

DOWNLOAD PDF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS GRAY AND WILLIAM MASON

Chapter 1 : Thomas Gray Archive : Texts : Letters

The correspondence of Thomas Gray and William Mason by Gray, Thomas, ; Mason, William, , joint author ; Mitford, John, , ed Publication date

His father, Philip Gray, was a scrivener and his mother, Dorothy Antrobus, was a milliner. Gray was a delicate and scholarly boy who spent his time reading and avoiding athletics. He made three close friends at Eton: The four prided themselves on their sense of style, sense of humour, and appreciation of beauty. They were called the "quadruple alliance". He wrote letters to friends listing all the things he disliked: Intended by his family for the law, he spent most of his time as an undergraduate reading classical and modern literature, and playing Vivaldi and Scarlatti on the harpsichord for relaxation. The two fell out and parted in Tuscany because Walpole wanted to attend fashionable parties and Gray wanted to visit all the antiquities. They were reconciled a few years later. When Gray sent his most famous poem, "Elegy," to Walpole, Walpole sent off the poem as a manuscript and it appeared in different magazines. Gray then published the poem himself and received the credit he was due. He moved to Cambridge and began a self-directed programme of literary study, becoming one of the most learned men of his time. Gray moved to Pembroke after the students at Peterhouse played a prank on him. Although he was one of the least productive poets his collected works published during his lifetime amount to fewer than 1, lines , he is regarded as the foremost English-language poet of the mid-18th century. In 1741, he was offered the post of Poet Laureate , which he refused. Gray was so self-critical and fearful of failure that he published only thirteen poems during his lifetime. He once wrote that he feared his collected works would be "mistaken for the works of a flea. Gray perhaps knew these men, sharing ideas about death, mortality, and the finality and sublimity of death. Giles parish church in Stoke Poges , Buckinghamshire , in 1719. After several years of leaving it unfinished, he completed it in [11] see Elegy for the form. The poem was a literary sensation when published by Robert Dodsley in February 1751 see in poetry. Its reflective, calm, and stoic tone was greatly admired, and it was pirated, imitated, quoted, and translated into Latin and Greek. It is still one of the most popular and frequently quoted poems in the English language. It contains many phrases which have entered the common English lexicon, either on their own or as quoted in other works. These themes foreshadowed the upcoming Gothic movement. It is suggested that perhaps Gray found inspiration for his poem by visiting the gravesite of his aunt, Mary Antrobus. The aunt was buried at the graveyard by the St. Andrew's Church. This is the same gravesite where Gray himself was later buried. After setting the scene with the couplet "What female heart can gold despise? Walpole later displayed the fatal china vase the tub on a pedestal at his house in Strawberry Hill. Gray is not promoting ignorance, but is reflecting with nostalgia on a time when he was allowed to be ignorant, his youth It has been asserted that the Ode also abounds with images which find "a mirror in every mind". The Church-yard abounds with images which find a mirror in every mind, and with sentiments to which every bosom returns an echo". He spoke in the language of "public" and "private" and according to Johnson, he should have spoken more in his private language as he did in his "Elegy" poem. Pindaric odes are to be written with fire and passion, unlike the calmer and more reflective Horatian odes such as Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College. The Bard tells of a wild Welsh poet cursing the Norman king Edward I after his conquest of Wales and prophesying in detail the downfall of the House of Plantagenet. It is melodramatic, and ends with the bard hurling himself to his death from the top of a mountain. When his duties allowed, Gray travelled widely throughout Britain to places such as Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and most notably the Lake District see his Journal of a Visit to the Lake District in in search of picturesque landscapes and ancient monuments. These elements were not generally valued in the early 18th century, when the popular taste ran to classical styles in architecture and literature, and most people liked their scenery tame and well-tended. A plaque in Cornhill, London marks his birthplace.

