

EDITORIAL NOTES

Wright, *Mental Travels in Imagined Lands*

1. *MENTAL TRAVELS IN IMAGINED LANDS*: this is the only edition of this work, published in 1878, 184pp.
2. *HENRY WRIGHT*: Henry Wright (1852–c. 1940), author of *Depopulation: A Romance of the Unlikely* (1899) (see Volume 6 of the present edition) and a sequence of novels serialized in the *New Age*, including *The New Marriage*, *The Greatest of the Archbishops*, *Europa, or War's Ending* and *The Monopolist*. He was also the translator of *Eugen Richter, Pictures of the Socialistic Future* (1893). Born in Liverpool on 17 May 1852, Wright was apprenticed to the London tea-trade before achieving some success as a novelist. See his *Eighty-Six Years Young: Confessions and Conclusions* (London: Heath Cranton Ltd, 1938) for further biographical details, including a discussion of this text (pp. 92–6), in which the republican and atheist Charles Bradlaugh is described as amongst its severer critics.
3. *well-known proverbial couplet*: possibly ‘Disguise our bondage as we will, / ’Tis woman, woman, rules us still’ (Thomas Moore, ‘Sovereign Woman’, ll. 31–2).
4. *Medes and Persians*: see Daniel 6:8: ‘Now, O king ... sign the writing, that it be not changed, according to the law of the Medes and Persians which altereth not’.
5. *‘open sesame’*: i.e., giving the ability to open doors, from the story of ‘Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves’.
6. *“Man never is, but always to be blest”*: Alexander Pope, *An Essay on Man* (1733–4), Epistle I, l. 96.
7. *summum bonum*: Latin: greatest good.
8. *‘survival of the fittest’*: While the British economist Herbert Spencer is often credited with introducing the phrase ‘survival of the fittest’ in his 1851 *Social Statics* (on free market economics) or his 1862 *First Principles (A System of Philosophy)*, he actually did not use the phrase until after reading Charles Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species* (1859), and introduced it in 1864 in the first volume of his *Principles of Biology*: ‘This survival of the fittest, which I have here sought to express in mechanical terms, is that which Mr. Darwin has called “natural selection”, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life’ (see *Principles of Biology*, 3 vols (London: Williams and Norgate, 1864–7), vol. 1, p. 444).
9. *‘meum’ and ‘tuum’*: Latin: mine and yours, as applied to property.
10. *amende honorable*: French: satisfactory compensation or apology.

11. *Euclid*: Euclid of Alexandria (fl. 300 BC), Greek mathematician, often called the ‘father of geometry’.
12. ‘*Train up a child ... will not depart therefrom*’: Proverbs 22:6.
13. *Diogenes, ‘a man of one idea*’: Diogenes (c. 412–323 BC) was a celebrated Cynic philosopher who lived in a wooden tub belonging to the temple of Cybele. He had many ideas, in fact, but was best known for making a virtue of extreme poverty, and having contempt for normal human achievements.
14. ‘*maketh glad the heart of man*’: Psalms 104:15.
15. *Although the freedom allowed ... may seem strange*: Breach of Promise was a former tort in British law which lasted from medieval times until the early twentieth century. A man’s promise to marry or enter an engagement was considered to be legally binding and a breach could lead to a court case for damages.
16. *over-population in the bad sense of the term*: In reference to the population theories of Thomas Robert Malthus (1766–1834), author of the 1798 *Essay on Population*.
17. ‘*survival of the fittest*’: see note 8 above.
18. ‘*None but the brave deserve the fair*’: John Dryden, ‘Alexander’s Feast’, ll. 14–15: ‘None but the brave / deserve the fair’.
19. ‘*social evil*’: prostitution.
20. ‘*Go and sin no more*’: John 8:11.
21. ‘*A little thinking is a dangerous thing*’: cf. Alexander Pope, *An Essay on Criticism* (1711), l. 215: ‘a little learning is a dangerous thing’.
22. *qui bono*: i.e., *cui bono*, Latin: who benefits by it.
23. ‘*out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh*’: Luke 6:45.
24. *rechauffé*: French: rehashed, a warmed-up dish.
25. ‘*To the pure all things are pure*’: Titus 1:15.
26. *sons of Boanerges*: cf. ‘Sons of Thunder’, applied to James and his younger brother, the apostle St John, in Mark 3:17.
27. ‘*Pure religion and undefiled*’: James 1:27.
28. ‘*kingdom of heaven within you*’: Luke 17:20–1: ‘The kingdom of God does not come with observation; nor will they say, “See here!” or “See there!” For indeed, the kingdom of God is within [or among] you’.
29. ‘*See how these Christians love one another*’: from the Apology of Tertullian, AD 197.
30. ‘*there is no passion ... overcome the fear of death*’: see Francis Bacon, *The Essays* (1625), ed. J. Pitcher (London: Penguin Books, 1985), ‘Of Death’, p. 64: ‘It is worthy the observing, that there is no passion in the mind of man, so weak, but it mates and masters the fear of death; and therefore death is no such terrible enemy, when a man hath so many attendants about him that can win the combat of him. Revenge triumphs over death, love slights it, honour aspireth to it, grief flieth to it, fear preoccupateth it.’
31. ‘*Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap*’: Galatians 6:7.
32. *in the words of Plato ... when the time comes*: Athenian philosopher Plato (c. 428–348 BC). See his Phaedo 114c, in *The Collected Dialogues of Plato*, ed. E. Hamilton and H. Cairns (New York: Pantheon Books, 1961), p. 95.

