Les Goncourt

1 The Nineteenth Century, a monthly review founded in 1877, had a reputation for impartiality, publishing conflicting views on the issues of the day. Among its eminent contributors were Gladstone, T. H. Huxley, Ruskin, Webb and Wilde.

2 Jean-François Millet (1814–1875), French painter, a member of the Barbizon school whose painting, Angelus, was something of a cliché even in 1889.


4 The Goncourts’ first novel, En 18.., was published on 2 December 1851, the day Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, who had been elected President of the Second Republic in December 1848, dissolved the National Assembly and proclaimed himself Napoleon III, Emperor of the French.

5 “Henriette Maréchal” was first produced by the Théâtre-Français on 5 December 1865.

6 These artists (one of whom was Millet) settled in the village of Barbizon, near Paris, to paint landscapes and rural life directly, some even working in the open air rather than the studio. Their techniques later led to the realist and impressionist modes of painting—and (as Gray suggests here) to the post-impressionist techniques of Gauguin.

7 The Goupil gallery in Paris, which was one of the first to show the new avant-garde painters such as Van Gogh, Gauguin and the Impressionists.

8 La Faustin (1881), La Fille Élisa (1877) and Chérie (1884) were all written by Edmond de Goncourt.

The Person in Question

1 The “season” in Victorian London, set by the social calendar, opened in May and closed at the end of July.

2 Ten shillings and a penny, old money; about fifty English pence in the new.

3 (Fr.) “A piece well baked.”

4 (Fr.) “A Lyons sausage, ... some tong” (variant spelling for “tongue”).

5 Bismark was Head Waiter at the Café Royal. Gray’s friend, Pierre Louÿs, sent some money to him through Gray to thank him for services rendered during his stay in London. (Gray to Louÿs, 1 August 1892.)

6 Either the fruit of the cucurbita oifera, the aubergine or eggplant, or the fruit of the avocado or the marrow-fat pea.

7 Gray learned Dutch in 1891/92 in order to translate a novel by the Dutch writer, Louis Couperus, which appeared under the title Ecstasy in 1892.
8 (L.) "point by point."
9 A large social gathering, especially if crowded; in contrast to the dinner party which was still the social norm in late Victorian London. Cf. H. D. Traill, in *Tea Without Toast* (1890): "And we settled that to give a crush at nine/ Would be greatly more effectual, and far more intellectual,/ Than at six o'clock to, greatly daring, dine."
10 A fashionable luxury hotel in Brighton, on the south coast of England, about sixty miles from London.
11 The Jewish section of East London.
12 The park is Hyde Park, where the fashionable went to ride, either in their carriages or on horseback, or to promenade. Hurlingham is the Hurlingham Club (founded in 1869) in the Ranelagh Gardens, known as the home of croquet. Covent Garden Royal Opera House is still the venue for opera in London.
13 One of the many trade exhibitions on show in London which featured entertainments such as the switchback (see the following note, no. 14).
14 An amusement railroad with steep rises and descents.
15 (Fr.) A cheap perfume favoured by prostitutes.

**The Modern Actor**

1 Leonardo da Vinci, a native of Florence, died at the Chateau of Cloux, just outside the walls of the town of Amboise in France, while in the service of King Francis I. He is buried within the Church of St. Florentin at Amboise.
2 Piero della Francesca (c. 1420–1492), Italian painter of the early Renaissance.
3 Gray here equates Dante’s poetic inferno with his exile from Florence to which, after 1302, he never returned. A wanderer sheltered by various Italian cities and princely rulers, he made his final home in Ravenna, where he died in 1321.
4 François Villon, the pseudonym of François de Montcorbier or François des Loges (1431–after 1463), one of France’s greatest lyric poets, lived a life of criminal excess, spending much time in prison or in banishment from his native Paris. He disappeared after 1463, after a death sentence was commuted to ten years’ exile. Gray is here subscribing to the romantic notion of Villon as an “accursed poet”—to use the phrase of Arthur Rimbaud whose work Gray was at the time translating.
5 Gray here seems to be referring to the founding of Methodism by John and Charles Wesley in 1729. In common with most Evangelical sects of its time, Methodism disapproved of such secular pleasures as dancing, playing cards and the theatre. A practical result of “the asceticism of the Seventeenth Century” was the closing down of the theatres by Parliament in 1642.
6 A popular music hall song of the period.
7 Kit Marlowe was the nickname used by Gray and his circle for the Elizabethan playwright Christopher Marlowe (1564–1593), who was killed in a tavern brawl under mysterious circumstances. Will Hughes is the fictional protagonist of Wilde’s “The Portrait of Mr. W. H.” (1889), whom Wilde proposes as the beloved youth of Shakespeare’s sonnets.

8 In French, “bohème” has been applied to gypsies since the fifteenth century, as they were thought to come from Bohemia. Following the success of Henry Muger’s *Scenes de la vie de Bohème* (1848), the word became identified with the romance of Paris student life, particularly that of poor artists and the quarter in which they lived. It came into current use in England around 1861. Gray here laments the clearance of such areas for the vast building enterprises which destroyed much of Georgian London.

9 Gray is referring to the practice in the Victorian theatre of producing heavily edited versions of Elizabethan and Jacobean drama, reducing them to a series of sensational “scenes.”

10 The famous cloth merchant, still trading in London.

11 Robert Elsmere (1888) was one of the most famous novels by Mary Augusta (better known as Mrs. Humphry) Ward. It articulated her view that Christianity could be revitalized by emphasizing its social mission. Victorian earnestness, which Gray here summarizes as “Germanism” (Arnold’s “Hebraism”) is exemplified in its love of the *tendentzroman*, or novel with heavily underlined moral message.

12 Actors or stage-players (1889); usually contemptuous.

13 Henry Irving (the stage name of John Henry Brodribb, 1838–1905) was a hugely successful actor of the day and, from 1878 onwards, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, where Ellen Terry was his leading lady. Gray’s particular devotion, however, was to the great French actress, Sarah Bernhardt (1844–1923), whom he saw on stage in London during summer of 1892, a few months after he delivered this lecture.

The Advantages of Civilization

1 Among this improbable list of honours is membership is the Helsingfors guild (Helsingfors is the Swedish name for Helsinki, capital of present-day Finland) and the order of the iron cross of Patagonia. The awarding of such decorations grew out of the medieval custom or conferring knighthood, and in Gray’s time such orders as these still provided occasion for snobbery. Patagonia is a barren region between the Andes and the Atlantic covering territory in both southern Chile and southern Peru.