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Chapter 2 : The Letters of Thomas Gray : William Mason :

*The correspondence of Thomas Gray and William Mason ; with letters to the Rev. James Brown [Thomas Gray, William Mason, John Mitford] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

Thomas Gray – Born in London, Thomas Gray was the fifth and only surviving child of twelve children born to Philip Gray, a scrivener, and Dorothy Antrobus, a millener. Despite, or perhaps because of, unhappy home circumstances, Gray was educated at Eton, where two of his maternal uncles taught and where he forged long-lasting friendships with Horace Walpole, Richard West, and Thomas Ashton, as well as with Jacob Bryant and Richard Stonhewer. Whilst a student at Peterhouse, Cambridge, Gray corresponded with Walpole and West; the friends sent poems and wrote occasionally in French and Latin. During these early years at Cambridge, Gray became a close friend also of Thomas Wharton. Gray accompanied Walpole on the Grand Tour and the two travelled together between and , only parting company following a quarrel at Reggio. It was on the death of his friend Richard West that he took to write poetry in earnest and, following reconciliation with Walpole in , he began with the help of the latter to publish. Despite his modest output, Gray was admired as a poet; he was also influential. Written for the large part in English, with a handful in French, Italian, and Latin, there are letters written by Gray. Each letter record is linked to the catalogue entry mounted on the Thomas Gray Archive, where it is accompanied, in turn, by digitized manuscript images where available and digitized images of a print edition. Provenance The majority of the letters survive in the form of autograph manuscript or near contemporary transcription. There are letters for which no manuscript copy has been located to date, and thus far fifty-nine letters are known to have existed, but have not survived; these have been listed within the calendar. Dates of the letters written in Britain before September are given in the Julian calendar, therefore. Letters with imprecise dates for example, those with only a year pose a problem. To which are prefixed *Memoirs of his Life and Writings* by W. The third edition, carefully corrected London: Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe; *J. Gray and his Friends: Letters and Relics*, in great part hitherto unpublished, ed. George Bell and Sons, 12 ; vol. *The Correspondence of Gray, Walpole, West and Ashton* – , 2 vols, arranged and edited with introduction, notes, and index, Paget Toynbee Oxford: Clarendon Press, ; vol.

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Chapter 3 : Thomas Gray Archive : Texts : Letters : Letter ID letters

*The Correspondence of Thomas Gray and William Mason [Thomas Gray, John Ed Mitford, William Mason Joint] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

The Poems of Mr. To which are prefixed Memoirs of his Life and Writings by W. Since Gray lived as a virtual recluse, the publication of his letters was a major literary event. The Memoirs became the prototype for many later biographical works organized around a chronological arrangement of correspondence. However, the need to shape the letters into a narrative encouraged cutting, splicing, and emendations that have not endeared William Mason and his imitators to later scholars. Gray, consisting of his letters, and several pieces of poetry, selected from a large collection of manuscripts, ranged in proper order, and accompanied with occasional observations. The ingenious editor has adopted this plan with great propriety and judgment. For the life of his author did not abound with incidents; he has therefore considered him in his proper light, that of a scholar and a poet: I found it mighty dull; and, as to the style, it is fit for the second table. Beattie, and where lives of equal importance to literary curiosity are to be recorded, which cannot be often, it appears to be not only the most engaging species of minute biography, but also the most impartial" Works of the English Poets Arnold, works full of interest and of vitality, owe their principal charm to this source. Nay, such is the reality and identity belonging to letters written at the moment, and intended only for the eye of a favorite friend, that it is probable that any genuine series of epistles, were the writer ever so little distinguished, would, provided they were truthful and spontaneous, possess the invaluable quality of individuality which so often causes us to linger before an old portrait of which we know no more than that it is a Burgomaster by Rembrandt, or a Venetian Senator by Titian. The least skillful pen, when flowing from the fullness of the heart, and untroubled by any misgivings of after publication, shall often paint with as faithful and life-like a touch as either of those great masters" Recollections of a Literary Life; or Books, Places, and People This timid and imperfect work, the system of which embraced the correspondence of the subject of the memoir, was the model on which Boswell constructed his infinitely bolder and more powerful work" History of Eighteenth-Century Literature The Reader will have gathered, from the preceding series of letters, that the greatest part of Mr. He will probably be surprized that, with so very strait an income, he should never have read with a view of making his researches lucrative to himself, or useful to the public. The truth was, Mr. Gray had ever expunged the word "lucative" from his own vocabulary. He may be said to have been one of those very few personages in the annals of literature, especially in the poetical class, who are devoid of self-interest, and at the same time attentive to economy; and also, among mankind in general, one of those very few economists who possess that talent, untinged with the slightest stain of avarice. Were it my purpose in this place to expatiate on his moral excellencies, I should here add, that when his circumstances were at the lowest, he gave away such sums in private charity as would have done credit to an ampler purse: But it is rather my less-pleasing province at present to acknowledge one of his foibles; and that was a certain degree of pride, which led him, of all other things, to despise the idea of being thought an author professed. I have been told indeed, that early in life he had an intention of publishing an edition of Strabo; and I find amongst his papers a great number of geographical disquisitions, particularly with respect to that part of Asia which comprehends Persia and India; concerning the ancient and modern names and divisions of which extensive countries, his notes are very copious. The indefatigable paths which he also took with the writings of Plato, and the quantity of critical, as well as explanatory observations, which he has left upon almost every part of his works, plainly indicate, that no man in Europe was better prepared to republish and illustrate that Philosopher than Mr. Another work, on which he bestowed uncommon labour, was the "Anthologia. This manuscript, though written in that exact manner, as if intended for the press, I do not know that it was ever Mr. The only work, which he meditated upon with this direct view from the beginning, was a History of English Poetry. He has mentioned this himself

