

EDWARD FITZGERALD
EDITED BY
ALFRED MCKINLEY TERHUNE AND
ANNABELLE BURDICK TERHUNE

The Letters of Edward Fitzgerald

1830-1850, Volume 1



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THE LETTERS OF
EDWARD FITZGERALD
VOLUME I
1830-1850

The Letters of Edward FitzGerald

Edited by

Alfred McKinley Terhune

and

Annabelle Burdick Terhune

VOLUME I 1830-1850

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TO
TWO STAUNCH FRIENDS
HARRY RICHARDSON CRESWICK
AND
WILLIAM PEARSON TOLLEY,
BOTH MEMBERS OF THE FITZGERALD FELLOWSHIP
AND TO THE MEMORY OF ANOTHER,
FRANK LAWRENCE LUCAS

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6. *Pencil sketch of E.F.G.*
7. *E.F.G. as a young man*

Chart of Letters 1830-1850

<i>Date (1830)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
[Jan. 29]*	[Geldestone]	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Jan. 31]	[Geldestone]	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[April 21]	[Paris]	Allen	Bit in WAW,I,4	Trinity College
[April 24]	[Paris]	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[May 16]	[Paris]	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[May 21]	[Paris]	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[July 26]	Southampton	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Nov. 10]	Naseby	Allen	Bit in WAW,I,5	Trinity College
[1830's]	[Cambridge]	George Hilton	Unpubl.	Trinity College
 1831				
[March 15]	[London]	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[c. April 15]	[London]	Allen	One line in WAW,I,10	Trinity College
[April]	[London]	Ed., <i>Hone's Year Book</i>	<i>Hone's</i> , April 30	
N.D.		Ed., <i>Athenaeum</i>	<i>Athenaeum</i> , July 9	
[Oct. 10]	[Geldestone]	Thackeray	Ray, <i>Thackeray Letters</i> , I, 164	Mrs. Dickinson
[Nov. 12]	[London]	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
 1832				
[May 31]	[London]	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[July 31]	[Southampton]	Allen	In part in WAW,I,10	Trinity College

* Brackets around dates or places from which letters were written mean they have been supplied. Blanks under "Location" indicate the original letters have not been found and they have been taken from other sources.

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1832)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
[Late Aug.]	Tenby	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Nov. 21	London	Allen	In part in WAW,I,12	Trinity College
Nov. [27]	London	Allen	In part in WAW,I,14	Trinity College
[Dec. 7]	[London]	Allen	In part in WAW,I,18	Trinity College
<i>1833</i>				
[Feb. 4]	[Cambridge]	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Feb. 24	Manchester	Allen	Extract in WAW,I,22	Trinity College
[March 14]	Cambridge	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Mid-May]	Cambridge	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Sept. 27	Geldestone	W. B. Donne	In part in WAW,I,23	Mary Barham Johnson
[Oct. 25]	London	W. B. Donne	In part in WAW,I,24	Mary Barham Johnson
[Nov. 8]	London	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Nov. 19	London	W. B. Donne	In part in WAW,I,27	Mary Barham Johnson
<i>1834</i>				
May 25	Cambridge	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
June 31	Wherstead	Allen	Extract in WAW,I,30	Trinity College
[Aug. 28]	Geldestone	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Sept. 9	Geldestone	Allen	In part in WAW,I,31	Trinity College
Oct. 6	Geldestone	W. B. Donne	Hannay, p. 1 and Johnson	Mary Barham Johnson
[Dec. 6]	Wherstead	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
<i>1835</i>				
[Feb. 5 or 12]	London	W. B. Donne	In part in WAW,I,32	Mary Barham Johnson
May 23	Manchester	Allen	In part in WAW,I,34	Trinity College
June 11	Warwick	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College

The Tennyson letters given the editors by Sir Charles Tennyson credited to "Tennyson Estate" are now in the Tennyson Research Center.

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1835)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
July 2	[London]	A. Tennyson	In part in <i>Tennyson Memoir,I,155</i>	Yale
July 4	Wherstead	Allen	In part in WAW,I,37	Trinity College
[July 8]	Somersby	A. Tennyson to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Tennyson Estate
July [29]	Wherstead	Thackeray	In part in WAW,I,40	Mrs. Dickinson
Oct. 31	Boulge	Allen	In part in WAW,I,42	Trinity College
1836				
[Feb. 4]	Boulge	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
March [21]	London	W. B. Donne	In part in WAW,I,43	Mary Barham Johnson
Oct. 7	Paris	Thackeray to FitzGerald	Shorter,p. 7	Mrs. Dickinson
Oct. 23	London	W. B. Donne	Hannay,p. 4 and Johnson, p. 4	Mary Barham Johnson
1837				
Jan. 1	[Geldestone]	Allen	Extract in WAW,I,46	Trinity College
Jan. 10	[Boulge]	Allen	In part in WAW,I,47	Trinity College
[Feb. 12]	Boulge	Allen	In part in WAW,I,49	Trinity College
[Late March]	[London]	A. Tennyson to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
March 29	Boulge	W. B. Donne	<i>Donne and Friends,p. 29</i>	
[April 5]	Boulge	Thackeray	Ray, <i>Thackeray Letters,I,330</i>	Mrs. Dickinson
[April 21]	[Boulge]	Allen	In part in WAW,I,50	Trinity College
[Sept. 1]	[Lowestoft]	Thackeray	Ray, <i>Thackeray Letters,I,345</i>	Mrs. Dickinson
1838				
April [May 10]	London	B. Barton A. Tennyson to FitzGerald	WAW,I,52 Unpubl.	Morgan Lib.
[June 8] Aug. 28	[London] Lowestoft	B. Barton Allen	WAW,I,55 In part in WAW,I,58	Trinity College
Sept. 10	Boulge	Laurence	Glyde, <i>Life</i> , p. 36	
Nov. 29	[Boulge]	Thackeray	Ritchie, <i>Biographical Introduction</i> , IV,xiv	Mrs. Dickinson

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1839)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
[April 10] [April 28]	Geldestone Geldestone	F. Tennyson Allen	WAW,I,60 In part in WAW,I,62	Trinity College
[Spring]	Geldestone	B. Barton (Fragment)	Unpubl.	Transcript, Trinity College
[July 20]	[Boulge]	Pollock	In part in WAW,I,64	Cambridge Univ.
July 24	Bedford	B. Barton (Fragment)	WAW,I,67	
Aug. 14	Boulge	Pollock	In part in WAW,I,69	Cambridge Univ.
Aug. 22	Boulge	W. B. Donne	<i>Donne and Friends</i> , p. 49	
Oct. 20 [Nov. 23]	Halverstown London	B. Barton B. Barton	WAW,I,72 Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 11	Univ. of Virginia
[Dec. 30]	[Geldestone]	W. B. Donne	In part in WAW,I,117	Mary Barham Johnson
 <i>1840</i>				
[Jan.] Feb. 3	[Geldestone] Hastings	B. Barton Pollock	WAW,I,118 In part in WAW,I,75	Cambridge Univ.
[Feb.]	London	J. Kerrich	<i>19th Century</i> , March, 1909, p. 466	
[Feb. 17]	[London]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 18	Univ. of Virginia
[April 4]	Boulge	Allen	Extract in WAW,I,77	Trinity College
[May 1]	Geldestone	Pollock	Extract omitted in WAW,I,77	Cambridge Univ.
June 7	Bedford	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,80	Cambridge Univ.
July 12	Boulge	Allen	Bit omitted in WAW,I,82	Trinity College
July 25	Boulge	Allen	WAW,I,85	Trinity College
Aug. 31 Sept. 4	Bedford Bedford	B. Barton Thompson	WAW,I,87 Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Oct.]	Holbrook	B. Barton	In part in Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 23	Univ. of Virginia
Nov. 9 [Nov.]	Boulge [Geldestone]	Laurence B. Barton	WAW,I,89 Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 16	Univ. of Virginia
[Nov. 30]	[Geldestone]	B. Barton	Unpubl.	Transcript, Trinity College

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1841)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
Feb. 10	Boulge	Pollock	WAW,I,92	Cambridge Univ.
[c. Feb. 15]	[Boulge]	Pollock	Bit omitted in WAW,I,94	Cambridge Univ.
[Feb. 18]	Boulge	Thompson	Bit omitted in WAW,I,96	Trinity College
[Feb.]	Boulge	Mrs. John Charlesworth	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Feb.]	[Mablethorpe]	A. Tennyson to FitzGerald	Extracts omitted in <i>Tennyson Memoir</i> , I,178	Tennyson Estate
March 21	Boulge	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,98	Cambridge Univ.
March 26	Boulge	Thompson	In part in WAW,I,102	Trinity College
[April 24]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 32	Univ. of Virginia
May 29	Geldestone	Pollock	WAW,I,103	Cambridge Univ.
[June 17]	[Lowestoft]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 38	Univ. of Virginia
July 26	Ireland	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,105	Cambridge Univ.
Aug. 8	Bray	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 40	Univ. of Virginia
Sept. 2	Edgeworths-town	B. Barton	WAW,I,107	
[c. Sept. 15]	Naseby	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,110	Cambridge Univ.
Sept. 28	Naseby	Laurence (Fragment)	WAW,I,109	
[Nov. 20]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 27	Univ. of Virginia
Nov. 27	London	B. Barton	WAW,I,113	
Dec. 24	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 44	Univ. of Virginia
Dec. 29	Brighton	B. Barton	WAW,I,116	
 1842				
Jan. 16	London	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,90	Cambridge Univ.
Jan. [16]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 45	Univ. of Virginia
Jan. 20	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 24	Univ. of Virginia
Jan. 24	[London]	B. Barton	WAW,I,119	
Feb. 6	London	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,121	Cambridge Univ.

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1842)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
Feb. 19	[London]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 49	Univ. of Virginia
Feb. 21	London	B. Barton	WAW,I,124	
Feb. 25	London	B. Barton	WAW,I,127	
[March 2]	[London]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 52	Univ. of Virginia
March 5	London	B. Barton	WAW,I,130	
[March 12]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 54	Univ. of Virginia
[March 17]	[London]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 55	Univ. of Virginia
March 26	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 57	Univ. of Virginia
[March 31]	[London]	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,131	Cambridge Univ.
[May 1-3]	[Boulge]	Pollock	In part in WAW,I,134	Cambridge Univ.
May 11	Boulge	Pollock	In part in WAW,I,136	Cambridge Univ.
[May 22]	[Geldestone]	Pollock	In part in WAW,I,137	Cambridge Univ.
May 22	Geldestone	Laurence (Fragment)	WAW,I,138	
[June]	[Geldestone]	Pollock	In part in WAW,I,139	Cambridge Univ.
June 19	Boulge	Laurence (Fragment)	WAW,I,141	
June 24	Geldestone	Pollock	Extract deleted in WAW,I,142	Cambridge Univ.
[June]		A. Tennyson to FitzGerald	Bit in Charles Tennyson, p. 192	Tennyson Estate
Aug. 16	Bedford	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,144	Cambridge Univ.
[Aug.]	Bedford	Laurence (Fragment)	WAW,I,147	
[Aug., latter half]	[Keysoe]	Allen	Extract in WAW,I,148	Trinity College
Aug. 29	Bedford	Allen	In part in WAW,I,149	Trinity College
Sept. 17 [16]	London	Pollock	Extract in WAW,I,151	Cambridge Univ.
Sept. [16]	London	B. Barton	WAW,I,158	
[Sept. 16]	London	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Sept. 18	London	Carlyle to FitzGerald	WAW,I,154	Trinity College
Sept. 20	Naseby	Pollock	In part in WAW,I,159	Cambridge Univ.
Sept. 22	[Naseby]	B. Barton	WAW,I,161	
Sept. 23	Naseby	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1842)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
Sept. 25 [24]	London	Carlyle to FitzGerald	WAW,I,157	Trinity College
Sept. 27	Naseby	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Sept. 28	Naseby	Laurence (Fragment)	WAW,I,164	
Sept. 29	Chelsea	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Sept. 30]	[Naseby]	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Oct. 1	Chelsea	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Sept. [Oct.] 2	Naseby	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Oct. 3	Chelsea	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Oct. 7	Naseby	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Oct. 9	Naseby	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Oct. 10	Chelsea	Carlyle to FitzGerald	In part in Carlyle <i>New Letters</i> , I, 272	Trinity College
[c. Oct. 15]	[London]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 64	Univ. of Virginia
Oct. 22	Boulge	Rev. John Charlesworth	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Nov. 18	[Boulge]	Allen	In part in WAW,I,165	Trinity College
 1843				
[Jan.]	Geldestone	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,166	Cambridge Univ.
[Mid-Feb.]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 77	Univ. of Virginia
[March]	[London]	B. Barton	Unpubl.	Univ. of Virginia
[March]	London	Mrs. Stephen Spring Rice	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[March]	London	F. Tennyson	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[April]	[London]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 67	Univ. of Virginia
[April]	[London]	W. K. Browne (Fragment)	T. Wright, <i>Life</i> , I, 171	
[June]	London	Milnes	Unpubl.	Trinity College
July 11	Dublin	Laurence (Fragment)	WAW,I,167	
[July]	Halverstown	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,168	Cambridge Univ.

