

THE
CAMBRIDGE EDITION OF
THE WORKS OF
JOSEPH CONRAD





### AN OUTCAST OF THE ISLANDS



# THE CAMBRIDGE EDITION OF THE WORKS OF JOSEPH CONRAD

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### JOSEPH CONRAD

## AN OUTCAST OF THE ISLANDS

EDITED BY Allan H. Simmons





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### GENERAL EDITORS' PREFACE

JOSEPH CONRAD'S place in twentieth-century literature is now firmly established. Although his novels, stories and other writings have become integral to modern thought and culture, the need for an accurate and authoritative edition of his works remains. Owing to successive rounds of authorial revision, transmissional errors and deliberate editorial intervention, Conrad's texts exist in various unsatisfactory and sometimes even confused forms.

During the last years of his life he attempted to have his works published in a uniform edition that would fix and preserve them for posterity. But although trusted by scholars, students and the general reader alike, the received texts published in the British and American collected editions, and in various reprintings of them since 1921, have proved to be at least as defective as their predecessors. Grounded in thorough research in the surviving original documents, the Cambridge Edition is designed to reverse this trend by presenting Conrad's novels, stories and other prose in texts that are as trustworthy as modern scholarship can make them.

The present volume contains critical texts of Conrad's *An Outcast of the Islands* and 'Author's Note'. The Cambridge text of the novel is based on the extant manuscript preserved in the collection of the Rosenbach of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The selected copytext is emended to incorporate authorial revisions drawn from later authoritative documents as well as editorial emendations. The copytext for the 'Author's Note' is the revised typescript held in the Special Collections Department of the Detroit Public Library. The appendices present materials relevant to the successive states of the texts and print, for the first time, Conrad's initial draft of the preface.

The 'Introduction' provides a literary history of the work focused on its genesis, sources and early reception, including its place in Conrad's life and art. The essay on 'The Texts' traces the volume's textual history, examines the sources of its individual texts and explains the policies followed in editing them. The 'Apparatus' records basic textual evidence, documenting the discussion of genealogy and authority in 'The Texts: An Essay' as well as other editorial decisions, and the 'Textual Notes' deal with cruxes and textual issues. The 'Explanatory

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### xiv GENERAL EDITORS' PREFACE

Notes' comment on specific readings that require glosses, dealing with sources, identifying real-life place-names and related matters. A glossary deals with nautical terms. Supplementing this material are illustrations and a map.

The textual essay, textual notes, appendices and 'Apparatus' are designed with the textual scholar and specialist in mind, while the 'Introduction', 'Explanatory Notes', the 'Glossary of Nautical Terms' and 'Glossary of Foreign Words and Phrases' are intended primarily for a non-specialist audience.

The support of the institutions listed on p. vii has been essential to the success of this series and is gratefully acknowledged. In addition to those, and the individuals and institutions listed in the Acknowledgements, the General Editors and the Editorial Board also wish to thank the Trustees and beneficiaries of the Estate of Joseph Conrad, Doubleday and Company and J. M. Dent and Company for permission to publish these new texts of Conrad's works.

THE GENERAL EDITORS



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A number of individuals kindly supplied information or shared their expertise. Warmest thanks are due to Alexandre Fachard and Jeremy Hawthorn, who read and commented upon parts of the volume, and to Gene M. Moore, with whom this project began. Also acknowledged here are the debts owed to the work of the late Mary Gifford Belcher. For responding to requests for information and various forms of scholarly help, I should especially like to thank Mary Burgoyne, Laurence Davies, Mike Foster, the late Hans van Marle, Richard Niland, John G. Peters, Kim Salmons, Donald Shewan and Robert W. Trogdon. Thanks for assistance with support tasks are due to Catherine L. Tisch at Kent State University and Christine Jarvis at St Mary's University, Twickenham. I am also grateful to Katherine Kim and John Young for their help in seeing the volume through the vetting processes established by the Committee on Scholarly Editing of the Modern Language Association. Gratitude is due, as ever, to the good offices and officers of Cambridge University Press, to Linda Bree and Anna Bond for their ongoing support and advice; to Christina Sarigiannidou, who saw the volume through production; to Penny Wheeler, my copy-editor; and to



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Margaret Berrill, my proofreader. Lastly, my most profound debts are to my friends and fellow Conradians, Owen Knowles and J. H. Stape, whose wisdom, encouragement and guidance helped shape this volume.

I should like gratefully to acknowledge the support of the British Academy in the form of a Small Research Grant, a grant-in-aid of research from the Juliet and Mac McLauchlan Bequest to the Joseph Conrad Society (UK) and a grant from the Joseph Conrad Society of America.

The facsimiles that precede the textual essay are reproduced by permission of the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, the Rosenbach of the Free Library of Philadelphia and the Detroit Public Library.



