



Historicity of an Essay and Critical Appreciation of Bacon and Lamb Essays: A Study

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Abstract

This article examines the evolution of the essay as a literary form and its historical significance in the early modern period, with particular focus on Francis Bacon and Charles Lamb. Bacon, writing under the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I, shaped the intellectual landscape of his era through lucid prose, moral reflections, and a scientific approach emphasizing inductive reasoning, concise argumentation, and aphoristic style. His essays conveyed worldly wisdom and engaged readers with their terseness and depth. In contrast, Charles Lamb's essays are characterized by personal reflections, combining humor and pathos to explore human experience. The contributions of these and other essayists elevated the genre, making it accessible and appealing to readers across generations. In the contemporary Gen-Z context, understanding the origins and development of the essay is crucial for students of English literature, as it offers insights into literary style, ethical reflections, and cultural history. This study employs historical literary analysis of primary texts by Bacon and Lamb to highlight their techniques, thematic concerns, and enduring influence, demonstrating the essay's continued relevance in language learning and moral education.

Keywords: Essay, Humor, Charles Lamb, Bacon, Argumentativeness, Types of Essays

Introduction

Francis Bacon (1561-1626) He was born in London to Sir Nicholas Bacon. He studied in Cambridge. He became a knight in 1603 and

attorney general under James I reign. Bacon composed his works in Latin and English. His essays published in 1597, second in 1612 and third in 1625. He published 58 essays, among

them famous ones are Of Studies, Of Revenge, Of Gardens, Of Death. His famous proverbs are Revenge is a wild kind of justice, Men fear death, as children fear to go in the dark, God Almighty first planted a garden; and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures.

His other works are *Nuvum Organum* (1620) *Styla Sylvarum* (In complete) one.

Charles Lamb, with his humble and honest personality, is known to the literary world as The Prince among English Essayists. He was born on 27th July 1775, at a place called Inner Temple as the youngest child of John Lamb and Elizabeth Lamb. He went to school at Christ Hospital where he met Coleridge with whom he was to form a close and life long friendship. He published the first *Elia* Essay *Recollection of the South Sea House* in 1820 in the London magazine. Essays of *Elia* were published in 1823. Lamb published *The Last Essays of Elia* in 1832. The following essays appeared in *Essays of Elia*, *South Sea House*, *Oxford in vacation*, *Christ's Hospital*, *New year's Eve*, *All Fool's Day*, *My Relations*, *My first play*. Last *Essays of Elia* are *Poor Relations*, *Sanity of True Genius*, *Captain Jackson*, *The Superannuated Man*, *The wedding*, *Old China*, *Dream Children*. He died on 27th December 1834 of an infection contracted from a cut on his face and was buried in Edmunton church yard.

Michel de Montaigne coined essay word, belongs to French noble kinsmen. In his writings, he used confessionalism, created newness in literary circles. He published two books (1580) titled as "*Essais*". It means an attempt. Montaigne's essays are synonymous with the present era student essays. The Renaissance period was the best age for essay writing. Corn wallis, Robert Johnson, Tuvill, stephens, Brathwaite, Mason, peachman and others produced their essays after the publication of the first English anonymous collection "*Remedies against Discontent*."

The Oxford Dictionary defines it as "A composition of moderate length on any

particular subject, originally implying want of finish, but now said of a composition more or less elaborate in style, though limited in range."

Francis Bacon is the father of the English essay, in England. He called his essays "dispersed meditations", he composed his views on man and life so he called essays as, "Counsels civil and moral." The first part of the 17th century restoration period witnessed the development of critical essays. Dryden is the first innovator of prose, used every day needs of expression. In 18th century, Addison and Steele started *The Tatler* and *The Spectator* Periodicals to bring social reform to censor the manners and morals of the age. Addison's essays are full of humor, urbane, delicate one. His perfection in middle style shown path for his successors. Oliver Gold Smith followed the foot steps of Addison, published his essays in "*The citizen of the world*". He commented on English society in his essays.

Charles Lamb's essays are personalized ones, humor runs through out his essays. His essays are truly prose lyrics, he has been rightly been called the prince of English essayists. In the Victorian period Thomas Carlyle, John Ruskin, Mathew Arnold, W.H. Pater and R.L. Stevenson are important essayists.

