just as joseph pullen, mentioned in guardian, no. 2, was. as such, he would have been a familiar figure to steele and addison, their friends and contemporaries. that nestor ironside's correspondent should be rescued from his precarious position among the manuscripts and chained books of the bodleian by the "humanity of mr. crab, the librarian," is a slight touch of local color that could have brought smiles to queen anne oxonians.

john c. stephens, jr.

emory university

* oxford in 1710, p. 11.

lord hailes's notes on johnson's 'lives of the poets'

(continued from page 75)

life of dryden. gbh. i. 367.16

his prologues had such reputation, that for some time a play was considered as less likely to be well received if some of his verse did not introduce it. the price

16 johnson, lives of the english poets (oxford, 1905) 3 vols. ed. g. b. hill. this edition is referred to in the text as gbh.
of a prologue was two guineas, till being asked to write one for Mr. Southern, he demanded three, 'Not', said he, 'young man, out of disrespect to you, but the players have had my goods too cheap'.

Hailes's Note. [hereinafter called (H)]

vol. iii. p. 79.80, "two guineas—the price raised to three" Qu. three-five? this is no great matter, it is fit, however to know the comparative prices of wit.17

Life of Dryden. i. 368-9.
The Rehearsal was played in 1671, and yet is represented as ridiculing passages in The Conquest of Granada and Assignation, which were not published till 1678, in Marriage Almone published in 1673, and in Tyrannick Love of 1677. These contradictions show how rashly satire is applied.

(H) P. 83. the Draw=can= Sir of Buckingham is certainly ye Almanzor of Dryden. so that there must be some mistake in the dates, or, perhaps, the Rehearsal received accessions after the time of its first exhibition.

Life of Dryden. i. 388.
His last work was his Fables, published in 1699, in consequence, as is supposed, of a contract now in the hands of Mr. Tonson, by which he obliged himself, in consideration of three hundred pounds to finish for the press ten thousand verses.

(H) P. 121. Qu. as to ye popular story of Dryden having filled in fifty lines in Tonsons back=shop, when the tale fell short, & Tonson refused to pay ye Ballance. it is said that ye original Ms is in ye possession of ye heirs of the Bookseller, if so, the supposed interpolations may still be discerned.

Life of Dryden. i. 398
Dryden has never been charged with any personal agency unworthy of a good character: he abetted vice and vanity only by his pen. One of his enemies has accused him of lewdness in his conversation; but if accusation without proof be credited, who shall be innocent?

(H) P. 143. the charge seems to have been levelled at the author rather than at ye man: & indeed with some justice, since Limberham is so lowd a work, after ye

exceptionable passages have been struck out.18

Life of Dryden. i. 399.
As many odoriferous bodies are observed to diffuse perfume from year to year without sensible diminution of bulk or weight, he appears never to have impoverished his mint of flattery by his expenses, however lavish.

(H) P. 145. "as many odoriferous &c" there is an exuberancy of imagination here and the metaphor is too suddenly varied.19

Life of Dryden. i. 407
The particular character of Tonson I do not know; but the general conduct of traders was much less liberal in those times than in our own; their views were narrower, and their manners grosser. To the mercantile ruggedness of that race the delicacy of the poet was sometimes exposed.

(H) P.162. The Tonson here mentioned is Jacob Tonson ye elder, uncle of him who is known by ye works of Addison &c. when on death bed, he said, "I wish that I had ye world to begin again" & having been asked "why" he replied "Because I should have died worth £100000 whereas now I die worth no more than £80000."

Life of Dryden. i. 408.
Of his petty habits of slight amusements tradition has retained little.

(H) P. 164. I remember to have read, either in the Gentleman's Magazin or London Magazin, about 1745 or 1746, a letter from Southern, which has several anecdotes concerning ye Characters of Dryden, Lee, &c.20

18 Hailes strongly objected to indecencies in print. cf. Ancient Scottish Poems (Edinburgh, 1770) Preface: "The editor of this collection has excluded the indecent, and omitted the unintelligible poems."

19 This most interesting criticism of Johnson's style conflicts with a point of view put forward by A. T. Hazen. Samuel Johnson's Prefaces and Deductions (1937), p. 161 when discussing Johnson's authorship of the Dedication to Percy's Reliques:

... It is possible that David Dalrymple altered it after Johnson wrote it, although if it is recalled that Johnson read and corrected Dalrymple's Annals of Scotland a few years later, it is hard to believe that Dalrymple would have undertaken to correct Johnson's prose.

20 Clifford Leech, N. & Q., vol. 164, p. 401, discusses the authorship of this important article, which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, Feb. 1745, p. 98. Malone in Life of Dryden, p. 469, mentions that it was thought to be written by Southerne. He may have remembered Hailes's attribution here.

Life of Dryden. i. 416.
As having distinguished himself at Westminster under the tuition of Busby, who advanced his scholars to a height of knowledge very rarely attained in grammar-schools, he resided afterwards at Cambridge, it is not to be supposed that his skill in the ancient languages was deficient compared with that of common students; but his scholastic acquisitions seem not proportionate to his opportunities and abilities.
(H) P. 180. 1. last. "as having &c." is there not some typographical error there?21

Life of Dryden. i. 430.
In the Annum Mirabilis he returned to the quatrain, which from that time he totally quitted, perhaps from this experience of its inconvenience, for he complains of its difficulty.
(H) P. 217. "experience & inconvenience," sound ill.

Life of Denham. GBH. i. 73.
one of which amusements was probably his ode or song upon the Embassy to Poland, by which he and lord Crofts procured a contribution of ten thousand pounds from the Scotch, that wandered over that kingdom. Poland was at that time very much frequented by itinerant traders, who, in a country of very little commerce and of great extent, where every man resided on his own estate, contributed very much to the accommodation of life by bringing to every man's house those little necessaries which it was very inconvenient to want and very troublesome to fetch.
(H) vol. iv. P. 8 Denham. this passage is erroneous. the Scottish Merchants in Poland were not Pedlars, "bringing little necessaries to every mans house" they had an establishment at Dantzig with the rights of citizenship, acquired by their valour in defending that City during the wars of Sigismund, Scottish Packs could never have supplied Charles ii with ten thousand Pounds sterling.22

Life of Denham. i. 78.
'O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.'
The lines are in themselves not perfect, for most of the words thus artfully opposed are to be understood simply on one side of the comparison, and metaphorically on the other;
(H) P. 18. "Simply & metaphorically" I cannot see this.

