



UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA

FACULTAD DE FILOLOGÍA

GRADO EN ESTUDIOS INGLESES

Trabajo de Fin de Grado

A Bibliographical Description of *The Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus:*

A Case Study

Alumna: Laura María Amaya Lamir Tutor: Mark Hutchings

Salamanca, 2021





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A a

This essay is a bibliographical description of the Scriblerus Club's *The Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus* (1741). Evidence, including the different versions and editions of the text (mainly the 1741 and the 742 texts), the only surviving fragment of the manuscript, Chapter IX, and the mysterious pamphlet published in 1723, will be analysed in order to contemplate the possible nature and genesis of the text.

K

Scriblerus, textual editing, bibliographical description, contingency, authorial intent.

R

Este trabajo de grado pretende hacer una descripción bibliográfica de la obra del Scriblerus Club, *The Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus* (1741). Partiendo de la evidencia que suponen las diferentes versiones y ediciones del texto (principalmente los textos de 1741 y 1742), el único fragmento que se conserva del manuscrito, el Capítulo IX, y el misterioso panfleto publicado en 1723, se reflexionará acerca de la posible naturaleza del texto y su génesis.

Pa a a C a Scriblerus, edición de textos, descripción bibliográfica, contingencia, intención del autor.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	5
2.	A Bibliographical Description of <i>The Memoirs</i>	6
2.1	Different Editions: A Run-Through	6
2.2	Recovering Chapter IX	8
2.3	The Double Mistress Episode1	2
2.4	Memoirs of the Life of Scriblerus (1723)1	3
3.	Final Considerations1	7
APPE	ENDIX I1	8
APPE	ENDIX II	6
APPE	ENDIX III4	1
Work	s Cited4	6

1. I

The Memoirs of the Extraordinary Life, Works and Discoveries of Martinus

Scriblerus (1741) was a project developed by what would later be known as the Scriblerus Club which included Alexander Pope, John Arbuthnot, Jonathan Swift, John Gay, Thomas Parnell, among other intellectually-prominent figures of the time. As it will be later discussed, the majority of the project seems to have been given shape mostly by Arbuthnot and Pope. This work was first published in 1741 although it was written during interrupted intervals in a thirteen-year period between 1714 and 1727 (Pardo 2). The purpose of this text was to "exhibit the critique of false or misapplied learning" (Pardo 2) highlighting its banality, pedantry and corruption. But, most importantly, to create the biography of a character to whom works of burlesque and satire written by the members of the Club could be credited to, in order to produce a "framework providing unity, continuity, and narrative interest" (Kerby-Miller 29) for the readers. In a few words, to embody in a character (as well as his biography and literary production) the satirical absurdities of pedantry and deceitful learning.

This essay aims to reconstruct a descriptive bibliography of *The Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*. Bibliographical description treats the physicality of books as sources of information about their past in order to trace the nature of the text (*Bibliographical*, Tanselle 2). In this occasion mainly two editions will be contrasted: the 1741 and the 1742, although the other versions and editions will be included in the general overview, taking into account the concept of contingency, in order to understand their place within the process of the text and their relation to one another.

Contingency is a term that has been used in editorial theory to address the lack of stability and uniqueness of a single authorized version of a text (Borstein 3). This means that "although we tend to think of major Works as fixed or stable, a surprising number of them

display upon examination a palimpsestic quality [...] Increasingly, such works have come to seem contingent and constructed rather than unitary and received" (Borstein 1-2). This points toward the invaluable opportunity and challenge that the editor has when dealing with a text that exists in different versions, as well as to the importance of analysing the historiography behind each version to trace the genesis of the work in question. Attaining a comprehensive understanding of the text, as well as the authorial intention behind it (*Studies*, Tanselle 173). Eventually, and based on the evidence, the editor would have to make choices regarding the version of the text he or she will follow and determine how the other texts can be accounted for.

Throughout this essay different physical and textual evidence will be contrasted and analysed, including the different versions of the text, the only surviving fragment of the manuscript, the mysterious 1723 pamphlet and the once lost Chapter IX.

2. AB a aD M 2.1 D E : AR -T

The Memoirs were first published in 1741 as part of the second volume of *The Works* of *Mr. Alexander Pope*, by three different printers on the same day (Kerby-Miller 78). The difference between the three is chiefly stylistic, and they all have in common that while there are seventeen chapters listed in the table of contents there are only sixteen in the actual book, the missing chapter being number IX 'How Crambe had some Words with his Master'. Later that year, the text was published independently from a compilation by George Faulkner, using one of these three as copy-text (Kerby-Miller 79). A year later, in 1742, the text was once again included in the third volume of Pope's *Works*. This time, however, considerable changes can be identified, including wording and the inclusion of both Chapter IX and the Advertisement (see Appendix e.g. 317), making it the only edition to include these elements (this text will be referred to as 1742-A). In this same year, a version taken from the 1741 text

was printed by the same printer as the previous 1742-A text, but errata and punctuation were heavily corrected (this text will be referred to as 1742-B from now on). This is the edition Charles Kerby-Miller, considered the leading critic and authority on Scriblerus, deemed the most complete and impeccable of those issued during Pope's lifetime and as such it was the one he chose to edit and publish in 1950. Consequently, modern publishers utilise Kerby's edition (e.g. the 2002 edition by Hesperus Press).

There are two additional versions of the text worth mentioning: In 1751 William Warburton (a writer, literary critic, churchman and close friend and editor of Pope) published Pope's works subtitled "with His Last Corrections, Additions and Improvements" (Warburton 1) in which he eliminated the chapters pertaining to the Double Mistress episode (Chapter XIV) and further references to it that appeared in later chapters, because he considered it immoral (Kerby-Miller 81). Curiously enough, this was the version that was published up to 1932, probably due to the fact that it was the most accessible, until in 1950 Kerby-Miller recovered the 1742-B text. In 1791 Joseph Warton (English academic and literary critic) attempted to restore the episode omitted by Warburton by including references to it from the successive chapters and the episode itself, all within the same chapter, meaningfully altering the text and being printed on one more occasion in 1807 (Kerby-Miller 82).

The text can then be said to exist in four versions: the 1741 (which includes the 1742-B text), 1742-A, 1751 and 1791¹. Even though some critics such as Knapp have argued that "the 1951 edition fully represents Pope's wishes for the final publication of his works" (456) owing to the fact that Warburton had a strong editorial influence on Pope's works while the writer was alive (Knapp 464), truth is, both the 1751 and 1791 texts are mutilated and their genesis can be more or less easily traced. For this very reason, although these will not be

¹ A 1723 version will later be acknowledged and discussed.

analysed in detail, they have been included in the diagrams below showing lines of descent. Therefore, only the 1741 (Faulkner's edition) and the 1742-A text will be contrasted with the aim of speculating about their nature and process.

2.2 R Ca IX

In the 1742-A text, there are noticeable mistakes in the printing of the once lost Chapter IX. First, the numeration of the pages appear as follow: 61, 62, 61, 64. Second, there seems to be a paragraph, page or perhaps even more missing, since at the end of page 62, the catch word² is "Now" when the following page starts with "The" (see Image 1). Most importantly, the next page (which ought to be 63 but is numbered 61) does not follow the narrative thread of the previous one. When taking into account that the wooden press and its traditional techniques, such as hand-setting-type, were still the most common in the printing business (Raven 35), in conjunction with the fact that the final paragraph of Chapter VIII repeats on page 61 (or what should be 63) including the page number, it could have been a last-minute attempt to erase or replace the first paragraph of the manuscript in the text, or even as Kerby-Miller suggests to homogenise it with the previously published 1741 edition (80). This of course, could also have been caused by a mere mistake on the printer's behalf.

INUS SCRIBLERUS MEMOIRS of -rwe and Afle and Ling ; Wednetdays, Poo I have made a K Image 1

 $^{^2}$ This refers to the words that are placed in the bottom of the page as a method to ensure the book is assembled in the correct order, they serve as a more reliable guide for the printer, since numeration is subject to mistakes.

There are numerous theories to consider when analysing the missing chapter of the *Memoirs*. Kerby-Miller argues that there were two manuscripts, hence, that the 1742-A text was the result of a different manuscript (79). This is based on the differences in spelling (see Appendix I e.g. 12), punctuation (Appendix I e.g. 5) and wording (Appendix I e.g. 38) as well as the presence of Chapter IX (see Appendix II). He claims that the mistake in the numbering of the chapters in the 1741 text was the result of Pope doing corrections "after the manuscript had been set up in type but before the type had been put up into forms" (78), and that the printer neglected to make the changes in the numbers of the proceeding chapters³ (see Fig.1).