The essay flourished in the 20th century, with countless periodicals, journals, magazines and dailies of our time. The leading 20th century essayists are E.V. Lucas, Robert Lynd, G.K. Chesterton, A.G. Gardner, and J. B. Priestly. Their style of writing consists of criticism of life, spirit of questioning, propagation of their views, varied themes, every day language speech, rare usage of epigrams and full of gentle humor.

The Essay Background and Genre:

(Johnson, 1755) defines essay as "A loose sally of the mind", an irregular, indigested piece. It is not an orderly performance. It is a composition of moderate length on any subject. Saintsbury says that the Essay is "A work of

prose art". (Hugh, 1915) remarks that every subject from the stars to the dust heap may be taken for an essay. To put it briefly, the Essay is an attempt on any subject. There are lengthy philosophical treatises like Locke's "Essay concerning human understanding" and Alexander Pope's "Essay on Man", but these are not works of prose art. The true essay is to the literature of self-expression. Treatise and dissertation are subjective. But the essay is subjective. Montaigne, the famous French essayist reflects thus:

"I am the subject of my book".

He was the father of the personal essay.

Francis Bacon gave it an objective or impersonal touch in England. His essays do not portray the man himself. He entertained the readers with civil and moral counsels. These counsels are conveyed in short and crisp sentences. His pithy aphorisms drip with wisdom. Prof. Tillotson succinctly points out that they are words for princes. Lord Bacon's striking sentences read like proverbs. For example, he writes thus in his essay, Of studies:

"Reading maketh a full man: conference a ready man: and writing an exact man."

Bacon's essays are pragmatic. They are full of practical wisdom. They come home to men's bosoms.

There were a few writers who continued the personal essay inaugurated by Montaigne. Ben Jonson wrote "Discoveries". This comes under the personal essay. In the seventeenth century, the essay took the form of character sketches in the hands of Hall and others. These writers were all imitators of the Greek philosopher, Theophrastus and the Roman Seneca. Sir Thomas Browne and Abraham Cowley were the writers of personal touch. Cowley wrote an essay entitled "Of myself". We see the beginning of the development of the modern essay form in Cowley's work.

During the Restoration period (1660-1700), John Dryden introduced the critical essay.

It is a new variety. Its theme was literary criticism. Dryden's prefaces were essays in criticism. With the rise of journalism at the beginning of the Eighteenth century, the Essay began to appear in periodicals. The material for the periodical and social essays are the manners of the time. Daniel Defoe was the author of "Review". This was the first publication. But the real vogue of the essay began with Richard Steele and Joseph Addison. They were the masters of the periodical Essay. Steele started the magazine The Tatler. He exposed the false arts of life, cunning, vanity and other weaknesses of society. It ceased publication after two years. The Tatlar was replaced by The Spectator. These essays were intended "To enliven morality with wit, and to temper wit with morality." Their aim was to bring "philosophy out of closets and libraries, schools, colleges, to dwell in clubs and assemblies at tea tables and in coffee - houses". Saints bury aptly points out that these essays taught the eighteenth century how it should behave in public places, from churches to theatres. The society of those days learnt how it should treat its lovers, mistresses, husbands, wives, parents and friends. Thus for the first time in its history, the Essay was employed to serve a distinctly social purpose.

Jonathan Swift was the contemporary of Steele and Addison. He was a satirist and pamphleteer. Dr. Johnson wrote essays in The Rambler and in The Idler. His essays show his manly good sense. He had a good command of language. Oliver Goldsmith wrote essays of charm and ease. His "The citizen of the world" is a delightful series of letters on English life by an imaginary Chinese visitor.

At the beginning of the Nineteenth century, the periodical newspaper gave place to the critical Journal called The Review. Its main content was literary and other criticism. The best known of the early reviews were The Edinburgh and The Quarterly. There also came up a periodical of another type called The Magazine. The London Magazine is one of them.

Charles Lamb is the prince of English essayists. His famous "Essays of Elia" are full of humor, pathos, irony and autobiographical element. Lamb provides an ideal and perfect example of the personal essay in English. He tirelessly speaks about himself, his views, beliefs, prejudices and his attitudes. E.V. Lucas nicely comments:

"when compared with Bacon, Addison, Steele, Goldsmith, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt or Macaulay, his greatest companions in the essay, it is Lamb's richness that surprises us, his abundance, and, above all, his interest.... Lamb as a whole is better company than all."