GLEANINGS FROM BOSWELL'S
"NOTEBOOK"

The great interest in James Boswell that has developed logically and inevitably from the remarkable discoveries of masses of his manuscripts derives primarily from our fascination with his personality, so frankly revealed in his journals, and secondarily with the process of growth and transformation that turned a chaos of some twenty-odd years accumulation of notes into a finished masterpiece, The Life of Samuel Johnson. For in no work of comparable stature does there exist the full records which allow us to watch the step-by-step act of creation that Mr. Geoffrey Scott called "the making of the Life." One can virtually look over Boswell's shoulder as he sorts till he is stupefied, discarding smaller treasures in the interest of the larger, for, after all, the work must not be allowed to get out of hand, and the wishes of the bookseller must be respected. It is with some of the discarded gems that the present note concerns itself, placing them against a background which will, it is hoped, cause them to stand out more boldly than they have heretofore. That the preoccupation is with minutiae is readily admitted, but the minutiae are Johnsonian and Boswellian and need no further justification for elaborate treatment.

The fortunes and editorial history of

21 I have not met with any editorial comment on the syntactical confusion here as noted by Hailes. The 'As' at the beginning of the sentence would seem to be superfluous.

22 A full account of the Scots in Poland is given by Mrs. Napier in her edition of the Lives of the English Poets (1890, Bohn ed.) i. 505, App. C.
going Home & She took a Walk with me in the Green Park I went & supped with her.

Sat. 27th. Mr. Wace, who has been very disagreeable of late, was so very impertinent to Night, that I would not take up with it, & shall speak to him no more till He can be civil.

Sun. 28th. June. Was at the French Chapel, see Miss Richardson there, then took a Walk with Mr. Jenkinson in the Park & Mr. Fenhoulet Junr & walkd in the Park in the Evg. After dinner I went into my lovely Walk, & beheld Miss Stanley looking out of Window.

Mon 29th. Mr. Pownall, late Govr abroad going as 1st. Commissary of Comptroll to Germany, waited but did not see My Lord. I take no notice of Wace, nor don't desire his Coy. or Conversation in one of His disagreeable Tempers, a pretty many of which He has had lately towards me, but I am determined not to take them.

Tue. 30th. A fagging Day's Work I had indeed, notwithstanding which Mr. Wace, who I hoped would not talk or take any Notice of me said, that He & Shadwell & Larpent had done all the Work I own I was a good deal nettled at this & what Else he said, & desired that if he had anything else to say, He would mention it in private, as I would give Him any Satisfaction he required. He is an ill tempered Men, but I am under no Restraint to bear His ill usage, which proceeds partly from Jealousy & partly from his ill Temper & nify nify Way.

Wed. 1st. July. staid till past 5 for my Dinner as My Lord had the D. of Newcastle, Ld. Hardwicke & Mr. Pitt in Conference so long, after Dinner & Tea, I went into the Park and met Schutz Hayes & Miss Lesley, & bowed to Miss Woods there, as Miss Hayes told me If I went to Ranelagh I should see my Lady there I accordingly went with Calvert in a Coach & met Lady Lindores & Mrs. Mackenzie, with whom & Adl Pye I drank Tea, the Fireworks that were played off this Night as it was Pasqua-lina's Benefit were very grand. Mrs. Mackenzie is a very pretty Woman for Her Age, & She chatted very sociably there were 2 Bands of Musick in the Room, but no

Body of any consequence danced. Monsr Bussy residing here in the same Quality as Mr. Stanley does from Our Court at Paris, was to see My Lord, he is a little deformed Man.

Thur. 2nd. Something is in Agitation for the Council are all to be summoned Wedy, some say it is for the King's Marriage, others something Domestick, & others to decide whether we shall (have) Peace or War.

Frid. 3rd. Mr. Wace speaks again, it is a disagreeable Thing to be at Variance with any Body, but much more so to be ill treated. met Farrel & Wentworth in the Park, Farrel & I walkd with dear Miss Stanley he left Us but I see her near Home, She said I fear Sir You are going out of your Way; I must own I love Her. I went on to Brown's in Oxford Road to enquire about the Coach for Sunday.

Sat. 4th. Mr. Noble & I went & hired a Landau to Morrow to go to his Country House in to Morrow, at Mr. Brown's the Coach & Horses in Tyburn Road.

(Communicated by Miss Elma Hailey.)

(To be continued)

LORD HAILEY'S NOTES ON JOHNSON'S LIVES OF THE POETS

(Continued from page 108)

(H) Sprat. P. 12. a custom still more indecent prevailed at Constantinople in ye days of St Chrysostom. the audience applauded the preacher by clapping of hands.\textsuperscript{23}

Life of Roscommon. GBH. i. 234.

At the moment in which he expired he uttered, with an energy of voice that expressed the most fervent devotion, two lines of his own version of Dies Irae.

