

**LIFE OF PERCY
BYSSHE SHELLEY**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649634712

Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley by William Sharp

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

WILLIAM SHARP

**LIFE OF PERCY
BYSSHE SHELLEY**

LIFE
OF
PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

BY
WILLIAM SHARP

LONDON
WALTER SCOTT
24 WARWICK LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW
1887

(All rights reserved.)

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
Shelley's birth at the Manor of Field Place, August 4, 1792; his grandfather, Sir Bysshe Shelley; his father, mother, and sisters; his early childhood; Rev. Mr. Edwards of Warnham, his first tutor; goes to school at Ston House, Brentford; his character, temperament, and description of his personal appearance	11

CHAPTER II.

Shelley goes to Eton; description of his sufferings, of his personal pleasures; his friend Dr. Lind; the beginning of his literary life, "Poems by Victor and Cazire," "Nightmare" and "Zastrozzi"; matriculates at Oxford 1810; friendship with Harriet Grove; "St. Irvyne, or the Rosicrucians"; "The Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson"; the romance "Leonora"; friendship with Thomas Jefferson Hogg, and anecdotes connected therewith; the "Necessity of Atheism"; Hogg and Shelley expelled from Oxford in 1811	28
---	----

CHAPTER III.

Shelley's engagement with his cousin Harriet Grove broken off by her parents; Hogg and Shelley take lodgings in Poland Street; Shelley banished from Field Place, and monetary supplies stopped; Shelley's "Poetical Essay on the Existing State of Things"; makes acquaintance with Harriet Westbrook; description of her and her family; monetary difficulties; elopement with Harriet Westbrook, marriage, and journey to Edinburgh, where they are joined by Hogg; correspondence with Miss Hitchener; Shelley, Harriet, and Hogg go to York; rupture with	
--	--

Hogg ; Mr. and Mrs. Shelley joined by Eliza Westbrook ; they move to Keswick and make acquaintance with Southey ; burglary at Keswick ; Mr. Westbrook allows Harriet £200 a year ; Shelley writes a romance, "Hubert Cauvin" ; Shelley refuses to sign the entail ; is allowed £200 a year by his father ; he corresponds with William Godwin ; Shelley, Harriet, and Eliza move to Dublin ; he publishes his "Address to the Irish People" ; moves to North Wales, makes Miss Hitchener's acquaintance, and she goes to live with them ; "Letter to Lord Ellenborough" ; he makes acquaintance with William Godwin ; rupture with Miss Hitchener ; "Queen Mab," and short poems written ; burglary episode at Tannyrallt ; the trio return to Ireland, and then to London ; birth of Ianthe ; estrangement with Harriet commences ; acquaintance with the Boivilles ; winter of 1813 spent in Edinburgh ; "The Refutation of Deism" ; Shelley re-marries Harriet ; Harriet leaves Shelley ; Shelley meets and falls in love with Mary Godwin ; interview with Harriet ; Shelley and Mary Godwin go to the Continent ; birth of Charles Bysse, and account of Harriet's death . . . 52

CHAPTER IV.

Claire Clairmont accompanies her half-sister Mary and Shelley ; journey to Paris and Switzerland ; Shelley commences his romance "The Assassins" ; they return to England by way of the Reuss and Rhine ; Mary records the trip in her "History of a Six Weeks' Tour" ; death of Sir Bysse Shelley ; arrangement with Sir Timothy, which gives Shelley £1,000 a year, a fifth of which is given to Harriet ; Shelley's health ; birth and death of Mary's first child ; Claire Clairmont leaves the Shelleys ; Mary and Shelley live at Bishopsgate, Windsor Park ; Peacock resides at Marlow ; they visit Oxford and other places on the Thames ; "A Summer-Evening Churchyard" ; description of "Queen Mab," and criticism ; description and criticism of "Alastor" ; birth of Mary's son William in 1816 ; in March of same year "Alastor and

CONTENTS.

7

	PAGE
other Poems" published; unpleasantness with William Godwin; Mary and Shelley and Claire Clairmont go to Geneva; Mary and Shelley become acquainted with Byron; Claire Clairmont's liaison with Byron; friendship of the two poets; "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty" conceived; "Lines to Mont Blanc" composed; they meet "Monk" Lewis; incidents connected with composition of Mary Godwin's "Frankenstein"; Shelley and Mary return to England; they visit Peacock at Marlow; in 1817 they settle at West Marlow; death of Godwin's adopted daughter, Fanny Imlay; Shelley visits Leigh Hunt, and hears of Harriet's death; reconciliation with William Godwin; Shelley and Mary Godwin married in London on December 30, 1816	105

CHAPTER V.

Mr. Westbrook gains custody of the two children; birth of Allegra; Shelley meets Keats at Leigh Hunt's house in 1817; Shelley's poetic creations; "Endymion" and "Laon and Cythna"; description and criticism of the latter poem; its publication under title of "Revolt of Islam"; Mary and Shelley's second child born 1818; "Rosalind and Helen"; "Prince Athanase"; "Orymandias"; "To Constantia Singing"; Shelley's prose writings; "Essay on Christianity"; "A Proposal of Putting Reform to the Vote"; "An Address to the People on the Death of Princess Charlotte"; Shelley's philanthropy at Marlow; christening of the children; Mary, Shelley, and children leave England 1818	124
--	-----

CHAPTER VI.

