

2. Fantasy...is, in my opinion, a form of allegory and more particularly a literary genre of transport in which an ethereal state is entertained as a paradoxical means of discussing the present state. As such the fantasy must contain:

- the ethereal state
- significant correspondence (defined forms)
- some application or intended meaning.

It is very common for fantasy writers to deny doing any of these things! But it must be remembered that authors characteristically claim things for themselves which are not and cannot be accepted as anything but authorial claims.

The proof is in the eating.

D. A few notes on the history of satire...

1. The Greek Period
2. The Roman Period...
  - Horace
  - Persius...(didactic forms)
  - Juvenal
  - Petronius ...(the romance)
3. The Medieval Period...
  - Langland: Piers Plowman
  - von Hutten: Letters of Obscure Men
4. The More Modern Period:
  - Butler: Hudibras (political overtones)
  - Cervantes: Don Quixote (societal political overtones)
  - Lowell: The Biglow Papers (moral overtones)
5. Present Day: Simeon Stylites and counterparts <sup>CP</sup>.

One will note that satire has, at times, been a very sharp sword and has provoked everything from persecution and death and physical attack to praise and promotion. It all depends on how successful the satirist is and whose side one is on!

II. Our Authors.

A. Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)

Called the "foremost prose satirist in the English language" (E.B), the "greatest English prose satirist" (Otis), Swift had an indistinguished adolescence and having served with Sir William Temple, became a Whig pamphleteer...abandoning the Whig party in England for the Tory party on matters of social conscience and church preferment. He was an Anglican clergyman who had three small charges in Ireland until 1713 when he was named Dean of St. Patrick's in Dublin. He was a brilliant political journalist, a writer of

*Autograph*  
C.T.