

## 1: Project MUSE - Jeremiah 1

*Biographical sketch of John Wilson, author of ClydeClyde, a poemAlbania, a poemPreliminary observations concerning Alexander Hume, author of The day estivalThe day estival, a poemPreliminary observations on William Fowler and his poemsFowler's poems.*

The longest poem is his *Morall Fabillis*, a tight, intricately structured set of thirteen fable stories in a cycle that runs just short of lines. Two other long works survive, both a little over lines each. As with his longer works, his outward themes often carry important subtexts. Internal evidence has been used to suggest that the *Morall Fabillis* were composed during the s. There is no record of when or where Henryson was born or educated. The earliest found unconfirmed reference to him occurs in September when a man of his name with license to teach is on record as having taken a post in the recently founded University of Glasgow. If this was the poet, as is usually assumed, then the citation indicates that he had completed studies in both arts and canon law. This has not been established. Almost all early references to Henryson firmly associate his name with Dunfermline. Direct unconfirmed evidence for this connection occurs in when his name appears as a witness on abbey charters. Dunfermline, as a royal burgh with capital status, was routinely visited by the court with residences directly linked to the abbey complex. There is no record of Henryson as a court poet, but the close proximity makes acquaintance with the royal household likely. According to the poet William Dunbar , Henryson died in Dunfermline. An apocryphal story by the English poet Francis Kynaston in the early 17th century refers to the flux as the cause of death, but this has not been established. William Dunbar, Lament for the Makaris , lines 81â€”2 [9] Almost nothing else is known of Henryson outside of his surviving writing. It is not known if he originated from Dunfermline and a suggestion that he may have been linked to the Fife branch of the Clan Henderson is not possible to verify, although his name is certainly of that ilk. General style[ edit ] Henryson generally wrote in a first-person voice using a familiar tone that quickly brings the reader into his confidence and gives a notable impression of authentic personality and beliefs. The writing stays rooted in daily life and continues to feel grounded even when the themes are metaphysical or elements are fantastic. His language is a supple, flowing and concise Scots that clearly shows he knew Latin , while scenes are usually given a deftly evocative Scottish setting which can only have come from close connection and observation. Some of this sense of intrigue may be in part accidental, but it is also heightened by his cannily controlled application of a philosophy of fiction, a frequently self-proclaimed feature of the work. This was in an age when the use of vernacular languages for literature in many parts of Europe was increasingly taking the place of Latin , the long-established lingua franca across the continent. Extant poems[ edit ] All known and extant writings attributed to Robert Henryson are listed here. In addition, the scholar Matthew P McDiarmid identified from an index a lost poem by Henryson which began: On fut by Forth as I couth found not listed below.

2: Nobel Laureate William A. Fowler Dies at 83 | Caltech

*Abstract. Erratum: p. Text ends at p. ; pp. [], [1]: "Books printed for and sold by Mundell & Son, Edinburgh and Longman & Rees, London." Dedication signed: J. www.enganchecubano.comes bibliographical www.enganchecubano.comphical sketch of John Wilson, author of ClydeClyde, a poemAlbania, a poemPreliminary observations concerning Alexander Hume, author of The day estivalThe day.*