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1843)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
[c. July 16]	Halverstown	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Library of Scotland
Aug. 9	Ballysax	Milnes	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Aug. 16	Scotsbrig	Carlyle to FitzGerald	<i>Carlyle New Letters</i> , I, 299	Trinity College
Aug. 17	Ballysax	B. Barton	WAW, I, 169	
Aug. 31	Ireland	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW, I, 170	Cambridge Univ.
[Sept. 2]	on board the L'Urgent	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Sept. 9	Naseby	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Sept. 12]	Naseby	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 68	Univ. of Virginia
Sept. 12	Naseby	F. Tennyson	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Sept. 28	Bedford	Mrs. Spring Rice	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Oct.]	[Geldestone]	Laurence (Fragment)	Glyde, <i>Life</i> , p. 40	
Oct. 15	Geldestone	F. Tennyson	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Oct. 21	Geldestone	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 75	Univ. of Virginia
[Nov.]	London	B. Barton	Unpubl.	Transcript, Trinity College
Dec. 10	Boulge	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW, I, 171	Cambridge Univ.
Dec. 21	Boulge	Laurence (Fragment)	WAW, I, 173	
<i>1844</i>				
Jan. 9	London	Carlyle to FitzGerald	<i>Carlyle New Letters</i> , I, 306	Trinity College
[Jan. 30]	Boulge	B. Barton	Unpubl.	Univ. of Virginia
[Feb. 2]	[Cheltenham]	A. Tennyson to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Tennyson Estate
[Feb. 4]	Holbrook	Allen (Fragment)	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Feb. 17	London	Carlyle to FitzGerald	<i>Carlyle New Letters</i> , I, 306	Trinity College
Feb. 24	Boulge	F. Tennyson	Extract omitted in WAW, I, 177	Cambridge Univ.
March [c. the 1st]	[Boulge]	Mrs. John Charlesworth (Fragment)	WAW, I, 181	Trinity College
[March 3]	Chelsea	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 66	
March 5	Boulge	Mrs. John Charlesworth	WAW, I, 184	Trinity College

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1844)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
[c. March 10]	Boulge	Mrs. John Charlesworth	WAW,I,182	Trinity College
[March 15]	Boulge	Mrs. John Charlesworth	WAW,I,183	Trinity College
March 20	Boulge	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[April 7]	London	B. Barton	WAW,I,196	
April 11	London	B. Barton	WAW,I,186	
April 11	[London]	Mrs. John Charlesworth	WAW,I,185	Trinity College
[April 20]	London	Mrs. John Charlesworth	WAW,I,188	Trinity College
April [24]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 80	Univ. of Virginia
[April 26]	[London]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 83	Univ. of Virginia
[April 27]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 85	Univ. of Virginia
[May]	[Boulge]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 79	Univ. of Virginia
May	[Boulge]	Laurence	WAW,I,194	
May 7	Boulge	Mrs. John Charlesworth	WAW,I,190	Trinity College
May 24	Boulge	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,190	Cambridge Univ.
June 7	[Boulge Cottage]	J. B. Alexander	Unpubl.	Univ. of Virginia
[June 13]	London	B. Barton	WAW,I,197	
[Latter half, June]	Boulge	W. B. Donne	Hannay and Johnson, p. 12	Mary Barham Johnson
July 4	Boulge	Laurence	WAW,I,198	
[c. July 16]	[Boulge Cottage]	Allen	In part in WAW,I,200	Trinity College
July 29	London	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Carlyle <i>New Letters</i> , I, 315	Trinity College
August 22	Geldestone	B. Barton	WAW,I,201	
Sept. 17	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 88	Univ. of Virginia
Sept. 17	London	John Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 89	Syracuse Univ.
Sept. 28	Leamington	B. Barton (Fragment)	WAW,I,203	
Oct. 10	Boulge	W. B. Donne	Hannay and Johnson, p. 8	Mary Barham Johnson
Oct. 10	Boulge	F. Tennyson	Extract omitted in WAW,I,204	Cambridge Univ.
Oct. 26	Chelsea	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Carlyle <i>New Letters</i> , I, 320	Trinity College
[Late Oct.]	[Boulge]	Mrs. John Charlesworth	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Late Oct.]	[Boulge]	Mrs. John Charlesworth	Unpubl.	Trinity College

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1844)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
Nov. 20	Geldestone	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 90	Univ. of Virginia
[Nov. 27]	[Geldestone]	B. Barton	WAW,I,207	
Dec. 8	Boulge	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,208	Cambridge Univ.
Dec. 29	Brighton	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 92	Univ. of Virginia
<i>1845</i>				
Jan. 4	London	B. Barton	WAW,I,214	
[Jan. 11]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 94	Univ. of Virginia
Jan. 14	Cheltenham	A. Tennyson to FitzGerald	<i>Tennyson Memoir</i> , I, 223	Tennyson Estate
[Jan. 17]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 97	Univ. of Virginia
Jan. 28	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Jan. 29	Boulge	W. B. Donne	Extract in WAW,I,216	Mary Barham Johnson
Feb. 6	Boulge	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,216	Cambridge Univ.
Feb. 8	London	Carlyle to FitzGerald	In part in Carlyle <i>New Letters</i> , I, 324	Trinity College
[c. Feb. 8]	[Boulge]	B. Barton	Bit omitted in Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 77	Univ. of Virginia
[Feb. 27]	[Boulge]	W. B. Donne	Hannay, p. 10	Mary Barham Johnson
April 3	Geldestone	B. Barton (Fragment)	WAW,I,218	
April 4	Chelsea	Carlyle to FitzGerald	<i>Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine</i> , Oct., 1903, p. 446	
[c. May 1]	[Boulge]	Cowell (Fragment)	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[May 14]	London	B. Barton (Fragment)	WAW,I,219	
[May 18]	[London]	B. Barton	WAW,I,220	
[May 28]	[London]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 86	Univ. of Virginia
[c. June 1]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 36	Univ. of Virginia
June 12	Boulge	F. Tennyson	WAW,I,221	
[c. June 12]	[Boulge]	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[June 15]	[Boulge]	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
June 27	London	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Trinity College

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1845)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
July 4	Boulge	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[July 28]	Halverstown	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Aug. 2	Halverstown	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 98	Univ. of Virginia
Aug. 15	Ireland	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 100	Univ. of Virginia
Aug. 18	Chelsea	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Aug. 23	Chelsea	Carlyle to FitzGerald	In part in <i>Carlyle New Letters</i> , II, I	Trinity College
Aug. 27	Bedford	Allen	In part in WAW, I, 225	Trinity College
Sept. 8	Bedford	B. Barton (Fragment)	WAW, I, 226	
Sept. 23	Geldestone	W. B. Donne	In part in WAW, I, 227	Mary Barham Johnson
[Sept. 25]	Boulge	F. Tennyson	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Oct. 4]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Oct.]	Boulge	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW, I, 229	Cambridge Univ.
[c. Nov. 1]	[Boulge]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 102	Univ. of Virginia
[Nov. 22]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 74	Univ. of Virginia
[Dec. 29]	Geldestone	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 103	Univ. of Virginia
1846				
[Jan.]	[Boulge]	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Jan. 19	London	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Jan. 22]	Boulge	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Jan. 29]	Boulge	W. B. Donne	Hannay and Johnson, p. 14	Mary Barham Johnson
[Late Jan.]	[Boulge]	B. Barton	Unpubl.	Univ. of Virginia
[Feb. 2]	Boulge	B. Barton	Unpubl.	Univ. of Virginia
[Feb. 8]	Geldestone	B. Barton	Unpubl.	Univ. of Virginia
[Feb. 14]	Geldestone	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 104	Univ. of Virginia
[March]	[Boulge]	B. Barton	Unpubl.	Univ. of Virginia

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1846)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
March 8	Boulge	W. B. Donne	WAW,I,233	Mary Barham Johnson
[March]	Boulge	F. Tennyson	Extracts deleted in WAW,I,230	Cambridge Univ.
April 8	London	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Extract in WAW,I,235	Trinity College
[April]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 121	Univ. of Virginia
[April]	London	W. Pickering	Unpubl.	Norman Scarfe
[May 5]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 123	Univ. of Virginia
[June 5]	[Boulge]	Carlyle	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[c. June 8]	Boulge	W. B. Donne	WAW,I,236	Mary Barham Johnson
July 26	Liverpool	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Summer]	[Boulge]	Cowell (Fragment)	WAW,I,234	
July 28	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Sept. 15	Bedford	Cowell	WAW,I,238	Trinity College
Sept. 19	Bedford	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 125	Univ. of Virginia
Sept. 22	Chelsea	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 131	
[Sept. 24]	Bedford	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 128	Univ. of Virginia
[Oct. 18]	[Cambridge]	B. Barton (Fragment)	WAW,I,239	
Oct. 29	Bury St. Edmunds	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Oct. 31]	Boulge	W. B. Donne	Extract in WAW,I,240	Mary Barham Johnson
Nov. 12	Cheltenham	A. Tennyson to FitzGerald	Extract in <i>Tennyson Memoir</i> , I, 233	Tennyson Estate
[Nov. 18]	Boulge	Pollock	WAW,I,241	Cambridge Univ.
[Nov.]	[Boulge]	Cowell	WAW,I,243	Trinity College
[Nov.]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Trinity College
<i>1847</i>				
[Early Jan.]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 133	Univ. of Virginia
[Jan. 13]	[Woodbridge]	Cowell	WAW,I,244	Trinity College
[Jan.]	[Boulge]	Thackeray	Ray, <i>Thackeray Letters</i> , II, 265	Berg Coll.

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1847)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
[c. Feb. 8] [March 31]	[Boulge] [Geldestone]	Carlyle B. Barton	WAW,I,246 Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 135	Univ. of Virginia Cambridge
[May 7] [May 7]	London [London]	Cowell B. Barton	Unpubl. Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 136	Univ. of Virginia Cambridge Univ.
[June 15]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[June 20] June 29 [July 24]	Geldestone Boulge Boulge	Laurence Carlyle Cowell	WAW,I,247 WAW,I,249 In part in WAW,I,261	Trinity College
[July 26]	[Boulge]	Cowell	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Late July]	[Boulge]	Lucy Barton	Unpubl.	Univ. of Virginia
[July 30]	[Boulge]	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[c. Aug. 9]	[London]	Laurence (Fragment)	WAW,I,258	
Aug. 16	Exeter	B. Barton (Fragment)	WAW,I,253	
Aug. 22	Somersetshire	W. B. Donne	In part in Hannay, p. 16	Mary Barham Johnson
Aug. 29	Gloucester	B. Barton (Fragment)	WAW,I,254	
[Sept. 4] [Sept. 8]	[Leamington] Leamington	F. Tennyson B. Barton	WAW,I,256 Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 138	Univ. of Virginia
Sept. 14	Scotsbrig	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Sept. 20]	[Bedford]	B. Barton	Deletion in Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 140	Univ. of Virginia
[Sept. 20]	Bedford	Carlyle	WAW,I,259	FitzWilliam Museum
Oct. 1	Bedford	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Oct. 5	Bedford	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 142	Univ. of Virginia
[Oct. 15]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Oct. 19]	Boulge	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Nov. 5]	[Woodbridge]	W. B. Donne	Hannay and Johnson, p. 19	Mary Barham Johnson
[Dec.]		Lucy Barton	Unpubl.	Univ. of Virginia
[Dec. 13]	Holbrook	B. Barton	Unpubl.	Univ. of Virginia
[Late Dec.]		A. Tennyson to FitzGerald	<i>Tennyson Memoir</i> , I, 260	Tennyson Estate

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1848)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
Jan. 1	Boulge	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Jan. 5]	Geldestone	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 143	Univ. of Virginia
Jan. 8	Geldestone	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 145	Univ. of Virginia
Jan. 13	Geldestone	Cowell	Extract in WAW, I, 264	Trinity College
[Jan. 13]	Beccles	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 151	Univ. of Virginia
[Jan. 18]	Geldestone	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 152	Univ. of Virginia
[Jan. 25]	Boulge	Cowell	WAW, I, 265	Trinity College
[Jan. 30]	Boulge	Laurence	WAW, I, 266	
March 2	Boulge	Allen	In part in WAW, I, 268	Trinity College
[March]	Boulge	Cowell	WAW, I, 285	Trinity College
[March]	Boulge	Allen	Extract in WAW, I, 268	Trinity College
[April 8]	Geldestone	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 157	Univ. of Virginia
[April 16]	Cambridge	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 158	Univ. of Virginia
April 24	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[c. May 1]	[Boulge]	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
May 4, July 2	Boulge	F. Tennyson	WAW, I, 269	
[May 18]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 159	Univ. of Virginia
[May 20]	[London]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 160	Univ. of Virginia
June 5	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
June 5	Boulge	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Mid-June]	[Boulge]	W. B. Donne	Hannay, p. 22	Mary Barham Johnson
[June 30]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[July 11]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Aug. 15	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Late Aug.]	[Boulge]	Cowell	In part in WAW, I, 273	Trinity College
[Sept. 9]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 162	Univ. of Virginia
Aug. [Sept.] 13	Bedford	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 160	Univ. of Virginia
Sept. 20	London	W. B. Donne	Hannay and Johnson, p. 24	Mary Barham Johnson

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1848)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
[Sept. 22]	[London]	Cowell (Fragment)	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Sept. 27]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Oct. 1]	Boulge	Mrs. Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Oct. 3]	[Boulge]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 58	Univ. of Virginia
Sept. 23	Mirehouse	Spedding to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Univ. of Virginia
[Oct. 28]	London	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 163	Univ. of Virginia
[Nov. 4]	[London]	B. Barton	Extract omitted in Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 164	Univ. of Virginia
[Nov. 11]	[London]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 166	Univ. of Virginia
[Late Nov.]	London	Cowell	WAW,I,274	Trinity College
[Nov. 29]	London	Cowell	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Dec. 2]	[London]	B. Barton	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 167	Univ. of Virginia
[Dec. 11]	London	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[c. Dec. 23]	[Boulge]	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Dec. 27 [Dec.]	Boulge [London]	W. B. Donne Allen (Fragment)	WAW,I,276 In part in WAW,I,279	Trinity College
<i>1849</i>				
[Jan. 21]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Jan. 21	Boulge	W. B. Donne	Hannay and Johnson, p. 26	Mary Barham Johnson
Feb. 9	Boulge	Laurence (Fragment)	WAW,I,278	
[c. Mar. 1]	[Woodbridge]	Cowell	WAW,I,280	
March 9	Boulge	W. B. Donne	<i>Donne and Friends</i> , p. 176	
[c. March 15]	[Woodbridge]	W. B. Donne	Hannay and Johnson, p. 28	Mary Barham Johnson
April 4	Geldestone	W. B. Donne (Fragment)	Hannay and Johnson, p. 30	Mary Barham Johnson
April 25	Geldestone	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
May 14	Bury St. Edmunds	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[c. May 15]		Milnes	Unpubl.	Charles E. Merrill
[May 25]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.

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<i>Date (1849)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
June 3	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[June 11]	London	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
June 19	Boulge	F. Tennyson	WAW,I,281	
June 22	Chelsea	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
June 23	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[June, last week]		Carlyle	Unpubl.	Library of Scotland
July 10	Halverstown	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[July 16]	[Woodbridge]	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Aug. 1	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Aug. 15	Boulge	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
Oct. 22	Richmond	G. Crabbe of Merton	In part in WAW,I,284	Trinity College
Nov. 2	Richmond	W. B. Donne	Hannay and Johnson, p. 32	Mary Barham Johnson
Nov. 4	Richmond	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Nov. 9	Richmond	G. Crabbe of Bredfield		Clippings from de Soyres family
Nov. 9	Richmond	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Nov. 20	Bedford	G. Crabbe of Bredfield (<i>Fragment</i>)	Unpubl.	Univ. of Virginia
Dec. 7	Bedford	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,286	Cambridge Univ.
Dec. 13	Bedford	Allen	Extract in WAW,I,289	Trinity College
Dec. 26	Richmond	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
<i>1850</i>				
[Jan. 17]	London	W. B. Donne	In part in WAW,I,290	Mary Barham Johnson
Feb. 16	Boulge	W. B. Donne	Hannay, p. 35	Mary Barham Johnson
Mar. 4	Boulge	Allen	In part in WAW,I,293	Trinity College
March 7	[Bramford]	F. Tennyson (<i>Fragment</i>)	WAW,I,291	
[March 12]	[Woodbridge]	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
April 9	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1850)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
April 17	London	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,294	Cambridge Univ.
May 7	Boulge	Spedding	Unpubl.	Tennyson Estate
[May 10]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
May 29	Boulge	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[June 1]	[Monk Soham]	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
July 19	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Aug. 1	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Aug. 3]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Aug. 8]	[Boulge]	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Aug. 12]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Aug. 15	Boulge	F. Tennyson	Extract omitted in WAW,I,297	Cambridge Univ.
[Aug. 22]	[Boulge]	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Sept. 25]	Holbrook	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Sept. 29	[Holbrook]	The Cowells	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Sept. 29	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Oct. 4]	Boulge	W. B. Donne	In part in WAW,I,300	Mary Barham Johnson
[Oct. 28]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Oct. 30]	Boulge	Mrs. Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Nov. 2	Boulge	Allen	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Nov. 8]	Bury St. Edmunds	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Nov. 10]	[Bury St. Edmunds]	Mrs. Cowell (Fragment)	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Nov. 16]	Boulge	W. B. Donne	Hannay and Johnson, p. 36	Mary Barham Johnson
Nov. 22	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Dec. 11]	[Woodbridge]	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Dec. 17	Chelsea	Carlyle to FitzGerald	Unpubl.	Trinity College
[Late 1850]		Lord John Russell	Barton, <i>New Letters</i> , p. 148	

Chart of Letters

<i>Date (1850)</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>First Publ.</i>	<i>Location</i>
[Dec. 20]	Lawford	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
[Dec. 31]	Boulge	Cowell	Unpubl.	Cambridge Univ.
Dec. 31	[Boulge]	F. Tennyson	In part in WAW,I,302	Cambridge Univ.