Green, *A Thousand Years Hence*

1. *A THOUSAND YEARS HENCE*: this is the only edition of this work, published in 1882, 397+xii pp. Author unknown.

2. *'there's no place like home'*: from the song 'Home Sweet Home' (1823), with lyrics by John H. Paryne (1791–1852), which starts: 'Mid pleasures and palaces / Though we may roam, / Be it ever so humble, / There's no place like home.'
3. *Nunsowe, after my maternal relations*: The character's first name is thus derived from the surname of his mother prior to her marriage. Such use of surnames as first names had a long tradition in English families. The explanation is intended to justify the pun in the name of the narrator. See the character of Lupin in *Diary of a Nobody*, by George and Weedon Grossmith, which first appeared in *Punch* in 1888–9.
4. *High ... Low and Broad*: these terms are used to describe factions within the British Protestant churches. 'High Church' was used to describe those who placed 'high' importance on adherence to the established Church's position. It was closely associated with the Oxford Movement led by Edward Bouverie Pusey (1800–82), which was a response to the emancipation of Roman Catholics and the growth of dissenting 'Low Church' Protestant group.
5. *late mitigation in Court dress*: see below, chapter VII.
6. *spectroscope*: an optical instrument used to measure properties of light. It was invented by Gustav Kirchoff (1824–87) and Robert Bunsen (1811–99) in the 1850s.
7. *the great franchise extension of 1832 ... General Education Act of 1870*: The 1832 Representation of the People Act, commonly known as the 1832 Reform Act, introduced wide-ranging changes to the electoral system of the United Kingdom. It granted seats in the House of Commons to the new large industrial cities and took away seats from those with very small populations under the control of local landowners, often called 'rotten boroughs'. The Act also increased the number of individuals entitled to vote. The electorate increased by 50–80 per cent, allowing a total of 653,000 adult males to vote, of a population of some 14 million. The 1867 Reform Act enfranchised 1.5 million men. All male urban householders and male lodgers paying £10 a year in rent got the right to vote, practically doubling the electorate. The Education Act of 1870 required the establishment of elementary schools nationwide. All children between the ages of 5 and 13 were required to attend school.
8. *piece-work system*: payment by the piece or quantity of work, rather than by the hour or day.
9. *rattening*: destroying tools or machinery.
10. *woman tending her own sex in those delicate medical emergencies*: Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1836–1917) was the first British woman physician and first female member of the British Medical Association. In 1861 she had applied for admission to several London medical schools but had been refused on the grounds of her gender. She studied privately and was awarded a degree by the Society of Apothecaries in 1865. She became the first female member of the British Medical Association in 1873 and remained so until 1893.
11. *'unearned increment of value'*: i.e., the proportion of profit taken by the landlord without actually contributing labour.
12. *Board of Works*: The Metropolitan Board of Works was set up in 1855 under the Metropolis Management Act. Following the 'Great Stink' of 1858 the Board created 75 miles of main and 1,000 miles of street sewers as well as handling slum clearance and the construction of new roads.
13. *abortive London Water Works scheme*: In 1879 the Conservative Government proposed to purchase all existing water supply companies in London and place them in the hands of a single authority. The cost of the move led to severe opposition and the plan was abandoned following the defeat of the Conservatives in the 1880 election.