### CHRONOLOGY

JOSEPH CONRAD'S life may be seen as having several distinct stages: in the Ukraine, in Russian exile and in Austrian Poland before his father's death (1857–69); in Austrian Poland and the South of France as the ward of his maternal uncle (1870–78); in the British merchant service, mainly as a junior officer sailing in the Far East and Australia (1879–early 1890s); after a transitional period (early 1890s), as a writer of critical esteem (1895–1914); as an acclaimed writer, although perhaps with his greatest work already achieved (1915–24). After 1895 the history of his life is essentially the history of his works.

Publication dates given below are those of the English book editions, except for those of the present volume.

1857	December 3	Józef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski
	_	(Nałęcz coat-of-arms) born in
		Berdyczów in the Ukraine to Apollo
		Korzeniowski and Ewelina (or Ewa),
		née Bobrowska, Korzeniowska
1862	May	Apollo Korzeniowski, his wife and son
	,	forced into exile in Russia
1865	April	Ewa Korzeniowska dies of tuberculosis
1867		Conrad visits Odessa with his maternal
		uncle Tadeusz Bobrowski; perhaps his
		first view of the sea
1868		Korzeniowski permitted to leave Russia
1869	February	Korzeniowski and Conrad move to
		Cracow
	May	Korzeniowski dies
1870		Conrad, ward of Bobrowski, begins
		study with tutor, Adam Pulman
1873	May	Visits Switzerland and northern Italy

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xviii	Cl	HRONOLOGY
1874	October	Takes position in Marseilles with Delestang et Fils, wholesalers and shippers
1875		Apprentice in <i>Mont-Blanc</i> (to Caribbean)
1876-7		In Saint-Antoine (to Caribbean)
1878	late February or early March	Attempts suicide
	April	Leaves Marseilles in British steamer
	-	Mavis (Mediterranean waters)
	June	Lands at Lowestoft, Suffolk; first time in England
	July-September	Sails as ordinary seaman in <i>Skimmer of the Sea</i> (North Sea)
1878–80		In <i>Duke of Sutherland</i> (to Sydney), <i>Europa</i> (Mediterranean waters)
1880		Meets G. F. W. Hope and Adolf Krieger
	June	Passes examination for second mate
1880-81	J	Third mate in <i>Loch Etive</i> (to Sydney)
1881-4		Second mate in <i>Palestine</i> , <i>Riversdale</i> ,
1		Narcissus (Eastern seas)
1884	December	Passes examination for first mate
1885–6		Second mate in <i>Tilkhurst</i> (to Singapore and India)
1886		Submits 'The Black Mate',
		perhaps his first story, to Tit-Bits
		competition
	August	Becomes a British subject
	November	Passes examination for master and
		receives 'Certificate of Competency'
1886–7		Second mate in <i>Falconhurst</i> (British waters)
1887-8		First mate in <i>Highland Forest, Vidar</i> (Eastern seas)
1888	January 4	Signs off Vidar in Singapore
1888-9	*	Captain of Otago (Australia and
· ·		Mauritius)
1889	autumn	Begins Almayer's Folly in London



1890

Cambridge University Press 978-1-107-12644-2 - An Outcast of the Islands Joseph Conrad Frontmatter More information

February–April

May-December

late October

Manages warehouse of Barr, Moering in 1891 London First mate in *Torrens* (London and 1891-3 Plymouth to Adelaide) Meets John Galsworthy and Edward L. 1893 ('Ted') Sanderson (passengers on Torrens) autumn Visits Bobrowski in the Ukraine November Signs on as second mate in Adowa, which sails only to Rouen and back February Bobrowski dies 1894 August-At Champel-les-Bains, near Geneva, September Switzerland, for hydrotherapy Begins writing short story 'Two mid-August Vagabonds'

CHRONOLOGY

In Poland for first time since 1874

In the Congo as second-in-command, then temporarily as captain, of *Roi des* 

First three chapters of 'Two Vagabonds'

completed autumn Meets Edward Garnett and Jessie George 27 December Alters title 'Two Vagabonds' to An Outcast of the Islands. Chapter 8 completed late January Chapter 10 completed 1895 early March Visits Marguerite Poradowska in Brussels. Chapter 12 completed April Almayer's Folly 12 April At work on chapter 17 Visits Champel again for hydrotherapy 1 May to 4 June 15 July Now at work on chapter 23 (400 MS pages (22 chapters) completed)

pages (22 chapters) completed)
Yachting cruise in the North Sea
August
Undertakes three business trips to Paris