Foreword

More than a thousand unpublished FitzGerald letters and all the widely scattered published ones are brought together in these volumes, which represent the first attempt at a complete edition of FitzGerald's correspondence. Many of the unpublished letters contain significant new material: the hundreds to Edward Byles Cowell, who introduced FitzGerald to Persian, reveal his views on translation and the course of his studies; the "Naseby" letters to Carlyle not only give a full account of his successful efforts to locate exactly the battlefield of Naseby on the FitzGerald estate, Naseby-Wooleys, for Carlyle's *Cromwell*, but also demonstrate FitzGerald's capability for meticulous research; other letters show his interest and deep concern, sometimes anguish, over the religious, political, and social controversies of the time. His developing skepticism after his university years and his outspoken dislike for "the Ritualism and Romish tendencies" of the Church as a result of the Oxford movement were shared by some, but by no means all, of FitzGerald's friends. The letters point up his concern for the poor and his contempt for the affluent who refused to meet their obligations to mitigate poverty and injustice. It is interesting that each letter was written with the interests of the friend to whom he was writing in mind. He often used quotations from foreign languages in his letters—Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Persian—but *never* unless the recipient knew the language as well as or better than FitzGerald did. He had a good reading knowledge of a number of foreign languages, but it did not embarrass him, on the rare occasions when he wrote in French, that his grammar was sometimes faulty. The French letters were written "just for fun," mostly to George Crabbe and Sir Frederick Pollock. He took greater pains when he wrote to Garcin de Tassy or other French literary figures, but these letters seem not to have survived.

FitzGerald corresponded with friends from many walks of life. His friendships with Tennyson, Thackeray, and Carlyle were intimate and were based on mutual respect and admiration. "I had no truer friend," the Poet Laureate wrote when FitzGerald died. "He was one of the

Foreword

kindest of men." On the eve of his departure for America in 1852 Thackeray wrote to FitzGerald, "I should like my daughters to remember that you are the best and oldest friend their Father ever had, and that you would act as such." Shortly before the novelist's death his daughter Anne asked him, "Which, of your friends, have you cared for most?" "There was Old Fitz," he replied, "and I was very fond of Brookfield once." FitzGerald gave freely of his ample means when both poet and novelist sorely needed funds during their apprentice years. Carlyle reported, "He [Tennyson] said of you that you were a man from whom one could accept money: which was a proud saying; which you ought to bless heaven for." From Paris, where he had taken his wife to be treated for mental illness, Thackeray wrote in 1841, "A couple of months hence I shall ask you to pay my wife's pension for a month, a heavy sum of £20." Carlyle wrote at the age of seventy-three, "Your letter has really entertained me: I could willingly accept twelve of that kind in a year—twelve, I say, or even fifty-two. . . . Why not call when you come to Town? I again assure you it will give me pleasure and be a welcome and wholesome solace to me."

Readers are introduced to an engaging company of lesser lights of the last century through FitzGerald's letters: James Spedding, "the Wise," editor of Francis Bacon; Frederick Tennyson, Alfred's eldest brother, poet in his own right, and man of many humors; Frederick Pollock, barrister and Queen's Remembrancer, who, like Richard Monckton Milnes, knew everyone "worth knowing"; Fanny Kemble, occasionally identified by her married name, Mrs. Pierce Butler, the dynamic sister of mercurial "Jacky" Kemble; William Bodham Donne, miscellaneous writer, second Librarian of the London Library, Examiner of Plays for the Queen, a man of lambent humor; E. B. Cowell, the scholar who tutored FitzGerald in Persian; Samuel Laurence, the portrait painter; and others. Beside these are arrayed a gallery of East Anglian personalities, from Bernard Barton, the genial Quaker bank-clerk poet of Woodbridge, and Herman Biddell, the yeoman-farmer of Playford, to Posh Fletcher, Lowestoft fisherman and, in FitzGerald's eyes, a Carlylean hero.

It is not possible adequately to express gratitude to the hundreds of people who have helped with this work. Members of FitzGerald's family (all who knew him personally now gone) were more than kind: Mary Eleanor and Olivia Kerrich, Madeleine de Soyres, all grandnieces, and Gerald FitzGerald, a grandnephew. They began giving us valuable assistance and frequent hospitality before the Terhune biography of Edward FitzGerald was published and they continued

as long as they lived. The original water-color painting of FitzGerald by Thackeray, reproduced in this work, was their gift to the editors; it had belonged to the Cowells, who gave it to the grandnieces. Other grandnieces and grandnephews who were helpful included Adeline Wybrow, Gladys Funajoli, the Reverend Edmund FitzGerald Kerrich, and John Dalzell Kerrich. Later generations of the FitzGerald family who have been valued friends include Brigadier Walter Kerrich, John Kerrich of Johannesburg, South Africa, John de Soyres, and their children.

Without the approval and cooperation of the Council of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Syndics of Cambridge University Library, who own hundreds of the FitzGerald letters, this work would not have been possible. They have our gratitude as do H. R. Creswick, FitzGerald scholar and the only man who has ever been, successively, Librarian of the Bodleian Library and of Cambridge University Library, and H. M. Adams, former Librarian of Trinity College Library. Unforgettable holidays were spent with the Creswicks at their home, Conington Hall, near Cambridge. Mr. Adams was responsible for many kindnesses but none more appreciated than the "office" he gave us in the basement of Trinity College Library where we could type directly from manuscripts. Hot-water pipes ran through our "office," making it snugly warm throughout the winter months. Mr. Adams' aide, Arthur Halcrow, who later became Mayor of Cambridge, eased many of our labors at Trinity College Library. Some of the men at Cambridge who gave unstintingly of their help and support, and whose friendships we cherished, are gone: F. L. Lucas, brilliant Fellow of King's College; the Reverend H. F. Stewart, the noble religious Dean of Trinity College who knew both Edward Cowell and Aldis Wright and who gave us Cowell's account to him of the genesis of FitzGerald's Persian studies as well as explanations and background information given him by Aldis Wright for some of the FitzGerald letters at Trinity; A. H. Holland, academic Dean of Trinity College and Professor of Law; A. J. Arberry, Professor of Oriental Studies; Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, and others. Many of these scholars wanted the edition to include all extant letters *to* FitzGerald as well as from him, but we have restricted letters to FitzGerald to those which show the nature of the friendships or clarify matters under discussion in his letters.

Another friend who has our deep affection and gratitude for his generosity and hospitality is Sir Charles Tennyson, grandson of Alfred Lord Tennyson. When he first gave us the FitzGerald-Tennyson letters, they were in the vault of his bank in London, where we copied them

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by hand. Later, he entrusted them to us to have them microfilmed at Cambridge. His gracious wife was also invariably helpful and kind to us. Sir Charles represented the trustees of his grandfather's estate, and to them also we express our appreciation.

At this point acknowledgment must be made of signal indebtedness to a group of distinguished scholars and authorities in their fields who have helped with the manuscript. Two Iranian friends, Mostafa Elm, Ambassador from Iran to the Sudan, and Fazlollah Reza, Ambassador from Iran to Canada, have taken great pains and devoted many hours to deciphering, identifying, and translating the many Persian passages in the correspondence. FitzGerald's transcription of Persian script often posed problems which baffled all but those with intimate knowledge of Persian literature and culture. Among Dr. Elm's publications is a translation into Persian of *The Heritage of Persia* published by the Oxford University Press. Dr. Reza, an authority on Háfiz, is former Chancellor of the University of Teheran and former Ambassador from Iran to Unesco in Paris. Malcolm Maclaren, Fred H. Jackson, and Herbert Woodbury have given invaluable assistance in the fields in which they are authorities. In matters relating to FitzGerald's sailing, we were fortunate to be able to call upon another friend, Frank Hussey, yachtsman, authority on East Coast sailing, and author of "*Old Fitz,*" *Edward FitzGerald and East Coast Sailing*. The willingness with which these busy men have given of their time and knowledge is typical of the response the editors received without exception throughout the progress of the work.

Although a complete list of all those to whom appreciation is due is too long to include here, some additional friends must be named: from FitzGerald's Suffolk, Norman Scarfe, W. G. Arnott, Dr. A. Daly Briscoe, who lived in FitzGerald's Little Grange, Harry Wilton, Harry Goodwin, Miss Violet Loder, and all the owners of FitzGerald homes. By a curious coincidence, during our early visits, three of them were occupied by Whites—Sir Robert Eaton White at Boulge Hall; H. H. Lachlan White at Bredfield House; and Mrs. Janet White at Geldestone Hall. A special salute is due the memory of other FitzGerald admirers who helped in numerous ways: Catharine B. Johnson, granddaughter of William Bodham Donne, and Mrs. Ritchard B. Fuller, granddaughter of William Makepeace Thackeray, both of whom furnished valuable manuscripts and material and charming hospitality; members of the families of Thomas Carlyle and James Spedding, who were unforgettably helpful as the work was launched; David Low, beloved cartoonist and former president of the Omar Khayyám Club of London, which made the editor an honorary member, an honor

he prized as it "fittingly perpetuated the memories of Edward Fitzgerald and Omar Khayyám through its rare good fellowship"; John Henderson, secretary of the Omar Khayyám Club, who took a deep interest in the progress of the work; Mrs. Eugene Meyer, knowledgeable and loyal friend; Rudolf Bultmann, theologian; Vincent Redstone, friend and adviser to many American scholars, and his daughters; and Bliss Perry, whose magic fostered the deep interest of the editors in FitzGerald at the outset.

Owners of the letters in this edition (identified in the Chart of Letters) have without exception given wholehearted consent to their publication. Gordon Ray and other scholars whose names appear frequently in footnotes have been more than cooperative. Countless libraries in this country and abroad, through their dedicated staffs, have had a part in preparing material for the manuscript. Many are named in the Chart of Letters. Among those who have contributed are Robert Haynes of Harvard College Library; Herbert Cahoon, of the Pierpont Morgan Library; members of the reference department and staff of the Bird Library at Syracuse University over a long period of time; and the same groups at the Olin Library at Cornell University.

My last words of gratitude must go to the capable and sympathetic members of Princeton University Press who gave extraordinary assistance and counsel at a time when they were deeply appreciated. Jerry Sherwood, Editor, with infinite patience, has given great care to every stage of the long process of getting the manuscript through the press; Miriam Brokaw, Associate Director and Editor, and Bruce Campbell, Designer, have been equally kind and generous with their skills. Their contributions and the meticulous care the editors took in preparing the manuscript will, we hope, reduce to a minimum the errors that are inevitable in any work of this size.

ANNABELLE B. TERHUNE

Little Grange
Skaneateles, N.Y.
1977

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Alfred McKinley Terhune died in December of 1975, when the preponderance of the work on these letters was nearing completion. His widow, Annabelle Burdick Terhune, has gallantly and with dedication carried this vast project through, relying on her years of close collaboration with him, her intimate knowledge of the material, and his extensive and careful notes and records.

History of Previous Publication

The standard edition of Edward FitzGerald's correspondence thus far has been the selection made by W. Aldis Wright for *The Letters and Literary Remains*. Correspondence formed one of the three volumes in the first edition, 1889. The letters were published separately, with some forty additions, in two volumes in 1894. The following year Wright produced *Letters of Edward FitzGerald to Fanny Kemble*, part of which had already been published. *More Letters of Edward FitzGerald* was added to the sequence in 1901. The contents of all these were combined for the first four volumes of the 1902-03 seven-volume, and final, edition of the *Literary Remains*. Wright passed over hundreds of letters available to him and freely deleted portions of the majority of those selected. "It seemed better," he stated, "to create the desire for more than to incur the reproach of having given more than enough."

Wright succeeded in creating a desire for more FitzGerald letters, and other editors responded to the demand. Francis Hindes Groome, son of FitzGerald's friend Archdeacon Robert Hindes Groome, was the first to add to the correspondence. In *Two Suffolk Friends*, a brief memoir of his father and FitzGerald, he included letters of FitzGerald to his merchant friend Frederick Spalding. The book was published in 1895.¹ *Edward FitzGerald and "Posh"* by James Blyth, recounting FitzGerald's experience as a partner of Joseph Fletcher of Lowestoft in the ownership of a herring lugger, is made up essentially of letters to Fletcher; it appeared in 1908. In 1923 Captain F. R. Barton published *Some New Letters of Edward FitzGerald*, written to Bernard Barton. The volume was issued in New York the following year as *Edward FitzGerald and Bernard Barton*. FitzGerald's correspondence with his publisher, *Letters from Edward FitzGerald to Bernard Quaritch*, edited by C. Quaritch Wrenthmore, was published in 1926. The latest selection, *A FitzGerald Friendship*, 1932, is a portion of the corre-

¹ An editorial error names R. H. Groome as the recipient of letters to Frederick Spalding, transcribed from *Two Suffolk Friends*, in a book of selections from FitzGerald's works published by Rupert Harte-Davis in 1962.

History of Previous Publication

spondence with William Bodham Donne, edited by Donne's granddaughter Mrs. Catharine B. Johnson and Professor Neilson C. Hannay.

Numerous letters have appeared in biographies and memoirs of FitzGerald's friends: *Life and Letters of Edward Byles Cowell*, 1904; *William Bodham Donne and His Friends*, 1905; *Alfred Lord Tennyson, A Memoir*, 1897; and *Tennyson and His Friends*, 1911. Mrs. Hester Thackeray Fuller, Thackeray's granddaughter, permitted the editors of his papers to include FitzGerald's manuscript letters to him, parts of which are included in Lady Ritchie's Biographical Edition of her father's works. These have subsequently been printed in Gordon Ray's *Letters and Private Papers of William Makepeace Thackeray*. Fragments of FitzGerald's correspondence have been published in other books and periodicals too numerous to mention. Letters previously published have required thorough editing. FitzGerald's handwriting at its best is easily read; at its worst it is almost indecipherable, and errors of transcription are common. Many published letters have been misdated.

The present editors have obtained microfilm copies of virtually every major segment of FitzGerald's extant correspondence. Where such reproduction could not be made, typescript copies were taken and carefully checked. Only one important collection and portions of three other major collections have evaded discovery: the originals of the letters to Samuel Laurence have not been found; those portions of the correspondence to Frederick Tennyson and Bernard Barton which Wright published in the *Literary Remains* have disappeared; and the originals of almost all the letters in *William Bodham Donne and His Friends*, left on a Norwich tramcar after publication, were never recovered. These four segments, therefore, are reprinted as previously published.