2 Fiji, a Melanesian island group in the South Pacific, was proclaimed a British Crown Colony in 1874. Most present-day Fijians are, like Zaccheus Bishop, Methodist.
Mass conversions to Christianity were the norm in British colonies such as Fiji and India. Once the chieftain or village head was persuaded, all the other men in the village and their families threw in their lot with him and were deemed converted.

Bishop's savage name was "Up-four-trees"; this is wittily translated as Zaccheus, after a rich publican who climbed a sycamore tree so that he could have a better view of Jesus (Luke 19: 1-4). The same kind of equivalence is sought in translating the aboriginal title of chief into "Bishop."

The Methodist emphasis on social reform, which produced the New Methodist Missionary Society, is also reflected in these organizations: an orphanage, a club for working-class boys and an organization which worked with prostitutes (under the euphemism of "National Purity").

6 (Fr.) liveliness, briskness.

7 The names of two wives of Roman emperors; the elder (c. 104-141) was married to Antonius Pius; the younger (c. 125-176) to Marcus Aurelius (cf. below, note 8).

8 Marcus Aurelius, surnamed Antoninus, originally Marcus Annius Verus (121-180) was Roman Emperor from 161-180. An eminent Stoic philosopher, he was author of the Meditations.

9 Caracalla (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus) was Roman Emperor from 211-217; Hadrian (Publius Aelius Hadrianus) Roman Emperor from 117-138; Antinous was a Roman courtier (c. 110-130) and Caligula (originally Gaius Caesar) was Roman Emperor from 37-41.

10 (L.) Apollo the Cithara Player. The statue, from the Temple of Apollo at Cyrene, is Roman, of the Imperial period, and probably a copy of a Greek bronze from c. 2 B.C. It may still be found at the British Museum (sculpture #1380).

11 (G.) The Royal Museum in Dresden (Germany).

12 The Elgin marbles are ancient sculptures and architectural fragments (composed chiefly the frieze and pediment of the Parthenon) collected by the Earl of Elgin. Transported from Athens to London, they were placed in the British Museum in 1816 where they remain today.

The Yellow Princess

1 Pietro Mascagni (1863-1945) was an Italian composer of such fashionable operas as Cavalleria (1890).

2 An aigrette is an ornamental spray of feathers (usually egret); écaille blonde is French for a white or silvery shell.

Their Mothers

1 (F.) "not bad".
The Redemption of Durtal

1 in these two books under review, Là-Bas (1891) and En Route (1895).
2 Lydwine de Schiedam (1380–1433), Flemish mystic.
3 i.e.; to this period of time.
4 Maréchal Gilles de Rais (1404–1440) was a French soldier who fought with Joan of Arc and was later created marshal of France (1429). A patron of the arts, he was later hanged for the murder of over 140 children.
5 (Fr.) literally, a "touching by God."
6 Dionysius the Areopagite, an unknown author (c. 500) whose works of mystical and speculative theology exercised vast influence on medieval thought.
7 Peter Faber (1506–1546) was a French Jesuit theologian and tutor of Ignatius Loyola.
8 Durtal's spiritual mentor throughout these conversion novels.
9 The Trappistes (fr. for Trappists) are Roman Catholic monks, officially the reformed Cistercians or Cistercians of the Stricter Observance. They perpetuate the reform begun at La Trappe monastery in France, which entails a life of strict silence and seclusion from the world.
10 (L.) "the class 'writer' ".
11 (Fr.) "author".
12 (Fr.) "the vaseline of his delivery" (i.e.; the facility of his speech).
13 Dr. Tauler was Johannes Tauler (c. 1300–1361), German mystic and preacher; Suso was Heinrich Suso (c. 1295–1366), a German mystic and Dominican. One of "the two Eckharts" was Johannes, called Meister Eckhart (c. 1260–1327), a German mystic and Dominican who is considered the founding spirit of German idealism, Romanticism and Protestantism. The other mystic by the name of Eckhart is unknown. Catherine Emmerich (Anna Katharina Emmerich), called the Nun of Dulmen (1774–1824), was a German religious and visionary.
14 Die Brüder des freien Geistes (The Brothers and Sisters of the Free Spirit) were a lay sect which flourished during the 13th century in parts of Germany, the Low Countries, Switzerland and Italy. Their teaching, heretical and mystical, stemmed from a crude pantheism which led them to reject moral restraint of all kinds.
15 (G.) "The Friend of God from Oberland" was a legendary figure of pious reputation credited with the conversion of the mystic Johannes Tauler (see note 13, directly above).
16 Clemens Brentano (1778–1842) was a German dramatist, novelist and poet who became a fervid Roman Catholic (1818) and withdrew to the monastery of Dulmen to be near Catherine Emmerich (see note 13, directly above).
17 (Fr.) "It was mild that morning; the sun was filtering through the moving sieve of the leaves; and the day, thus sifted, changed by the contact with the white, to rose. Durtal, who was getting ready to read his prayer-book, saw the pages
become pink, and by the law of complimentaries, all the letters, printed in black ink, took on a green hue."

18 (Fr.) "It was pitch black; at the level of the first story, a round window open in the wall of the church pierced the shadows with a red moon.

Durtal took a few puffs of a cigarette, then walked towards the chapel. He softly turned the latch of the door; the hall where he entered was dark but the rotunda, although empty, was illuminated with many lights.

He took a step, crossed himself and stepped backwards, as he had just touched a body; he looked at his feet.

He was entering a field of battle.

On the ground, human forms were lying in the attitudes of fighters mowed down by machine guns; some flat face downward, others on their knees; some here collapsing unto the ground as if struck in the back, others there stretched fingers taut on their chests, others still holding their heads or stretching out their arms.

And, of this group of the dying, there arose not one groan, not one complaint."

19 (Fr.) "Mysticism is a science absolutely precise."

20 All words that describe supernatural possession of the human psyche.

21 (Fr.) "all his advice reduces itself to this: stew in your own juice and wait".

22 Durtal’s "vulgarity" is reflected in the cheap pun on the mass in the following passage, when he speaks of "... those masses of cheap eating houses like the many cooked up in Paris ... they will pour out for me big bowls of holy veal soup! ... Their cantors will churn a margarine of truly rancid sounds."