on behalf of friend G. F. W. Hope's brother-in-law

23 August Sells *An Outcast of the Islands* to T. Fisher

17 September Completes An Outcast of the Islands

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xx	C	HRONOLOGY
1896	March	An Outcast of the Islands published (August in America). Marries Jessie George
	September	Settles in Stanford-le-Hope, Essex, after six-month honeymoon in Brittany
1897		Begins friendship with R. B. Cunninghame Graham; meets Henry
0.0	December	James and Stephen Crane The Nigger of the 'Narcissus'
1898	_	Meets Ford Madox (Hueffer) Ford and H. G. Wells
	January	Alfred Borys Leo Conrad born
	April	Tales of Unrest
	October	Moves to Pent Farm, Postling near
1800	Fohmany April	Hythe, Kent, sub-let from Ford 'The Heart of Darkness' in <i>Blackwood's</i>
1899	February–April	Edinburgh Magazine
1900	September	Begins association with literary agent
1900	зеринизег	J. B. Pinker
	October	Lord Jim
1901	June	The Inheritors (with Ford)
1902	November	Youth: A Narrative and Two Other Stories
1903	April	Typhoon and Other Stories
	October	Romance (with Ford)
1904	October	Nostromo
1905	June	One Day More staged in London
1906	August	John Alexander Conrad born
	October	The Mirror of the Sea
1907	September	The Secret Agent. Moves to Someries, Luton, Bedfordshire
1908	August	A Set of Six
1909	February	Moves to Aldington, Kent
1910	June	Moves to Capel House, Orlestone, Kent
1911	October	Under Western Eyes
1912	January	Some Reminiscences (as A Personal Record
		in America)
	October	Twixt Land and Sea
1913	September	Chance, with 'main' publication date of
		January 1914



### CHRONOLOGY xxi

1914	July-November	Visits Austrian Poland with family; delayed by outbreak of First World War; returns via Vienna and Genoa
1915	February	Within the Tides
	September	Victory
1916	April	Revises 'Adelphi Library' publication of An Outcast for the collected editions and writes prefatory 'Note'
1917	March	The Shadow-Line
1919	29 January	Completes 'Author's Note' for An Outcast of the Islands
	March	Moves to Spring Grove, near Wye, Kent.
		Dramatic version of <i>Victory</i> opens in
		London
	April	Revised 'Author's Note' for An Outcast
		completed
	August	The Arrow of Gold
	October	Moves to Oswalds, Bishopsbourne, near
		Canterbury, Kent
1920	June	The Rescue
1921	January–April	Visits Corsica. Collected editions begin
		publication in England (Heinemann)
		and in America (Doubleday)
	February	Notes on Life and Letters
1922	November	The Secret Agent staged in London
1923	May–June	Visits America, guest of F. N. Doubleday
	December	The Rover
1924	May	Declines knighthood
	3 August	Dies at Oswalds. Roman Catholic fun-
	0 1	eral and burial, Canterbury
	September	The Nature of a Crime (with Ford)
	October	The Shorter Tales of Joseph Conrad
1925	January	Tales of Hearsay
6	September March	Suspense (unfinished)
1926		Last Essays
1928	June	The Sisters



### ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTE ON EDITIONS

### ABBREVIATIONS

[London is the place of publication unless otherwise specified.]

Belcher Mary Gifford Belcher, 'A Critical Edition of Joseph

Conrad's "An Outcast of the Islands". Texas Tech University, 1981. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation

Bibliography William R. Cagle, 'A Bibliography of Joseph

Conrad'. Typescript, unpublished

Burton Sir Richard Burton, Personal Narrative of a

Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah. 2 vols. Tylston

and Edwards, 1893

CEW Norman Sherry, Conrad's Eastern World.

Cambridge University Press, 1966

CR Joseph Conrad: The Contemporary Reviews. General

Editors Allan H. Simmons, John G. Peters and J. H. Stape, with Richard Niland, Mary Burgoyne and Katherine Isobel Baxter. 4 vols. Cambridge

University Press, 2012

Documents Conrad between the Lines: Documents in a Life, ed.

Gene M. Moore, Allan H. Simmons and J. H. Stape. Amsterdam: Rodopi, 2000

Garnett Edward Garnett, ed., Letters from Conrad: 1895 to

1924. Nonesuch Press, 1928

Gordan John Dozier Gordan, Joseph Conrad: The Making of a

Novelist. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard

University Press, 1940

Letters The Collected Letters of Joseph Conrad. General

Editors Frederick R. Karl and Laurence

Davies, with Owen Knowles, Gene M. Moore and J. H. Stape. 9 vols. Cambridge University Press,

1983-2007

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ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTE ON EDITIONS XXIII

Low Hugh Low, Sarawak: Its Inhabitants and Productions,

Richard Bentley, 1848

Najder Zdzisław Najder, Joseph Conrad: A Life, translated by

Halina Najder. New York: Camden House, 2007

Portrait in Letters A Portrait in Letters: Correspondence to or about

Conrad, ed. J. H. Stape and Owen Knowles.