(H) Roscommon P. 13 1. last Dies Irae. Life of Roscommon. i. 239

\textsuperscript{1} Lord Roscommon,' says she, 'is certainly one of the most promising young noble-

\textsuperscript{23} Hailes was an expert in the field of Christian antiquity as well as in Scottish history. From 1776 onwards he produced several volumes of translations and editions of patrological writings. Many of his copious notes were aimed directly at Edward Gibbon.
men in Ireland.' (The first edition had 'says he.')
(H) p. 26. "says he" probably she.
Life of Yalden. GBH. ii. 300.
From this time he seems to have led a quiet and inoffensive life, till the clamour was raised about Atterbury's plot.
(H) Yalden p. 6. 1. last. "clamour about Atterbury's plot." this seems to imply a doubt as to its reality, nothing, however, is more certain, Atterbury, in his exile, officiated as Secretary of state to the Pr. & busied himself in exciting new insurrections. I speak with unquestionable knowledge of the fact because I have seen ye evidence of it under his own hand.²⁴
Life of Otway. GBH. i. 244.
Don Carlos, from which he is represented as having received so much benefit, was played in 1765. It appears, by the Lampson, to have had great success, and is said to have been played thirty nights together. This however it is reasonable to doubt, as so long a continuance of one play upon the stage is a very wide deviation from the practice of that time.
(H) Otway. P. 7. thirty nights. this may be ascertained; for there exists a register of Dramatical Performances.
Life of Otway. i. 245.
and in 1685 his last and greatest dramatick work, Venice Preserved a tragedy, which still continues to be one of the favourites of the publick, notwithstanding the want of morality in the original design, and the despicable scenes of vile comedy with which he has diversified his tragick action.
(H) P. 9. "despicable scenes of low Comedy." they are virulent Political satyre. Antonie is ye first Earl of Shaftesbury, in ye Prologue he is called Count Tapsky, because he had been tapt for a dropisy, & was said to have affected the Crown of Poland, ye Polish ki or of is added to imaginary name.

Life of Halifax. GBH. ii. 43.
The King's answer implies a greater acquaintance with our proverbial and familiar diction than King William could possibly have attained.

²⁴ The Private Correspondence of Dr. Francis Atterbury &c. (1768) was edited anonymously by Hailes. Hailes includes a facsimile of one of the two letters by Atterbury. For an account of the source of Hailes's material cf. Horace Walpole's Correspondence (Yale, 1952) xv. 118. n.2.

(H) Halifax P. 5. K. Wm passed his early years amongst English men & English women: so, English must have been the colloquial language of his childhood.
Life of Halifax. ii. 43.
In 1691, being member in the house of commons, he argued warmly in favour of a law to grant the assistance of counsel in trials for high treason; and in the midst of his speech, falling into some confusion, was for a while silent; but, recovering himself, observed, 'how reasonable it was to allow counsel to men called as criminals before a court of justice, when it appeared how much the presence of that assembly could discount one of their own body.'

(H) What is here reported of Halifax, has, I think been reported of ye second Earl of Shaftesbury.²⁵
Life of King. GBH. ii. 28.
he was made judge of the admiralty, commissioner of the prizes, keeper of the records in Birmingham's tower, and vicar-general to Dr. Marsh the primate.

(H) King P. 6. read "Bermingham"
Life of Smith. GBH. ii. 21.
Opuscleum hoc, Halberdarie amplissime, in lucem proferrre hactenus distuli, judicii tui acumen subveritus magis quam bipennis.

(H) Smith P. 62. the letter is addressed to John Urie of Chr. Ch. ye editor of Chaucer. he is called Halberdarie, because he had officiated as a sergeant in ye Regiment of Gownsmen formed at ye time of Monmouths invasion.
Life of Addison. GBH. ii. 119.
'Addison's conversation,' says Pope, 'had something in it more charming than I have found in any other man. But this was only when familiar: before strangers, or perhaps a single stranger, he preserved his dignity by a stiff silence.'

(H) vol. v. Addison P. 80. there is more to ye same purpose either in Lord Orrery or Dr. Delaney, on Swift.²⁶
Life of Blackmore GBH. ii. 242.
His head still teemed with heroic poetry,

²⁵ Hailes has made an error here. The story is properly reported of the third Earl of Shaftesbury.
Life of Halifax. GBH. ii. 43. n.2.
²⁶ The characteristic here attributed to Addison reminds one strongly of that given to James Thomson in the Life of Thomson. GBH, iii. 294. "silent in mingled company, and by his friends very tenderly and warmly beloved."
and (1705) he published Eliza in ten books. I am afraid that the world was now weary of contending about Blackmore's heroes, for I do not remember that by any author, serious or comical, I have found Eliza either praised or blamed.

(H) Blackmore P. 13. Eliza is ridiculed in Swift's Miscellanies. "Praised Great Eliza" &c—the Generals in ye wars of Wm & Anne are characterised & praised under feigned names in ye Eliza."

*Life of Granville* GBH. ii. 287.

It was probably about this time that he wrote the poem to the earl of Peterborough, upon his 'accomplishment' of the duke of York's marriage with the princess of Modena, whose charms appear to have gained a strong prevalence over his imagination, and upon whom nothing has ever been charged but imprudent piety, an intemperate and misguided zeal for the propagation of popery.

(H) vol. vi. *Granville* P. 3. it is a vulgar error which ascribes ye violent measures of James ii to ye Bigotry of his Queen. she was not consulted, & she foresaw & bewailed ye consequences. Father Petre was ye person in fault. this was ye opinion of Marshall Stair" who, while in France, had good opportunities of knowing ye real state of things, & a capacity to learn them.

*Life of Granville* ii. 289.

In the time of his retirement it is probable he composed his dramatic pieces, the *She-Gallants* (acted 1696) which he revised and called *Once a Lover and always a Lover.*

(H) P. 11. in "once a Lover & always a Lover" there is a panegyric on ye lewdness of Charles ii, but, with propriety, put in ye mouth of an old Debauchee. ye scene deserves perusal.

*Life of Rowe* GBH. ii. 71.

He was under-secretary for three years when the duke of Queensberry was secretary of state, and afterwards applied to the earl of Oxford for some publick employment. Oxford enjoined him to study Spanish; and when, some time afterwards, he came again, and said that he had mastered it, dismissed him with this congratulation, 'Then, Sir, I envy you the pleasure of reading Don Quixote in the original.

(H) Rowe P. 14. I believe that Rowe took a hint which the Minister did not mean to give, & that what Ld. O. said, was merely in ye style of levee conversation.