The present work almost triples the number of letters published in the *Letters and Literary Remains*. About a thousand unpublished letters have been added, and those printed elsewhere have been combined with Wright's. Many letters which the editors have identified as previously published could have been classified as unpublished, for complete texts replace many fragments.

FitzGerald Chronology

- 1809 March 31 Born Edward Purcell at the White House, near Bredfield, Suffolk, son of John and Mary Frances FitzGerald Purcell
- May 7 Baptized at parish church, Bredfield
- 1816-18 Family lives in France, first year at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, second at Paris in house once occupied by Robespierre in Rue d'Angoulême
- 1818 John Purcell takes FitzGerald name and arms on death of his wife's father, September 6, 1818
- Autumn Attends King Edward VI Grammar School, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, with his brothers, John and Peter
- 1826 Family moves to Wherstead, near Ipswich
- February 7 Admitted as pensioner, Trinity College, Cambridge
- October Goes into residence at Cambridge in rooms at 19 King's Parade where he lodged until he took his degree. Building now marked by a plaque to commemorate FitzGerald's residence
- 1829 October First meets Thackeray, then in first year at Cambridge
- 1830 January 15-21 Takes final examinations
- February 23 Receives degree as one of the poll
- Spring Goes to Paris after visiting his sister Eleanor and her family at Geldestone, Norfolk
- Mid-April Joined in Paris by Thackeray, a truant from Cambridge
- End of May Returns to England and spends several months at Southampton
- November Goes to Naseby Wooleys in Northamptonshire, where he begins assisting his father in management of family properties. Writes "Meadows in Spring" at Naseby
- November 15 W. B. Donne marries Catharine Hewitt
- 1831 March-July In London as escort for his mother

FitzGerald Chronology

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|---|
| | April 30 | "Meadows in Spring" published in <i>Hone's Year Book</i> |
| | July 9 | Same poem appears in the <i>Athenaeum</i> |
| | Summer and autumn | Chiefly at Geldestone |
| | November | Takes his former lodgings in Cambridge for the term. Spends three weeks in London with Thackeray, end of October, first two weeks of November |
| 1832 | May 29 | His sister Jane marries the Rev. John B. Wilkinson |
| | July 24 | Goes to Southampton |
| | Late August | Leaves for Tenby where he is joined by John Allen |
| | November | In London |
| 1833 | Lent and May terms | At Cambridge, except for a fortnight in February at Castle Irwell, Manchester, one of his parents' homes |
| | September 31 | In London lodgings, 7 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury |
| | End, October | Visits Allen at Tenby |
| 1834 | May term | At Cambridge |
| | End of May | Visits W. K. Browne at Bedford |
| | June | Returns to family home, Wherstead Lodge |
| | Summer | At Geldestone |
| | July 31 | Allen marries Harriett Higgins |
| | October 14 | Returns to Wherstead |
| | December 14 | Takes lodgings at 17 Gloucester Street, Queen Square, London |
| 1835 | April | With Alfred Tennyson, visits James Spedding for three weeks at his home, Mirehouse, near Keswick, Cumberland |
| | May 1 | Spends week at Ambleside with Tennyson. Spedding joins them. Meets Hartley Coleridge |
| | May | Fortnight at Castle Irwell; thence to Warwick |
| | July 3 | Returns to Wherstead Lodge |
| | August | Family occupies Boulge Hall near Woodbridge |
| | Autumn and winter | At Boulge Hall. George Crabbe, son of the poet, appointed to living at nearby Bredfield. Friendship follows |
| 1836 | Summer | With relatives in Ireland |
| | August 20 | Thackeray marries Isabella Shawe in Paris |
| | Autumn | At Naseby. Goes to London for two weeks |
| | Christmas | At Geldestone |
| 1837 | January and February | At Boulge |

FitzGerald Chronology

	March	In London
	Spring	Furnishes cottage outside gates of Boulge Hall park. Spends May in London
	Summer	At Lowestoft
	Winter	At Boulge Hall
1838	Summer	Chiefly at Bedfordshire and in London
	Late August	At Lowestoft with Browne
	Mid-September	Returns to Boulge
	October 30	Leaves for Geldestone. Visits Donne
1839	January	In London as escort for his mother
	Spring	At Geldestone
	Summer	Boulge and Bedford
	September and October	In Ireland
	Christmas	With the Kerriches at Geldestone
1840	February 11	Goes to London
	April and May	At Geldestone. Visits Donne at Mattishall
	Early June	At Leamington where he meets A. Tennyson by chance; they visit Warwick, Kenilworth, and Stratford together
	June	In Bedford
	July	At Boulge Cottage
	August	At Bedford with Browne. Visits school and college friend, William Airy, at nearby Keysoe
	September	Supervises harvest at Naseby
	October and November	In Suffolk
	December	Holidays at Geldestone
1841		His "Chronomoros" published in <i>Fulcher's Sudbury Pocketbook</i> for 1841
	January	At Geldestone
	February and March	Supervises labor on the Boulge estate
	July and August	In Ireland. Visits family of Maria Edgeworth at Edgeworthstown
	September	Supervises harvest at Naseby
	November and December	In London at 19 Charlotte Street. A. Tennyson in lodgings nearby at 9 Charlotte Street
	Christmas	With his mother at Brighton

FitzGerald Chronology

- 1842 January and February In London. Buys pictures
March In London with A. Tennyson. FitzGerald traps the poet into arranging publication of *Poems*, with Edward Moxon. Aids Tennyson in preparing volume
April At Boulge
Summer Visits Geldestone, Mattishall, Cambridge, and Bedford
September 15 Taken by Samuel Laurence to meet Thomas Carlyle at Chelsea and agrees to aid Carlyle in research for Carlyle's *Cromwell*
September 17-October 11 At Naseby. Locates mass grave identifying "center" of battlefield on family estate. Makes sketches of the field of battle for Carlyle
- 1843 April Visits Mrs. William Frere at Cambridge and Dr. George Peacock, Dean of Ely
Stays with Thackeray in London at 13 Great Coram Street for three weeks
June In London with Frederick Tennyson who has returned from Italy for a visit
July 11-September 1 In Ireland. Visits his brother Peter in Ballysax, Kilkullen, and the Edgeworths
September and October In Bedford, Geldestone, Norwich, and Woodbridge
November Goes to London to stay ten days with Thackeray
December At Boulge
- 1844 January and February Continues gathering data for Carlyle's *Cromwell*
Easter With Browne at Bedford
March 30 Pollock marries Juliet Creed
April In London
The diary of George Crabbe of Merton records that FitzGerald spent 130 evenings between 1844 and 1851 at Bredfield with the Crabbes, often dining and sometimes staying overnight
August At Geldestone
August 28 Goes to Leamington for the wedding on September 2 of his sister Andalusia to the Rev. Francis de Soyres
Autumn London, Winchester, Bedford, Naseby, and Boulge
November Geldestone

FitzGerald Chronology

	Christmas	At Brighton with his mother
1845	January	At 19 Charlotte Street, London, for three weeks
	January 20	Returns to Boulge Cottage
	January 28	Writes the first of more than 300 extant letters to E. B. Cowell
	April	At Geldestone
	May 1	Leaves Boulge to spend three days at Cambridge and to visit Bedford before going to London
	May 9	Arrives in London; takes lodgings at 39 Norton Street, Fitzroy Square on May 13
	May 28	His father in Ireland, where Peter Purcell, FitzGerald's uncle, is gravely ill
	June 8	Returns to Boulge
	July 27- August 16	Visits his uncle at Halverstown, Kilcullen, Ireland
	August 20	Arrives at Bedford to visit Browne, and Airy at Keysoe
	September	Chiefly in Norfolk
	October 4	Learns of Cowell's engagement to Elizabeth Charlesworth
	November 22	Goes to London. Lodges at 18 Charlotte Street
	Christmas	At Geldestone
1846	January	Returns to Boulge
	April	Visits Cambridge en route to London for two months
	July	W. B. Donne moves to Bury St. Edmonds
	Summer	At Boulge, Beccles, and Lowestoft
	October	Two weeks at his old rooms in King's Parade. Prompted to write <i>Euphranor, a Dialogue on Youth</i> , not published until 1851
	October 12	Francis B. Edgeworth dies in Ireland
	December	Christmas at Boulge Cottage with Barton
1847	May	Ten days in London with friends
	June	At Boulge. Frequent meetings of "The Woodbridge Wits"
	June 22	At Carlyle's request interviews William Squire of Yarmouth about Cromwell letters, later declared spurious
	July	At Boulge
	August 8	Begins summer wanderings—this year in the West Country

FitzGerald Chronology

	September 4	At Leamington with his parents
	September 9	To Bedford to visit Browne and Airy
	October 19	John Allen appointed Archdeacon of Salop
	October 23	Elizabeth Charlesworth and E. B. Cowell are married
	November and December	At Boulge. Visited by John Allen
1848	February 26	Major Moor dies Concerned over High Church ritualism and defections to Rome, drafts petition to Lord John Russell
	March and April	Visits Monk Soham, Geldestone, Bury St. Edmunds, and Cambridge
	May and June	His father's mining venture at Manchester ends in failure and bankruptcy. FitzGerald in London involved in his father's tangled business affairs
	September	Further bankruptcy proceedings. FitzGerald stays in Spedding's rooms, 60 Lincoln's Inn Fields
	End of September	Furnishings at Boulge Hall sold at auction. The estate, part of Mrs. FitzGerald's inheritance, not involved
	October	Goes into his old lodgings at 19 Charlotte Street
	November 28	His brother Peter comes from Ireland and stays with him
	December 2-6	With Peter visits his mother at Brighton
	Christmas	With Bernard Barton in Woodbridge
1849	January	Donne visits him at Boulge Cottage
	February 19	Bernard Barton dies
	March	Begins preparing a selection from Barton's letters and poems at request of Barton's daughter Lucy
	April	At Geldestone
	May	FitzGerald's parents separate
	June 4	Goes to London until June 13
	July and August	Corrects proof for Barton volume. Beginning of friendship with John Childs and his son Charles, printers of Bungay
	October	Barton volume published
	October 22- November 10	Visits his mother in Richmond
	November 12	Goes to London
	November 17	Goes to Bedford

- Christmas With his mother at Richmond
 1850 January At 19 Charlotte Street
 February 9 Returns to Boulge
 April 17 Goes to London for ten days "to haggle with lawyers"
 June Visits R. H. Groome at Monk Soham
 June 13 Alfred Tennyson and Emily Sellwood are married
 June 20 Visits Charles Merivale at Lawford, Essex
 July 2 Merivale marries Juditha Mary Sophia Frere
 August 6-8 With Spedding visits the Cowells at Bramford
 Has begun to "nibble at Spanish"
 November 6 Tennyson accepts appointment as Poet Laureate
 November 14 Urged by his wife, Cowell matriculates at Oxford
 Visits Donne at Bury St. Edmunds and goes to Cambridge
 November 25 Arranges with Childs of Bungay to print *Euphranor*
 December 20 With W. H. Thompson visits the Merivales at Lawford
 1851 January *Euphranor* published by Pickering
 January 16- February 28 At Spedding's, 60 Lincoln's Inn Fields. Visits his mother at Ham
 February 28- March 5 Stays with Thackeray at 13 Young Street, Kensington
 Returns to Boulge
 April Attends concerts by Charles Childs' chorus at Bungay
 August 11 Arranges music of Purcell's *King Arthur* for Childs
 August 25 Teaches children of Boulge and Debach to sing. Devises simple method, "Singing in One Clef," for the purpose
 October Cowells leave Bramford for Oxford
 First visit to George Crabbe at Merton
 December 1 At 19 Charlotte Street
 December 6 Visits Peter at Richmond
 1852 January 12 Returns to Boulge
 February 12 Writes that *Polonius* has been published by Pickering
 March Visits John Allen at Prees, Shropshire
 March 18 His father dies

FitzGerald Chronology

- Mid-May Goes to his mother's at Ham for a fortnight
 June 3 Leaves Ham for Bedford
 June 12 Donne appointed Librarian of London Library
 June 28 Begins five-day trip to Lincoln, York, Hull, and Yarmouth
 July 20 Squire Jenny of Hasketon buried
 August Reads Calderón's *El Mágico prodigioso* and *La Vida es sueño* with Cowell
 October 1 Savile Morton is stabbed and dies in Paris
 October 11 Has read eleven Calderón plays. Is translating *El Pintor de su deshonra*
 October 20 At Bury St. Edmunds with Donne
 October 22 Returns to Boulge to arrange a reading of *Richard III* by Fanny Kemble at Woodbridge
 October 23 Translation of *El Pintor* completed
 Anna Smith of Farlingay marries William Ling of Otley
 October 30 Thackeray sails for lecture tour in United States. Before departure, asks FitzGerald to act as his literary executor
 November 9 Asks Donne to submit *El Pintor* to Charles Kean for London production. Kean rejects the plan
 December Visits Spedding in London
 December 10 Goes to Oxford to see the Cowells. Begins study of Persian with Cowell during this visit
 December 24 Family Christmas party at his mother's at Brighton
 December Visits his brother John and the A. Tennysons at Seaford
 December 29 First appearance of Persian script in FitzGerald's correspondence—his signature in a letter to Mrs. Cowell
 1853 February Visits Robert Phelps, Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge
 February and March At Geldestone
 March 21 Returns to Boulge
 May 30 His *Six Dramas of Calderon* "committed to type"
 August 27- Entertains F. Tennyson at Boulge
 September 6
 October 6 Finishes examination of Sir William Jones's Persian Grammar

FitzGerald Chronology

	October 12	Visits A. Tennyson at Twickenham. Frederick there, about to return to Italy
	November	Vacates Boulge Cottage and takes up residence at Farlingay, Job Smith's farm near Woodbridge
	November 21	At Geldestone Translates his first Persian poem, "The Gardener and the Nightingale," an apologue from Sádi's <i>Gulistán</i>
	Christmas	With Crabbe at Bredfield
1854	January	Crabbe of Merton's wife dies
	February 13	Leaves Bredfield to visit Donne at the London Library, 12 St. James Square
	March, second week	Begins five-week visit at Oxford. Lodges at 1 Long Wall Street
	April 15	Goes to Bath to visit the de Soyres. Lodges at 15 Beaufort, East
	April	Works on <i>Euphranor</i>
	May	Reading Jámí's <i>Salámán and Absál</i> Calls on Walter Savage Landor
	May 17	Leaves Bath
	June 1	Arrives at A. Tennyson's, Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight
	June 14	Leaves Isle of Wight for London
	June 20	To Crabbe's at Bredfield
	July	Visits Cambridge, Thompson at Ely, and Merton Begins teaching himself German
	August	At Boulge Hall
	September-October 11	With Crabbe at Bredfield
	October 11- November 18	Chiefly at Farlingay
	November 18- December 26	At Geldestone
	December 26	To Ipswich
1855	January 10	To Bredfield Rectory Compressing <i>Salámán and Absál</i> into "a very readable form"
	January 30	His mother dies
	February	In London settling his mother's estate
	February 9	Sends "metrical abstract" of <i>Salámán</i> to Cowell
	March	London