23 Possibly the Primitive Methodist Church.

24 (Fr.) "Saint Bonaventura condenses in a sort of meat the ways of meditating on (Holy) Communion." Saint Bonaventura (c. 1217–1274) was an Italian scholastic philosopher.

25 (L.) "It already stinks"; i.e., it is not only dead, but decomposing. The phrase is from John 11:39, the story of the raising of Lazarus; his sister is objecting to Jesus’ command to remove the stone at the mouth of the grave, as Lazarus has already been dead four days. In this context, Gray is using the phrase not simply to indicate disgust, but also hope for the spiritual resurrection of Durtal.

Niggard Truth

1 George Whitefield (1714–1770) was an English evangelist who succeeded John and Charles Wesley as the leader of the Methodists in Oxford, and after a later split with the Wesleys, becoming the leader of the Calvinists in 1741. Harriet’s "new Protestantism" was probably of this sect.

2 A joke: the "cult" of which this figure was the "Pope" is that of the god of wine, Dionysus, of which Denys is the shortened form.
3 Silenus, like Dionysus, is, in Greek mythology, a god of wine and fertility. Gambrinus is a mythical Flemish king, to whom is attributed the invention of beer.

4 A long woolen scarf worn around the throat.

5 (Fr.) In ecclesiastical circles, the Dean.

6 Hugh Bourne (1772–1852) was an English preacher and founder of the first society of the Primitive Methodists in 1810. George Fox (1624–91) was the founder of the Society of Friends. William Law (1686–1761) is chiefly remembered for his treatises on practical morality, particularly his "Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life" (1729) of which Wesley said it sowed the seed of Methodism. In later life, Law's writing assumed a mystical character.

7 In the Hindu cult of the Juggernaut (or Jagannath) in India, images of the avatar Krishna are mounted on enormous carts and dragged in an annual procession by thousands of pilgrims. It was commonly believed that pilgrims hurled themselves to their deaths beneath the wheels of the carts.

Light

1 John Martin (1789–1854), English painter and mezzotint engraver, was celebrated for his melodramatic scenes of cataclysmic events crowded with tiny figures, such as his "Joshua Commanding the Sun to Stand Still" (in the United Grand Lodge of Great Britain, London).

2 Parsees are a religious community (largely in India) which practices Zoroastrianism. Tierra del Fuegians live in an archipelago off the coast of South America, south of the Straits of Magellan. Buddhist monks follow the system of philosophy and ethics which arose out of the teachings of the Buddha in India in the 6th and 5th centuries B.C.

3 that is, a Doctor of Theology, not a medical doctor.

4 These lines apparently are taken from the poem ("Lord if thou are not present...") described in the story as the poem which "had first arrested her eye." Gray translated part of this poem for Spiritual Poems, but no drafts exist of the whole of the poem and none which contain the fragment quoted here.

5 These three places in the West End of London are all within easy walking distance. The heroine has gotten off the train at Charing Cross station, near Trafalgar Square, and walked through Leicester Square to Picadilly Circus, in the late nineteenth century, the junction of five important streets.

6 One of several music halls near Leicester Square, the Alhambra Theatre was distinguished by its mock-Moorish facade.

7 A fictitious title, one probably Gray himself considered for his Spiritual Poems, the contents of which closely resemble that of the book purchased by the heroine (even to the point of using Gray's own translations).

8 Ten shillings and six pence, about 55 new pence in English money.
Gray's paraphrase of a passage from Anselm, taken from Spiritual Poems. The sonnet, by Andreas Gryphius (1616–64), is quoted in Gray's own translation for Spiritual Poems. Jacopone da Todi, originally Jacopo dei Benedetti (c. 1230–1306), an Italian religious and poet. Gray's translation of Jacopone da Todi's poem, which is a variant of that published a year previously, in Spiritual Poems. The important variations are listed in Fletcher, Poems of John Gray, p. 317. Excerpts from the poem are quoted throughout the remainder of the story. The Greek name for the destroying angel (Rev. 9:11). Saint Francis of Assisi (1181/82–1226), Italian friar and mystic, founder of the Franciscan order, who, in Jacopone's poem, rebukes Christ for advocating temperance in love. Johann or Johannes Scheffler (1624–1677) wrote under the pseudonym of Angelus Silesius. A Polish mystic, polemicist and poet, Scheffler was a Catholic priest, physician and spokesman for the Counter-Reformation. Friedrich Spe or Spee (1591–1635), German poet and moral theologian; a Jesuit by vocation. Richard Crashaw (1613?–1649), English poet, author of "An Himme for the Circumcision day of our Lord."

Aubrey Beardsley

Catullus was Gaius Valerius (c. 84–c. 54 B.C.), a Roman poet who flourished during the time of Augustus (Gaius Julius Caesar, also known as Octavian) who was to become the first Roman Emperor and to give his name to the period. The full line of Catullus's poem reads: "Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale." (And so, my brother, hail, and farewell, evermore!) From Carmina ci, translated William Morris.

Gray dates Beardsley's "flowering" from the time he decided to devote himself completely to his drawing, in 1891. The phrase, "in an instant," from the following sentence is an exaggeration typical of Gray: the "Beardsley Boom" did not occur until another two to three years later, in 1893/94. Beardsley worked on the notorious Yellow Book as Art Editor and illustrator from 1894 until his dismissal in the spring of 1895. The Savoy was intended by its editor, Arthur Symons, to continue the work of The Yellow Book in presenting the best of the new art and literature and for this reason he asked Beardsley to again be Art Editor at its inception in 1896. A Book of Fifty Drawings by Aubrey Beardsley, with an iconography by Aymer Vallance, published by Leonard Smithers, London 1897. Wilhelm Bousset (1865–1920), a German scholar and theologian.
6 Saint Alphonso de Liguori (1696–1787) was an Italian priest and founder of the Redemptorist Order.

**God-made and Machine-made**

1 Shusan (also Shushan and Susa), known for its great palace, was the ancient capital of Elam and administrative of King Darius I and his successors from 522 B.C. The phrase “Shushan the palace” is from the Book of Esther which takes place there. The original “war prisoners” were the Jews (although the “two miles an hour” would have been Gray’s own extrapolation).

2 (Fr.) literally, “who that you are”; i.e., that which you now are.

3 A device consisting of a short movable scale, by which more minute measurements may be readily obtained from the divisions of the graduated scale of surveying or other such instruments.