*Life of Congreve* GBH. ii. 218.

Dryden calculated nativities; both Cromwell and King William had their lucky days.

(H) Congreve. P. 11. K. William, if a fatalist, could have no lucky days, I do not recollect that species of superstition in his character, neither do I think that Cromwell counted on lucky days, although his attendants might."*  

*Life of Congreve* ii. 226.

In his retirement he may be supposed to have applied himself to books; for he discovers more literature than the poets have commonly attained.

(H) P. 24. there is some confusion here, for Congreve did not write after his retirement.

*Life of Congreve* ii. 227.

Having lain in state in the Jerusalem-chamber he was buried in Westminster-abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory by Henrietta dutchess of Marlborough, to whom, for reasons either not known or not mentioned, he bequeathed a legacy of about ten thousand pounds.

(H) —that fantastical woman had his image in wax, cloathed as when he was alive, & seated at her table. "see what Mr. Congreve would have," said she, "Mr. C. has no stomach to day" her absurdities went still further, for she caused a sore in his leg to be regularly dressed in his waxen representation. I have heard that her husband, Lord Godolphin, was a daily witness of this pageantry &. with unexampled equanimity, endured the spectacle—I doubt much as to ye largeness of the legacy.

R. H. CARNIE.

*To be continued*

"cf. GBH. ii. 218, n.2. Firth says: "It was the people about Cromwell who had this superstition. I know no evidence that he shared it."
were found upon Malcolm betwixt her Cap and Hair. She own'd her being concern'd in the Robbery, but deny'd she knew any thing of the Murder, till she went in with other Company to see the Deceased. The Jury found her Guilty of both. She was strongly suspected to have been concern'd in the Murder of Mr Nisbet in 1729, near Drury Lane, for which one Kelly alias Owen was hang'd; the Grounds for his Conviction being, only a bloody Razor found under the murder'd Man's Head that was known to be his. But he deny'd to the last his being concern'd in the Murder, and said, in his Defence, he lent the Razor to a Woman he did not know.²

Saturday, 24.
The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey when the following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. [inter alia] . . . Sarah Malcolm, for Murder.³

Before she was executed at the Fetter Lane end of Fleet Street, opposite Mitre Court, in March 7, 1733, she gave a signed "Confession" to a friend, the Rev. Mr. Peddington (who sold it for L20 to a publisher!) in which she still maintained her innocence. In the March 8 issue of the Grub Street Journal appears the following poem, which was reprinted at the end of March in the Gentleman's Magazine with several changes as "The Ord-y of N-e to Sarah Malcolm":

To Malcolm Guthrie cries, confess the murther;  
The truth disclose, and trouble me no further.  
Think on both worlds; the pain that thou must bear

In that, and what a load of scandal here.  
Confess, confess, and you'll avoid it all:  
Your body sha'n't be hacked at Surgeon's Hall:  
No Grub-street hack shall dare to use your ghost ill,

Henly shall read upon your post a postile;  
Hogarth your charms transmit to future times,  
And Curli record your life in prose and rhimes.  
Sarah replies, these arguments might do  
From Hogarth, Curli, and Henly, drawn by you,  
Were I condemn'd at Padington to ride:

But now from Fleet-street Pedington's my guide.⁴

According to John Nichols, later editor of The Gentleman's Magazine, the Rev. Mr. Peddington, who died September 18, 1734, was "supposed to have made some amorous overtures to Sarah." ⁵ CLAUDE E. JONES.

U.C.L.A., California.

LORD HAILES'S NOTES ON JOHNSON'S 'LIVES OF THE POETS'

(Continued from page 176)


Life of Prior ii. 199.

Mais cette voix, et ces beaux yeux  
Font cupidon trop dangereux.

(The first edition had 'celle' not 'cette'.)

(H) P. 38. celle r. cesse

Life of Pope GBH. ii. 93

Pope had now declared himself a poet;  
and, thinking himself entitled to poetical conversation, began at seventeen to frequent Will's, a coffee-house on the north side of Russel-street in Covent-garden, where the wits of the time used to assemble, and where Dryden had, when he lived, been accustomed to preside.

(H) vol. vii. P. 20. I "when he lived " Qu. is not this superfluous?

Life of Pope iii. 99.

The Essay has been translated into French by Hamilton, author of Comte de Grammont, whose version was never printed, by Robotham, secretary to the King for Hanover, and by Resnel.

(H) P. 21. 1. Robethon. A French man of Scottish extraction.⁶

Life of Pope iii. 102.

Mr Caryl, a gentleman who, being secretary to King James's Queen, had followed his Mistress into France, and who being author of Sir Solomon Single, a comedy, and some translations, was entitled to the notice of a wit, solicited Pope to endeavour a reconciliation by a ludicrous poem.

(H) P. 37. Caryl; a parenthesis here which seems ungracefull. this might be amended by making ye account of Caryl a sentence by itself. Qu. as to ye name of Caryls play?

Life of Pope iii. 103.

For at Paris, a few years ago, a niece of

Mrs Fermor, who resided in an English Convent, mentioned Pope's work with very little gratitude, rather as an insult than an honour; and she may be supposed to have inherited the opinion of her family.

(H) P. 39. Mrs. Fermor. there is an indecent & ludicrous line in ye rape of ye lock which must have given offence.

**Life of Pope** iii. 119.

Of such an intellectual process the knowledge has very rarely been attainable; but happily there remains the original copy of the Iliad, which, being obtained by Bolingbroke as a curiosity, descended from him to Mallet, and is now by the solicitation of the late Dr. Maty reposed in the Museum.

(H) P. 70. Qu. did not this Ms come from Dr. Warburton? see Ruffhead's life of Pope.

**Life of Pope** iii. 134.

This year (1715) being by the subscription enabled to live more by choice, having persuaded his father to sell their estate at Binfield, he purchased, I think only for his life, that house at Twickenham to which his residence afterwards procured so much celebration, and removed thither with his father and mother.