14. *clôture*: closure; the parliamentary practice of putting matters to a vote in order to end debate; first introduced in 1881 in order to inhibit obstruction.
15. *viva voce*: Latin: oral debate.
16. *Newton*: Isaac Newton (1642–1727), natural philosopher.
17. *Calvinistic view ... Epistle to the Romans*: Calvinist theology emphasizes that man is incapable of adding anything from himself to obtain salvation and that God alone is the initiator at every stage of salvation. St Paul's Epistle to the Romans preaches that salvation is by the grace of God and can only be achieved through faith in Jesus Christ.
18. *Real Presence doctrine*: The Real Presence Doctrine is the belief that Jesus Christ is really present during the Eucharist rather than merely symbolically present in the bread and the wine used during the ceremony.
19. *Sheep and the Goats ... Rich Man and Lazarus*: Lazarus appears in Luke 16:19–31. For Jesus's comparison that the chance of a rich man passing into heaven is like that of a camel passing through an eye of a needle, see Matthew 19:23–4, Mark 10:24–5 and Luke 18:24–5. For the parable of the sheep and the goats, see Matthew 25:31–46.
20. *'Of two such lessons ... likelier one'*: George Gordon, Lord Byron, 'The Isles of Greece', from *Don Juan* (1819–24), Canto III, ll. 57–8: 'Of two such lessons, why forget / The nobler and the manlier one'.
21. *'Son, thou ... art tormented'*: cf. Luke 16:25.
22. *the Sabbath is part of the Decalogue*: For the Decalogue, or Ten Commandments, see Exodus 20:2–17 and Deuteronomy 5:6–21. The fourth commandment is to 'Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy' (Exodus 20:8).
23. *'the third and fourth generation' doctrine of the second commandment*: cf. Exodus 20:5: 'Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the LORD thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me'.
24. *fourth commandment itself*: see note 22 above.
25. *allusions of the fifth*: cf. Exodus 20:12: 'Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the LORD thy God giveth thee'.
26. *the tenth ... chattels of her husband*: cf. Exodus 20:17: 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbour's'.
27. *'eye for an eye, and tooth for a tooth'*: cf. Matthew 5:38.
28. *'Moses ... from the beginning it hath not been so'*: Matthew 19:8.
29. *'Let every one be persuaded in his own mind'*: cf. Romans 14:5: 'One man esteemeth one day above another: another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind'.
30. *David Hume*: David Hume (1711–76), Scottish philosopher and historian; best known at the time for his *History of England*, 5 vols (1754–62), but also the author of the *Treatise of Human Nature* (1739), *Political Discourses* (1751) and other works.
31. *Adam Smith*: Adam Smith (1723–90), Scottish philosopher and political economist.
32. *'as approaching as nearly ... frailty will permit'*: see David Hume, *Essays Moral, Political and Literary*, 2 vols (London: Longmans, Green, 1882), vol. 1, p. 15.
33. *Mormon*: the Christian sect founded by Joseph Smith (1805–44) and continued by Brigham Young (1801–77), which eventually settled in Utah, and was best known for its practice of polygamy.
34. *Unitarian*: an anti-Trinitarian, or disbeliever in the 'Holy Trinity' of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