FitzGerald Chronology

April	Submits <i>Salámán and Absál</i> to <i>Fraser's Magazine</i> Visits the Cowells at Oxford
April 16	Returns to London
May 2	<i>Fraser's</i> returns <i>Salámán</i> MS; too long for their use
May 19- End of June	At Bredfield
June	<i>Euphranor</i> , second edition, published. Sends copy to Cowell, June 19
July 23	At Spedding's in London
July 28	Reports mother's estate cleared in Chancery
July 31	At Bredfield
August 8-18	Carlyle visits FitzGerald in Suffolk
September 5	To London to see F. Tennyson and his wife Cruises with Spring Rice on government cutter. Touches at Boulogne and Brighton
October	Visits with George Borrow at Yarmouth
November	Goes on walking expedition along the coast
November 5	Returns to Geldestone
December 19	Goes to London
Christmas	With Peter at 3 Park Villas, Richmond
1856 January 1	At 31 Portland Street, Portland Place
January 3	Sends text of <i>Salámán</i> to Childs for printing
February	Cowell appointed Professor of Modern History and Political Economy in the Presidency College, Cal- cutta
March	Goes to Oxford
April 4	Gives copy of <i>Salámán and Absál</i> to Cowells who are preparing to leave for India. Includes dedicatory letter to Cowell
April	Cowell transcribes and sends to FitzGerald portions of the Ouseley MS of Omar Khayyám's <i>Rubáiyát</i> , recently discovered by Cowell in the Bodleian
June 12	Reaches Paris with W. K. Browne and George Crabbe of Merton on a visit to the Continent
June 15-20	To Strasbourg, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Rhine trip to Cologne, to Aix-la-Chapelle, Brussels, Antwerp
June 20	Ostend to London
June 27- July 14	With the Cowells at Rushmere near Ipswich. His last meeting with them before their departure for India

FitzGerald Chronology

		Cowell gives FitzGerald complete transcript of the Ouseley MS of the <i>Rubáiyát</i> of Omar Khayyám
	July 14	To Bredfield Rectory
	August 1	The Cowells sail for India
	October	At Geldestone
	October	Reluctantly preparing for marriage to Lucy Barton
	November 4	Married at Chichester
	December 15-	Living alone at 31 Great Portland Street. His wife in
	January 1	Norfolk
1857	January	The FitzGeralds take lodgings for two months at 24 Portland Terrace, Regent's Park
		Begins study of Attár's <i>Mantic Uttair</i> . Plans a metrical abstract
	February 25	Corresponds with Garcin de Tassy about Attár's <i>Mantic</i>
		Donne resigns post at London Library
	March 26	J. M. Kemble dies in Dublin
	March-May 19	London
		Translating the <i>Agamemnon</i> of Aeschylus. Printed privately in 1869; published 1876
	April	Donne succeeds Kemble as Licenser of Plays
	May 3	Lucy goes to Gorlestone to search for summer lodgings
	May 19	Goes to Bedford
		Translating Omar into "Monkish Latin"
	June 5	Joins his wife at Gorlestone
	June 15	Receives transcript of Calcutta MS of the <i>Rubáiyát</i> of Omar Khayyám sent by Cowell from India
	July 1	Goes to Geldestone
	July 14	Completes his first study of the Calcutta MS on first anniversary of the day he and Cowell finished their reading of the Ouseley MS at Rushmere
	July, last week	Walking tour. Visits Lowestoft, Aldeburgh, Oxford
	August 1	Geldestone
	August	The FitzGeralds conclude that their marriage is a failure and decide to separate
	September	Bedford
	September 16	Crabbe of Bredfield dies. FitzGerald attends the funeral, September 22

FitzGerald Chronology

- October 4 Returns to Bedford
 November 3- At Brighton
 December 1
 December 1 Returns to London, 31 Great Portland Street
 Christmas With Donne
 1858 January-May In London
 Submits translation of *Omar* to Parker, at his request,
 for *Fraser's Magazine*
 May 1 About to leave London for Teignmouth to visit
 Andalusia
 June 25 At Geldestone
 July Visits John at Boulge
 August In Warwickshire
 September At Merton with Crabbe
 October At Geldestone
 December 9 Lodges at 88 (formerly 31) Great Portland Street,
 London
 Christmas With Peter at Twickenham
 1859 January Retrieves *Omar* from *Fraser's Magazine*. Intends to
 publish privately
 February W. K. Browne critically injured, crushed by his horse
 March Visits his wife in Kent for a few days
 March 23 Goes to Browne's
 March 28 Leaves Bedford for Geldestone
 Late March Publishes first edition of *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám*
 March 30 British Museum receives its copy of the *Rubáiyát*
 March 30 W. K. Browne dies
 April Learns that Cowell has sent a lithograph edition of
 Omar's quatrains
 June At Geldestone and Lowestoft
 September Visits Francis Duncan, in Dorset
 October 3 At Lowestoft
 November Fortnight at Geldestone
 November 24 At 10 Marine Terrace, Lowestoft, until May, 1860
 1860 April "Play-Stalls," first of FitzGerald's contributions to
East Anglian Notes and Queries appears. Signed "F"
 or "E.F.G." Occasional communications through
 1870
 Mid-May Leaves Lowestoft for a fortnight in London

FitzGerald Chronology

	June-December	At Farlingay Hall
	July 12	Witnesses launching of a boat for use on Deben
	August 18	First of his contributions to <i>Notes and Queries</i> appears. All in 1860 and 1861. Signed "Parathina"
	December	Moves from Farlingay Hall to lodgings on Market Hill, Woodbridge
	December 7	Searches for a house
1861	January 30	Orders sailboat for the Deben to be built at Beccles
	April 22 or 23	Boat arrives at the Deben. FitzGerald names it the <i>Waveney</i>
	April	Visits Aldeburgh
	May	Hears that F. Tennyson has settled in Jersey
	June	Supports Third Suffolk Volunteer Rifles at Woodbridge
	c. July 10	Whitley Stokes discovers FitzGerald's <i>Rubáiyát</i> in Quaritch's penny-box
	October	Visited by Donne for three days
	November	W. H. Thompson discovers FitzGerald's <i>Rubáiyát</i> at Quaritch's shop
1862	March	Buys yacht. Proves a "shabby concern"
	May	Rents <i>Criterion</i> , yacht of ten tons
	June 20	The Rev. John Wilkinson dies
	Summer	Sails on North Sea and River Deben Pirated edition of FitzGerald's <i>Rubáiyát</i> printed in Madras, India
1863	April	His sister Eleanor dies at Geldestone
	May 26	Visits Crabbe at Merton for a week
	June 3	Visits Thompson at Ely
	June	<i>Scandal</i> , his fourteen-ton schooner, launched at Wivenhoe, Essex
	July 28	Sails to Holland in <i>Scandal</i> Visits Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and the Hague
	August	W. Airy visits him for a week
	September 2	Ruskin reads the <i>Rubáiyát</i> and leaves note addressed "To the translator of Omar Khayyám" with Edward Burne Jones
	October	F. Tennyson visits FitzGerald in Woodbridge for three days
	December 24	Thackeray dies

FitzGerald Chronology

- 1864 January Commissions Samuel Laurence to paint a sketch in oils of his last portrait of Thackeray
Goes to Geldestone
- April Visits Caroline and Mary Crabbe in Wiltshire
- May Cowells have returned from India
- May Buys cottage and six acres of land on Pyches Road, Woodbridge. First called Grange Farm, subsequently named Little Grange. ("Grange Farm" ignored in the Chronology to avoid possible confusion)
- June Visits Kerriches at Geldestone
- July Ten-day cruise along south coast
- Mid-November Sends translation of *El Mágico prodigioso (The Mighty Magician)* to Childs at Bungay to be printed
- 1865 February Sends copies of *The Mighty Magician* to friends
- March Two rooms being added to Little Grange
- April Prints translation of *La Vida es Sueño (Such Stuff as Dreams are Made of)*
- May 9 Spring Rice dies
- August Churchyard dies
- August 21 Begins cruise with Peter and his wife to Ramsgate, Dover, Calais, etc.
- 1866 February Revising the *Rubáiyát*
- March 1 Mentions Joseph (Posh) Fletcher for first time
- March Thompson elected Master of Trinity
- April 21 Mrs. Carlyle dies
- June Peter's wife dies
- June 5 Francis Duncan visits him
- June 5-26 Becomes member of Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland
- June 26 Sails to Cowes, Isle of Wight, and the South Coast in *Scandal*
- July 7 Little Grange ready for occupancy, but FitzGerald continues to occupy Market Hill lodgings
- July-September East Coast sailing; Peter and Kerriches at Lowestoft
- October Relays Thompson's suggestion that Cowell apply for appointment to the Chair of Sanskrit to be established at Cambridge
- November Peter remarries
- 1867 January 5 Arranges to build a herring-lugger at Lowestoft. Posh Fletcher to be captain

FitzGerald Chronology

	May	Campaigns among friends for Cowell's election
	June 7	Cowell elected Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge
	August	Agrees to prepare second edition of <i>Rubáiyát</i> for Quaritch
	August 20	<i>Meum and Tuum</i> , the herring-lugger, leaves for North Sea fishing
	September	With Cowell at Felixstowe
	October 24	Receives French translation of <i>Rubáiyát</i> by J. B. Nicolas
	December 11	First letter to W. A. Wright
	December 26	At Lowestoft to wind up lugger's accounts—a poor season
1868	February 25	<i>Rubáiyát</i> , second edition, ready; 200 copies sent to Quaritch
	March 29	Difficulties with Posh, who neglects bookkeeping
	July 11	The Thompsons at Lowestoft with FitzGerald
	October 28	Sends Cowell manuscript of <i>Agamemnon</i> , written ten years before
	December	Has sent <i>Agamemnon</i> to printer
	December	Christmas issue of Samuel Tymms's <i>East Anglian . . . Notes and Queries</i> contains first of FitzGerald's "Sea Words and Phrases Along the Suffolk Coast"
1869	Mid-March	Consults London oculist about impaired eyesight
	April	R. H. Groome made Archdeacon of Suffolk Preparing edition of Crabbe's <i>Tales of the Hall</i>
	April 25	Sends Cowell a copy of <i>Agamemnon</i>
	September	Donne spends three days with him on <i>Scandal</i>
	October	C. E. Norton reviews <i>Rubáiyát</i> in <i>North American Review</i>
	November	<i>Meum and Tuum</i> shows a profit for first time Further concern over Posh's financial irresponsibility Merivale made Dean of Ely "Sea Words and Phrases Along the Suffolk Coast" in Christmas issue of <i>East Anglian</i>
1870	June 28	Dissolves partnership with Posh
	August	Cowells in Lowestoft for two months. FitzGerald living on <i>Scandal</i>
	Summer	Second edition of <i>Rubáiyát</i> "pirated" by Colonel James Watson and friends in Columbus, Ohio

FitzGerald Chronology

- December 28- January 23 Edwin Edwards, London artist, and his wife at Little Grange as FitzGerald's guests; their first visit "A Capfull of Sea-Slang for Christmas" in *East Anglian*
- 1871 March 6 John Kerrich of Geldeston dies
- May Sells *Scandal*
- July 1 First mention of Tichborne trial
- July 4 Earliest extant letter to Fanny Kemble
- Kerrich nieces, as usual, spend summer at Little Grange
- October 17 Mr. and Mrs. Edwards return to Little Grange for six weeks
- October 22 Donne and daughter Valentia visit FitzGerald at Woodbridge
- December Adding two more rooms to Little Grange
- During this year, printed privately second edition of *Salámán and Absál*. Small printing by Cowell Steam Printing Works, Ipswich
- 1872 March Working on translation of Sophocles' Oedipus plays
- March 25 Receives request from Quaritch to reprint *Rubáiyát*. Second edition sold out
- March 31 Agrees to third edition
- May 10 Pollock visits FitzGerald at Woodbridge
- July 12 Visits Peter at Sydenham
- August 1-5 F. Tennyson visits FitzGerald
- August 23 Receives copy of third edition of *Rubáiyát*
- Mid-September To Lowestoft for a month
- 1873 January FitzGerald has his picture taken by Cade, photographer of Ipswich
- April Carlyle identifies FitzGerald as translator of *Rubáiyát* for C. E. Norton
- April 13 Norton sends Ruskin note of September 2, 1863, about *Rubáiyát* to Carlyle
- April 14 Carlyle forwards Ruskin note to FitzGerald
- April 17 Writes Norton acknowledging Ruskin note. Origin of correspondence with Norton
- August 18-25 At Aldeburgh
- August 29 Asked to vacate Market Hill lodgings

FitzGerald Chronology

	December 5	FitzGerald given a month's notice to vacate rooms
	December 17- January 11	At Lowestoft. More financial trouble with Posh
1874	January	Loder of Woodbridge prints "The Two Generals"
	Late January	Occupies Grange Farm in Pytches Road
	February- April	At Lowestoft and Grange Farm alternately
	Mid-April	Anna Biddell renames Grange Farm, Little Grange
	Mid-July	Goes to Edinburgh by sea; thence to Abbotsford, Lochs Lomond and Katrine Visits Peter and Donne in London
	August 19	William Airy dies
	August 25	Donne retires as Licensor of Plays
	September 13	Goes to Lowestoft, the Cowells to be there a month
	Christmas- April 25	With nieces at Lowestoft
1875	February	FitzEdward Hall writes on FitzGerald's works in <i>Lippincott's Magazine</i> . Except for <i>Six Dramas of Calderon</i> , first published identification of FitzGerald as author
	February 13	Peter dies at Bournemouth
	April 19	First mention of Sévigné correspondence
	October 30- November 4	Mowbray Donne and wife visit FitzGerald at Little Grange
	November	Joins in commemorating Carlyle's eightieth birthday
1876	January 21	Sends revision of privately printed <i>Agamemnon</i> to Quaritch for publication
	July 30	Receives copy of Quaritch's edition of <i>Agamemnon</i>
	September 14	A. Tennyson and son Hallam surprise FitzGerald with a visit in Woodbridge
	September 15	Tennysons and FitzGerald drive to Ipswich and take steamer to Harwich and back
	September 16	Tennysons leave. FitzGerald goes to Dunwich
	December 9-13	At Lowestoft
	December 23- 25	Entertains Irish cousins at Little Grange
	December 25- January 2	At Lowestoft with nieces and nephews
1877	February 4- April 18	At Lowestoft