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in an advertisement prefixed to those three fine imitations of Norse and Welch Poetry, which he gave the world in the last edition of his Poems. But the slight manner, in which he there speaks of that design, may admit here of some additional explanation. Several years ago I was indebted to the friendship of the present learned Bishop of Gloucester for a curious manuscript paper of Mr. Gray was greatly struck with the method which Mr. Pope had traced out in this little sketch; and on my proposal of engaging with him in compiling such a history, he examined the plan more accurately, enlarged it considerably, and formed an idea for and introduction to it. In this was to be ascertained the origin of Rhyme; and specimens given, not only of Provencal Poetry, to which alone Mr. Pope seemed to have adverted but of the Scaldic, British, and Saxon; as, from all these different sources united, English Poetry has its original: The materials which I collected for this purpose are too inconsiderable to be mentioned: Gray, besides versifying those Odes that he published, made many elaborate disquisitions into the origin of Rhyme, and that variety of Metre, to be found in the writings of our ancient Poets. He also transcribed many parts of the voluminous Lidgate, from Manuscripts which he found in the University Library and those of private Colleges; remarking, as he went along, the several beauties and defects of this immediate scholar of Chaucer. He however soon found that a work of this kind, pursued on so very extensive a plan, would become almost endless: Gray readily sent him a copy of it. At a time when I am enumerating the more considerable of Mr.

Chapter 4 : Catalog Record: The correspondence of Thomas Gray and William | Hathi Trust Digital Library

The Works of Thomas Gray, ed. the Rev. John Mitford, vols II-V (London: William Pickering,). The Correspondence of Thomas Gray and William Mason, with notes and illustrations by the Rev. John Mitford (London: Richard Bentley,).

Chapter 5 : Full text of "The correspondence of Thomas Gray and William Mason"

The Correspondence of Thomas Gray and William Mason ; with Letters to the Rev. James Brown. Thomas Gray, William Mason. Bentley, - pages.

Chapter 6 : The Correspondence of Horace Walpole, Mason and Gray | Zetetic Books

The Correspondence of Thomas Gray and William Mason To Which Are Added Some Letters Addressed by Gray to the Rev. James Brown D.D by Thomas Gray Arrows of the Chace Being a Collection of Scattered Letters Published Chiefly in the Daily Newspapers ; Letters on Politics, Economy, and Miscellaneous Matters by John Ruskin.

Chapter 7 : Thomas Gray (Gray, Thomas,) | The Online Books Page

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Chapter 8 : William Mason (poet) - Wikipedia

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Chapter 9 : Rev. William Mason: Memoirs of Thomas Gray.

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