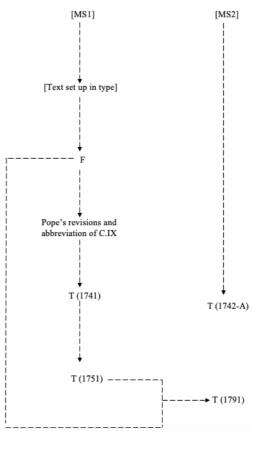


Figure 1

³ Regarding the 1751 and 1791 texts in this diagram and all those to follow in this section, their source is always the same. For the 1751 text, Warburton used the 1741 text as copy-text and omitted the Double Mistress episode as well as any further references to it (Kerby-Miller 81). The 1791 text was the result of Warton using the 1741 folio as copy-text with the objective of restoring what Warburton had censored, but ended up creating a mix of the two since he included both references and the episode of the Double Mistress within the same chapter, and neglected the mention of chapter XVI, which remains absent in this text as well in the 1751 (Kerby-Miller 82).

Provided Kerby-Miller is correct, another layer of possibility could be added (see Fig.2). Let's suppose there were two manuscripts, but instead of the 1742-A text deriving from a second manuscript, it came from a previous version (MS1). So that MS1 was revised into MS2 through the abbreviation of Chapter IX and its inclusion in Chapter VIII, the rejection of the Advertisement, and the difference in wording (see Appendix I e.g. 25, 29,217), exclusion of information (see Appendix I e.g. 89, 125, 203, 213, 237, 273) and addition of information (see Appendix e.g. 1, 2, 191). MS2, according to this theory, was used as copy-text for the 1741 text. A year later, MS1 reappears and is printed as the 1742-A text. Yet, the printer also includes the ending of Chapter VIII from the 1741 text as part of the chapter to homogenise it to its counterpart. In other words, the 1742-A text contains both part of the original Chapter IX as well as the abbreviated version contained in the 1741 text. This is supported because Chapter IX of the 1742-A text contains everything the 1741 and 1742-B texts do at the end of Chapter VIII, plus more puns and information (see Appendix II). Additional evidence supporting this theory rely on the circumstance that, for instance, Dr. Penny-Feather's letter lacks the heading in the 1742-A text (see Appendix I e.g. 250), and the text contains all seventeen chapters the table of contents indicates. These two seem to be consistent with a previous version.

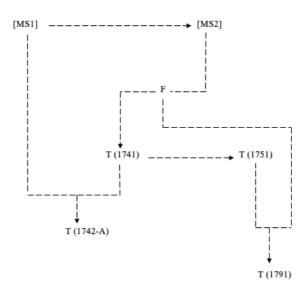
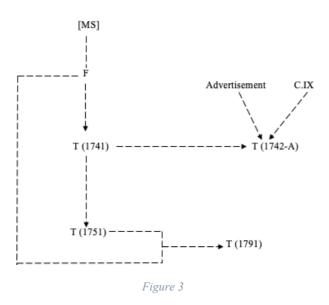


Figure 2

But there remains yet another possibility that critics have not pondered (see Fig.3). Let's suppose there was a unique manuscript that was used as copy-text for the 1741 text. In 1742 preparing the new editions, the 1741 text was used as copy-text and the previously mentioned revisions were made on it, including the addition of both Chapter IX and the Advertisement. Later that year, the 1741 text was once again used as copy-text and revisions were made on it. This time, conversely, only punctuation was improved, spelling was modernised creating the 1742-A text. This theory is also supported by the fact that in some instances the spelling has been modernised in this text (see Appendix I, e.g. 91, 174), unlike the 1742-B text, nor the 1741 text.



It of course remains impossible to bluntly prove either of these theories because no manuscript survives aside from a small fragment of Chapter XIV (see Appendix III). Any other assumptions made regarding versions and corrections remain speculative. The fact is, that not many consistent patterns can be identified between the 1741 and 1742-A text in terms of capitalization, punctuation or wording. Changes seem to have stemmed from editorial choices that depended on the printer's criteria, including both taste, and practical issues such as making the words fit within the block of types (see Appendix I, e.g. 228).

2.3 T D M E

The only surviving manuscript of *The Memoirs* is a few folios that are kept in the British Library that contain a fragment of the Double Mistress episode. The fragment was found with other seemingly unimportant papers (old letters, bills, envelopes) where Pope had been translating the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* (Driver). Despite the brevity of the scrap of paper, the folios can be very enlightening and shed light on authorship and the creative process that the *Memoirs* underwent.

As Nokes has observed, the folios "clearly [reveal] evidence of having been first drafted in Arbuthnot's hand, and afterwards corrected by Pope" (308). Even though this fragment is too brief to make any definite statements, it is an indicator that perhaps ideas were materialised by Arbuthnot and later tweaked by Pope. Pope's revisions (see Appendix III, column II) are testament to his desire to condense the narrative. This seems to reinforce the sense that the original Chapter IX was considerably longer, and most likely written by Arbuthnot and characteristically revised by Pope, causing the disappearance of the chapter and its extreme abbreviation. Pope is particularly economical in his choices (see Appendix III, column II, line 51-54), and he seems to eliminate any non-fundamental information (see Appendix III, column II, line 65, 89-94). Either for economy's or clarity's sake, he preferred using the characters' names instead of referring to them by affiliation (see Appendix III, column II, line 28, 16, 64).

Pope's authority in this literary project is clear from this fragment, when considering that the final 1741 and 1742-A texts resemble Pope's revisions more than Arbuthnot's original version. Arbuthnot's version also shows how the twins' names were originally Tabitha and Tryphena and how Pope's revisions transformed them into the final Indamora and Lindamira. The change seems tentative at first, because he only corrected it in the first instance (see Appendix III line 17), while leaving the other mentions in the original. However, Indamora and Lindamira were the chosen names for all published texts, including the 1741 and 1742-A as Appendix I clearly shows.

Lines 28 to 32 could serve as evidence to the theory of figure 2, that established that the 1742-A text had derived from a previous MS1 manuscript to that of the 1741 text. The revision made by Pope resembles the 1742-A text more than they do the clearly re-phrased 1741.

Based on the comparison between the four columns in Appendix III it is possible that later on this episode was heavily re-written. Even if the 1741 and 1742-A texts resemble Pope's revisions more than they do Arbuthnot's, they are deeply divergent and only small traces of the original manuscript remain present in the published texts. Some exceptions remain the same as in the manuscript (see Appendix III, lines 81-85, 98-109) while others retain Arbuthnot's ideas, but in a heavily re-written version by Pope (see Appendix III, lines 28-32, 55-64). Following this train of thought, there is room to contemplate the possibility that the early manuscripts were significantly different to the 1741 and 1742 published texts, and as such elements such as the name of the main character, structure or events could have drastically changed in the process of creation.

2.4 *M L* (1723)

Memoirs of the Life of Scriblerus (1723) was a pamphlet that was printed years before the first publication or even mention of Scriblerus⁴ in any published work (Marshall 84). It has been frequently attributed to Swift and included in his bibliographies (see Teerink in works cited), since the name in the cover is D. S—t. (Dean Swift). Nevertheless, other scholars such as Beattie have argued that "there are several indications that none of the Scriblerus had a hand in this satire" including but not limited to its satirical clumsiness, the attribution to Swift, the fact that it heavily targeted Swift⁵, and the passage alluding indirectly to four members of the Club and directly to Pope (263). Marshall also adds that the correspondence between Swift and Pope shows the lack of enthusiasm the former felt towards the project (79). Meanwhile, Kerby-Miller points out that the printer, A. Moore,

⁴ The first mention of Scriblerus appears in the preface of *Peri Bathous* (1728), while in *The Dunciad Variorum* (1732) Scriblerus is said to write the prelogomenon and notes throughout. (Marshall 83)

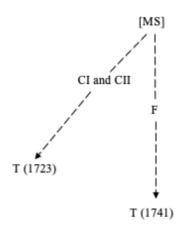
⁵ A Tale of a Tub among other Swift works are nudged at, including Ars Pun-ica (Memoirs 26)

could be tied to one Augustan Moore who was known for printing sensationalist and vulgar pamphlets "in large type and a poor quality of paper" (376).