Lamb's essays are full of wisdom, of a sane philosophy and a sweet humanity. His style is extremely quaint and mannered. The flavor of antique style and iteration are two of the characteristics of Lamb's style. His gentle humor and his protean wit are inseparable from his style, just as his exquisite pathos is itself inseparable from his humor. If we could use a paradox, we might call him the greatest egotist without a touch of egotism. He is like Shakespeare as he conceals nothing and condemns nothing. Here lies the hidden charm of Lamb.

Coleridge, Carlyle, Leigh Hunt and others wrote interesting essays. The tradition of the critical essay was continued by the Victorian writers like Mathew Arnold, Walter pater, Stephen, Symonds and a host of others. Hazlitt and Thackery and De Quincey had remarkable gifts of expression and ideas as writers of the subjective essay.

In the Twentieth century, we find many daily papers and weeklies and monthly periodicals afford unlimited scope for the essayist. Many of these contributions are called articles. T.S. Eliot, Huxley, Forster, Chesterton, Lucas, Gardiner, Lynd, Bellock, Priestley and some other lively essayists are on the scene. T.S. Eliot's *Hamlet and His Problems* (1919) is an essay offers a critical reading of Hamlet. The

essay first appeared in Eliot's *The Sacred Wood Essays on poetry and Criticism* in 1920. T.S. Eliot's "Tradition and Individual Talent" (1919), an essay was first published in *The Egoist* (1919) and later in Eliot's first book of criticism, *The Sacred Wood* (1920). Virginia Woolf's *The Room of One's own* 1929 is based on a series of lectures, *A Sketch of the past is an autobiographical essay*. Huxley's *On the Margin* (1923), *Music of Night* (1931), and the expansive collected *Essays*. Their essays are full of excellent information, humor, satire, irony, wit and didacticism.

Thus, the Essay from its origin in the Roman writers like Cicero and Seneca has come to stay as one of the most powerful genres of English literature. Thus, to put it simply, the Essay is a discussion of a certain topic in prose. An essay may be classified as formal or informal, depending on its subject and style.

The formal essay is characterized by qualities of dignity, serious purpose and logical organization. Examples range from the brief, serious magazine article to scientific or philosophical treatises of book length. The chapters in Carlyle's *Heroes and Hero worship* are a form of this type of essay, as are long, critical book reviews, such as those written by T. B. Maculey, George Eliot, Matthew Arnold and others.

The informal essay, sometimes called the "true" essay, includes moderately brief instructive essays, such as Bacon's periodical essays, such as Addison's and personal essays, such as Lamb's. Among the qualities that mark an essay as informal are: humor, graceful style, a personal element, unconventionality or novelty of theme, and freedom from stiffness and affectation. In addition to those mentioned above, the following authors have written essays of distinction: Swift, Pope, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Robert Louis Stevenson, Cardinal Newman and T.S. Eliot. Swift's *A Modest Proposal*, Alexander Pope's *An Essay on Man*, *An Essay on Criticism*, *Moral Essays*, Dr.

Johnson's The Rambler, The Adventurer, The Idler, Goldsmith's The Citizen of the World, Robert Louis Stevenson's An Apology for Idlers, Aes Triplex, and walking Tours, Cardinal Newman's An Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine, T.S. Eliot's Tradition and the Individual Talent, The Metaphysical Poets, Hamlet and His problems, The Sacred Wood.

Essay -Writing as an Art

An Essay is a piece of prose composition, generally short, on any chosen subject. The word essay literally means an attempt. The essay is, properly speaking, an attempt at expressing your thoughts on a given topic and differs in this respect from a treatise which is an elaborate and thorough study of a subject.

There are different classes of essays:

1. Descriptive Essays: A descriptive essay is perhaps the simplest type of essay consisting of a description of some place, person or thing. For example: A Game sanctuary, A water -fall, A village Fair, The Taj Mahal.
2. Narrative Essay: A narrative essay consists in the narration of an incident, a journey, a natural calamity, a flood, a train accident, The boyhood of Gandhiji.
3. Reflective Essays: A reflective essay expresses the writer's thoughts of reflections on various themes like:

Qualities, courage, patience, love, truth.