4 The Camaldolese are members of the religious order founded by St. Romuald at Camaldoli in the 11th century. P. P. Mackey was Paul Peter Mackey, O.P., one of the Dominicans assigned by Pope Leo XIII in 1894 to undertake a critical edition of the complete works of St. Thomas Aquinas.

5 One of the canonical hours of the breviary, properly recited at midnight but occasionally at daybreak.

6 (Fr) amenities, agreeable things.

7 (L.) with appropriate alteration of details.

8 St. Gertrude (1256–1311) was a German mystic. Gray was at the time translating her work, to be published as _O Beata Trinitas. The Prayers of St Gertrude and St Mechilde_ (London: Sheed & Ward, 1927).

9 Penelope was the wife of Odysseus who, while waiting his return, occupied herself with weaving. To fool her husband’s rivals, who were also suitors for her hand, she promised to accept one of them when the piece of tapestry was done, but every evening unravelled the work of the day (so that it “regressed”).

10 The Faroes are islands in the North Atlantic Ocean between Iceland and the Shetlands.

11 Rheims is a city in northeast France, known for its medieval cathedral.

12 Staffordshire, a county in central England, is known for its manufacture of chinaware. The declension of its quality is mirrored by Gray in the declension of his English (“badder and badderer”).


14 (L.) “Who but God”: a favourite motto of Gray’s.

15 (L.) “Let it pass.”

16 Gray’s Skye terrier was named Toby, for which there is “historical precedent” in popular culture, particularly in the “Dog Toby” of the Punch and Judy
The dog's name originally derives from that of his owner, Tobias, whose story is told in the Apocryphal "Book of Tobit."

17 Gray was born in the year 1866 and ordained a priest in 1901.

18 Cleaver and Tucker were soap manufacturers. Pope Pius XI was Pope from 1903-1914. Gray is thus furthering the tradition of keeping "a bit astern" in the chronology of the soap's cameo.

19 King of England and Emperor of India from 1910-1936.

20 Thing and Thingamee; also thingummy, thingamajig: mindless expression for all those things too complex to name; the verbal equivalent of "all that stuff."

**Winter Walking**

1 (rare): to winter over; thus, to hibernate.

2 A map by the Scottish cartographer, John George Bartholomew (1860-1920).

3 A special case used by botanists for carrying newly-collected specimens. (Gray was a keen amateur botanist.)

4 (Ital.) How beautiful!

5 A "loan" is Scottish dialect for a lane or by-way. Mr. Asquith was Herbert Henry Asquith, First Earl of Oxford and Asquith (1852-1928), who owned lands in Scotland.

6 (Fr.) Literally, "hall of the lost footsteps"; used to designate the outer hall of a court of law.

7 God punished Cain for killing his brother Abel by making him a fugitive (Genesis 4:12).

8 In the manner of Victor-Marie Hugo (1802-1885), the famous French writer.

9 (L.) country and city.

**Man's Visible Works**

1 (Fr.) "Do you regret the time when heaven walked on earth and breathed through a people of [who were themselves] gods?"

2 (L.) notwithstanding.

3 (L.) under the open sky.

4 A prayer of the Roman Catholic Church, recited usually three times daily as announced by a bell, traditionally at six a.m., noon and six p.m. The distinctive order of ringing the bell is three times, three times, nine times.

5 (L.) Hope! (A favourite motto of Gray's.)

6 From "Ode to a Nightingale" by John Keats.
"And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds." from "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" by Thomas Gray.

(L.) from which.

From the name of the Greek god Atlas, who was supposed to hold up the pillars of the universe.

Chipping Campden, a village in the Cotswolds, familiar to Gray from his annual holidays.

(Fr.) "It is necessary to be of one's time."

(Fr.) Literally, "the Disappearance of the Rhone (among the marvels of France)." Gray is referring to the point at which the Rhone river disappears underground, reappearing some miles downriver, geologically not uncommon where rivers cross limestone soil. In modern times, the building of a dam at Genissat has caused the "Perte du Rhone" itself to disappear.

In the following sentences, Gray is referring to the switchback railroad, which (at 250,000 h.p.) "uplifts" people up the gorge at the Perte du Rhone, giving them a view of the Grand Credo (variant of Grand Credoz, a mountain near Geneva in the Jura range). Longeray is a village near the gorge.

Gray is here referring to two peaks, the Reculet and the Crêt de la Neige, the two highest points of the Jura mountain range, which extends for 225 miles on both sides of the French/Swiss border from the Rhone River to the Rhine.

The Welland is a river in Northamptonshire in central England, the valley of which extends through Rockingham to Gretton. From Gretton one can see Rutland, or Rutlandshire, another inland county.

**Hymns: A Suppressed Preface**

1 (L.) "and in speaking by hymns".


3 All poets in English: John Dryden (1631–1700); Richard Crashaw (note 17 under "Light"); Robert Southwell (1561–1595), poet and Jesuit martyr; Coventry Patmore (1823–1896), who was associated with the Pre-Raphaelites; Michael Field, the pen name of Katherine Bradley (1846–1914) and her niece, Edith Cooper (1862–1913), both friends of Gray; Lionel Johnson (1867–1902), a friend of Gray in the nineties and fellow frequenter of the Rhymers' Club; and Gerard Manley Hopkins (1844–1889), poet and Jesuit priest.

4 Saint Peter's Hymns—as well as a reprint of this essay, under the title On Hymn Writing—was hand-printed by Philip Saintsbury in limited editions at the Cayme Press, Kensington, London in 1925. Both editions boast heavily decorative borders and large ornaments. The "meagre collection" of the first book consisted of 24 hymns.
5 John Wesley (1703–1791), the founder of Methodism and his brother, Charles Wesley (1707–1788) were both hymn writers, although Charles was by far the more prolific and famous. The Wesleys were barred from most pulpits because of their evangelical methods, which included vivid preaching and spirited singing of hymns, practices which aimed to make religion a vital personal experience. In using the term "Enthusiasts," Gray alludes both to the unorthodox practices of the Methodists as well as its emphasis on direct inspiration from God.

6 The Olney hymns (1799) were written by the English poet William Cowper (1731–1800), referred to below as the “poet fond of hares,” and the evangelical curate John Newton (1725–1807). Newton had previously spent ten years in the African slave trade. Olney, in central England, near Northampton, is the “village more famous for its squalor than for anything else historically.”

7 (Ital.) A student at the Scots’ College, Rome, where Gray attended from 1898 until his ordination in 1901.

8 “to work hard and steadily” (colloquial from 1888).