Textually speaking, this satire does not resemble the 1741 nor the 1742-A text and crucial information is altered. For instance, Martinus is called Timothy and although it gives an account of his parentage, childhood and education there is no resemblance to the other texts. Notwithstanding, one of the plot points is strikingly similar to The Memoirs. Before the birth of Scriblerus, his mother dreams that she gives birth to an inkhorn that in the 1723 version is said to send "innumerable Streams of Ink" (Memoirs 11) while in the 1741 and those to follow it says to have "issued several large streams of ink" (Pope and Arbuthnot 10). The interpretation of the dream is slightly different, in the former it is said to foreshadow the unborn child's types and kinds of learning, their extent and the fact that he will be a male, while in the later it is said to foreshadow a "voluminous writer" (Pope and Arbuthnot 10). Also, the number seven is recurrent in both versions. In the 1741, 1742-A and all associated texts, it appears four times all within chapters I and II: "seven streets" (which appears twice) (Pope and Arbuthnot 8), "Seven Dials" (Pope and Arbuthnot 8), and "seven Gulphs" (Pope and Arbuthnot 16). In the 1723 text there are seven mentions of the number: "Seven Sons" (Memoirs 7), "Seven of the fairest Sheets of Paper.... Seven Alphabets...Seven different Languages" (Memoirs 10), "Seven Wife Masters...Seven Champions ...Seven Wonders" (Memoirs 16).

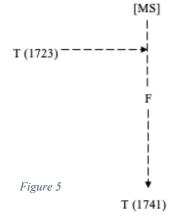
Taking into account the striking resemblance in wording and the specific plot-point of the first example and the repetitiveness of number seven, some questions regarding the nature of the text arise. If critics such as Beattie are right and the pamphlet was indeed written by an imitator who sought the devaluation of the Club's project (265), they must have had access to the manuscript, at least to Chapters I and II to attain such likeness. In a way this would make the 1723 text a descendant of the manuscript that also was responsible for the 1741 text (see

Fig.4). In this case, the seven mentions of number seven are a clear nudge and mock at the original's use of it. Martin's name being Tim could be accounted for by the fact that that was the original name in an earlier version of the manuscript, because if they were willing to copy such a specific event as the inkhorn's, why not use the actual name of the character?





Another possibility could be that the 1723 text was the result of a leakage of information about the project's general idea. This could have led someone to use the idea without having the details (reason for the protagonist's name changing), taking the opportunity to attack the members of the Club, mainly Swift. But, in turn, the Club read the 1723 text deciding to include the inkhorn episode and number seven, transforming it to their advantage in the 1741 text and elevating its satire, as a counterattack to their copycat. In this case, the 1741 text would descent (partially) from the 1723 one (see Fig.5). There is no correspondence or other evidence that corroborates that the members ever knew of the existence of the 1723 text, but this theory should not be completely discarded because of that.



Finally, by considering the extracted information from the comparison between the Double Mistress folios and the published texts, there is room to theorise that this could have been a very early version of the project that ended up in the printer's hands by mistake. Sherburn argues that perhaps it was written by one of the members of the Club since the 1714 meetings served to augment ideas to later "make preliminary drafts of individual episodes for later publication" (80). Perhaps then different members wrote different manuscripts, the 1723 being one of them, and as such it is the result of a member toying with the idea. Feasibly the direct mention to "D. S—t." (*Memoirs* 1) and "P—e" (*Memoirs* 18) and indirect mentions to the other four members, were meant to cast suspicion away from the Club. This initial draft was discarded almost completely with the exception of the inkhorn dream, which would explain the striking resemblance in wording. If this is true, there is a chance that an unknown number of manuscripts (MSS-N?) written by other members influenced the content of the 1741 and 1742-A texts (see Fig.6).

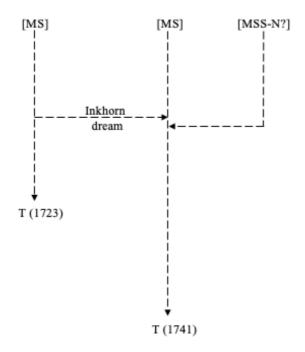


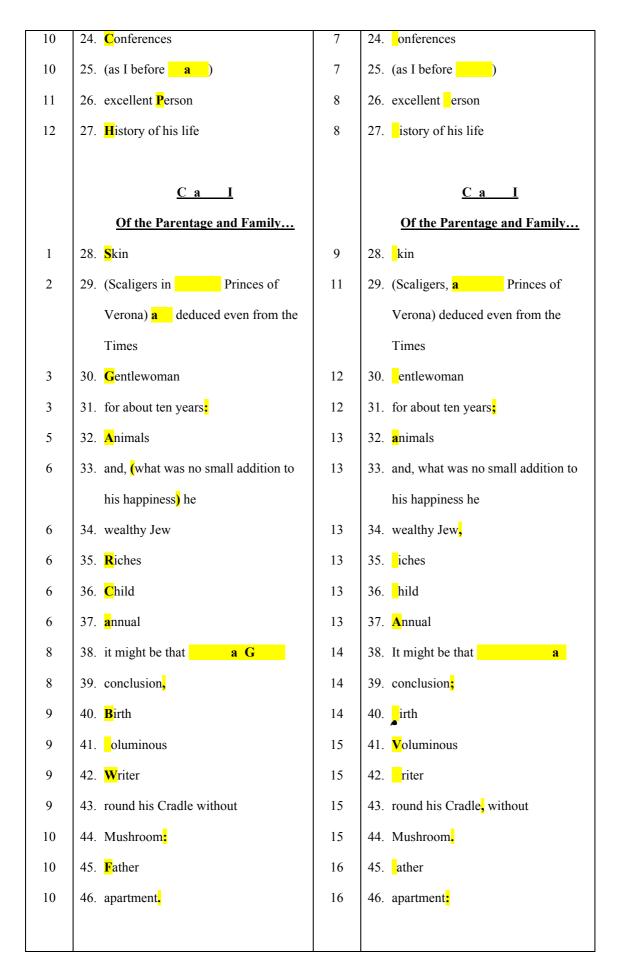
Figure 6

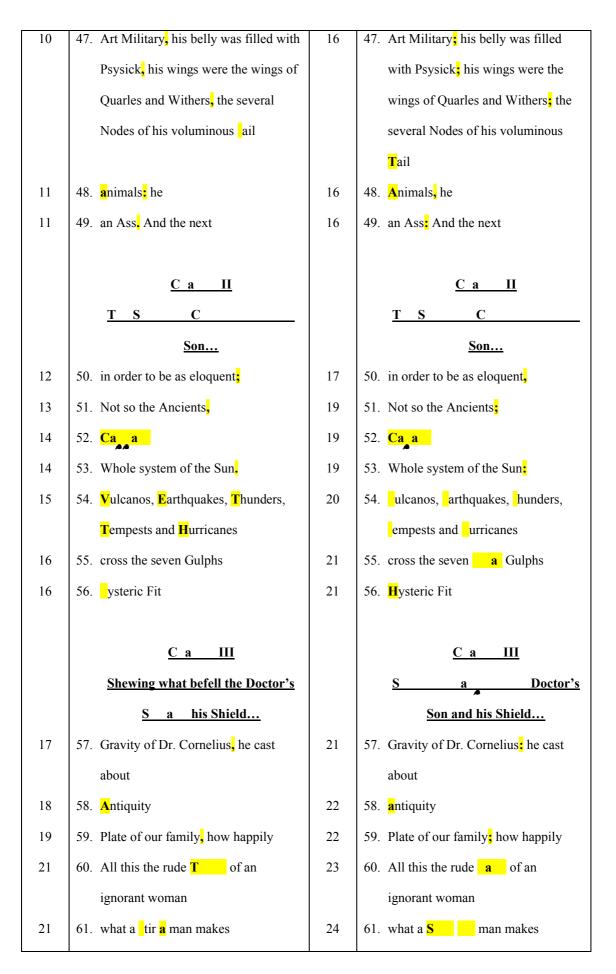
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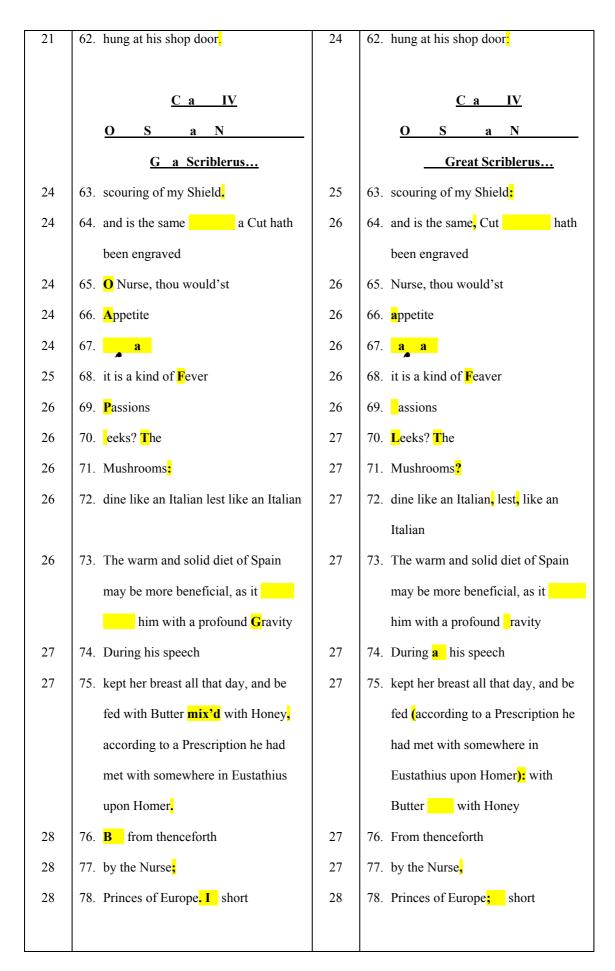
The Memoirs present an inexhaustible source for speculation in editing. The value of the 1742-A text has been often overlooked by editors and critics altogether as a source to further understand the authors' authorial intent. A new edition should be compiled that reflects its rich historiography and accounts for the differences and their importance, bibliographically speaking.