(H) P. 109. "I think only for his life." Pope says so expressly more than once; in ye imitation of Horace's *quae virtus &c.*

**Life of Pope** iii. 136.

Burnet, who was afterwards a Judge of no mean reputation, censured him in a piece called *Homerides* before it was published; Ducket likewise endeavoured to make him ridiculous.

(H) P. 113. *Homerides.* if I mistake not, the Doggrel Poem here alluded to, is a political piece, a Burlesque of Homer's Catalogue applied to ye members of ye House of Commons.

**Life of Pope** iii. 143.

The regard of Pope recommended him to the great and powerful, and he obtained very valuable preferments in the Church.

(H) P. 123. Spence's Preferment in ye Church was from ye favour of ye Dorset family. he had travelled with Ld Middlesex.

**Life of Pope** iii. 144.

He soon afterwards (1727) joined with Swift, who was then in England, to publish three volumes of Miscellanies, in which, amongst other things, he inserted the *Memoirs of a Parish Clerk*, in ridicule of Burnet's importance in his own *History*.

(H) P. 125. "in ridicule of Bp Burnet." Pope disclaimed this.

**Life of Pope** iii. 153.

I have heard of an idiot who used to revenge his vexations by lying all night upon the bridge.

(H) P. 144. "the Bridge" what Bridge?

**Life of Pope** iii. 166.

His abilities gave him an haughty confidence which he disdained to conceal or mollify, and his impatience of opposition disposed him to treat his adversaries with such contemptuous superiority as made his readers commonly his enemies, and excited against the advocate the wishes of some who favoured the cause. He seems to have adopted the Roman Emperor's determination, 'oderint dum metuant', he used no allusions of gentle language, but wished to compel rather than persuade.

(H) P. 165. Warburton, in his own vindication says, that he did not attack but retort.

**Life of Pope** iii. 169.

From this time Pope lived in the closest intimacy with his commentator, and amply awarded his kindness and zeal; for he introduced him to Mr Murray, by whose interest he became preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and to Mr Allen, who gave him his niece and his estate, and by consequence a bishoprick.

(H) P. 172. "his estate" this too general; Warburtons whole fortune at his death amounted to about £20000. this he left to his widow for her life. much of Mr Allens estate would have gone to ye children of Mrs. Warburton, but her only

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41 Pope, *The Second Satire of the Second Book of Horace Paraphrased* line 164. "Why, you'll enjoy it only all your life."

42 It seems likely that Hailes knew Spence personally. Robert Dodson visited Newhailes in August 1758 when touring the North accompanied by Spence. cf. *Horace Walpole's Correspondence*, op. cit. xv. 37.

43 Pope denied in the introductory material to the *Dunciad* any reference to Burnet. cf. *The Poems of Alexander Pope*, Twickenham ed. (1943) v. 34.

44 Hailes corresponded with Warburton. Newhailes MSS 345-372, and with Hurd, Warburton's friend and biographer. Newhailes MSS 172-291. All three shared an antipathy to the writings of Voltaire and Hume which figures strongly in their correspondence.
child, Ralph Allen died before his father. Qu. whether this not exact?"

Life of Pope iii. 182.
If the whole may be estimated by this specimen, which seems to be the production of Arbuthnot, with a few touches perhaps by Pope, the want of more will not be much lamented, for the follies which the writer ridicules are so little practised that they are not known; nor can the satire be understood but by the learned: he raises phantoms of absurdity, and then drives them away. He cures diseases that were never felt.

(H) P. 193. There are, however, many excellent things in Scriblerus, such as ye letter from ye Deists, ye Canon law argument, ye Dissertation on Boyish things & games.—The story of ye Shield affords much entertainment to those who have read of Antiquities without becoming fond of them because they are Antiquities.*

Life of Pope iii. 201.
It is remarkable that, so near his time, so much should be known of what he has written, and so little of what he has said: traditional memory retains no sallies of railery nor sentences of observation; nothing either pointed or solid, either wise or merry. One apothegm only stands upon record.

(H) P. 230. a friend of his erected a rustic building through which there was to be a water-fall, but the water proved scanty. he asked an inscription from Pope, Pope gave him
Rusticus expectate dum defuit annis.**

Life of Pope iii. 213.
He was sometimes wanton in his attacks, and before Chandos, Lady Wortley, and Hill, was mean in his retreat.

(H) P. 249. "Lady Wortley" "Lady Mary Wortley" This is a trifle in itself but ye omission of Mary, does, in propriety of language, lead to one of three conclusions all erroneous, that she was not born a woman of quality, that her husband was a peer, or that he was a knight.

Life of Pope iii. 226.
History relates that she was about to disparage herself by marriage with an inferior; Pope praises her for her dignity of ambition, and yet condemns the uncle to detestation for his pride: the ambitious love of a niece may be opposed by the interest, malice, or envy of an uncle, but never by his pride.

(H) P. 279. The criticism here takes for granted a very uncertain & ill-vouched state of facts concerning ye unfortunate lady.***

Life of Swift GBH. iii. 15.
what he had suffered was, I suppose, the exclusion from a bishoprick by the remonstrances of Sharpe, whom he describes as "the harmless tool of others' hate", and whom he represents as afterwards 'suing for pardon'.


Life of Swift iii. 15.
He was certainly admitted to those meetings in which the first hints and original plan of action are supposed to have been formed, and was one of the sixteen Ministers, or agents of the Ministry, who met weekly at each other's houses, and were united by the name of Brother.

(H) P. 25. Harley told ye present Ld Kinnoul** that Swift was not in ye secret. his History of ye four years proves this.

Life of Swift iii. 17.
The Queen was probably slow because she was afraid, and Harley was slow because he was doubtful: he was a Tory only by

"A letter from Malone to Hailes. Newhailes MSS 294, discusses the identity of the Unfortunate Lady. The letter is dated October 1791. Hailes's reply is to be found in Prior, Life of Malone (1860) pp. 252-5.