Philosophical and religious topics: The purpose of living, the meaning of the universe, The immortality of the soul.

4. Imaginative Essays: These deal with imaginary situations. The writer has to place himself in a situation in which he has never been before and describe what he would do in such circumstances.

Eg., If I were a Millionaire, Cast on a Desert Island, The Autobiography of a Rupee.

5. Expository Essays: These expound a theory or doctrine e.g. evolution, nature cure, Karma and Rebirth or a literary topic, e.g. The art of the short story, literature and life.

Expository essays are generally objective and impersonal. The personal element Such an essay is a 'loose sally of the mind' and the essayist often appears to be 'a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles.' It is not easy to write such an essay and students are advised to attempt essays that conform to the definite types detailed above.

Bacon took all knowledge for his province. It was his practice to record his opinion on the current questions of the day. In his time, the result is that his essays are specimens of wisdom arising out of an universal interest into the affairs of the world. They come home, he says, "to men's business and bosoms." They are the fruits of his observation of men and things, he called them "dispersed meditations". He writes on a bewildering variety of abstract subjects, such as, truth, revenge, etc and then goes on to more mundane things of domestic relations as parents and children, love, marriage, and single life, etc.

If we look for modernism in his essays, we are sure to be disappointed. In his essays on political and economic subjects, as in other fields, we find that all his ideas reflect the spirit of the age and are outmoded today. We must remember that Bacon's Essays have become a classic because of their inimitable style, their literary flavor and the epigrammatic brilliance of some the wise maxims which stand the test of time and which have become current coins in English literature. His prose style is modelled, to a large extent, on classical standards - on concentration which is one of the great principles of classical art- on clarity, objectivity, elegance, stateliness and orderliness-for to simplify, to classify, to concentrate the meaning within a few selected words, enriched by metaphor and cadence, was the principal aim of the best, 'attic prose', and Bacon's essays are a

superb example of concentrated clarity. He uses vocabulary "in which native borrowed terms mingle without the slightest embarrassment.". Along with his genius for pithy and proverbial expression goes as arresting as those of Donne's poems. Some times, we come across many a witty expression which is his highly concentrated and aphoristic in texture, e.g., in his essay on 'wit' and other essays we come across a plethora of metaphors and similes which are really striking - 'riches are the baggage of virtue'. 'Custom is the principal magistrate of men's life.', etc.

Ideally, an essay should be a short literary composition to be easily read in leisure, light in treatment but yet of a reader permanent impression. It should not be too argumentative, it should contain the essayist's intellectual and emotional reactions to the subject matter; it should have a picturesque and unified impression on the mind; it should be an artistic and organic whole; It must not be formal- it even confidential relation as between the essayist and the reader, as in Montaigne and Lamb; it must have wit, humor and pathos. Bacon's essays are didactic and didacticism interferes with the unified, artistic and picturesque impressions of one whole on the mind of the reader. We feel that Bacon's message to us is that we should always have high aims and develop worthy interests which must constitute the true source of real and abiding satisfaction to men of all races, times and places and that he was admittedly one of our great masters in the Art of life and living.

His Style: His style in literature is most important in dealing with the personality of the writer, for the choice of words, the turn of the phrases, the sentence structure, the rhythm and cadence of the sentences are all charged with the individuality of the man. Style is not simply "the dress of thought", as pope said, but the very personality of a writer. It is the product of sincere self-expression. Style is the living product of the author's personality. If it is carefully studied and analyzed, it will tell us

much of the education of the man, the influences at work, the thought structure, his outlook on men and kings, the direct play of the author's mind and character upon his subject matter, his attitude towards his subject and incidentally towards life at large, the evolution and development of his thought and his philosophy of life. His essays became a classic due to his inimitable style and their literary flavor and not because of their subject matter.

Essays are generally categorized into Formal essay, Informal essay. Formal essay is an impersonal one, scholarly one and highlights the subject in an order. Informal essay deal with everyday happenings, familiar things, written in jovial rather than specialized topics, self-reflected, and sometimes amusing one. In 1580, Montaigne coined essay word. He used it in French Essais, means attempts.