9 William Wordsworth, his sister Dorothy and his wife, Mary Hutchinson Wordsworth, were known to compose poems together around the breakfast table.

10 The bass stop to the organ; referring to the flaws of Tennyson’s more florid poetic mannerisms.

11 (L.) “In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die, . . . but they are in peace.” From the Wisdom of Solomon (a book of the Apocrypha) 3: 2–3.

Excursion

1 Innerleithen is a town south of Edinburgh. The day trip described by Gray takes him from here south again to Yarrowdale and then west to St. Mary’s Loch.

2 The Scottish river that passes through Innerleithen. The Tweed is here said to be “a Scotch river which has already acquired an ‘English accent’ ” as it is a river which flows from Scotland toward England, actually defining the national border on its eastern stretch from Coldstream to a point several miles from its outlet into the North Sea.

3 Traquair House.

4 The Moorfoot Hills, north of Innerleithen.

5 The excursion is into what is known as the “border country,” the hilly upland area which reaches down to and includes the border of Scotland with England.

6 Scots dialect for brook or stream.

7 “As the hart panteth after the fountains, so panteth my soul after thee, O God.” Psalm 42: 1.

8 There are seven rivers in this département of southwestern France, which derives its names to the largest, the Dordogne.
The Thames, the principal river of England, rises in the Cotswolds of Gloustershire. Gray is "personally aggrieved at the vile treatment it receives"; in his time, the lower reaches were virtually an open sewer—a situation now largely rectified.

(L.) "without stain".

Scots dialect for lake.

Scots dialect for the steep bank of a river or lake.

From the Latin, "dis aliter visum": "to the gods it appeared otherwise" (Virgil, Aenid II: 428).

A memorial to the Scottish poet, James Hogg (1770–1835). Known as "the Ettrick Shepherd," Hogg was born, raised and lived as a shepherd and farmer in this district.

Samuel Johnson, known as Dr. Johnson (1709–1784). Why Gray thought Johnson was "shameful" is not clear, unless he is contrasting Johnson's temperament (as "full of shame" or self-loathing) with the exuberant personality of Hogg. Lichfield, the municipal borough of Staffordshire, England, was the birthplace of Samuel Johnson.

Gray is here (uncharacteristically) incorrect. The line is the final one of Hogg's own work, "The Queen's Wake," according to S. H. Groome, The Ordinance Gazetteer of Scotland (1885).

"Tibbie Shiels" is a famous pub named after its original owner (once a "body"—or person, in Scots dialect.)

Robert Burns, Tibbie Shiels's best-known customer, who in turn made her pub famous.

(L.) "the nature of things".

"Law" is Scots dialect for a (more or less conical) hill.

Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted

(L.) "beggings of the question"

A stream that flows through the counties of Somerset and Devonshire in England.

Two villages located near Gray's "holiday ground" of the Cotswolds.

In law, a notice indicating long established rights of access to light, usually posted near sites of demolition and/or building as a warning against infringement.

Usually spelled "Cairn Toul," this is a mountain located in Grampian in Scotland.

The poet Richard Crashaw (1613?–1649) was expelled from fellowship at Peterhouse College, Cambridge, for his refusal to accept the Solemn Leave and
Covenant which provided for the establishment of a Presbyterian state church in England and Ireland in 1643. He later embraced Roman Catholicism.

7 (Fr.) “in turn”.

8 In the Low Countries, a periodical (probably annual) fair or carnival, characterized by much noisy merrymaking.

9 A lively dance of the Scottish Highlands.

10 A Moslem friar who whipped himself into an ecstatic trance by means of a characteristic whirling dance.

11 A priest of the Greek goddess Cybele, fertility goddess and Mother of the gods, who was worshipped with noisy and extravagant dances.

12 In Greek myth, one of the judges in the lower world; and so, a figure of justice and right judgement.

13 Pembroke College, Cambridge.

14 i.e., Richard Crashaw (see note 6, under “Light”).

15 An inn located in Cambridge.

16 (Ital.) “with vivacity”.

Dialogue

1 (Fr.) “My first is a precious metal;/ My second is a dweller of the sky;/ My all is a delicious fruit.”

2 Initials of the New English Dictionary (see Headnote to “Dialogue”).

3 Sir Frank Brangwyn (1867–1956), a British painter and decorator, known for his richness of colour and bravura technique. Gray commissioned a painting from Brangwyn for the sanctuary of St. Peter’s, Edinburgh.

4 Saint Augustine, known as Saint Augustine of Hippo (354–430), an Early Christian father and philosopher.

5 Sir James Augustus Henry Murray (1837–1915), a British lexicographer, helped plan and edit the Philological Society’s New English Dictionary (from 1879), now known as the Oxford English Dictionary.

6 In modern use: that branch of applied mathematics which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth’s surface, and the figure of the earth as a whole.

7 Samuel Johnson, known as Dr. Johnson (1709–84), English writer, lexicographer and critic.

8 James Boswell (1740–1795), Scottish lawyer and biographer of Samuel Johnson.

9 “To inspissate” is to thicken or condense; “a pomatum” is a pomade or scented ointment for application to the skin.
Maximilien-François-Marie-Isidore de Robespierre (1758–1794), the French revolutionary largely responsible for the Reign of Terror (1793–94).

The Duplays were the family with which Robespierre lodged on the rue Saint–Honoré from 1791 onwards.

Thomas Wolsey (c. 1475–1530), English prelate and statesman.

John Fletcher (1579–1625), the English dramatist.

"It is not a beast."

"In the dark foliage the gold oranges glow. . . ." from Goethe's Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre (1795–96), III:i (trans. Carlyle).

Versailles was the huge palace built in the city of Versailles, northern France by Louis XIV (work begun in 1661; Louis moved his court there in 1682). Famed as much for its great cost as for its sumptuousness, the palace boasted a large grove of orange trees, reputedly planted to counteract the nasty smells of the court.

From Charles Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit (1843–44). While on business in London, Mr. Pecksniff and his daughters Mercy and Charity, lodge at Todger's Commercial Boarding House, which was located near a local fruit-market. Consequently, "one of the first impressions wrought upon the stranger's senses was of oranges—of damaged oranges, with blue and green bruises on them, festering in boxes, or mouldering away in cellars" (Chapter Nine).

"corruption of the best." Gray is citing part of a famous tag, "Corruptio optimi pessima," "the worst thing is the corruption of the best," a phrase made famous by the well-known British historian of the period, Lord Acton.