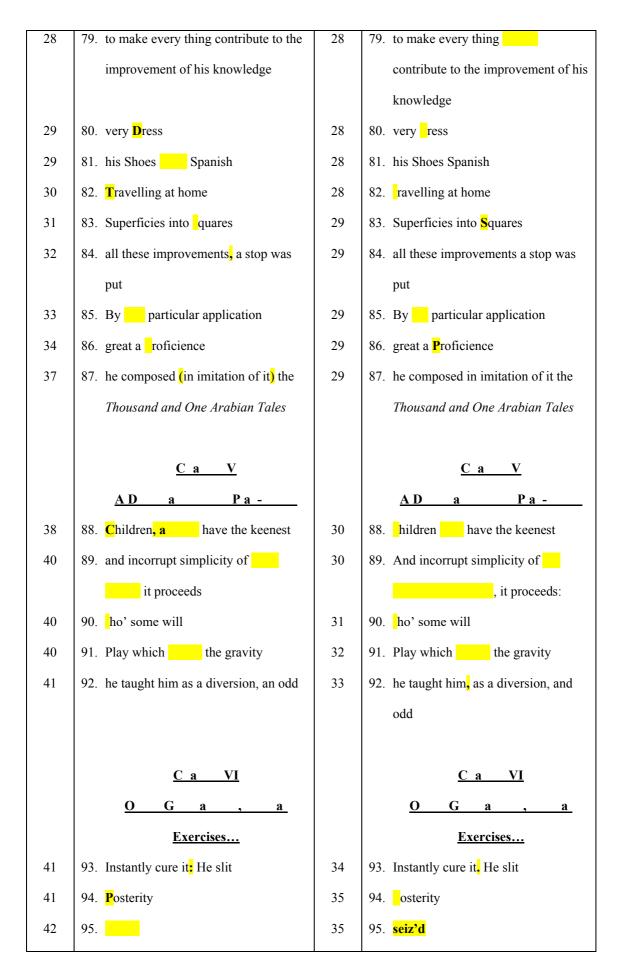
APPENDIX I

Page	1741	Page	1742-A
	<u>I Ra</u>		<u>I Ra</u>
#	1. his visage long	3	1. His visage a long
#	2. his brows black	3	2. his brows black and even
2	3. mix'd with grey:	3	3. with grey.
2	4. over his countenance.	3	4. over his countenance;
2	5. Zeno more austere. His Wig	3	5. Zeno more austere <mark>:</mark> His ig
2	6. <mark>C</mark> loak	3	6. <mark>l</mark> oak
2	7. any other cloaths	4	7. any other cloaths,
2	8. is whole figure	4	8. H is whole figure
3	9. blessing himself first,	4	9. blessing himself first,
3	10. honest conscious P ride, mix'd	4	10. honest conscious ride,
4	11. a small chamber up four	4	11. a small chamber, up four
4	12. a for what he had when	4	12. a for what he had, when
4	13. some applications; but his real	4	13. some applications: but a
	business		his real business
4	14. <mark>G</mark> entleman	5	14. <mark>e</mark> ntleman
4	15. dinner-time alone in the Mall	5	15. dinner-time, alone, in the Mall
5	16. <mark>u</mark> rn	5	16. <mark>T</mark> urn
5	17. Liber Memorialis <mark>,</mark> Martini Scribleri	5	17. Liber Memorialis Martini Scribleri
6	18. to acquaint him	5	18. To acquaint him,
6	19. <mark>fix'd</mark>	5	19.
7	20.	6	20. <mark>form'd</mark>
8	21. cruel Spaniard who	6	21. cruel Spaniard, who
8	22. Phenomenon <mark>.</mark> I	6	22. Phenomenon <mark>;</mark> I
10	23. and now by means of some British	6	23. and I a by means
	Ship (whose Colours no Spaniard		of some British Ship (whose
	dares approach) I a		Colours no Spaniard dares
	, a safe		approach) a safe