Francis Bacon is an aphoristic writer. He used short maxims, general truths in his essays. His best renowned aphorisms are the shortest one. "Art is long, life is short". It appears in Hippocrates "Aphorism". Bacon's essays focus on universal themes, he published ten essays in 1597, later in 1625 expanded to fifty-eight. The essays are amalgamation of morality and practical advice, persuaded readers to ponder over their human experiences.

His famous lines run thus:

"Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability." (Of Studies). It is full of aphorisms, his argument supports the value of reading, advantages and disadvantages of studies. His aphoristic manner of presentation reaches a zenith point in the above lines.

Bacon's biblical pithy maxim "what is truth?" "in his first essay "Of Truth" portrays straight to the point. Another essay "Of counsels" guides people how to lead professional or moral lives'. It explores role of advice and its dependability on counsel avoids confusion. He derived ethical values from

renowned writers such as Aristotle and the stoics. His essays are full of aphorisms, proverbs, intellectual thought process.

Francis Bacon's of Studies essay is a classic one, highlights morality, importance of education.

"Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability."

He emphasizes worldly nature of people in these lines:

"Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them." It deals with daily lives.

Francis Bacon denotes the term studies serve three main benefits: Delight, ornament and ability. Bacon indirectly advises the readers to have practical knowledge, speed and accuracy. His essays are full of worldly wisdom. In his essay "Of Truth" he admires truth and its importance in the human life. He asserts: "A lie faces God and shrinks from man." He sends warning to the human beings.

Aphorisms: Bacon's aphorisms are popular one in the English literature. They act like adages. Some proverbs run thus: Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, writing an exact man." Bacon use aphoristic style to express his thought in few words.

For example, Revenge is a kind of wild justice; Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.

Aphoristic style: Abram (2005) defines "It is a concise, pithy, gentle and pointed statement of a serious maxim, idea and general truth."

The Contribution of Charles Lamb

Charles Lamb is the most lovable of all the English essayists. He is the first essayist to introduce Montaignesque essays. Whatever may be the subject of his essays, it is colored by his personality, irradiated by his fancy, enriched by his humor and ennobled by a style of his

own. Each essay is a diluted prose Lyric. It full of poetic fervor and beautiful imagination. That is why Prof. Hugh Walker says: "The greatest glory of the London Magazine is that it found a place for the prince of English essayists, Charles Lamb.

In the ever delightful "Essays of Elia", Lamb is as much an egotist as Montaigne, the great French essayist. His is an egotism devoid of self assertion. The substance of what he writes is almost wholly drawn from himself, his experiences, reminiscences, likes, dislikes, whims, fancies and prejudices. But we never complain of this. In Ainger's words, "It is the man Charles lamb that constitutes the charm and of his written words.

The great contribution of lamb is the magnificent blend of humor and pathos. Everywhere in the essays we find scattered eating the roast pigs by his father. He finds time to attend to his remonstrances and blows. He seizes a fresh pig and tears it into two parts but it is the lesser half which he thrusts into the first of his father. Humor is very nearly allied to pathos. Lamb laughed to save himself from weeping. But he could not prevent himself from passing at times to the sadder aspects of life. Dream children is the best of Lamb's essays. It is full of pathos and humor. It is a poem in prose. Its beauty is highly elusive.

The humor in Lamb's essays includes not only pathos but also fun, frolic and wit. Wit, humor and fun are based on intellect, insight and sympathy respectively. His fun passes into humor when there is an admixture of reflection. He is fond of a kind of reversed irony. He makes a statement or uses a phrase which is unpleasing at first, but becomes pleasing when we consider it more carefully.

In the words of Thomson "His subject was humanity at large, but in himself, he was its microcosm. The most distinctive feature of the essay proper is the egoistical element. Lamb is the first English essayist who writes like Montaigne, E.V. Lucas. In his discourse on

Lamb's Essays remarks thus: "A good essay more than a novel, a poem, a play or a feature, is personality translated into print." Like Montaigne, Lamb makes himself the subject of his essays. He is rightly called his own biographer, communicator, advocate and critic. The centre of interest in all his words is himself. He reveals himself through them in all fullness and frankness. In "New year's Eve" there is a sort of personal confession, from beginning to the end. He views into his past and laments that the innocence of childhood is no longer his. The consolation that we are growing wise as we are growing in age is a mere self-deception. Thus, we get various aspects of the life in the different essays. In an essay, he depicts his schooldays at Christ's Hospital. In some other essays he reveals his early poverty, his holiday trips to the sea side with sister Mary, the drudgery or his office work, and his relief when he finally retires from his official duties.