"Ld. Kinnoul was a correspondent of Hailes. Newhailes MSS 691-696. On 1 June, 1776, he wrote the following to and about Hailes: "There is no one upon whose Friendship I put a higher value, or whose good Opinion I so earnestly wish to deserve."
necessity or for convenience, and when he had power in his hands had no settled purpose for which he should employ it; forced to gratify to a certain degree the Tories who supported him, but unwilling to make his reconciliation to the Whigs utterly desperate, he corresponded at once with the two expectants of the Crown, and kept, as has been observed, the succession undetermined.

(H) P. 29. I know not what evidence there is of Harley's corresponding with the Pr.

Life of Swift iii. 33.
One Wood of Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, a man enterprising and rapacious, had, as is said, by a present to the Duchess of Munster, obtained a patent empowering him to coin one hundred and eighty thousands pounds of half-pence and farthings for the kingdom of Ireland, in which there was a very inconvenient and embarrassing scarcity of copper coin. &c.

(H) P. 57. I believe that it is now a question whether the clamour against Wood was well grounded or not.

Life of Fenton GBH. ii. 261.
Fenton was one day in the company of Broome his associate, and Ford a clergyman at that time too well known, whose abilities, instead of furnishing convivial merriment to the voluptuous and dissolute, might have enabled him to excel among the virtuous and the wise.

(H) Fenton P. 9. I have been informed by a person who knew Parson Ford, for so he was called, that no liquor could fluster him, & that he would not allow any irreligious conversation in his company. When anything of that nature was uttered, he said, "So you are resolved, I see, to send ye poor Parson to bed," this Anecdote ought not to be forgotten. I mention it without meaning to be the general Apologist of Ford. Dr. J. will know whether I white = wash.

Life of Prior GBH. ii. 191.
The oath was administered by Boscawen, a Middlesex Justice, who at last was going to write his attestation on the wrong side of the paper.

R. H. Carnie.

(To be continued)

JOHNSON'S EDITION OF ROGER ASCHAM

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica (Eleventh edition, Vol. II, page 722), Roger Ascham's "English works were edited by James Bennett [sic] with a life by Dr Johnson in 1771, . . . " In actuality Dr. Johnson did the editing as well as writing the memoir of Ascham's life prefixed to the edition. This was established by a letter from Thomas Davies, the bookseller, to the Rev. Edm. Bettesworth: "Reverend Sir,—I take the liberty to send you Roger Ascham's works in English. . . . Though Mr. Bennet's name is in the title, the editor was in reality Mr. Johnson, the author of the Rambler, who wrote the life of the author, and added several notes besides those of Mr. Upton. Mr. Johnson gave it to Mr. Bennet, for his advantage" (Boswell's Life of Johnson [Oxford, 1934], I, 464n). The Advertisement joined to the Proposals circulated in January, 1758 was assigned to Dr. Johnson by an anonymous contributor to the European Magazine in July, 1789. The "Mr. Upton" mentioned in Davies' letter was the Rev. James Upton, who in 1711 published an edition of The Scholemaster with explanatory notes, and in 1743 issued a revised edition.

As far as Johnson's edition of Ascham's works is concerned, Bennet's contribution was probably restricted to reading the proofs. Although Dr. Birkbeck Hill believed Davies exaggerated Johnson's contribution to the edition, as one of the publishers Davies may be assumed to have known the true state of facts.

The Encyclopedia Britannica also erred in giving 1771 as the year of Johnson's (or Bennet's) edition of Ascham's works. The date of publication was 1761. Boswell included Johnson's composition of "The Life of Ascham" and the Dedication to the Earl of Shaftesbury, prefixed to the edition of Ascham's works, among Johnson's activities for the year 1763, which may have been the start of the confusion as to date. James Carlisle, in his introduction to A Memoir of Roger Ascham "By Samuel Johnson, LL.D.," gives the date of the "English Works of Roger Ascham" as 1763, and repeats the error on the title page of his book.

No doubt Carlisle relied upon Boswell as source. The true date of the edition,
Sir, said his companion, practice will enable us to continue our labour for a longer time; mark, however, how far we have advanced, and you will find that our toil will some time have an end. Great works are performed, not by strength, but perseverance: yonder palace was raised by single stones, yet you see its height and spaciousness. . . .

I believe it has never been observed in print that the idea expressed here and the Latin original for the words that I have italicized are to be found in Cicero’s De Senectute, VI, 17: “Non viribus aut velocitate aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, sed consilio, auctoritate, sententia . . .”—“Great works are performed, not by strength or speed or physical dexterity, but by reflection, force of character, and determination.”

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LORD HAILES’S NOTES ON
JOHNSON’S “LIVES OF THE POETS”
(Continued from page 346)

CORRECTION.—The last three notes on p. 346 should have appeared at the beginning of that instalment on p. 343, preceding the note on (H) Prior. P. 24.

Life of Gay GBH. ii. 268.
The duchess of Monmouth, remarkable for inflexible perseverance in her demand to be treated as a princess, in 1712 took Gay into her service as secretary.

(H) Gay P. 2. Ds of Monmouth, I should wish to see ye evidence of this Anecdote. my mother* knew her well, & yet I never heard her speak anything of this singularity.

Life of Gay ii. 279.
This objection however, or some other, rather political than moral, obtained such prevalence, that when Gay produced a second part under the name of Polly, it was prohibited by the Lord Chamberlaine.

(H) P. 21. Young people of ye lower rank

—Lady Christian Hamilton, Hailes’s mother, was a daughter of Thomas, 6th Earl of Haddington, and sister to Lord Binning.

frequent ye play-house; Polly is plainly a Political piece.

Life of Gay ii. 282.
There have appeared likewise under his name a comedy called The Distrest Wife, and The Rehearsal at Gotham, a piece of humour.

(H) P. 24. Distressed Wife certainly his ’tho I doubt not that ye Ds of Queensberry assisted in furnishing ye Air of Polite conversation.