In the centuries after the death of William Shakespeare in , comparatively few people have asked the question: Did Shakespeare write his plays? So far as anybody actually knows and can prove, Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon never wrote a play in his life.. More recently, a number of individuals, among them famous actors, academics, and writers , have suggested that the plays attributed to William Shakespeare were either not the work of one man or, alternatively, were not penned by Shakespeare at all – a viewpoint that had been held by Charlie Chaplin, a star of the silver screen, who wrote: I am not concerned with who wrote the works of Shakespeare [–] but I can hardly think it was the Stratford boy. Whoever wrote them had an aristocratic attitude. Amongst the many theories forwarded, a few arguments have emerged. Although by no means an exhaustive list, these include: Theory 1 – As an individual of common birth, there is no way that such an individual would have the necessary grasp of languages, the classics, political theory, and history, necessary to write such works, whereas a high born and educated gentleman would. Theory 2 – Given the sheer number of plays, poems, and sonnets, it would be impossible for a single individual to produce so extensive a body of work. Theory 3 – Linguistically and structurally, it has been suggested that both the language lexicon and writing style is far too varied, and would therefore point to a number of authors – and not necessarily including Shakespeare. It cannot therefore be conclusively shown that Shakespeare is the author. The Other Candidates If, as some have suggested, William Shakespeare is not the author of the plays and poems that bear his name, who did? To support this argument, a number of individuals have been suggested as possible authors, including Queen Elizabeth I, the 17th Earl of Oxford, Edward de Vere, and Sir Francis Bacon, to name but a few. Whilst many other potential authors have been suggested, WHY these particular individuals? To do so, so this argument goes, William Shakespeare was in effect a cover story for the Queen, and therefore merely pretended to be the author. Edward de Vere One of the more complicated theories, it is argued that the 17th Earl of Oxford, Edward de Vere, was the true author behind the plays. Arguments in Favour of William Shakespeare Whilst some have suggested that the plays Shakespeare wrote were in fact the work of another individual, for many scholars and Shakespeare enthusiasts alike there is little doubt that William Shakespeare was the author of each of 38 plays, in addition to his other literary offerings. To support this view, although by no means exhaustive, the following arguments have been made: Shakespeare, although a commoner, had received a sufficiently good education that included subjects such the classics, rhetoric, history, and Latin grammar, in order to be able to write such literary works. The majority of the plays bear his name on the title page, including subsequent editions of the same play, albeit with some variation such as Shake-speare instead of Shakespeare, for example. Shakespeare was a central member of this company. With regards to the deeds to the Globe Theatre, there is documentation that proves that the William Shakespeare named on the deeds, and the William Shakespeare who appears in the Stratford-upon-Avon baptismal record of , are one and the same person. The suggestion that either Queen Elizabeth I, Sir Francis Bacon, or the 17th Earl of Oxford authored the plays are, to those supporting the view that Shakespeare is the author, deeply flawed. Opposing Views and Further Sources For most Shakespeare enthusiasts and scholars alike, the suggestion that William Shakespeare is not the author of the plays and poems attributed to him are wholly incorrect. Therefore, to question did Shakespeare write his plays, the answer would be a very definite YES. Unsurprisingly, there is little agreement between these two views. As such, the views expressed above highlight just a few of the arguments, and counter arguments, that have been made. But, if you would like to know more, some further web sources are provided below, as well as a wealth of useful information upon the life, and work, of William Shakespeare on

# PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON WILLIAM FOWLER AND HIS POEMS.

pdf

available on this website.

# PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON WILLIAM FOWLER AND HIS POEMS.

pdf

## 3: Tom Scott (poet) - Wikipedia

*Under federal law, if you knowingly misrepresent that online material is infringing, you may be subject to criminal prosecution for perjury and civil penalties, including monetary damages, court costs, and attorneys' fees.*

Two of his six siblings died in infancy. From early childhood, Blake spoke of having visions—“at four he saw God "put his head to the window"; around age nine, while walking through the countryside, he saw a tree filled with angels. Although his parents tried to discourage him from "lying," they did observe that he was different from his peers and did not force him to attend conventional school. He learned to read and write at home. At age ten, Blake expressed a wish to become a painter, so his parents sent him to drawing school. Two years later, Blake began writing poetry. When he turned fourteen, he apprenticed with an engraver because art school proved too costly. After his seven-year term ended, he studied briefly at the Royal Academy. In 1789, he married an illiterate woman named Catherine Boucher. Blake taught her to read and to write, and also instructed her in draftsmanship. Later, she helped him print the illuminated poetry for which he is remembered today; the couple had no children. In 1793, he set up a printshop with a friend and former fellow apprentice, James Parker, but this venture failed after several years. For the remainder of his life, Blake made a meager living as an engraver and illustrator for books and magazines. In addition to his wife, Blake also began training his younger brother Robert in drawing, painting, and engraving. Robert fell ill during the winter of 1797 and succumbed, probably to consumption. He published his most popular collection, *Songs of Innocence*, in 1794, and followed it, in 1796, with *Songs of Experience*. Both books of *Songs* were printed in an illustrated format reminiscent of illuminated manuscripts. The text and illustrations were printed from copper plates, and each picture was finished by hand in watercolors. Blake was a nonconformist who associated with some of the leading radical thinkers of his day, such as Thomas Paine and Mary Wollstonecraft. In defiance of 18th-century neoclassical conventions, he privileged imagination over reason in the creation of both his poetry and images, asserting that ideal forms should be constructed not from observations of nature but from inner visions. Theological tyranny is the subject of *The Book of Urizen*. In the prose work *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*, he satirized oppressive authority in church and state, as well as the works of Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish philosopher whose ideas once attracted his interest. In 1800, Blake moved to the seacoast town of Felpham, where he lived and worked until 1803 under the patronage of William Hayley. He taught himself Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Italian, so that he could read classical works in their original language. In Felpham he experienced profound spiritual insights that prepared him for his mature work, the great visionary epics written and etched between 1801 and 1804: *Milton*, *Vala*, or *The Four Zoas*; rewritten after 1804, and *Jerusalem* have neither traditional plot, characters, rhyme, nor meter. They envision a new and higher kind of innocence, the human spirit triumphant over reason. Blake believed that his poetry could be read and understood by common people, but he was determined not to sacrifice his vision in order to become popular. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who had been lent a copy of *Songs of Innocence* and of *Experience*, considered Blake a "man of Genius," and Wordsworth made his own copies of several songs. *The Gates of Paradise* For the Sexes: *The Gates of Paradise Poetical Sketches*