Lamb is a romantic essayist par excellence. He relied a great deal on his imagination. He wrote his essays not always in a directly autobiographical manner but in a style that combines fact and fiction. In the words of Hamilton Thompson, "The ease with which he blended fact with fancy is unique in English literature. The two elements are woven together very closely.

Lamb's style: There can be no good essays without a charming style. Lamb has forged a new style, a unique style of his own. As Alfred Ainger rightly points out, "It is the man, Charles Lamb, that constitutes the enduring charm of his written words." He is an egotist but an egotist without a touch of vanity or self-assertion, an egotist without a grain of envy or ill-nature. In Arthur Crompton - Rickett's inimitable words, the genius of Lamb lay in his power of visualizing memories. As a stylist, he walks in the past. He gathers to himself the pleasant tricks and mannerisms of bygone writers, just as a girl plucks flowers instinctively that blend with her looks and carriage. The blossoms are culled from other men's gardens

but their blending is all Lamb's own. Passing through Lamb's imagination, they become something fresh and individual. His style is a mixture certainly of many styles, but a chemical not a mechanical mixture. The matter harmonizes with the manner.

Lamb is a conscious artist, a writer of ornate prose. He is under the influence of the quaint writers of seventeenth century prose - Burton, Fuller and Browne. He redeems the style of Jacobean prose writers from obscurity, grammatical looseness and involutions. He has learnt the art of Addison and Goldsmith, and knit the strange vocabulary into a compact and orderly prose. His essays are not hindered by crabbed syntax and the hard rules of Latin grammar.

Lamb's style is inseparable from his humor. In the deepest sense, his style is natural. It is all his own; it is spontaneous. In his essay, "poor relations", Lamb bursts into a perfect riot of whimsical metaphors: "A poor Relation is the most irrelevant thing in nature.... a haunting conscience."

Lamb's style is unique. There is no humorist more original than Lamb.

Charles Lamb is one of the poignant writers of English society. Essays are categorized into two types. Impersonal and personal ones. Addison's essays belong to Impersonal; Essays of Elia pertain to personal ones. Dream Children is a solitude essay, contains self reflection elements.

In Christ's Hospital essay, the story revolves around his early school life. It is an autobiographical essay and the longest one among his essays.

All fool's day is one of the wittiest essays. In this essay, Lamb dreams a get together party with Alexander, Empedacles, Cleombrotus. They celebrate story revolves around his early school life. It is an autobiographical essay and the longest essay. a fools banquet, every one say cheers and jokes.

My Relations essay reveals the picture of Lamb's family and their impact on his life. It speaks the story of relationships with his kith and kin. A Dissertation upon Roast Pig (1822) is possibly the best-known essays of Elia. It is a humorous one and nonsensical one.

A Dissertation Upon Roast Pig (1822) is possibly the best-known essays of Elia. It is a humorous one and nonsensical one.

Conclusion

It now remains for us to assess i) to what extent or degree Bacon is outmoded, old fashioned and out of date? ii) In what particular fields are his observations true for all times and places? In the first place, he identifies public good with the good of kings and princes. His political views are colored by the Greek conception of state absolutism. In Bacon, we miss the modern democratic note, for which he had no place in his scheme of things for he has no conception of social equality, and equality of opportunity for cultural betterment of the common man. Bacon despised the workers. He was a strong advocate of parliaments. If it is admitted that the whole struggle of the human race from barbarism to civilization is one continuous effort to maintain its moral dignity, and harmony, artists who aspire to greatness can never afford to be indifferent to ethics. Bacon is a careful student of human nature, It is when he deals with the great drama of human life and action- motives, passion and relationship- thoughts, feelings, experiences, observations, imaginings - that we become aware of the depth of his insight and truth of utterances. His penetrating analysis of human motives, passions, feelings, aspirations and imaginations, has seen more deeply into things and, by the strength of his genius, has apprehended and interpreted their meaning more powerfully than common race of men - and who, in addition, has the artist's wonderful faculty of making us see and feel with him.

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