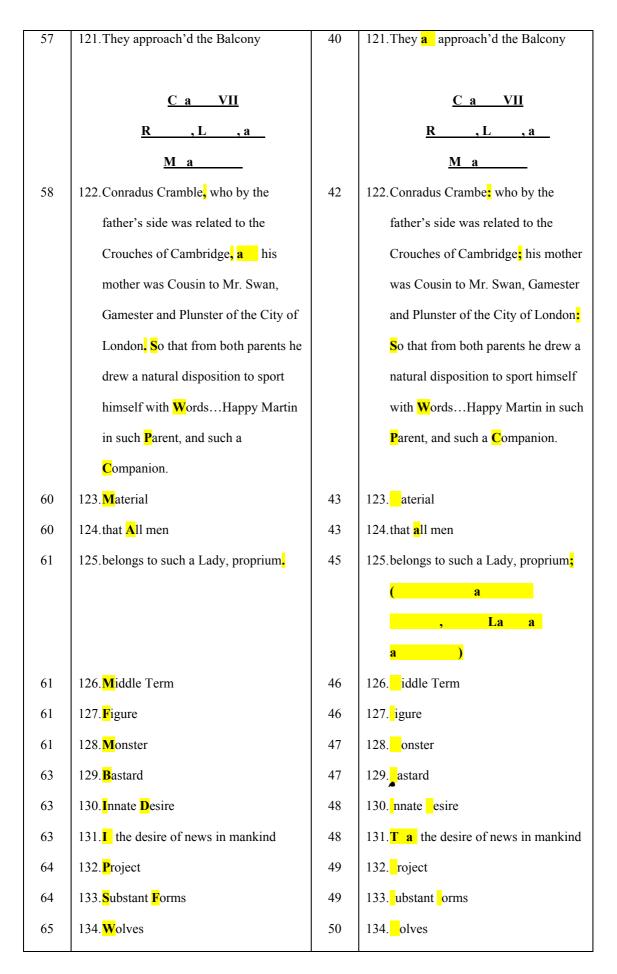


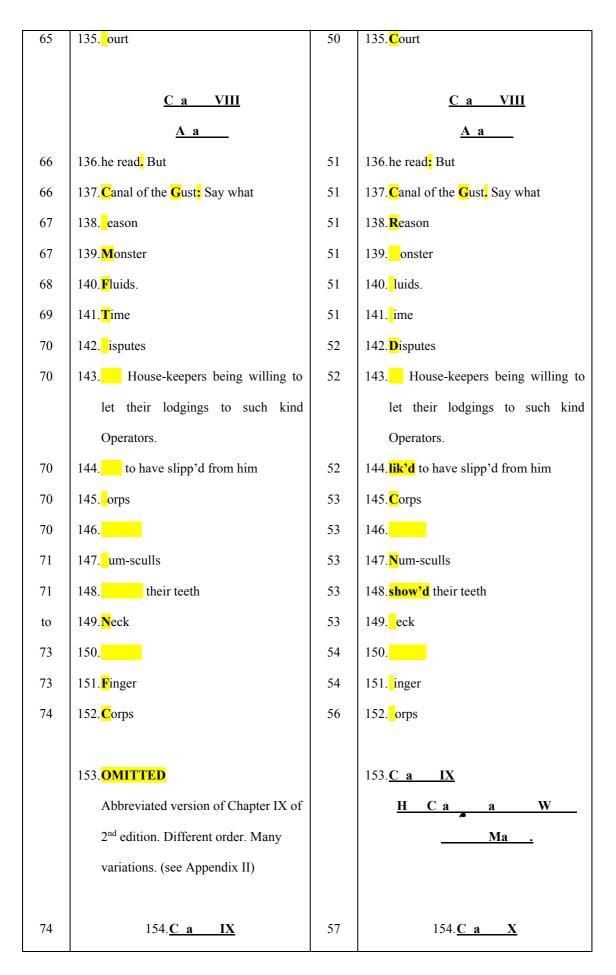


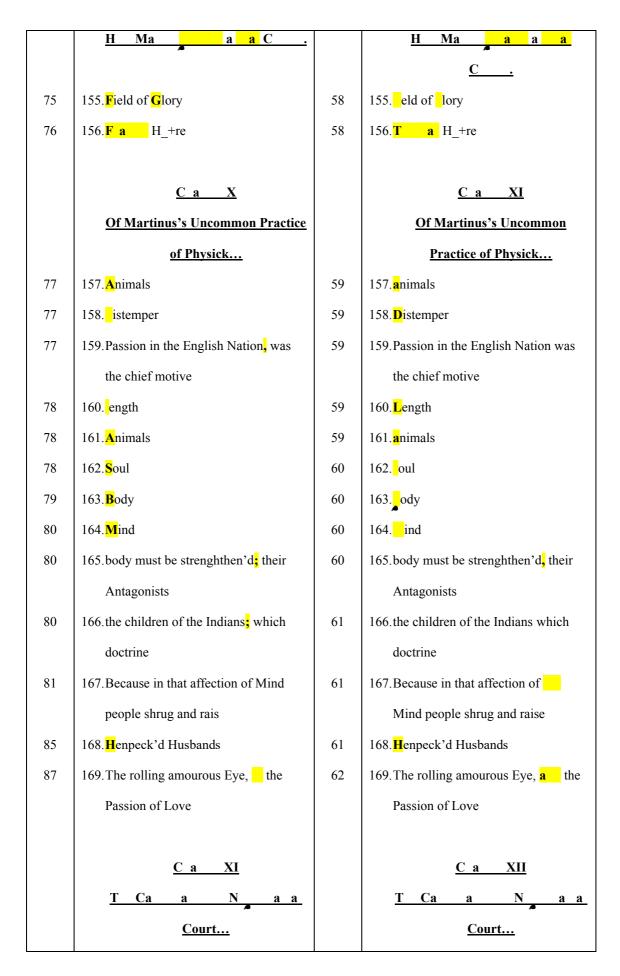


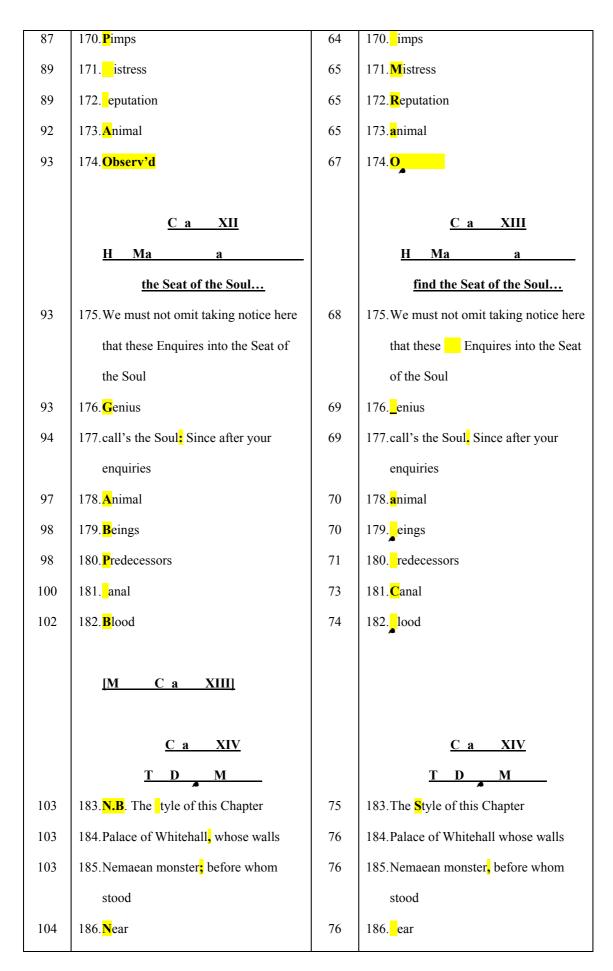


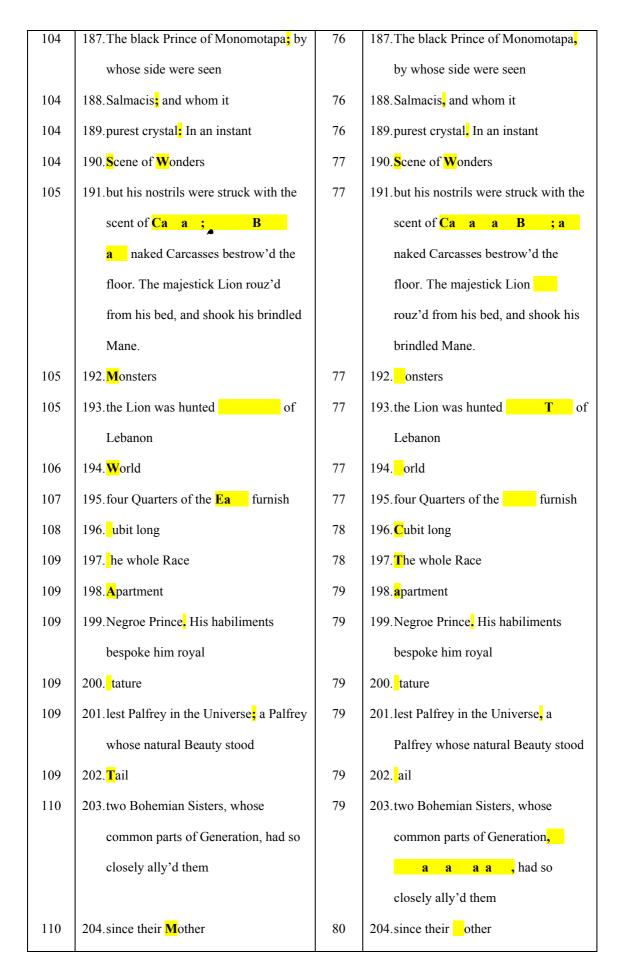
42	96. Laughter	36	96. aughter
42	97. B rother	36	97. F rother
42	98. ooks	36	98. <mark>B</mark> ooks
42	99. It was well he came speedily, or	36	99. It was well he came speedily, or
	Martin could not have boasted the		Martin could not have boasted a
	entire Quota		a the entire Quota
42	100. <mark>A</mark> nimals	36	100. <mark>a</mark> nimals <mark>spleen'd</mark>
42	101.gravely <mark>;</mark>	36	101.gravely,
42	102. Operation	37	102. peration
43	103.son's body at the expence of of	37	103.son's body at the expence of his
	his mind.		mind.
43	104. fear I must down at last	38	104.fear I must down at last
43	105.form'd his B ody and	38	105.form'd his ody and
	Understanding		nderstanding
43	106. I truewe have no E xedra	38	106. It's truewe have no xedra
43	107.argumentation:	38	107.argumentation.
43	108.Cornish- <mark>H</mark> ug	38	108.Cornish-ug
43	109.You	38	109.You <mark>cou'd not</mark>
44	110.Lords are lolling in their chariots	38	110.Lords are lolling in their
			chariots
45	111.old <mark>M</mark> en	38	111.old en
45	112. <mark>A</mark> ncients	38	112. <mark>a</mark> ncients
46	113. Chariots	38	113. hariots
46	114. <mark>A</mark> ncients	39	114. <mark>a</mark> ncients
47	115.modest <mark>W</mark> omen	39	115.modest omen
47	116. <mark>E</mark> lse	39	116. lse
50	117. <mark>P</mark> eople	39	117. eople
51	118.Terpander sing <mark>: Y</mark> et	39	118.Terpander sing <mark>;</mark> et
52	119.	40	119. <mark>reply'd</mark>
57	120. frustrated <mark>. T</mark> he old Equipage	40	120.frustrated <mark>;</mark> he old Equipage