FitzGerald Chronology

- c. February 15 Colonel James Watson writes FitzGerald about pirated edition of *Rubáiyát* printed in Columbus, Ohio, in 1870
- March Francis Hindes Groome, Archdeacon Groome's son, begins editing "Suffolk Notes and Queries" in *Ipswich Journal*. FitzGerald a contributor during 1877 and 1878
- May 8-22 Edmund Kerrich and family at Little Grange
- May 24 Valentia Donne marries the Rev. R. F. Smith
- June T. S. Perry reviews FitzGerald's works in the *Atlantic Monthly*
- July James Russell Lowell, en route to Spain as Ambassador, proposes to visit FitzGerald at Woodbridge
- August 7 Charles Donne, Rector of Faversham, Kent, marries Augusta Rigden
- August 31-
September 10 At Dunwich. Makes acquaintance of Charles Keene, *Punch* artist
- August 31 Quaritch proposes publishing the *Rubáiyát* and *Salámán and Absál* in one volume. FitzGerald delays giving consent
- September 10-
15 Entertains Crabbe at Little Grange
- 1878 January 5 Sends his *Readings in Crabbe* to Wright for criticism
- January 25 Hears that James Osgood of Boston has published *Rubáiyát*
- March Calendar of Lamb's life printed by Loder
- June Norton invites FitzGerald to visit him in America
- July 13 To Dunwich for a week
- August 19 Quaritch again offers to reprint the *Rubáiyát* and *Salámán* together
- September At Lowestoft
- October Resolves to print *Readings in "Crabbe's Tales of the Hall"*
- December 9 Quaritch offers £25 to publish one thousand copies of *Rubáiyát-Salámán* volume
- December 15 Norton asks for FitzGerald's *Oedipus*
- December 23-
27 At Lowestoft with Kerrich nieces
- 1879 January 21 Agrees to Quaritch's terms for the *Rubáiyát-Salámán* volume
- March 17-19 In London

FitzGerald Chronology

- May 4 His brother John dies
 May Sends *Crabbe* to Wright and Fanny Kemble
 May Jessie Cadell publishes article on *Rubáiyát* in *Fraser's Magazine*
 May 28-31 Visits Crabbe at Merton
 July 10 Sends volume of *Crabbe* to Norton, with one for Longfellow
 August 2 Receives *Rubáiyát-Salámán* volume
 August 11-September 27 At Lowestoft where Cowells are spending a month
 September 15 Edwin Edwards dies
 October 1-6 To London to see Mrs. Edwards and Fanny Kemble
 December 11 His sister Andalusia dies
 1880 January FitzGerald's "Percival Stockdale and Baldock Black Horse" published in *Temple Bar*
 January 23-30 At Lowestoft with Edmund Kerrich
 February "Oedipus in Thebes," Part 1 of *The Downfall and Death of King Oedipus* printed
 February In London two days to see friends
 March 4 Sends "Oedipus in Thebes" to Norton
 April 2 At Lowestoft with Cowell and Wright
 June 9-12 Visits Crabbe and his sisters at Merton
 July 6-14 At Aldeburgh
 August 2-October 11 At Lowestoft with nieces
 August 30-September 2 FitzGerald and Wright visit Crabbe at Merton
 September 4 Lowell again proposes to visit FitzGerald
 November 22 In London. Sees Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Edwards, Donne, the Nurseys, and Keene
 December 15 Reports "pains and heaviness about the heart"
 December 31 Wright visits FitzGerald at Little Grange for three days
 1881 January Sends "Oedipus at Athens" to Wright for criticism
 Eyes troubling him again
 February 5 Carlyle dies
 February Sends copy of "Oedipus at Athens" to Fanny Kemble
 March 1 Spedding struck by a cab in London
 March 9 Spedding dies

FitzGerald Chronology

- March 13 Sends "Oedipus at Athens" to Norton with a preliminary letter to serve as preface to *The Downfall and Death of King Oedipus*
- April 14-21 Wright at Little Grange for Easter holidays
- May 27-30 Charles Keene visits FitzGerald
- Mid-July Visits Cambridge for two days
Continues to Merton. Caroline and Mary Crabbe there. Stays until July 21
- July 30 Borrow dies
- August Revises *Euphranor* again
- August 10-13 At King's Head Inn, Beccles. Visits Geldestone and Lowestoft
- Late August Visited by Donne and Groome
- August 27-
September 14 His sister, Jane Wilkinson, on visit from Italy
- September 17 Keene comes to Little Grange
- September 19 Goes with Keene to visit Crabbe at Merton, meeting Wright there
- September 22 Keene and FitzGerald return to Little Grange
- September 26 Keene leaves Little Grange
FitzGerald goes to Aldeburgh for a week
- December E. H. Whinfield sends FitzGerald his *Quatrains of Omar Khayyám* (dated 1882)
- December 7 Receives profile medal of Calderón from the Spanish Royal Academy in recognition of his translations
- Christmas Wright at Little Grange
- 1882 February 17-
20 In London; sees Donne, the Nurseys, Mrs. Edwards, Fanny Kemble, and Keene
- April "Virgil's Garden" published in *Temple Bar*
- May 2 To Lowestoft
- May Final edition of *Euphranor* printed
- May 25-June 2 Keene at Little Grange
- June FitzGerald declines an invitation to visit the A. Tennysons
- June 16-21 With Crabbe at Merton Rectory
- June 20 Donne dies
- August-
September 11 At Clare Cottage, Aldeburgh
- September 23-
30 At Lowestoft

FitzGerald Chronology

November	Brief visits to Aldeburgh
1883 February 22	Sends copy of <i>Crabbe</i> to Ruskin
March	Revises Introduction to his <i>Readings in Crabbe</i> and arranges for 200 copies to be printed. Pages not ready until after FitzGerald's death. Later bound with text printed in 1879 for Quaritch's 1883 edition
March 22	Wright spends Easter holidays at Little Grange
April 3	Draws up his last will
May 1	Composes letter to Wright, entrusting to him copies of his works, "corrected in the way that I would have them appear, if any of them ever should be resuscitated." A box containing the works and the letter were found after FitzGerald's death
May 2	In London on business. To Chelsea with Keene to see Carlyle's house and his statue on the Embankment
May 18-28	Keene at Little Grange. Joined by Groome
May 31	FitzGerald very well, he reports to Pollock
June 13	Goes to George Crabbe's at Merton for his annual visit
June 14	FitzGerald dies
June 19	Is buried in Boulge churchyard

Editorial Practices

Readers may be assured that the editors have held emendations of the letters to a minimum. Periods, or end-stops, have been substituted for the dashes FitzGerald frequently placed at the ends of sentences. He often doubled his punctuation. One finds a colon followed by a dash and underscoring of words in quotation marks in his manuscripts. The duplication has been eliminated. A common peculiarity is his practice of writing "it's" for "its," and "your's" for "yours," etc. These apostrophes have been ignored. On the other hand one stylistic feature prominent in all of FitzGerald's writing—his use of capital letters—has been retained. For their presence he offered a simple and straightforward explanation: "I love the old Capitals for Nouns." It will be observed, however, that his fondness for capitals sometimes bestows upper-case dignity upon other parts of speech.

At times FitzGerald became infected with italics. The editors have reduced but not eliminated his underscoring. Occasionally punctuation has been revised for the sake of clarity, but the need for such changes was rare. Accents have been preserved as far as possible, following FitzGerald's not very consistent usage. A mere dozen or so misspelled words were found in the entire correspondence. Numerals in the manuscript have usually been spelled out; abbreviations, other than those which are standard and formal, have for the most part been expanded; *etc.* has been substituted for *&c.*

Readers should not be confused by noting that letters written in one locale sometimes bear an "alien" address. Fitzgerald was simply providing a convenient address for a reply. Some letters, usually those written to friends abroad, were composed over a period of weeks. The dates when these were begun have been selected in fixing their places in the sequence.

Practices for which FitzGerald is in no wise responsible remain to be mentioned. For the sake of uniformity and convenience to the reader, the few date-lines that FitzGerald placed at the close of letters have been transferred to the customary place in the heading. Usually,

Editorial Practices

where a signature is missing, the manuscript or a portion of it has been lost.

The Persian passages posed many problems. Minor emendations have been made. Transposition of characters and occasional obvious confusion of characters have been corrected. For the most part, however, the Persian appears as FitzGerald wrote it; errors are present. Some originate in the manuscripts or texts from which FitzGerald translated. His transcript of the Calcutta manuscript of Omar Khayyám's *Rubáiyát* was particularly faulty. "The script is indeed inferior, and in many places hard to decipher; yet FitzGerald evidently persevered courageously in his task of reading it, acquitting himself of this self-imposed labour in a manner not unworthy of a professional scholar," states A. J. Arberry, Professor of Arabic at the University of Cambridge, in the introduction to his *Romance of the Rubáiyát*, the definitive edition of FitzGerald's masterpiece. Other errors result from limitations in FitzGerald's command of Persian and from problems posed by complex imagery communicated by a language of simple syntax. This is always an obstacle to penetrating to exact meanings of ideas expressed. The Persian in the letters has been literally translated. Gratitude is due and warmly extended to Professor Jerome W. Clinton of the Department of Near Eastern Studies for his work with the calligrapher throughout the preparation of the Persian for publication, and his many hours of checking and rechecking it for accuracy.

One editorial innovation has been adopted. When the postmark is the sole clue to the date of a letter, that date has been selected and is identified by "Pmk." In bibliographical references the place of publication is London unless otherwise identified.

Greek, Latin, and Persian passages have been translated in footnotes. Modern European languages have not been.

The editors have been able to check a large proportion of the letters with original manuscripts. When the text was taken from a printed source that could not be collated, the forms of the printed sources have been retained.

Biographical Profiles

Following the accounts of "Old Fitz" and the FitzGerald family, profiles of FitzGerald's principal correspondents and friends are arranged in alphabetical order.

"Old Fitz"

The bald record of Edward FitzGerald's life may be found in the Chronology. The letters themselves expose his personality with a clarity, thoroughness, and honesty beyond reach of biographers. Readers, nevertheless, will be aided by a sketch of his life which avoids the skeletal quality of the chronology on the one hand and the profuse detail of correspondence on the other.

"Old Fitz," as he was known by most of his friends for most of his life, was born at Bredfield White House, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, March 31, 1809. By one day, he said, he avoided becoming an April Fool. His name, at birth, was Edward Purcell. "A clever, lively lad" and droll as well, he probably first attended a dame's school in Woodbridge; in France private tutors instructed the children at home from 1816 until 1818. Upon the return to England the three boys, John, Peter, and Edward, were enrolled at the King Edward VI Grammar School at Bury St. Edmunds. There FitzGerald formed the first of many lifelong friendships—those with W. B. Donne, James Spedding, John M. Kemble, and William Airy. In October, 1826, he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge. After having been an erratic scholar at Bury, he proved to be an indifferent student at Cambridge. The "set books" required by the rigid course of study failed to interest him, and he substituted a wide range of reading of his own selection. Nevertheless, Connop Thirlwall, Fellow and Tutor at Trinity, FitzGerald wrote later, "took a little fancy to me I think." Although he more than half expected to be plucked, FitzGerald obtained a pass degree in February, 1830.

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Thackeray described FitzGerald at Cambridge as "a very good fellow but of very retired habits." His love of music and his skill as a pianist, however, moved him to join Camus, a musical society; but he cared not at all for the Union or other popular undergraduate groups. In fact, while at the University he revealed the independence of spirit and opinion characteristic of him through life. A year after taking his degree he described the typical Cambridge undergraduate as being "made up of scraps" and endowed with a "Farrago of College information." However, at Trinity he widened his circle of lifelong friends. It was there that he first met John Allen, to whom many of his early letters were written, W. H. Thompson, later Master of the College, Charles Merivale, Robert Hindes Groome, William Makepeace Thackeray, and others. The three Tennysons, Frederick, Charles, and Alfred, were his contemporaries at Cambridge; but he did not make their acquaintance while there.

A liberal allowance of £300, rented lodgings in Soho and its environs, the home of his parents to resort to whenever he wished, a second home at Geldestone Hall, Norfolk, where his favorite sister, Eleanor Kerrich, lived encircled by ten children who provided "the best company in the world," made it possible for FitzGerald to enter upon the life of a genteel gypsy after taking his degree. A few duties were expected of him. For a number of years he supervised, not very methodically or professionally, labor on the family estates. His mother required his attendance at Portland Place during the season. He accompanied her willingly to theater and opera but reluctantly to formal dinners. He served willingly, also, as escort for sisters when occasion demanded. For the rest, he led a carefree bachelor life, wandering about Britain or settling down in Charlotte Street lodgings to enjoy pleasures London provided and the companionship of Cambridge friends as they gravitated to the metropolis.

In 1837, two years after his father took possession of Boulge Hall as his country residence, FitzGerald set up as an independent householder in a thatch-roofed cottage outside the park gates. The dwelling was sheltered by Scotch firs and oaks, and casement windows opened upon beds bright with anemones of "Tyrian dyes, and Irises of a newer and more brilliant prism than Noah saw in the clouds." Boulge Cottage was his home for sixteen years. While there, he acquired a new circle of friends: genial Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet, and Thomas Churchyard, solicitor and amateur artist, both of Woodbridge; and George Crabbe, son of the poet and Vicar at Bredfield, a mile across the fields from Boulge. "We are the chief Wits of Woodbridge," Fitz-

Gerald wrote. W. K. Browne of Bedford, a youth when FitzGerald first met him in 1832, became one of his most intimate friends, and for a number of years Bedford provided virtually a third home for him. Accepting Browne's hospitality was a concession on FitzGerald's part, for usually, when visiting friends, he took lodgings near his "host" and spent part of each day in his company. During the Christmas season of 1844 he made the acquaintance of Edward Byles Cowell of Ipswich, a youth of eighteen whose scholarship and insatiable hunger for a knowledge of languages eventually drew FitzGerald into the study of Spanish and Persian. It was Cowell who, at Oxford, discovered the manuscript of the *Rubáiyát* of Omar Khayyám which was to provide the foundation for FitzGerald's fame. A dramatic touch was added to their friendship when, in 1847, Cowell married Elizabeth Charlesworth of Bramford, near Ipswich, a woman with whom FitzGerald had fancied himself in love a decade before.

As his older comrades married, formed new ties, and became more and more involved in their vocations, London lost most of its attraction for him. He sickened of formal dress—"velvet waistcoats and ever-lustrous pumps." The metropolis, he protested, "melts away all individuality into a common lump of cleverness." Recalling his London life at a later date, he wrote, "What bothered me in London was—all the Clever People going wrong with such clever Reasons for so doing which I couldn't confute."

Gradually the rural peace and rustic beauty of his cottage home triumphed over the blandishments of the city. "The reign of primroses and cowslips is over, and the oak now begins to take over the empire of the year and wear a budding garland about his brows," he reported from Boulge in 1845. "Over all this settles the white cloud in the West, and the Morning and Evening draw toward Summer." He spent his mornings reading—and writing, though he did not tell his friends so—walked with his dog in the afternoon, and at evening foregathered with his neighbors or sat "with open windows, up to which China roses climb, with my pipe, while the blackbirds begin to rustle bedwards in the garden, and the nightingale to have the neighborhood to herself. . . . And such verdure! white clouds moving over the new fledged tops of oak trees, and acres of grass striving with buttercups. How old to tell of, how new to see!"

London's "modern wits" suffered by contrast with his unsophisticated country neighbors. "I am amazed at the humour and worth and noble feeling in the country," he told Frederick Tennyson. "I can still find the heart of England beating healthily down here," where every

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one, he added later, "with whatever natural stock of intellect endowed, at least grows up his own way, and flings his branches about him, not stretched on the espalier of London dinner-table company."

But FitzGerald's Arden was not devoid of storms and tempests of one kind or another. His father's bankruptcy in 1848 involved all the children as creditors, but FitzGerald accepted his own loss philosophically, despite the fact that he was compelled to curtail expenditures considerably for a time. On the other hand it was impossible for him to muster comparable equanimity to cope with his quixotic marriage to Lucy Barton, an account of which is given in Lucy's Biographical Profile.