The Shelleys meet the Gisbornes at Leghorn; go to Bagni Lucca; Byron's conduct to Claire Clairmont and Allegra; Shelley goes to Byron in Venice; Byron lends the Shelleys his villa at Este; Shelley's little daughter Clara dies; "Julian and Maddalo"; "Lines written among the Euganean Hills"; Allegra returned to Byron's care; Shelley goes to Naples; "Stanzas written in dejection	
--	--

	PAGE
near Naples," and "Ode to Naples"; visit to Pratum;	
in 1818 Shelley goes to Rome; "Prometheus Unbound"	
commenced; the child William dies and is buried in Rome	137

CHAPTER VII.

The Shelleys go to Leghorn; "The Cenci"; they winter in Florence, where the cold hurts Shelley; "Ode to the West Wind" composed; in the beginning of 1820 they go to Pisa for milder climate; friendship with the Gisbornes; onslaught in <i>The Quarterly Review</i> ; Shelley assaulted at Pisa; "The Cloud"; "Ode to a Skylark" written at the Gisbornes' home, Casa Ricci near Leghorn; "Letter to Maria Gisborne"; "The Sensitive Plant"; 1820 a year of political ferment among the southern Latin races; "Ode to Naples" and "Ode to Liberty"; at San Giuliano the "Witch of Atlas" is composed; "Œdipus Tyrannus or Swellfoot the Tyrant"; Claire Clairmont secedes from the household; Medwin becomes an inmate; the inundation at San Giuliano; residence at Pisa; acquaintance with Francesco Pacchiani; Prince Mavrocordatos; friendship with the Williamses commences; Emilia Viviani, the inspirer of "Epipsychidion"; Shelley boats on the Pisan Canal; the Shelleys return to San Giuliano; "The Boat on the Serchio"; death of Keats, and composition of "Adonais"; piratical republication of "Queen Mab"; Shelley meets Byron at Ravenna; "Hellas"; autumn of 1821 finds the Shelleys back at Pisa; first acquaintance with Captain Trelawny; his descriptions of Shelley at this time; the scheme of the joint ownership of a yacht; the Shelleys and the Williamses leave Pisa for Casa Magni near Lerici; the schooner <i>Don Juan</i> ; apparition of <i>Allegra</i> and of Shelley's self; on the 1st July, 1822, Shelley and Williams leave for Leghorn in the <i>Don Juan</i> , renamed <i>Ariel</i> ; Shelley meets Leigh Hunt; Shelley, Williams, and Vivian return on the 8th of July; <i>Ariel</i> capsized, and the three occupants drowned; cremation of Shelley's body; the burial of his heart and ashes in Rome; conclusion	148
--	-----

INDEX	193
-----------------	-----

NOTE.

IT is unnecessary, in a note to a biography which naturally is based upon all prior records of the poet with whom it deals, to mention the authorities whose writings have been read or consulted. But a special acknowledgment of indebtedness is due to Professor Edward Dowden, whose two comprehensive volumes on Shelley form the completest and most reliable record extant, and at the same time constitute the worthiest monument wherewith the poet's memory has yet been honoured.

the \mathbb{R}^n is the n -dimensional volume element $dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n$.

Let \mathcal{V} be a volume in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the volume of \mathcal{V} is given by

$$V(\mathcal{V}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n.$$

Let \mathcal{V} be a volume in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the volume of \mathcal{V} is given by

$$V(\mathcal{V}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n.$$

Let \mathcal{V} be a volume in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the volume of \mathcal{V} is given by

$$V(\mathcal{V}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n.$$

Let \mathcal{V} be a volume in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the volume of \mathcal{V} is given by

$$V(\mathcal{V}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n.$$

Let \mathcal{V} be a volume in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the volume of \mathcal{V} is given by

$$V(\mathcal{V}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n.$$

Let \mathcal{V} be a volume in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the volume of \mathcal{V} is given by

$$V(\mathcal{V}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n.$$

Let \mathcal{V} be a volume in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the volume of \mathcal{V} is given by

$$V(\mathcal{V}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n.$$

Let \mathcal{V} be a volume in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the volume of \mathcal{V} is given by

$$V(\mathcal{V}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n.$$

Let \mathcal{V} be a volume in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the volume of \mathcal{V} is given by

$$V(\mathcal{V}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n.$$

Let \mathcal{V} be a volume in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the volume of \mathcal{V} is given by

$$V(\mathcal{V}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n.$$

Let \mathcal{V} be a volume in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the volume of \mathcal{V} is given by

$$V(\mathcal{V}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n.$$

Let \mathcal{V} be a volume in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the volume of \mathcal{V} is given by

$$V(\mathcal{V}) = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n.$$