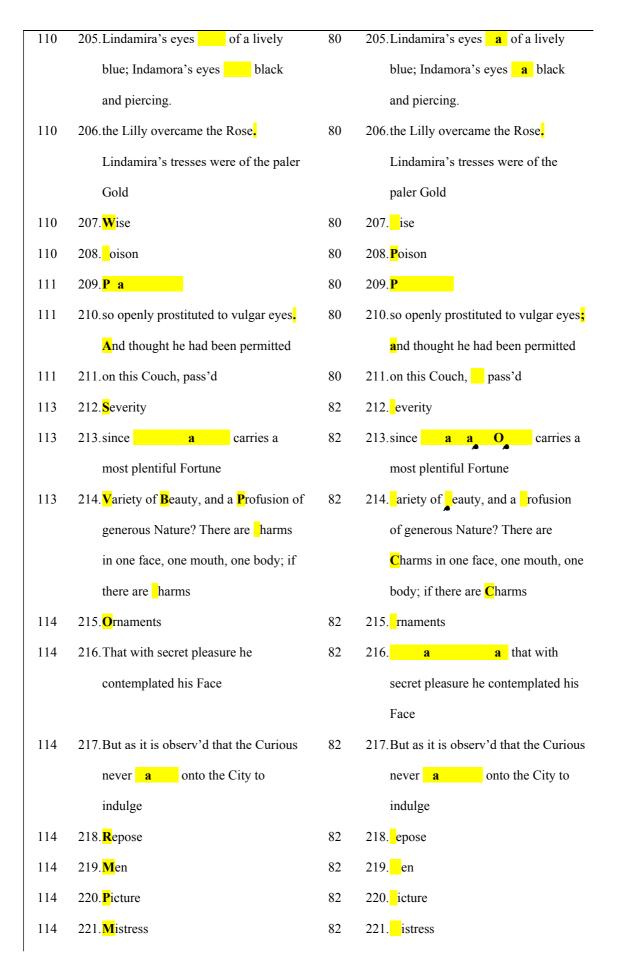


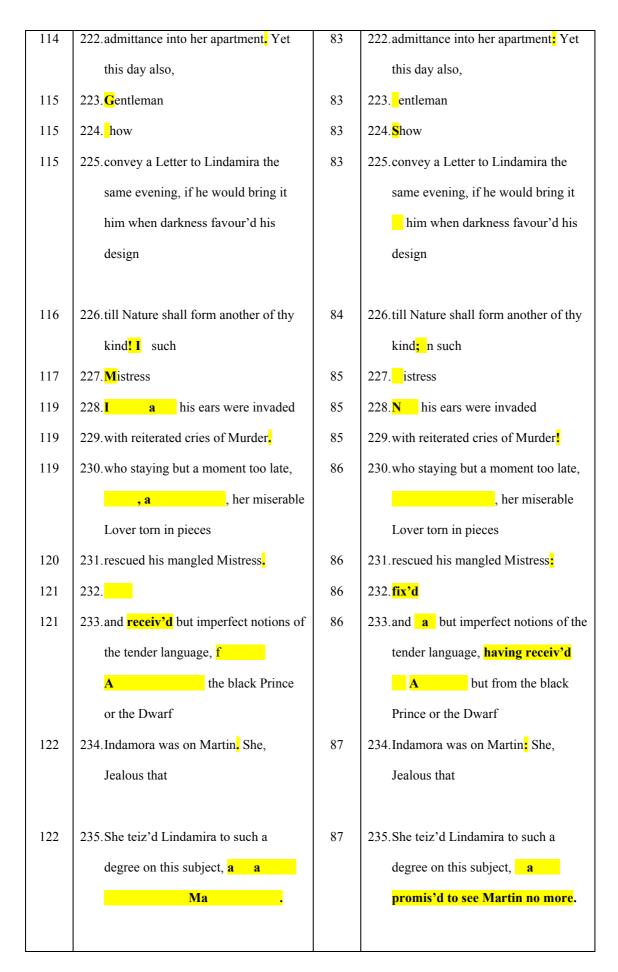


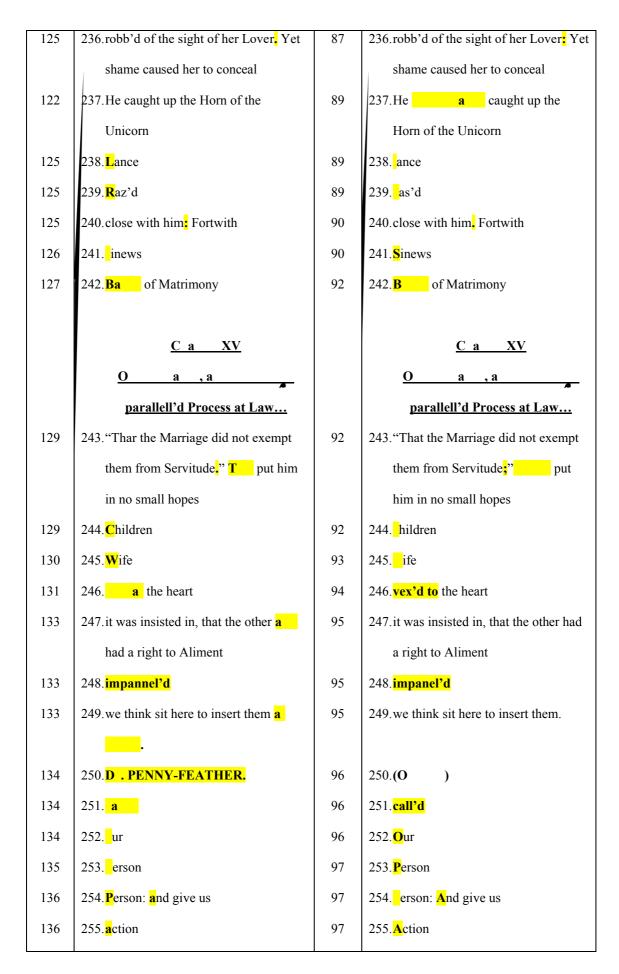


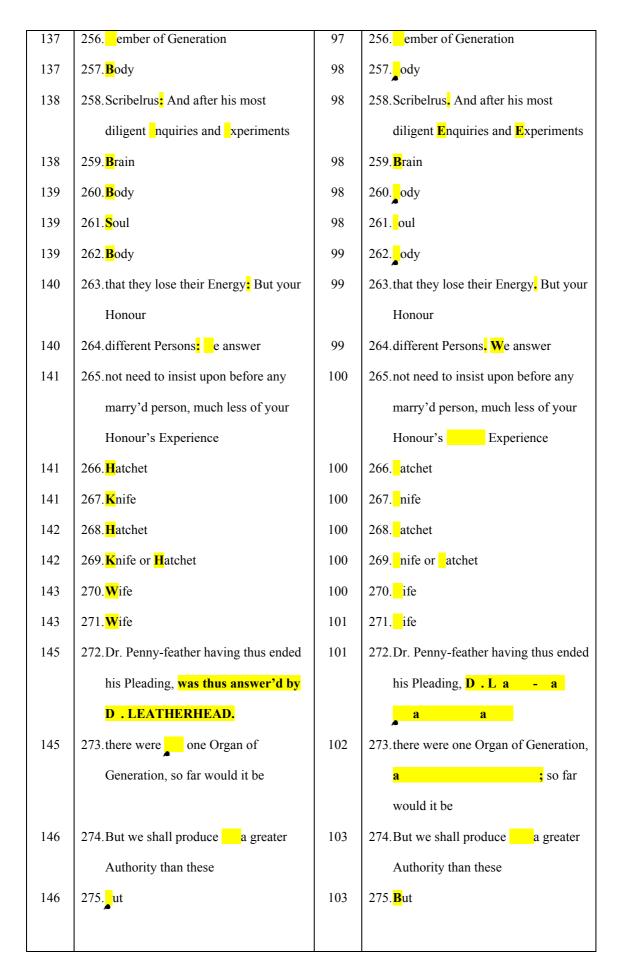


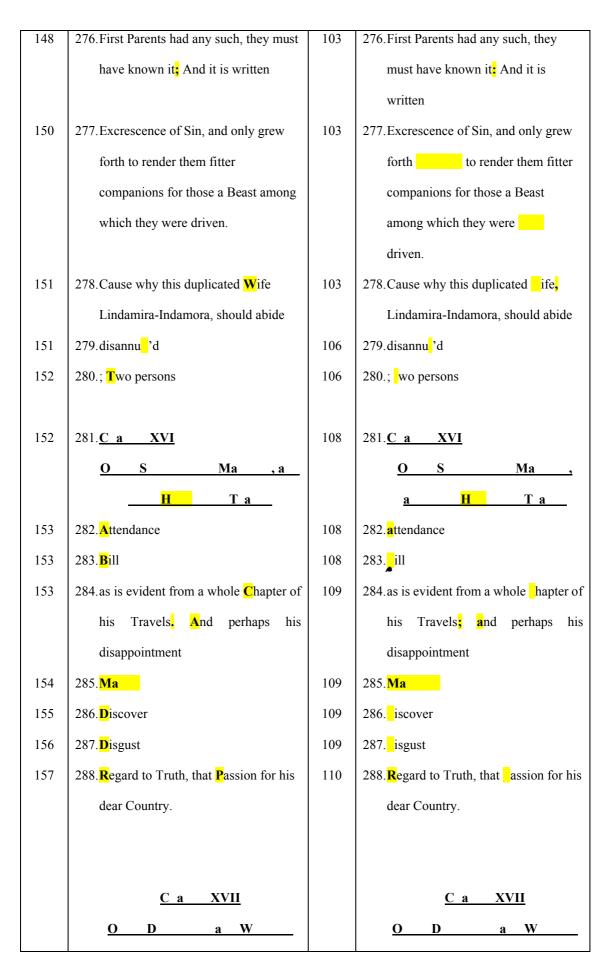












	the Great Scribelrus		the Great Scribelrus
157	289. <mark>"</mark> Happy, thrice happy day! []but	111	289.Happy, thrice happy day! [] but
	those yet more enlarged and		those yet more enlarged and
	astonishing Views, of worlds		astonishing Views, of worlds
	philosophical, physical, moral,		philosophical, physical, moral,
	intelligible and unintelligible!"		intelligible and unintelligible!
157	290.Field the next shall open thee	111	290.Field the next shall open
			thee
157	291. <mark>E</mark> arth	111	291. arth
159	292. In the mean time, know what thou	111	292. In the mean time know what thou
	owest		owest
159	293.He had discover'd Effects in their	111	293.He had discover'd Effects in their
	very Cause; and without the trivia		very Cause; and , without the
	helps of Experiments, or		trivia helps of Experiments, or
	Observations, hath been the Inventor		Observations, hath been the
	of most of the modern Systems and		nventor of most of the modern
	Hypotheses		Systems and Hypotheses
160	294. <mark>Q</mark> uality	111	294. uality
160	295. Calculation	112	295. alculation
161	296. <mark>F</mark> luids	112	296. luids
161	297. <mark>N</mark> ight	112	297. jght
161	298. <mark>E</mark> arth	112	298. arth
161	299. The first a a P a by a	113	299. The first by a general contribution
	general contribution of all Princes, to		of all Princes, to pierce the first
	pierce the first rust of Nucleus of		Crust of Nucleus of this our Earth
	this our Earth.		
161	300. <mark>P</mark> ower	113	300. ower
162	301. <mark>W</mark> orld	113	301. orld
162	302. <mark>K</mark> nowledge	113	302. nowledge
L		I	

162	303.From the Age; Complexion, or	113	303.From the Age; Complexion or
	Weight of the person given		Weight of the person given
162	304. Consumptive or Asthmatick persons	113	304. onsumptive or a sthmatick persons
	by bringing fresh Air out of the		by bringing fresh <mark>a</mark> ir out of the
	Country Town, by ipes of the nature		Country Town, by P ipes of the
	of the Recipient of Air-pumps		nature of the Recipient of Air-
			pumps
163	305. Steams as were most familiar to him;	114	305. Steams as were most familiar to
	to the inexpressible comfort		him, to the inexpressible comfort
163	306. <mark>P</mark> olite <mark>A</mark> rts	114	306. olite <mark>a</mark> rts
163	307. <mark>M</mark>	114	307. <mark>M</mark>
164	308. B uilding	114	308. Juilding
164	309. <mark>M</mark>	114	309. <mark>M</mark>
164	310. <mark>S</mark> cores	115	310. cores
165	311. <mark>S</mark> candal	115	311. candal
165	312. <mark>M</mark> ankind	115	312. ankind
165	313.Sometimes Hints, sometimes whole	115	313.Sometimes Hints, sometimes whole
	Treatises, Advices to Friend		Treatises, Advices to Friend
165	314. <mark>P</mark> erson	115	314. erson
165	<mark>315.</mark> E <mark>ND</mark>	115	315.E
#	316. THE CONTENTS OF THE	261	316. <mark>L a -</mark>
	MEMOIRS SCRIBELRUS		S
#	317. O	#	317. ADVERTISEMENT

APPENDIX II

That which is unique to the 1742-A text has been highlighted

1742-A
Chapter IX
'How Crambe had some words with his
Master'
What hath possessed thee that thou will
never forsake that impertinent custom of
punning? Neither my council nor my
example have thus misled thee; thou
governest thy self by most erroneous
Maxims. Far from it (answers Crambe)
my life is as orderly as my Dictionary,
for by my Dictionary I order my life.
Order (reply'd) Martin) is not only the