Although the failure of his marriage caused him to be diffident about meeting some old friends, FitzGerald never dropped any, nor did he ever become the recluse that writers have striven to make him. This is a topic to be touched upon later. His marriage and his father's bankruptcy were two in a series of experiences from 1848 to 1859 that changed the manner but not the essence of his life.

For three years after his father's failure FitzGerald was involved in litigation arising from the bankruptcy; but court hearings and business trips made it possible, despite diminished income, to enjoy frequently the companionship of London friends. Other results from the misfortune were the separation of his parents in 1849 and his father's death three years later. The bankruptcy was partly responsible, also, for FitzGerald's abandoning his beloved cottage at Boulge in November, 1853; and for the next seven years he lodged, while in Suffolk, with Job Smith, a farmer, at Farlingay Hall on the outskirts of Woodbridge. Cowell had left Bramford to matriculate at Oxford in 1851, and FitzGerald thereby lost another bond with his old life.

The departure of the Cowells for India five years later was a greater loss, for the young scholar had provided intellectual stimulus which lent zest to FitzGerald's sedentary life. Separation from the Cowells had been preceded by the death of his mother the previous year and was followed by his marriage in November. Deaths of two friends shattered what remained of the pattern of his past life. George Crabbe of Bredfield died in September, 1857; and in February, 1859, Kenworthy Browne was fatally injured in an accident while returning to Bedford after a day's riding to the hounds and died the following month. It was Browne's death that finally made London intolerable to FitzGerald. The two had visited the city together frequently and the memory of his friend so haunted FitzGerald in streets and taverns as to "fling a sad shadow over all."

Despite the trials, sorrows, and vexations which beset him at the time, FitzGerald produced his major works during the decade of the fifties. It is obvious that he had always aspired to write. His early letters to Allen and Thackeray contain a number of original poems; and in 1831 his "Meadows in Spring" was published, a poem so fresh in sentiment and original in form and style that Lamb envied the unknown author. Unfortunately, perhaps, FitzGerald was neither prodded by need nor spurred by ambition to strive for public recognition or acclaim. While at Boulogne, conforming to lifelong practice, he read voraciously, filled commonplace books with gleanings from his reading, translated from the classics and from European literature passages that particularly impressed him, wrote poetry, as his letters attest; but published nothing until he was forty years of age. At that point in his life writing for publication was thrust upon him when he consented in 1849 to prepare a volume of selections from Barton's poems to be sold by subscription. The "Memoir of Bernard Barton" he provided for the book disclosed the lucid, rhythmic prose he had been perfecting *in camera*. Having, as it were, taken the plunge by this venture, FitzGerald published *Euphranor, A Dialogue on Youth* in 1851; *Polonius, a Collection of Wise Saws*, extracted mainly from his reading, in 1852; and a second edition of *Euphranor* in 1855. Meanwhile he had been studying Spanish and Persian with Cowell. This avocation produced *Six Dramas from Calderon* in 1853, the only book ever to bear his name as author; and *Sálamán and Absál*, translated from the Persian of Jámí, in 1856. All were printed at FitzGerald's expense, but each bore the imprint of the London publisher who placed the book on sale. FitzGerald wrote freely to friends about these works and sent copies to them. Not one of the books, however, realized anything beyond a modest sale.

At the Bodleian Library, in 1856, Cowell discovered the Omar Khayyám manuscript and made a copy for FitzGerald. The "curious Infidel and Epicurean Tetrastichs" provided diversion during the doleful months of his life with Lucy. For two and a half years he labored over manuscripts which Cowell provided. In March, 1859, the *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám* was placed on sale in the shop of Bernard Quaritch, Castle Street, London. The British Museum received its copy March 30, the day Kenworthy Browne died. The poem suffered the fate of FitzGerald's other works. For two years the paper-covered booklets lay virtually ignored on Quaritch's shelves until, in the spring of 1861, most of them were tumbled ignominiously into the penny box outside the door. From this lowly nook the poem emerged to be ac-

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claimed for the beauty of melody, rhythm, phrase, and allusion in which its haunting speculations are expressed, and to win a place among the masterpieces of English poetry. The first edition achieved a fame of its own by becoming one of the most highly prized of modern rare books.

While at work on the *Rubáiyát*, FitzGerald was also translating the *Mántik-ut-Tair* or *Parliament of Birds* by the Persian poet Attár. After publication of his masterpiece, FitzGerald concentrated on the *Mántik*, intending to condense or, as he phrased it, give "a Bird's-eye view of Attár's Bird-Parliament." However, the poem, an entertaining and ingeniously contrived allegory, did not appear in print until the publication of his *Literary Remains*.

As Browne's death spoiled London for FitzGerald, the deaths of other old friends spoiled the Suffolk countryside. "Somehow," he wrote from Farlingay, "all the Country round is become a Cemetery to me: so many I loved there dead." He was angered, moreover, by the *Suffolk Landowners, New Style* who, he complained, "only use the Earth for an *Investment*," defacing its beauty in their zeal. He turned his back on groves of oaks, on fields where grass battled with buttercups, and in December, 1860, took lodgings in two rooms that looked out upon bustling Market Hill in Woodbridge. Before the town broadened the placid River Deben, flowing between low-lying banks to join the sea at Woodbridge Haven, some nine miles below. For the next sixteen years sailing was his principal recreation from June until November. On the river he sailed his sixteen-foot half-decked *Waveney*, with a "captain" as navigator; on the sea he cruised in the fourteen-ton schooner yacht, the *Scandal*, with a crew of two. His skiff was named the *Whisper*. Lowestoft, rather than Woodbridge, was, essentially, his home port at the height of each sailing season. Impaired eyesight, which made reading difficult while aboard, compelled him to part with the yacht in 1871; but he continued to sail the *Waveney* for a number of years and never entirely abandoned the sport. He also ventured into commercial sailing by building a herring lugger in 1867 and entering into partnership with Joseph (Posh) Fletcher, a Lowestoft fisherman whose simplicity and sturdy independence took FitzGerald's fancy. Posh, however, proved to be an irresponsible businessman; and in 1870 the partnership was dissolved.

For twenty years or more FitzGerald had searched for a house, rather than lodgings or a cottage, in which to establish his home, and had weighed the merits of this town and that in turn without reaching any decision. Upon moving to Market Hill he intensified his search,

restricting it to Woodbridge; but he found nothing to satisfy his exacting taste. "All the better homes are occupied by Dowagers like Myself," he complained. "At last," said his attorney, "he said he had made up his mind; and, as he had not been able to find anything that did suit him, he had fully decided to buy one that did not suit." The unsuitable property was a cottage and six acres of land on Pyches Road in the northern fringe of the town. The attractive dwelling which FitzGerald fashioned by adding two rooms to the original structure was not ready for occupancy until July, 1866, two years after he had made the purchase. But, at last having acquired a home, FitzGerald felt no desire to become its tenant. Little Grange, as the house came to be called, provided a summer refuge for Kerrich nieces; but its owner remained in his Market Hill lodgings until 1874, when he was compelled by the landlord to vacate the rooms. He then reluctantly moved into his "chateau," which in the meantime had been further enlarged by the addition of two more rooms. FitzGerald grew to love Little Grange and there lived out his remaining years.

Although vitally interested in the life and welfare of Woodbridge and its environs, FitzGerald admitted few of his neighbors to friendship. He had found the gentry "a Circle . . . quite unendurable to walk in." The "stupid dullness" of their formal dinners, he said, had driven him "out of the Society hereabout as much as anything else." He preferred the company of "unaffected and (best of all) unconventional People." Herman Biddell, gentleman farmer of nearby Playford, who devoted much of his spare time to painting, was such a person; George Manby, grain merchant and church warden of Woodbridge, was another, "a John Bull: with Sense, Veracity, Experience, and Decision; better to me than all the colourless Squires, who know nothing that I don't know better: and that's not much." Others whom FitzGerald accepted were John Loder, printer and bookseller; Frederick Spalding, unsuccessful businessman but master of miscellaneous information; William Martin, writer of popular books, one of the many Peter Parleys—all of Woodbridge; Stephen Jackson, owner and publisher of the *Ipswich Journal*; and a handful of others.

With most of his fellow citizens FitzGerald was frostily and punctiliously formal. Though a gentle man, he refused to play the role of Gentleman, for which he was qualified by birth and means. The distinction was one few townspeople could understand, and his bohemian nonconformity confused and offended them. They considered him an "oddity"—and with cause, by their lights. Glaring evidence was offered by his persistence in occupying lodgings while owning a pleasant

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home. And any normal man, any Gentleman, to be sure, would prefer transportation in a passenger coach in the Ipswich train over the "Horse-box" in which FitzGerald once reached Woodbridge "with John Grout, his Man, half-a-dozen Horses, two Dogs, and a Cat." There were many worthy townsfolk, moreover, who never forgave him his cavalier treatment of Lucy Barton.

The years FitzGerald spent at Market Hill and Little Grange formed no vacuum, either intellectual or social, in his life. Reading continued to be his most constant diversion as it had been since childhood. When weakened eyesight compelled him to do so, he employed schoolboys to read to him each evening; it interfered with writing also, but failed to stem the stream of letters. His script often approached the illegible, as the editors know all too well, but the quality of the content never declined. He continued to work on manuscripts, and the labor of his Woodbridge years produced three versions of the *Rubáiyát*, two revisions of *Salámán and Absál*; a third edition of *Euphranor*; adaptations of two more Calderón plays, *The Mighty Magician* and *Such Stuff as Dreams are Made of*; a version of the *Agamemnon* by Aeschylus; another drama from the Greek, *The Downfall and Death of King Oedipus*, "taken from" *Oedipus Tyrannus* and *Oedipus Coloneus* by Sophocles; a condensation of Crabbe's *Tales of the Hall*; and minor pieces. Only three of the books were trade publications: *Agamemnon*, a volume containing the third version of *Salámán and Absál* and the fourth of the *Rubáiyát*, and an edition of *Readings from Crabbe*.

The routine of Woodbridge life was enlivened by visits of old friends who sought him out: Archdeacon Groome, with his wealth of Suffolk lore, songs, and anecdotes, W. B. Donne, William Airy, Francis Duncan, W. H. Thompson, Frederick Pollock, who had become Sir Frederick, Samuel Laurence, Frederick Tennyson, and, in 1876, the Poet Laureate, who spent three days as FitzGerald's guest. These two "fell at once into the old Humour as if we had only been parted twenty Days instead of so many Years."

Advancing years, distance, and deaths, however, reduced the frequency of meetings with old companions; but the void was filled by nephews, nieces, and younger friends; among these, George Crabbe, son of Crabbe of Bredfield, and Donne's sons, Mowbray and Charles. Newly formed friendships also included those with Edwin Edwards, a London artist, and his wife; Aldis Wright, Trinity bursar, scholar, and librarian; Wright's antithesis, unconventional, whimsical Charles Keene, artist for *Punch*, who found FitzGerald to be "quite one of our

kidney." All were welcome and frequent guests at Little Grange. Keene would arrive bearing long-neglected books and a viol or his favorite musical instrument, bagpipes. He played the latter while pacing FitzGerald's "Quarter Deck," a path that ran the length of the Little Grange property behind the house. "Keene has a theory that we open our mouths too much," FitzGerald told Groome, "but whether he bottles up his wind to play the bagpipes, or whether he plays the bagpipes to get rid of his bottled-up wind, I do not know."

As years crept by, FitzGerald's letter-writing increased, for new correspondents were added to the old. Through letters he resumed a friendship with Fanny Kemble after a lapse of thirty years or more. The part played by Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard in identifying FitzGerald as the translator of the *Rubáiyát* opened a spirited correspondence between the two. This in turn led to an "epistolary friendship" with Eliot's friend, James Russell Lowell, the American poet. While serving as Ambassador to Spain and later to the Court of St. James, Lowell proposed several times to spend a day at Woodbridge; but, as was his practice, FitzGerald discouraged so brief a visit. Unless friends, and especially new friends, were able to spend three days or so, FitzGerald protested that the journey was not worth their while; and he urged them to wait until time could be spared for the longer stay. Lowell's official and contingent social responsibilities made such a holiday impossible.

Relinquishing the *Scandal* in 1871 had not checked FitzGerald's love for his "old Doctor," the sea. He paid protracted visits to Lowestoft—in winter as well as summer—virtually every year until his death, and Cowell often arranged vacation holidays to coincide with his sojourns there. Dunwich and Aldeburgh were other coastal haunts. He sometimes made flying trips to these villages for "a toss" or "splash" on the sea in a hired boat. As a child he had caught his first glimpse of the ocean at Aldeburgh, where his family had spent vacations, and he formed a love for the place that never waned. "There is no sea like the Aldeburgh sea. It talks to me," FitzGerald once said. Occasionally he traveled farther afield. He once reached Scotland—a trip that gave rise to a FitzGerald myth—and at another time spent four days there. After the decade of the sixties, during which he avoided London, he resumed visits to attend opera and art exhibitions and to meet a few of his old friends. He was in London, it so happened, only a month before his death. After Crabbe of Bredfield died, FitzGerald rarely permitted a year to pass without paying at least one visit to the younger George

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Crabbe at Merton, Norfolk. Now and again the Rector's sisters, Caroline and Mary, were guests at the same time. Such occasions, FitzGerald wrote, "were like old times at Bredfield."

Crabbe arranged one of these reunions for mid-June, 1883. On the thirteenth FitzGerald made the journey from Woodbridge—seventy-five to a hundred miles in those days, for the trip involved five changes of trains. Crabbe noted during the evening that his guest was not as animated as usual. The following morning, when FitzGerald failed to appear for breakfast, Crabbe went to his room and found him "as if sleeping peacefully, but quite dead."

Five days later FitzGerald was buried in the churchyard at Boulge. A horizontal stone which marks the grave bears a Biblical verse of his own choosing—

It is He that hath made us and not we ourselves.

With the passage of time the reputations of many who achieve fame become burdened with biographical barnacles—legends and fables, distortions and exaggerations—which seem to possess greater vitality than truth. FitzGerald has been the victim of a generous share of them, and two require comment here.

Over and over again we read that he turned his back on London and friends there, retired to Suffolk, and became a recluse. "FitzGerald, the recluse," in fact, has become a cliché; but the fallacy in the epithet is easily exposed. The sketch of his life discloses a clear and decidedly normal pattern.

During his twenties, the decade after he left Cambridge, his letters testify to a natural youthful zest for London with its stimulation provided by theaters, concerts, art exhibitions, and companionship. Although he often went to the city during his thirties, its enticements began to pall; and his native soil lured him with rural charms. He centered his life in Suffolk. It is hardly unusual for a man entering middle age to prefer Suffolk to London, but few are so fortunate as FitzGerald in being free to indulge their preferences. As he approached the age of forty, he was beset by financial reverses; and stringency curtailed freedom of choice and movement. Trips to the city, for the most part, were restricted to those required by business. Upon coming into his inheritance at the age of forty-six, he again went to London more frequently. Nevertheless, were it not for friends there, he said, he would rarely go to London. As he approached fifty, when the deaths of friends blighted both London and inland Suffolk for him, his only

exceptional deviation from the common pattern of lives took place, and he cultivated new interests. Summer months, formerly devoted to traveling about and visiting friends, were spent sailing. He entertained friends aboard ship while he owned the *Scandal* or sailed with them on the *Deben*. He acquired new friends. The stream of guests, old friends and new, who visited Little Grange could hardly be termed a trickle.