35. *Wesleyan*: after John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. The Wesleyan Church split from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1843.
36. *Education Act*: the Elementary Education Act of 1870. See note 7 above.
37. *The bishops must surrender ... their political power*: The House of Lords in the United Kingdom has traditionally included 26 bishops of the Anglican Church, known as the Lords Spiritual.
38. *Allsopp*: Samuel Allsopp and Sons, based in Burton upon Trent, was one of the largest breweries in the United Kingdom.
39. *Statistical Society*: The Statistical Society had been founded in 1834 as the Statistical Society of London. It became the Royal Statistical Society in 1887. Its journal started in 1838.
40. *Nature*: The journal *Nature* was first published on 4 November 1869.
41. *Liebigs*: after Baron Justus von Liebig (1803–73), chemist, who developed a manufacturing process for beef extract and founded a company, Liebig Extract of Meat Company, that later manufactured the Oxo brand of stock cube.
42. *Leyden accumulator*: or Leyden jar; a device for storing static electricity.
43. *contangoes*: a contango is a percentage paid by the buyer of stock for postponement of a transfer.
44. *these once terrible incidents*: the Fort Tejon earthquake had occurred on 9 January 1857, rupturing the San Andreas fault for 225 miles between San Bernadino and Parkfield. The Lone Pine earthquake took place on 26 March 1872, and was later estimated to be as strong as the later San Francisco earthquake of 1906.
45. *roup*: auction.
46. *Malthus*: see note 16 to Wright, *Mental Travels in Imagined Lands*, above.
47. *'Special Hansard'*: after *Hansard*, the leading published account of parliamentary proceedings.
48. *Lower Thames*: In addition to constructing a new sewerage system the Metropolitan Board of Works oversaw the construction of a series of embankments along the Thames in London directed by the Board's chief engineer Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819–91). These included the Victoria, Albert and Chelsea embankments.
49. *consols*: government loans for funding the public debt.
50. *'First Lord of the Treasury'*: i.e., prime minister.
51. *Russo-Turkish conflict*: the Crimean War (1854–6). The 'Eastern Question' usually referred to British fears of Russian expansionism in Asia, the Near East and eastern and southern Europe.
52. *Guildhall dinner*: of the leading London tradesmen, organized in guilds.
53. *Calais–Dover Tunnel*: a tunnel was first proposed in 1802, but serious plans did not commence until the 1860s; a pilot tunnel was begun in 1882 but halted the following year.
54. *the German war would never have occurred*: The Franco-Prussian War occurred between 19 July 1870 and 10 May 1871. It was won decisively by the Prussians, who had been backed by a condeferation of the other German states. A series of German successes culminated in the Battle of Sedan, when Napoleon III was captured with the whole of the French army. This in turn led to the siege of Paris and eventually to the Treaty of Frankfurt.
55. *'the Sick Man'*: The phrase 'sick man of Europe' is commonly attributed to Tsar Nicholas I of Russia, referring to the Ottoman Empire in the period before the Crimean War. The Ottoman Empire had by this time increasingly fallen under the financial control of the European powers and had lost territory in a series of disastrous wars.