Life of Philips GBH. iii. 312.
He afterwards (1709) addressed to the universal patron, the duke of Dorset, A Poetical Letter from Copenhagen, which was published in The Tatler.

(H) Philips P. 2. “ye universal patron, ye Duke of Dorset ” probably a mistake, his father ye Earl of Dorset, might have had that appellation.

Life of Philips iii. 316.
Philips was now high in the ranks of literature. His play was applauded; his translations from Sappho had been published in The Spectator.

(H) P. 7. I have long thought that “Blest as the Immortal Gods” is a piece below contempt. I think yt I understand Sappho’s meaning but I will not be her Commentator. ye passage is neither beautilfull nor sublime.

Life of Philips iii. 323.
He had great sensibility of censure, if judgement may be made by a single story which I heard long ago from Mr Ing, a gentleman of great eminence in Staffordshire. ‘Philips’, said he, ‘was once at table when I asked him, How came thy king of Epirus to drive oxen, and to say ‘I’m goaded on by love’? After which question he never spoke again.

(H) P. 20. Q. what is ye point of Mr Ing’s story?

Life of Watts GBH. iii. 310.
his imagination, as the Dacian Battle proves, was vigorous and active, and the stores of knowledge were large by which his fancy was to be supplied.

(H) Watts P. 22. The Dacian Battle is not
properly an original, it is a paraphrase of Sarbieus. 41

Life of Watts iii. 311.
He writes too often without regular measures, and too often in blank verse.
(The first edition had ‘His writes’)
(H) P. 23. “His” write “He”.

Life of Thomson GBH iii. 283.
His first want was of a pair of shoes.
(H) vol. ix. Thompson P. 6. “want of a pair of shoes” this is certainly a mistake.

Life of Thomson iii. 294.
Thomson was of stature above the middle size, and ‘more fat than bard beseems’, of a dull countenance, and a gross unanimated, uninviting appearance; silent in mingled company, but cheerful among select friends, and by his friends very tenderly and warmly beloved.
(H) P. 23. “above ye middle size.” I think not.

Life of Young GBH. iii. 362.
Jacob, who wrote in 1720, says “he was chaplain and clerk of the closet to the late Queen, who honoured him by standing godmother to the Poet.
(H) vol. x. Young P. 4. if Young was born in 1681, what Queen was it who stood Godmother to him?

Life of Young iii. 364.
There are those who relate that, when first Young found himself independent and his own master at All-souls, he was not the ornament to religion and morality which he afterwards became.
The authority of his father, indeed, has ceased some time before by his death, and Young was certainly not ashamed to be patronised by the infamous Wharton.
(H) P. 10. I have heard my father 42 say that Young was a well behaved man. there is no reason for suspecting that he was a licentious companion of ye D. of Wharton.

41 Sarbieus, the ‘Christian Horace’, otherwise known as Matthew Sarbiewski or as Casimir. For his influence on Watts and other English writers, cf. Rostvig. ‘Casimir Sarbiewski and the English Ode.’ Studies in Philology (July 1954) pp. 443-460.

Life of Young iii. 370.
The attempt to get into Parliament was at Cirencester, where Young stood a contested election.
(H) P. 33. “stood a contested election” I have heard that, frightened by some mobbers of ye opposite side, he ran off from ye town & abandoned ye contest.

Life of Young iii. 370.
In joy once joined, in sorrow, now, for years, Partner in grief, and brother of my tears, Tickell, accept this verse, thy mournful due.
(H) P. 34. “in joy once joined” probably means no more than that they had passed agreeable hours together at the University.

Life of Young iii. 375.
When he determined on the Church he did not address himself to Sherlock, to Atterbury, or to Hare for the best instructions in theology, but to Pope, who, in a youthful frolick, advised the diligent perusal of Thomas Aquinas.
(H) P. 48. “youthfull frolick” how so? Pope was then forty.

Life of Young iii. 383.
To the author of these lines was dedicated, in 1765, the first volume of an Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope, which attempted, whether justly or not, to pluck from Pope his “Wing of Fire”, and to reduce him to a rank at least one degree lower than the first class of English poets. If Young accepted and approved the dedication, he countenanced this attack upon the fame of him whom he invokes as his Muse.
(H) P. 75. What does all this tend to? Young might have been proud of a dedication from Warton, although, perhaps, their opinion of Pope did not, in every particular, agree.

Life of Young iii. 396.
His last poem was the Resignation, in which he made, as he was accustomed, an experiment in a new mode of writing, and succeeded better than in his Ocean or his Merchant. It was very falsely represented as a proof of decaying faculties. There is Young in every stanza, such as he often was in his highest vigour.
(H) P. 108. in Resignation he often copies
from himself, & turns ye Night thoughts into staves.

**Life of Mallet.** GBH. iii. 400.
He was by his original one of the Macgregors, a clan that became, about sixty years ago, under the conduct of Robin Roy, so formidable and so infamous for violence and robbery, that the name was annulled by a legal abolition; and when they were all to denominate themselves anew the father, I suppose, of this author called himself Malloch.

(H) **Mallet P. 1.** I suppose that Dr. J. has long ago met with some Scottish freind to advise him to strike out ye legend of Rob Roy & ye Mcgregors, communicated by some ill-informed or malevolent person.

**Life of Mallet** iii. 401.
His first production was *William and Margaret*, of which, though it contains nothing very striking or very difficult, he has envied the reputation, and plagiarism has been boldly charged but never proved.

(H) **P. 3.** I believe that Plagiarism was charged without any bad view: Capt T. a brave officer of ye navy, is probably not acquainted with *hands*, finding a *Ms* of ye age of Marvel at ye beginning he concluded ye whole of it to be of ye same age.

**Life of Mallet** iii. 402.
Having cleared his tongue from his native pronunciation so as to be no longer distinguished as a Scot, he seems inclined to disencumber himself from all adherences of his original, and took upon him to change his name from Scotch Malloch to English Mallet, without any imaginable reason or preference which the eye or ear can discover.