The line cited above, note 16, which is by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832).

Tennyson's sources for "The Hesperides," the poem from which this line derives, may well have included Theophrastus (c. 327–c.287 B.C.), the Greek philosopher and natural scientist (although his most recent editor, Christopher Ricks, includes no such sources in his notes for The Poems of Tennyson).

Perhaps it is appropriate to a verbal "dialogue" that the speaker slightly misquotes the lines, which should read: "The luscious fruitage clustereth mellowly,/Goldenkernelled, golденcored,/Sunset–ripened above on the tree." As the speaker correctly claims, the poem was suppressed by Tennyson after its first printing in 1832 in response to the harsh criticism it received.

Perhaps "Goblin Market" by Christina Rossetti (1830–94), in which fruit, including oranges, plays a major role.

Wright was an acquaintance of Gray's: Dominican rector? check lists.

Park: a fantastic story

Park is walking towards Oxford, the county seat of Oxfordshire and home
of the famous university. This locates him within his "holiday ground" of the Cotswolds, where he walked for two or three weeks every summer.

2 A monument to Lucius Cary, second Viscount Falkland (1610–1643), a famous royalist, a man known for his learning and accomplishment, and the centre of a circle which included Ben Jonson and Sir John Suckling. Falkland wrote verses and theological works.

The inscription is from Psalm 122:7; the line reads in full: "Peace be within thy walls, and plenteousness within thy palaces."

3 (L.) "Thanks be to God," said he, automatically. "I may have hurt you gravely" said the voice. Mungo Park sprang to a sitting posture with astonishment, relief, dignity, indignation.

"You have hurt me?"
"And none other."
"Why?"
"Didn't you hear the pipe?"
"The pipe? What is that?"

Unless otherwise noted, all further translations are from the Latin. Gray uses a medieval (church) Latin, not the classical, and therefore some of the constructions may seem odd and are difficult to translate.

4 "There's nothing to be afraid of," said the man with a slight accent of reproof.
"Come."
"I am not able to walk."
"Come along. Come."
5 "Speak in Latin."
"I have spoken a mystery; and I repeat it."
"How do you know Latin?"
"It is a sacred language."
6 "There is nothing to fear," the black repeated...
"Summoned."
7 "I am here," said he, stupidly.
"Good; would you mind." He sat down. Followed unintelligible words.
"Have you understood?"
"Not at all."
"Who are you?"
"Kentigern Park the Scot."
"Would you mind calling the attendant." (?) 

"Kentigern" is the Latin for "Mungo," a Scottish saint (see note 65 below), and to emphasize the fact, he adds "Scoticus," "Scottish" in Latin. Gray’s own passionate identification with Scotland led him when talking to Englishmen to refer to England as "your country."

8 The language of the Waparni, invented by Gray.
9 "Tell me, John...."
   "It is not permitted."
10 "However, say...."
11 "There is nothing to fear...."
12 "Called...."
13 "Are you here?"
   "I am here."

"The Very Reverend Bishop Thomas, S.T.D., of the Villa Gracili is about to speak from the depths of his Grandeur as vicar-general of the Diocese Kottatil. Are you prepared? Have you understood?"
   "Yes."

The initials S.T.D. stand for "Doctor of Sacred Theology."
11 "Greetings, Honoured Guest, may all your plans prosper, and forever."
12 "Take care, take great care."
13 "Bear this in mind. Farewell."
14 "The blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, descend on you and remain with you forever," said the priest; and he knelt erect.

Amen.

"Summoned."
15 David Jones (1895–1974), poet and artist. In 1921 he became a Roman Catholic and in 1922 began a long association with Eric Gill. It is probably through Gill that Gray knew Jones and his work.
16 Saltpetre, a strong oxidizer, is used in making gunpowder, with which Park’s leg was "peppered."
17 A case in which a collection of dried plants is systematically arranged.
18 "Bless!"
19 Park is recalling the instructions for robing priests under the "old law" of Judaism, such as those of Exodus 39.
20 A long strip of cloth wound spirally around the leg from the ankle to the knee, worn as protection and support to the leg.
21 (L.) "Bearer of God," meaning the Virgin Mary.
22 "Therefore I have been discovered as the immaculate Mother of God." Gray
comments: “The anagram is read from the sentence Ave Maria gratia plena
Dominus tecum [Hail Mary full of grace the Lord is with thee].” (Gray to Edmund Blunden, 20 February 1933.)

23 “The hour of prayer,” said the man . . . “Give, Lord, your blessing . . .”
the opening words of the office of compline, in Catholic ritual, the last service of
the day, completing the services of the canonical hours.

24 i.e., forty winks. (Gray suffered from insomnia from the time of his early
manhood).

25 Cassiopeia and Ursa major ( “The Big Bear” or, in the U.S., the “Big Dipper”)
are two constellations in the northern hemisphere which are easily
identified by an amateur such as Park. He is particularly intent on identifying the
“pole star” (or the North star) within the constellation of Ursa major as a way of
orienting himself. As he notes in the next passage, the stars appear to wheel around
the pole star in a vast curve.

26 “Are you asleep, Lord? Pardon me. I am affected by sadness, broken in
sleep, I do not know what else. Give me permission to sleep . . .” “You have
permission.”

27 Held on 15 August, the Assumption is the principal feast of the Virgin
Mary which celebrates (in the Roman Catholic Church) her reception into heaven
with her body preserved from corruption.

28 Not to be confused with Westminster Abbey, Westminster Cathedral is the
principal Roman Catholic church in England. A comparatively modern building
(consecrated in 1910), it is located in central London. The cathedral’s vast size (the
nave is the largest in England) gives rise to the nightmare qualities of this
description, in which it becomes “a railway station of intolerable vastness &
silence.”

29 Initials for Great Southern Railway.

30 According to Gray’s sister, Beatrice Hannah, Gray “was deeply interested
in the black man (he was a keen anthropologist) and used to say, although he was
a white man he was black inside . . .” (Two Friends, ed. Sewell, p. 95).

31 Eastleach Martin, a parish in East Glostershire on the River Leach.

32 “What is the word for a horse?”

“Tsup.”

“Horses?”

“A pair are called Zup; more than that SSup.”

“To ride?”

“Tsuba, zuba, ssuppa, just as you please.”