56. *Cyprus*: Britain took Cyprus from the Ottoman Empire in 1878.
57. *Arabi rebellion*: the revolt led by Arabi Pasha (c. 1841–1911) in 1881–2 against foreign control over Egypt.
58. *Poland*: Poland was partitioned in 1795, and divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria. It was not finally reunited until 1918.
59. *'Italia Irredenta'*: Italian, correctly *Italia Irredenta*: 'unredeemed Italy', in reference to regions surrounding Italy with large Italian populations under foreign rule.
60. *'the buried cities of the Zuyder Zee'*: i.e., reclaiming land from the sea. The project was first mooted in the seventeenth century, but works were not actually started until after 1916.
61. *Alsace-Lorraine*: Alsace-Lorraine was ceded by France to Germany in 1871 after the Franco-Prussian War, and not returned until 1919.
62. *Heligoland*: Heligoland or Helgoland was transferred to Germany by Britain in 1890 in exchange for Zanzibar and other African territories.
63. *Gibraltar*: Britain took possession of Gibraltar in 1707, and retains it today.
64. *merry-andrew*: A 'Merry Andrew' is a clown named after Andrew Boorde (1490–1549), physician to Henry VIII, whose eccentric behaviour prompted the term.
65. *Paris reconstruction*: the redesign of central Paris by Baron Haussmann, instigated by Napoleon III.
66. *terra firma*: Latin: solid ground.
67. *'missing links'*: e.g. between mankind and the apes, in the evolutionary process.
68. *nineteenth century ... badly with us for Ireland*: in reference to the Irish rebellion of 1798.
69. *Canadian Fisheries Question*: Long-standing boundary disputes between Canada and the United States involving fishing rights were finally solved in 1910.
70. *Cassandras*: In Greek myth, Cassandra, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, asked of the god Apollo the possibility of knowing the future, which he effected with the guarantee that no-one would ever place faith in her predictions.
71. *Ultramontane*: i.e., favouring the absolute authority of the pope in matters of dogma and discipline.
72. *primogeniture*: inheritance falling solely to the eldest son.
73. *entails*: laws making land inalienable.
74. *per contra*: Latin: on the contrary.
75. *Gibbon*: Edward Gibbon (1737–94), historian and religious sceptic, author of *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (1766–88).
76. *Bismarck*: Otto Eduard Leopold, Prinz von Bismarck (1815–98), prime minister of Prussia 1862–90, architect and chancellor of the German Empire 1871–90.
77. *'International' ... grim vision of class war and bloodshed*: in reference to the International Workingmen's Association, founded in London in 1864, and dissolved in New York in 1876, which was an avowedly revolutionary organization in which both the communist Karl Marx and the anarchist Michael Bakunin played leading roles.
78. *'Whom the gods would destroy they first turn mad'*: 'Quos Deus perdere vult, dementat prius', a Greek proverb probably derived from the tragedian Euripides (c. 484–407 BC).
79. *CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN*: Charles Darwin (1809–82), naturalist, author of *On the Origin of Species* (1859).
80. *Pope-President Brigham XIV.*: Brigham Young, see note 33 above.
81. *Danites*: a warrior tribe of biblical times; see 1 Chronicles 12:35; Judges 18:1, 11.
82. *Joseph*: Joseph Smith, see note 33 above.

83. *'peculiar domestic institution'*: polygamy.
84. *Victoria Guelph*: The Guelphs were a twelfth-century German party formed around the Duke of Saxony, and in Britain associated with the Hanoverian succession.
85. *eighteen years and twenty-four days*: Victoria was born on 24 May 1819, and became queen on 20 June 1837.
86. *cui bono?*: see note 15 to Wright, *Mental Travels in Imagined Lands*, above.
87. *al fresco*: Latin: out of doors.
88. *Julius Caesar*: Gaius Julius Caesar (100–44 BC), Roman general and dictator.
89. *Menes*: Menes (fl. c. 2925 BC), first king of the unified Egypt.
90. *Livy*: Titus Livius (59 BC–AD 17), Roman historian.
91. *missing links*: see note 47 above.
92. *Lunar 'Bradshaw'*: after George Bradshaw (1801–53), who brought out the first railway timetable.
93. *kippered*: to kipper is to cure by cutting open, rubbing with salt and drying.
94. *'one taste of nature made all stomachs kin'*: see Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, III. iii.175: 'One touch of nature makes the whole world kin'.
95. *'Tca Mrofer'*: Reform Act, of which there had been three, in 1832, 1867 and 1884; see note 7 above.
96. *Leep-Trebor-Ris*: Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850), leading Conservative statesman and prime minister 1834–35 and 1841–6. He repealed the Corn Laws in 1846.
97. *Semit Eht*: *The Times*, the most influential newspaper of the period.
98. *nolens volens*: Latin: unwillingly, or willy-nilly.
99. *'Evil be to him who evil thinks'*: from 'Honi soit qui mal y pense': 'shame to him who thinks evil of it', the motto of the Order of the Garter.
100. *Eolian harp*: from Aeolus, the Greek god of winds; a harp constructed with all strings tuned to the same pitch.
101. *Cork seconds*: an inferior variety of butter.

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