(H) **P. 5.** as an Englishman cannot pronounce *Malloch* he cannot see ye reason for ye change. besides, *Malloch* is not ye name of a Gentleman. 44

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**Life of Akenside GBH.** iii. 411.
Whether, when he resolved not to be a dissenting minister, he ceased to be a Dissenter, I know not.

(H) **Akenside P. 2.** if Akenside was bred in yt line he quickly left it. some of his sarcasms aimed at Religion are yet remembered, but it is fair to observe that, in riper years, he wishes to have these sallies forgotten. this I learnt from ye late Sr Gilbert Elliot, 44 it would be wrong for me to mention ye particulars of an offence which ye offender wishes to have no longer mentioned.

**Life of Lyttleton GBH.** iii. 448.
Moore courted his favour by an apologetical poem, called *The Trial of Selim*, for which he was paid with kind words, which, as is common, raised great hopes, that at last were disappointed.

(H) **P. 4. Moore** this poem placed too early.

**Life of Gray GBH.** iii. 421.
His grammatical education he received at Eton under the care of Mr. Antrobus, his mother's brother, then assistant to Dr. George, and when he left school, in 1734; entered a pensioner at Peterhouse in Cambridge.

(H) **Gray P. 1.** Antrobus was only an usher. r. Dr. Wm George. 44

**Life of Gray** iii. 427.
When the Professor of Modern History at Cambridge died he was, as he says, 'cockered and spirited up,' till he asked it of lord Bute, who sent him a civil refusal; and the place was given to Mr. Crocket, the tutor of Sir James Lowther. (The first edition has ' Modern Languages ' instead of ' Modern History. ')

44 Gilbert Elliot of Minto was from 1763 Treasurer of the Navy. We know from Newhailes MSS 516 that he was responsible for the promotion of Hailes's brother, Capt. Hew Dalrymple, R.N.
44 Hailes was himself at Eton, and professed his admiration and respect for the school in his letters to Boswell, who sent his son there. Hailes wrote to Boswell, 15 Feb. 1790:

My partiality for Eton continues strong, as it doth with every Etonian. I believe yt partiality is so much stronger than in persons educated at any other school arises from Eton being a sort of territory detached from ye rest of ye world, that is not ye case either at Westminster or Winchester. In both there are greater men than the Provost. I hope the good old discipline is restored.

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(H) P. 11. "modern languages" should it not be "modern History"

Hailes's final Note.
The first & second volumes respect a period of which I have little acquaintance. one thing, however, may be worthy of Observation. Butler by his witty strictures on ye Presbyterian Independents, has been considered as a friend of ye Church, but I much suspect that he was no Churchman, & no friend of ye Christian religion.

H. C. CARNIE.

GOLDSMITH ATTRIBUTIONS IN THE "LITERARY MAGAZINE"
(Continued from page 435)

In the second essay, Lord Berners' translation of Froissart is considered, in a characteristic image, "a kind of dawn (and no faint one neither) of the lustre to which our tongue is capable of arriving" (III, 102). The writer insists upon the genuineness of a letter supposed to have been written by Anne Boleyn just before her execution, and praises its style as far ahead of its time; Goldsmith was to do the same in his History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Death of George II. As Goldsmith was to feel in his writings on eloquence, "Clearness of ideas and an earnest desire to persuade are the two parents of stile" (Literary Magazine, III, 103). The writer's analysis of the relation of poetry to prose, and of the diction of both, is particularly significant in that it is very much like Goldsmith's and very unlike that of the school of criticism represented by, let us say, the Belles Lettres papers:

This now brings me to another observation upon the subject; which is, that our language owes its greatest refinements to the practice of poetry; and I am not sure whether the same observation does not hold good with regard to other languages besides the English. The current texture of English poetry is no other than prose fabricated in a more elaborate manner, and by untwisting it a very little, it becomes fit for the uses of life, with the superior advantages of being more durable as well as more beautiful. Somewhat, indeed, may be lost in the exchange, as when sterling plate is converted into current coin; but when the taste of the plate is bad, and the fashion antiquated, I think there is an evident profit the other way. (III, 103)

A good many of Goldsmith's most cherished theories appear here: the conviction that language develops, which is indeed the basis for the whole series; the conviction that poetry precedes prose; the conviction that the best in modern poetry uses the ordinary diction of prose, merely arranged in a more impressive and varied manner; and the conviction that modern poetry written according to antiquated fashions is tasteless. It might also be noted that the image of current and worthless coin was to be used twice in the Citizen of the World.

Of Parker, the essayist says, "His own style was plain, manly, and concise. . . . I am far from saying that Parker was a fine, or an elegant writer of the English language. . . ." (III, 104); in the History in Letters Goldsmith says of him, "His own style had all the eloquence of the times; it was manly and concise, but wanted smoothness" (I, 297). The writer eulogizes the style of Essex: "He scarcely makes use of an

"Literature, according to Goldsmith, performed a three-stage cycle of rise and fall: "Its commencement, or the age of poets; its maturity, or the age of philosophers; and its decline, or the age of critics" (Works, III, 475. Enquiry; "Poetry makes a principal amusement among unpolished nations" (Works, II, 4. Dedication to The Traveller).

"In the Enquiry, Goldsmith blames the critics for encouraging affectation in manner and diction (Works, III, 512); the Vicar argues that "the most vulgar ballad of them all generally pleases me more than the fine modern odes, and things that petrify us in a single stanza" (Works, I, 140); and in the History in Letters (II, 141), Pope "carried the language to its highest perfection; and those who have attempted still farther to improve it, instead of ornament, have only caught finery.

"The chief attack on antique forms is in Goldsmith's review of Gray's Odes in the Monthly Review, September, 1757; and the Vicar objects "to the "antiquated dialect," "obsoleto humour" and "overcharged characters" of Shakespeare, Jonson, and Fletcher (Works, I, 146).

"In Letters XXXIX and LXXV (Works, III, 147 and 283).