beauty of all good writing, but the very
Quintessence of all found Morality. You
have liv'd long enough with me to know
mine and your own business through
every hour and day of the week. I no
sooner rise but I- Crambe interrupts
him,- repeat your Latin prayer, play a
tune on your Guitar, breakfast on water-
gruel without sugar, dine punctually at
half an hour after one, at three o'clock
take a quarter of an hours nap, and at
nine are at the Club. Your Diet and
Studies on Mondays, are Apple-pye and
Antropology; Tuesday, Natural history

under the dominion of a certain Word: but this day in particular I cannot be misled, for I am govern'd by one that rules all sexes, ages, conditions, nay all animals rational and irrational. Who is not govern'd by the word Led? Our Noblemen and Drunkards are pimp-led, Physicians and Pulses fee-led, their Patients and Oranges pil-led, a Newmarried Man and an Ass are bride-led, an Old-married Man and a Pack-horse sadled; Cats and Dice are rat-led, Swine and Nobility are sty-led, a Coquet and a Tinder-box are spark-led, a Lover and a Blunderer are grove-led. And that I may not be tedious—Which thou art (reply'd Martin, stamping with his foot) which thou art, I say, beyond all human toleration—Such an unnatural, unaccountable, uncoherent, unintelligible, unprofitable—There it is now! (interrupted Crambe) this is your Day for Uns. Martin could bear no longer-however composing his Countenance, Come hither-he cry'd, there are five pounds, seventeen shillings and nine pence: thou hast been with me eight months, three weeks, two days, and four hours. Poor Crambe upon the receipt of his Salary, fell into tears, flung the

and Ling; Wendsday, Poetry and fasting; Thursday, Mutton and Mathematicks; Friday, Divinity and more fasting; and on Sundays you take physick.

As to myself, my method of life is neither borrow'd from the Ancients nor Moderns: Let it suffice to tell you that I made a Kalendar of radical words for all the seasons, months, and days of the year, and that every days of the year, and that every day I'm under the dominion of a certain Word. For example, this 24th of June, I am govern's by the word Cord; I accord favours to such as ask them, live in concord with all the world, prevent discord among my neighbours, tune my harpicord, cord my trunk, put on my corded grugget, and record the actions of famous men. Monstrous! (says Martin, lifting up his hands and eyes) such an unnatural, unaccountable, unintelligent, unpolite, unprofitable Jargon! There it is now (answer Crambe) this is your Day for *Uns*: The whole world is govern'd by Words. What govers all England England but the words Passive Obedience, and Liberty? What divides Christians but the words Transublantiation, Consubstantiation,

money upon the ground, and burst forth in these words: *O Cicero, Cicero! if to pun be a crime, 'tis a crime I have learned from thee: O Bias, Bias! if to pun be a crime, by thy example was I bias'd.* Whereupon Martin, (considering that one of the greatest of Orators, and even a Sage of Greece had punned,) hesitted, relented, and re-instated Crambe in his Service.

and No-substantiation. Now

The Justice stared, the Landlord and Landlady lifted up their eyes, and Martin fretted, while Crambe talk'd in this rambling incoherent manner; till at length Martin begg'd to be heard. It was with great difficulty that the Justice was convinc'd, till they sent for the Finisher of human laws, of whom the Corps had been purchas'd; who looking near the left ear, knew his own work, and gave Oath accordingly.