## 4: Scottish descriptive poems : with some illustrations of Scottish literary antiquities. - CORE

*Dedication signed: J. Leyden Biographical sketch of John Wilson, author of ClydeClyde, a poemAlbania, a poemPreliminary observations concerning Alexander Hume, author of The day estivalThe day estival, a poemPreliminary observations on William Fowler and his poemsFowler's poems.*

## 5: William Blake - Poet | Academy of American Poets

## PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON WILLIAM FOWLER AND HIS POEMS.

pdf

*Scottish descriptive poems; with some illustrations of Scottish literary antiquities* Dedication signed: J. Leyden  
*Biographical sketch of John Wilson, author of ClydeClyde, a poem*  
*Albania, a poem*  
*Preliminary observations concerning Alexander Hume, author of The day estival*  
*The day estival, a poem*  
*Preliminary observations on William.*

### 6: William Alfred Fowler | Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory

*The SOF is proud to unveil this major new presentation, 1 the first in decades, of early poems by Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford (), the Elizabethan nobleman thought by many to be the mind behind the mask of the greatest works of English literature, the plays and poems attributed to "William Shakespeare."*

### 7: Virgil's Gathering of the Clans; Being Observations on Aeneid VII. by William Warde Fowler

*Get this from a library! The life of William Cowper, esquire. With critical observations on his poems.. [John Corry].*

### 8: Robert Henryson - Wikipedia

*For most Shakespeare enthusiasts and scholars alike, the suggestion that William Shakespeare is not the author of the plays and poems attributed to him are wholly incorrect. Therefore, to question did Shakespeare write his plays, the answer would be a very definite YES.*

### 9: Fowler, William (fl) (DNB00) - Wikisource, the free online library

*PASADENA*â€”*William A. Fowler, who shared the Nobel Prize in physics for his research into the creation of chemical elements inside stars, died Tuesday morning, March 14, in Pasadena, California.*

## PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON WILLIAM FOWLER AND HIS POEMS.

pdf

*I Love You More Than . (Light and Sound Book) The sneaker coloring book Ontological Phillis Levin Disneys countdown to extinction The multilateralist record in Asia and Europe Stuart Harris Simon Nuttall Status of gyps vultures in Gujarat 2010 Killing Critics (Bookcassette(r Edition) Start now in watercolour Fodors Scotland, 20th Edition Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry The Reception of Baptized Christians John Charles Fremont and the conquest of California. Lincolns construction of the consent principle and the right of Revolution in the secession crisis Herman D&d player inventory sheet Biodiversity Of Fungi Wheelers graded studies in great authors Timber design bs 5268 Instructions and chart for observation of Mars in right ascension at the opposition of 1860, for obtainin V. 15. Hemichordata, Chaetognatha, and the invertebrate Chordates edited by Frederick W. Harrison, Edward Jump and the Net Will Appear The Mutual Fund Business Video Series The state boys rebellion Sky Atlas 2000.0 Companion Journey of passion A world at arms The novels of Anthony Trollope Basic computer programming The Hikers Guide to Preparing Home-Cooked Meals on the Trail Nervous system structure and function 3rd grade Thinking identities The Hungarian uprising in perspective, by S. de Madariaga. Musical Leaves Various Leaves Rounding decimals Mediquik Cards (Nurses) Handling interaction The home health industry : understanding the system Karen Vance The role patriarchy plays in our contemporary world situation Leslene della Madre Pt. 1. Techniques, installation, and repair Naming, The new rules of Source of human good*