33 “Praise ye the Lord. Praise, O ye servants of the Lord, praise the name of
the Lord.” Psalm 113:1
34 None or nones is the canonical office recited at 3 pm.
35 Literally, "Behold the great priest." Intoned at the entry of a bishop or the Pope into the church.
36 An armless chair used by bishops and other prelates when they are not officiating at their own church.
37 An ecclesiastical vestment, a sleeveless mantle covering the body and shoulders, worn over a long white tunic or alb by the celebrant at Mass.
38 The seat or throne of a bishop within the chancel (variant of faldstool, above note 37).
39 These were twenty-two African youths put to death between 1885-87 by the king of Buganda for refusing to submit to his homosexual demands. Given Gray's private history during the eighties and nineties, this dedication would have had a particular poignancy. (Healy, "Afterword," Park, p. 123.)
40 "Praise be to God."
41 A mythological creature who sometimes fell to earth (as in the nursery rhyme, "The Man in the moon/ Came down too soon....") Gray is relieved that the boy does not seem alarmed at his strange (i.e., white) face.
42 (F.) "the customary compliments."
43 Devon and Cornwall are two counties in Southwest England. "Conclusa" in military terms means "blockaded."
44 A county in the eastern part of England, bordering on the North Sea.
45 The native pronunciation of "Park."
46 A Roman Catholic religious order founded in 1098 which emphasizes a well-balanced rule of silence, prayer, manual labour, and seclusion from the world.
47 All Souls is the day (usually November 2) in the Roman Catholic Church on which special masses are offered for the souls of all the faithful departed who still suffer in Purgatory.
48 "reciting, among others, the De profundis..." The "De profundis" ("Out of the depths...") is psalm 130, a penitential psalm recited in the service for All Souls' day.
49 In the Roman Catholic Church: a licence or permission granted by the Pope authorizing something to be done which the common law of the Church does not sanction.
50 The Dominicans, known as the "Blackfriars," one of the four great mendicant orders of the Roman Catholic Church. Founded by St. Dominic in 1215, their special mission is to preach the Christian gospel. Gray and his friend Andre Raffalovich were both Third Order (that is, lay brothers) of the Dominicans.
51 A fate also suffered by Gray himself by the age of 59.
52 One of the major frustrations suffered by Park is the inability of the Wapami to accept his numeration or chronology. The difficulty mirrors that of the historical
Mungo Park who, in his *Travels into the Interior of Africa* (1799), records of the Bambarra: “It is curious that in counting the cowries, they call eighty a hundred; whilst in all other things they calculate by the common hundred. Sixty is called a Manding hundred.” (This source is cited in Healy’s “Afterword” to Park, p. 122.)

Gray extends this numeration to chronological time. The Waparni are on “eonic” rather than solar time, but both they and Park mark the passage of the year through liturgical time, in particular through the sequence of the feasts of the Roman Catholic Church.

53 A court of record; archives.

54 One skilled in canon law; that is, the rule, law or decree of the Church.

55 In the Roman Catholic Church, a district which (usually for political reasons) is not yet a diocese and, as such, has been put under the charge of a vicar apostolic in lieu of a bishop.

56 Park is asked in a circumspect way whether he ever knew the great Dominican, St. Thomas Acquinas (1220–1274), whose works included the *Summa Theologica* (1266–73).

57 Two master-generals of the Dominican Order personally known to Gray.

58 A sly joke against the Dominicans. Park notices that the Dominican habit remains unchanged, except for the bare feet. As Healy comments: “Clearly, the Dominicans have been in need of reform and, like those of the Carmelites who followed St. Teresa and St. John of the Cross, are now a discalced order.” (Healy, “Afterword,” Park, p. 124).

It is also worth noting that Gray expressed at one time a wish to be laid out in the Dominican habit (as was his privilege as a member of the Third Order), but with his feet bare. (Gray to Michael Field, 7 November 1910).

59 “The pen of someone writing quickly.”

60 Perhaps alluding to the tunnels of the London Underground (or “Tube”) which was constructed between 1863 and 1914.

61 Vulcan was the Roman god of fire and patron of metal-workers, said to have erected forges on earth and manufactured many ingenious inventions (such as the armour of Achilles).

62 Gray’s conjugation “would have reminded some Edinburgh Catholics of their archbishop, Dr. McDonald, who was in the habit of saying yes at least six times in rapid succession, and very quickly, at every point in a conversation where he could get it in” (Sewell, *In the Dorian Mode*, p. 166.)

63 Gray admitted to being irritable. On the 11 March 1919, he wrote his sister, Sarah Tinklar: “I am 53, rather a ruin and very obstinate & disobliging.”

64 Town in Gloustershire, the site of the ancient Roman city of Corinium.

65 A sixth-century apostle of the Strathclyde Britons, responsible for large
scale conversions in what is now Scotland as well as elsewhere. Mungo has a special place and importance in Scottish lore. (Cf. Murry, “John Gray,” p. 270).

66 Both titles alluded to are cited incorrectly. The first refers to Melville’s Typee (the title of the first English edition in 1846 being Four Months in the Marquesas Islands). The Russian book is presumably Dostoevsky’s House of the Dead; one early translation was titled Buried Alive: Ten Years of Penal Servitude in Siberia (Murray, “John Gray,” p. 273).

67 An order of the Roman Catholic Church founded by St. Bruno in France (1084). An enclosed order, its members live an almost completely solitary life, its penitential practices justly earning it the reputation as the most austere of the religious orders.

68 A descendent of Seth, son of Enoch; the Bible credits Methusala with living 969 years (Genesis 5:21).

69 The prayer Actiones nostras (“Direct all our actions. . .”) is a request for divine guidance, particularly at those times when actions are crucial (as at this opening of this session of the commission).

70 Tacketty boots are hobnail boots (about which Gray was quite particular; cf. the essay “Winter Walking,” above, pp. . Forty pounds a quarter would have been the equivalent of Gray’s stipend as a priest during the ’twenties. As for the fairly constant sense of misery, it was characteristic of Father Gray, who once stunned a Sunday luncheon party by announcing: “It’s a miserable life altogether.” (Essex, “The Canon in Residence,” Two Friends, p. 160).

71 “I sleep, but my heart waketh” from the Song of Solomon 5:2. As Isobel Murray points out, this is a motto that has accompanied Gray from his early career; in the second Dial, to which Gray contributed three poems, Charles Ricketts published a wood engraving illustrating this verse, the first of a set which were to illustrate the Song of Solomon (Murray, “John Gray,” p. 273).