No sooner was Martin got home, but he fell into a passion at Crambe. What Daemon, he cry'd, hath possessed thee that thou will never forsake that impertinent custom of punning? Neither *my council nor my example have thus* misled thee; thou governest thy self by most erroneous Maxims. Far from it (answers Crambe) my life is as orderly as my Dictionary, for by my Dictionary I order my life. I have made a Kalendar of radical words for all the seasons, months, and days of the year: Every day I am under the dominion of a certain Word: but this day in particular I cannot be misled, for I am govern'd by one that

	rules all sexes, ages, conditions, nay all
	animals rational and irrational. Who is
	not govern'd by the word Led? Our
	Noblemen and Drunkards are pimp-led,
	Physicians and Pulses fee-led, their
	Patients and Oranges pilled, a New-
	married Man and an Ass are bride-led,
	an Old-married Man and a Pack-horse
	sad-led; Cats and Dice are rat-led, Swine
	and Nobility are sty-led, a Coquet and a
	Tinder-box are spark-led, a Lover and a
	Blunderer are grove-led. And that I may
	not be tedious—Which thou art (reply'd
	Martin, stamping with his foot) which
	thou art, I say, beyond all human
	toleration—Such an unnatural,
	unaccountable, uncoherent,
	unintelligible, unprofitable—There it is
	now! (interrupted Crambe) this is your
	Day for Uns. Martin could bear no
	longer-however composing his
	Countenance, Come hither-he cry'd,
	there are five pounds, seventeen shillings
	and nine pence: thou hast been with me
	eight months, three weeks, two days, and
	four hours. Poor Crambe upon the
	receipt of his Salary, fell into tears, flung
	the money upon the ground, and burst
	forth in these words: O Cicero, Cicero! if
	to pun be a crime, 'tis a crime I have

	learned from thee: O Bias, Bias! if to
	pun be a crime, by thy example was I
	bias'd. Whereupon Martin, (considering
	that one of the greatest of Orators, and
	even a Sage of Greece had punned,)
	hesitted, relented, and re-instated
	Crambe in his Service.
1	

APPENDIX III

The Add. MS 4808 which contains the fragment of the manuscript of the Double Mistress (Nokes 308) has not yet been digitalised by the British Museum nor the British Library and requires an authorization to consult. Due to this, column I and II have been taken from Kerby-Miller's transcription of the manuscript (366-369). Parenthesis are used to indicate words that have been written over the scratched out ones.

СІ	C II	C III	C IV	
Arbuthnot's Hand	Pope's Revisions	1741	1742-A	
But Tabitha was		But Fate had so	But Fate had so	
jealous of the		ordain'd, that Martin	ordain'd, that Martin	
[remainder of line		was not more	was not more	
trimmed off by		enamoured on	enamoured on	
binder]		Lindamira, than	Lindamira, than	5
		Indamora was on	Indamora was on	
		Martin. She, jealous	Martin: She jealous	
		that her Sister had	that her Sister had	
		the greatest share in	the greatest share in	
		this conquest,	this conquest,	10
		resented that an	resented that an	
		equal application	equal application	
		had not been made	had not been made	
though still of fresh		to herself.	to herself.	
expedients to cross				15
her love. She	though it her as to			
Remonstrated how	her sister			
just it was that she	Lindamere			
should have a share				
(vote) in the election				20

of her husband [-] a	for if y ^e person			
person who was (y ^t	was her sister			
was) her sisters	husband he was at			
husband was at least	least to be her			
to be her constant	constant companion			25
companion both at	at bed & board.			
bed and board. &	In short,			
indeed her argument	she teizd her sister	She teiz'd Lindamira	She teiz'd Lindamira	
had so far prevail'd	(Tryphena) to y ^e	to such a degree on	to that degree on this	
with Tryphena (who	degree that she	this subject, as made	subject, that she	30
as I said before had	promis'd to see	her promise to see	promis'd to see	
not drunk so deep of	Martin no more.	Martin no more.	Martin no more.	
the poyson of love)				
that she pors- told her				
sister she would see				35
Martin no more.				
Then it was she				
began to repent of				
her imprudent				
Measures her				40
passion has thrown				
her into & in his				
place earnestly				
wishd her self				
disjoyned from her				45
sister in order to flap				
& regretted that she				
was depriv'd of the				
comfort of a				
soliloquy so				50

necessary to				
distressed lovers.	But now again			
Now it was that	might			
Tabitha might be	Now it was that			
justly deem'd the	(But now) again	But then again	But then again	55
unhappiest of lovers	might Tabitha be	might Indamora be	might Indamora be	
whom her passion &	justly deem'd the	deem'd the	deem'd the	
imprudence had	unhappiest of	unhappiest of	unhappiest of	
depryvd of her lover	Mortals whom her	Women, whom her	Women, whom her	
& her close	own passion &	Passion and	own Passion and	60
conjuction with her	imprudence had	Imprudence had	Imprudence had	
sister had rendered	robbd of the him	robb'd of the sight of	robb'd of the sight	
incapable even of	she loved.	her Lover.	of her Lover:	
soliloquy [,] that	sight of her lover			
never failing	the man she adored.			65
comfort of				
despairing damsells				
[;]				
		Yet	Yet	
		shame caused her to	Shame caused her to	70
		conceal those	conceal those	
		anxieties from her	anxieties from her	
	I leave it to y ^e	Sister. And let the	Sister. And let the	
	benefit of a	Reader judge how	Reader judge how	
	soliloquy	unhappy the Nymph	unhappy the Nymph	75
		must be, who was	must be, who was	
		even depriv'd the	even deprived the	
		universal Relief of a	universal Relief, of	
		Soliloquy.	a Soliloquy.	
				80

but thus	but thus	However, thus	However, thus	
she thought wuthour	she thought without	she thought, without	she thought, without	
being allwd to tell it	being allowd to tell	being allow'd to tell	being allow'd to tell	
to any grove or	it to any grove or	it to any Grove or	it to any Grove or	
Murmuring stream.	Murmuring stream	purling Stream.	purling Stream.	85
Poor Tabitha! By	wretched Tabitha!	Wretched Indamora!	Wretched Indamora!	
what an eddy of	by that an eddy of			
passion art thou	passion are though			
drivn to & fro	drivn?			
jealousy which	jealousy which			90
impels others to part	impels others to			
their Rival from	part their Rival			
their Lover in thee	from their Lover in			
must take the	thee must take the			
backward Course &	contrary Course			95
strain all thy				
endeveours to bring	. to bring			
them together if	them together if	if	. if	
Tryphena will never	Tryphena must	Lindamira must	Lindamira must	
any more see	never more see	never more see	never more see	100
Martin-Martin must	Martin-Martin must	Martin, Martin shall	Martin, Martin shall	
never bless the eyes	never more bless	never again bless the	never again bless the	
of Tabitha. but why	the eyes of Tabitha.	eyes of Indamora:	eyes of Indamora.	
do I say wretched	Yet why do I say	Yet why do I say	Yet why do I say	
since my Rival can	wretched since my	wretched? since my	wretched? since my	105
never enjoy my	Rival can never	Rival can never	Rival can never	
lover without me,	enjoy my lover	possess my Lover	possess my Lover	
the pangs that other	without me? The	without me. The	without me. The	
lovers feel	pangs that others	pangs that others	pangs that others	
	feel	feel in Absence,	feel in Absence	110
	1	1		

Т			
	from the thought of	from the thought of	
	those Joys that bless	those Joys that bless	
	their Rivals, can	their Rivals, can	
	never sting thy	never sting thy	
	bosom; nor can they	bosom; nor can they	115
	mortify thee by	mortify thee by	
	making thee a	making thee a	
	Witness, without	Witness, without	
	giving thee at the	giving thee at the	
	same time a share of	same time a share,	120
	their Endearments.	of their	
	Change then thy	Endearments.	
	proceeding,	Change then thy	
	Indamora; thy	proceeding,	
	Jealousy must act a	Indamora; thy	125
	new and unheard-of	Jealousy must act a	
	part, and promote	new and unheard-of	
	the interest of thy	part, and promote	
	Rival, as the only	the interest of thy	
	way to the	Rival, as the only	130
	enjoyment of thy	way to the	
	Lover.	enjoyment of thy	
		Lover.	

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