proof of the collation of the first item, although the Bibliography itself appears never to have been published; and by classified lists of Gosse's poetry, prose and editorial work. The typescript of Gullick's translation of Heinrich Hauser's *Once Your Enemy,* 1936, is also preserved.

In addition to manuscript material of this kind, the Library acquired Gullick's comprehensive collection of Gosse's published work, and some very rare works indeed, including *A Critical Essay on the Life and Works of George Tinworth,* 1883, the unique *Six Lectures to be delivered before the Lowell Institute in December, 1884,* 1884, the *Catalogue of the Library of the House of Lords,* 1908, *Lady Dorothy Nevill. An Open Letter,* 1913 (MS, Proof and Volume), *A Catalogue of the Works of Algernon Charles Swinburne in the Library of Mr Edmund Gosse,* 1919, and E. H. M. Cox's *The Library of Edmund Gosse,* 1924. There are also smaller pamphlets, privately printed versions of periodical articles, which appear neither in Wise's Ashley Library, nor in the British Museum.

A more detailed examination of the collection is rewarding. The correspondence with Gosse covers the period 13 November 1913 until 15 March 1928, some two months before Gosse's death at the age of 79. Gosse was thus elderly and on the verge of retirement from the Librarianship of the House of Lords when the first, characteristic letter was written, 'Dear Sir, If you will call here [17 Hanover Terrace] at 6 tomorrow (Friday) afternoon, I shall be happy to see you.'[3] Gullick, in a later letter to Gosse, of which the copy is preserved, gave an account of his early admiration for the author: 'I was fifteen years old when I first read a book of yours, the Eighteenth Century literature', and he goes on to describe the 'almost physical thrill of delight' Gosse's pages on Gibbon had given him, and the courage with which *Father and Son* had inspired in him 'to rebel against the ugly and depressing religion of my home environment'.[4] With this as a basis, the relationship ripened between a young man of not more than 24, and the Librarian of the House of Lords. The invitations to tea become more frequent, and Gosse helps him to private tutoring 'of a rather advanced kind in English Literature' to a young lady of about 20 on 'good remunerative terms'.[5] By January, 1915, however, Gullick was in uniform as an Able Seaman, and in June had written 'from the Islands where burning Sappho loved and where our dear Rupert Brooke lies buried'.[6] In the midst of the Gallipoli episode, Gullick remembered Gosse's birthday, 21 September, and by November was back in England, recuperating in hospital.

Sporadically we learn of a commission in the Gloucester Regiment, of ill-health, of Gosse's abortive attempt to find Gullick a post in agriculture, of an invitation to tea in May, 1919. And then, in 1920, the record amplifies: by 1921, Gullick has become 'a bibliographical Me