72 i.e., he could fish and hunt small birds, but take no larger game.

73 That is, from the morning service of the Thursday preceding Easter (also known as “Maundy Thursday”) until the evening prayers of Easter Sunday. Vespers is the sixth of the canonical hours of the breviary and is said in the evening.

74 (F.) “at bottom”.

75 Armour for the leg below the knee.

76 “itinerary”.

77 Located in the town of Ely, near Cambridge, the Cathedral is one of the architectural glories of England. The nave, western tower and transept monstare Norman.

78 The hymn “Decora lux. . .” (“Beautiful light. . .”).

79 The confederated congregations of monks and lay brothers of the Roman Catholic Church, followers of the Rule of St. Benedict (c. 480–c. 547). The
Benedictine Order was innovative in replacing monastic austerity with a life of balance and moderation.

80 "in the year of our health".

81 Saint Alphonso de Liguori (1696–1787), an Italian priest and founder of the Redemptorist Order.

82 A gesture of contrition, probably that of lightly hitting his fist upon his chest.

83 "Benedi" is St. Benedict; "Metil" is St. Mechtilde, whose prayers Gray edited along with those of "Truda" who, the text explains, is St. Gertrude (see note 8 above). O Beata Trinitas: The Prayers of St. Gertrude and St. Mechtilde ed. the Rev. John Gray was published in London by Sheed & Ward in 1927.

84 A celebret is the commendatory letter necessary for a priest to be permitted to say mass in a church other than his own.

85 The Papal court, including all the authorities and functionaries.

86 Literally, "shocked surprise".

87 The head-servant of a wealthy household in foreign countries.

88 A variation of "the King's evil," or scrofula, which the king was popularly supposed to be able to cure by touching the diseased person.

89 When Odysseus visited the island of Circe returning from the Trojan War, she turned his companions into swine by means of a magical potion. Fortified himself against her poison, Odysseus demanded the restoration of his companions. After Circe complied, he then remained with her for a year, becoming with her the father of a child. Thus, Circe is the password for a dangerous seductress.

90 "the work of Iense," the latter being a mythical province of the empire.

91 The Summa Theologica (1266–1273) by St. Thomas Acquinas (see note 56 above).

92 "O thing of wonder! The Lord commands; I am a poor and humble servant." The lines are from the medieval hymn, "Panis angelicus" ("Bread of Angels").

93 The placing of the blessed host (the bread transfigured into the body of Christ) on public display in the monstrance (see note 96 below).

94 Presbytery, or the part of the church reserved for the clergy in the eastern part of the chancel beyond the choir, in which the altar is located.

95 A vestment of linen, of the surplice type, usually worn by bishops and abbots.

96 An open or transparent vessel of gold or silver in which the host is exhibited.

97 The uncial is a script of large rounded forms (not joined to each other) used in ancient manuscripts; rare in any dating after the 10th century.

98 (Fr.) "choice morsels".
John Milton, "When the assault was intended to the city."

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, "Catullian Hendecasyllables."

William Shakespeare, Sonnet 2.

Typical of the ambiguity and confusions of the tale, this might refer to one of several occasions: probably to Christmas Eve, but also possibly to the eve of the birth of the Virgin Mary (celebrated on September 8) or the birth of John the Baptist (on June 24).

Cf. the essay "Winter Walking" (See note 2, under "Winter Walking.")

All villages or towns within the ambit of Gray’s "holiday ground" in Cotswolds, located in the area around Cirencester (see note below).

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, opening lines of "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner."

Giovanni Battista Piranesi (1720–1778), Italian draftsman, printmaker and architect. His large prints of classical and postclassical Rome are famed for an unparalleled accuracy of vision and technical mastery of printmaking. The stairways mentioned here are probably a reference to the "Prisons," prints made c. 1745 depicting ancient Roman or Baroque ruins converted into fantastic, visionary dungeons filled with mysterious scaffolding and instruments of torture.

"And was made man." Equally, Gray was known to be deeply affected by the genuflection at these words of the Creed, which he performed with great gravity.

"The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ keep your soul now and in life everlasting amen": the words with which the host is given to the communicant at Mass.

Gray related a similar story about himself to William Muir:

“One day in the late eighteen–nineties, John Gray was walking up Coventry Street, in Soho, when a stranger approached, stopped him, and gave him some news that was, for him, utterly devastating. He made his way to a nearby church, Notre Dame de France, in Leicester Place, and knelt to pray before the image of the Blessed Virgin. A few minutes later, as it seemed to him, an old woman bearing keys came up to him and told him that she was going to close the church. It was night; he had been on his knees all day" (Sewell, In the Dorian Mode, p. 80).

Thus far, the report is a very precise account of the actual Father Gray at the time Park was written. The "vegetable remains," were tobacco.

"with God helping".

"The college for three–blood children is probably an allusion to the pre–Freudian notion of homosexuality as 'the third sex' and Raffalovich's advocacy of an early training for homosexuals in their responsibilities as 'superior uranians' who were to sublimate their sexuality in service to science, the arts or the Church" (Healy, "Afterword," Park, p. 122).
113 A traditional English country dance.
114 “according to the custom of the dead”.
115 From the Latin vulgatus, “made public or common,” a term applied to St. Jerome’s Latin version of the Bible completed in 405. A recension made by order of Pope Clement VIII (1592—1605), called the Clementine text, is the authorized Bible of the Roman Catholic Church.
116 Doctor of Canon Law.
117 “Largire lumen vespere” “Bestow light in the evening.”
118 Forty martyrs frozen to death in a fourth-century persecution in Turkey. Their feast is March 10.
119 The Pharetra divini amoris [The Quiver of Divine Love] was written by Joannes Justus Lanspergius (1489—1539).
120 A Carmelite convent. A mendicant order, the Carmelites were founded about 1155 near Mt. Carmel in Palestine, later spreading throughout western Europe. The Carmelite nuns, founded in 1452, are traditionally a cloistered order devoted to prayer.
121 “Thanks be to God,” said the voice. “Thanks be to God.”
122 August 15 (see note above).
123 Two tributaries of the Thames near its source in the Cotswolds (hence “courses of the young Thames.”)
124 “I am feeling better.”
125 Both mispronunciations of Cirencester (see note above).
126 A municipal borough in Wilshire, on the edge of the Cotswolds. Gray resided at The Old Bell, an inn in Malmesbury, during his annual holiday in the district.