Such was the pattern of FitzGerald's life. We may wonder how sociable a man may be and still qualify as a recluse.

The second barnacle to be noted is the charge that at some point in his life—the point is never specifically fixed—FitzGerald sacrificed the intimacy of many old friendships as a result of his "ascetic bent" and through his criticism of the later works of literary friends. Thackeray and Tennyson are customarily cited when such statements are made.

We need merely to glance at the "Chronology" to learn that FitzGerald and Thackeray met with normal frequency during years of supposed estrangement, despite the pressures imposed on the novelist by writing, editing, and lecturing. In March, 1851, FitzGerald spent three days at Thackeray's Young Street home; and FitzGerald's letters mention meetings on an average of once a year between 1851 and 1858—among the busiest years of Thackeray's life. It is likely that not all their meetings were recorded. The depth and warmth of their later friendship is clearly attested by letters exchanged in 1852. Their last meeting took place in 1858, five years before Thackeray's death.

FitzGerald's criticism of Tennyson's work after 1842 is presumed to have chilled the poet's regard for "Old Fitz." In the letters readers will find many adverse judgments of Tennyson's later poetry expressed with frankness befitting a brother, because FitzGerald criticized with the freedom granted an old, intimate, and trusted friend. Despite his normal sensitiveness under critical fire, Tennyson granted the freedom and bore with the frankness, and numerous letters exchanged until FitzGerald's death affirm the genuine affection which the poet sustained for his old friend. Although frequently urged, FitzGerald could not be persuaded to repeat a visit paid to the Tennysons at Farringford in 1854; but, it should be recalled, when the poet visited Woodbridge, the two fell into their old ways as though they had been separated only a score of days rather than so many years.

When writers are tempted to state that FitzGerald lost touch with old companions, they would do well to compare the number of friendships they have retained over half a century with the number FitzGerald kept vital over that span of time.

FITZGERALD'S MUSIC

FitzGerald's letters reveal his love for music and his highly personal preferences in musical composers and their works, but they contain very few references to FitzGerald's own musical compositions. His music for Thackeray's "Ho, Pretty Page," his ballad-opera of Scott's *Pirate*, done at Charles Keene's request for Joseph Crawhall, and a few others are mentioned. Some of his compositions were printed, but many more were in manuscript when he died; some of them have survived.

FitzGerald was composing music as early as 1834. In 1853 he wrote Spring Rice, "Your talk of the old Cambridge days has made me send you the enclosed piece of music which I found in a Music Book dated 'Cambridge, 1834'—when I was in the top room at Bacon's, the Tobacconist's, and we often looked down on the market. That was a time of some musical impulse; and I remember this directly I saw it: the whole room and place rose up before me. As it is connected with a place and time in which you figure, and has really some beauty in it I think, I send it to you. It is in the old style, which you will not think obsolete for such words: and must be sung by a Tenor. I have really a sort of love for it—very much from association, I think, with old times." In 1834 FitzGerald had taken his degree but was still very much a part of the musical life he had known as an undergraduate when he was a pianist for Camus, the Cambridge Musical Society.

Drafts of a group of FitzGerald's musical compositions survive in Trinity College Library. In them he set to music poems by Tennyson, Byron, Samuel Rogers, Isaak Walton, Ebenezer Elliott, Sir J. Van Brugh, James Hogg, Shakespeare, and others, as well as some by himself. In his 1949 BBC broadcast of some of the Trinity compositions, Alec Robertson said, "Their charm lies in the melodic line, which the piano parts faithfully follow, and in their simplicity." In 1977, the thirtieth Aldeburgh Festival of Music and the Arts devoted its last night to "Old Fitz and his Music."

Others have set FitzGerald's poetry to music. A critic has commented that FitzGerald would have liked the simple setting of Lehmann's *In a Persian Garden*, which she had based on his *Rubáiyát*, and which had first been performed in 1896. A few years later, George Bantok's elaborate work based on his *Rubáiyát* was staged as a "Festival Performance" by the London Symphony Orchestra and the London Choral Society.

Another facet of FitzGerald's musical activity is clarified by mate-

rial at Trinity College Library—his attempts to teach underprivileged and untrained groups in Suffolk to sing. He wrote Frederick Tennyson in 1851, "I am trying to teach the bumpkins of the united parishes of Boulge and Debach to sing a second to such melodies as the women sing by way of Hymns in our Church: and I have invented (as I think) a most simple and easy way of teaching them the little they need to learn. How would you like to see me, with a bit a chalk in my hand, before a black board, scoring up semibreves on a staff for half a dozen Rustics to vocalize? Laugh at me in Imagination." At Trinity is his carefully worked-out plan which he heads "Singing in One Clef." In it he uses analogies familiar to his pupils to explain musical terms. The octave is compared to days of the week, Sunday to Sunday, "the 8th being the *same* as the *first*, only higher up or lower down."

An interesting item at Trinity College is a letter from Archdeacon Robert H. Groome, also a good amateur musician, evaluating FitzGerald as a musician and composer. "He was a true musician . . . he truly appreciated all that was good and beautiful in music. . . . He was a good performer on the piano and could get such full harmonies out of the organ that stood in one corner of his entrance room at Little Grange as did good to the listener. . . . And then at times he would fill up the harmonies with his voice, true and resonant to the last. . . . He was not a great but he was a good composer." It must be said, however, that he will always be best known in the field of music in all probability for "his comments on music in the letters, put down casually enough, but often with rare perception and with his great gift of splendid phrase making." To these words, Alec Robertson added, "Some of FitzGerald's phrases alone are worth pages of professional criticism."

The FitzGerald Family

Edward FitzGerald's name at birth was Edward Purcell. He was the son of John Purcell, who in 1801 married his first cousin Mary Frances FitzGerald. The union was one of several which united the two Anglo-Irish families. On the death of his father-in-law in 1818, Mr. Purcell assumed the FitzGerald name and arms.

John Purcell (1775-1852), a descendant of the Barons of Loughmoe, was the eldest son of a wealthy surgeon of Richmond Hill, Dublin. He

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enrolled at the Inner Temple, London, after taking his degree at the University of Dublin in 1794, but never practiced law. Possessing ample means, he settled at Bredfield, Suffolk, after his marriage and devoted himself to politics, his duties as a squire, and the sports of a country gentleman. He served as High Sheriff in both Suffolk and County Waterford, held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Volunteers, and represented Seaford, Sussex, in Parliament from 1826 until the borough was abolished by the reform of 1832.

Mr. FitzGerald, as he should be called, was a prosperous, benevolent landlord and a jovial host. "Draw closer, gentlemen," he would urge his guests, "and I will give you a glass of wine that never paid one farthing to his Majesty's customs—the King, God bless him!" Though a successful squire, he was a luckless businessman. At least two of his agents absconded with large sums of money, and a coal-mining venture on his wife's estate at Pendleton, near Manchester, brought ruin to him, to relatives, and to friends who had invested in the speculation. His Pendleton Colliery Company failed in 1848 and Mr. FitzGerald was declared bankrupt before the year was out. Mrs. FitzGerald's fortune, not involved in the bankruptcy, later provided ample inheritances for the children. In 1849 the parents separated, and three years later Mr. FitzGerald died at the age of seventy-six. The failure of his mining venture still preyed on his mind. "That engine works well," he murmured as he lay in the stupor of death.

Mr. FitzGerald was overshadowed by his wife, Mary Frances (1779-1855), a woman of striking beauty and imperious bearing, descended from the fiery Earls of Kildare. On the death of her father, also named John FitzGerald, in 1818, she was reputed to be the wealthiest commoner in England. Her properties included Little Island, the FitzGerald Irish seat near Waterford; Boulge, Suffolk; Castle Irwell, the Manchester estate; Naseby Wooleys, Northamptonshire, which embraced most of Naseby Battlefield; and Cayton in Staffordshire. The FitzGerald town house was at 39 Portland Place, an impressive London address. There Mrs. FitzGerald spent the season, entertaining and indulging her passion for theater and opera, Edward often in attendance. FitzGerald's friend Frederick Pollock recalled seeing Mrs. FitzGerald "in black velvet and diamonds" at the Haymarket Opera, where she had a box in the third tier. She frequented fashionable Brighton and sometimes visited Leamington Spa. To Edward, chiefly, fell the responsibility of serving as her escort when her husband was unable to do so.

Mrs. FitzGerald proved to be more accomplished as a *grande dame* than as a mother. "My dear," Edward once overheard his grandmother tell her daughter, "you are a very fine woman, but a *bad Mother*." When his mother joined the children in the nursery, said FitzGerald, "we . . . were not much comforted." One of his sisters described their life as "one of extreme discipline and entire obedience."

After separating from her husband, Mrs. FitzGerald established her home at Richmond, Surrey, where Edward visited her periodically. She died there in January, 1855. Like her husband, she had reached the age of seventy-six.

Edward was the sixth of eight children born to John and Mary Frances FitzGerald. His brothers, John and Peter, were both older than he. Three sisters, Mary Frances, Mary Eleanor, and Jane, were also his seniors; Isabella and Andalusia his juniors. Mary Frances, the eldest child, died in 1820 at the age of eighteen. Perhaps the influence of Mrs. FitzGerald's personality was responsible for an almost complete absence of "clannishness" in the family relations. Each member selected an orbit in which he moved independently of the rest. "As a general rule," FitzGerald once wrote, "no one of my Family is ever to be heard of from a Kinsman." When John died at Boulge Hall, Edward, who lived only three miles distant, had not been within his gates "these dozen years"; nor did he surmount his aversion to funerals to attend his brother's rites. "We were very good friends of very different ways of thinking," he said. Although the independence which members of the family maintained seemed often to resemble indifference, most of them were tied to each other by strong bonds of affection.

John (1803-79) took his degree at Cambridge with the intention of entering the Church. Illness, which impaired his vision, prevented him from taking orders; and he compromised by becoming an extremely zealous, sincere, but eccentric evangelical lay preacher. He would hold services in a chapel, on the shore of Naseby reservoir, on street corners in Ipswich—wherever and whenever he could attract a congregation. When a High Church rector was named to Boulge parish in 1867, John was so indignant that he built a chapel nearby and served as pastor. Many anecdotes testify to his eccentricity, and equally numerous are the stories which attest to his deep sincerity and generous benevolence. His many and liberal benefactions included the founding of an almshouse at Seaford in 1858.

John married twice. His first wife, by whom he had two sons, Maurice and Gerald, died in 1837, five years after their marriage. He re-

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married in 1844. On the death of his mother in 1855 he inherited the family estates and maintained Boulge, which he had occupied for some years, as his seat until his death in May, 1879.

Peter FitzGerald (1807-75) was an indifferent student at Bury St. Edmund's School. After a short term spent in the army, he married in 1832 and joined Purcell relatives in County Kildare, Ireland. He farmed first at Halverstown, later at Ballysax. After his mother's death in 1855, he lived for a few years at Richmond, then at Twickenham. His first wife died in 1866, and within a year he married his housekeeper, a union of which Edward approved.

The two men were thoroughly congenial. Edward visited his brother both in Ireland and in England; and Peter and his wife would spend vacations at Lowestoft when Edward was there, cruising with him in the *Scandal*.

While wintering at Bournemouth in 1874, after having spent the previous ten winters at Cannes, Peter contracted bronchitis; he died in February, 1875. "A more amiable Gentleman did not live," Edward wrote, "with something *helpless* about him—what the Irish call an 'Innocent man'—which mixed up Compassion with Regard, and made it perhaps stronger." Peter's last words were Edward's name, thrice repeated.

FitzGerald's favorites among his sisters were Mary Eleanor and Andalusia, but his deepest love was reserved for Mary Eleanor (1805-63). In 1826, she married John Kerrich of Geldestone Hall, Norfolk, near Beccles, where the Waveney River forms the border between Suffolk and Norfolk. When FitzGerald took his degree in 1830, he went immediately to Geldestone and, until his sister's death, was a constant and welcome guest there. A room was always kept ready for him because his visits were often made without warning. He would sometimes enter the music room through French windows and announce his arrival by playing a favorite selection on the piano.

His correspondence contains many passages describing the idyllic tenor of life at Geldestone. "Here I am like the Father of a delightful family, without the responsibilities attached," he wrote. The family was large as well as delightful. There were twelve children: Walter, Edmund, Charles, John, Eleanor Frances, Elizabeth, Amelia Jane, Mary, Andalusia, Anna Maria Theresa, Adeline, and Eleanor. (Eleanor Frances appears to have died young.) During one visit he wrote, "The day passes in eating, drinking, riding, driving, talking and doing nonsense: the intervals being filled with idleness." Unfortunately, the Arcadian aspect of Geldestone evaporated with the failure of the Pendle-

ton Colliery Company. Kerrich, one of the directors, had invested heavily in the project; when the company failed, stringent sacrifices became mandatory, and his losses embittered Kerrich for the remainder of his life. Mary Eleanor died in 1863. When her husband died in 1871, the family left Geldestone.

FitzGerald assumed the responsibility of watching over his nieces. He joined them frequently at Lowestoft and rebuilt his home, Little Grange, mainly for their summer use. His favorite among the girls was Anna Maria, called Annie and described by FitzGerald as "Capital Annie." Ten of the family survived their uncle, who provided generously for them by making them his residuary legatees.

FitzGerald's sister Jane (b. 1806) was one of the two sisters for whom he manifested only moderate affection. The second was Isabella. In 1832 Jane married the Reverend John B. Wilkinson, Rector of Holbrook near Wherstead, the FitzGerald home at the time, and, said FitzGerald, "made him very Evangelical—and tiresome." Despite his description of the clergyman as "tiresome," FitzGerald admired Wilkinson. After an acquaintance of twenty years FitzGerald stated that he had "never known Wilkinson to do anything, or say anything, he believed to be wrong." The clergyman died in 1862 and Jane went to Florence to live. In the autumn of 1881, eighteen months before Edward's death, she returned to Boulge for a visit and called several times at Little Grange. Age and the deaths of brothers and sisters had mellowed FitzGerald. As the lone survivors of the once large family sat in the garden, talking of old days, he rested his hand on hers. "We seemed as if we could not part," wrote Jane, "but he would not be persuaded to return to Italy with me."

Isabella (1810-64) contrasted sharply with her sisters and brothers. She "is pretty generally in a whirl of plans, which the common race of mortals cannot keep pace with," FitzGerald once reported. In 1843 she married Gaetano Vignati—"a desperate match," said FitzGerald three days before the wedding. He was not concerned that the groom was "without a decent coat on his back, and without a penny in the coat he had." His apprehension stemmed from misgivings that Vignati would be unable "to manage" Isabella "and, knowing my sister as I do, I have every reason to fear the issue on all accounts." Despite its imminence, FitzGerald was not sure the wedding would take place. "She may kick over the traces, and say 'No' at the foot of the altar," he told Frederick Tennyson. The wedding, however, was held on October 18 without untoward incident, and the couple left for the Continent the following day.