Amsterdam: Rodopi, 1996

Wallace Alfred Russel Wallace, The Malay Archipelago: The

Land of the Orang-Utan and the Bird of Paradise (10th

edition) Macmillan, 1890

### LOCATIONS OF UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS

Berg Collection, New York Public Library, Astor,

Lenox and Tilden Foundations

Detroit Special Collections Department, Detroit Public

Library

Huntington Huntington Library, San Marino, California Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington,

Indiana

Rosenbach The Rosenbach of the Free Library of Philadelphia Yale Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale

University

### NOTE ON EDITIONS

REFERENCES TO Conrad's works are to the Cambridge Edition of the Works of Joseph Conrad where these have been published. Otherwise, references are, for the sake of convenience, to Dent's Collected Edition, 1946–55, whose pagination is identical with that of the various 'editions' published by Doubleday throughout the 1920s. References to the Cambridge Edition take the following form: title (year of publication), whereas publication dates are not provided for citations from Dent's Collected Edition.

Citations from critical and other works are identified by author, title and date only.





### INTRODUCTION

YONRAD'S An Outcast of the Islands (1896) returns to the moral world and thematic concerns of his first novel, Almayer's Folly (1895), and to the South-East Asia of his own experience, as he imaginatively revisited the tropics he had left behind him some eight years previously. In committing himself to the novel's writing, Conrad was also taking farewell of his sea-life. The decision to become a professional writer had evolved slowly, in the same way that what was originally to be a short story transformed itself into a full-length novel about moral crisis and its consequences as Conrad discovered that his materials demanded more ample development. While not wishing to pursue the analogy too far, it is perhaps no coincidence that, at the outset of his second novel, the hero's 'little excursion into the wayside quagmires' is intended as no more than 'a short episode – a sentence in brackets so to speak - in the flowing tale of his life: a thing of no moment to be done unwillingly yet neatly and to be quickly forgotten'. Like his central character, Peter Willems, Conrad was to discover that there was to be no going back.

He had composed *Almayer's Folly* intermittently over a five-year period (1889–94), the manuscript accompanying him from London to various parts of the world – Austrian Poland, the Ukraine, the Congo Free State, Australia and France. By contrast, *An Outcast* took little more than a year to write, from mid-August 1894 to mid-September 1895,<sup>2</sup> and was composed in two places: the writer's London lodgings near Victoria Railway Station, and the Hôtel de la Roseraie in the Geneva suburb of Champel-les-Bains, during visits to undergo hydrotherapy treatment for a condition then called 'neurasthenia' (and now termed clinical depression).

The events of *An Outcast* form a prequel to those in *Almayer's Folly*, providing the back-story, as it were, and featuring some of the same

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See p. 13.4–6. Subsequent references to the texts of the present edition appear in round brackets.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For a detailed discussion of the novel's composition, see 'The Texts', pp. 294-303.



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### INTRODUCTION

characters, character-types and thematic materials – the nature of personal loyalty, the contours of cultural identity and small-scale colonial politics. This arrangement suggests, first, that his initial foray into literature deserved a prequel, and, through this, more generally, how the writing of one text provides the impetus for another; and, secondly, his desire to deepen and develop his engagement with the fictional world that he had created in his debut. Conrad himself dubbed this period of his career his 'first phase, the Malayan phase';¹ and, as well as offering a prologue to *Almayer's Folly, An Outcast* is also the central term in an eventual trilogy-in-reverse, with *The Rescue*, begun in 1896 but only finished in 1919, as its final term. Just as *An Outcast* originates in *Almayer's Folly*, so *An Outcast*, in turn, heralds *The Rescue* in the 'rumour' that Lingard had rescued 'the yacht of some big wig from home, somewhere down Carimata way' (21.25–26).

As originally sketched out, Conrad's intention in *An Outcast* was 'to describe in broad strokes, without shading or details, two human outcasts such as one finds in the lost corners of the world. A white man and a Malay.'<sup>2</sup> In this scheme Peter Willems, a self-seeking Dutchman engaged in the colonial enterprise, and Babalatchi, a Malay *éminence grise* involved in no less self-seeking political scheming, provided the tale's twin focus; Conrad's greatly reworked version foregrounds the former's role over the latter's, and, as in *Almayer's Folly*, goes on to dramatize the self-obsession and tragi-comic myopia of a European outwitted by his supposed cultural and moral inferiors. When lamenting that the beginning of 'Two Vagabonds' was proving 'heavy going', Conrad mused 'Do you think one can make something interesting without any women?!' (*Letters*, I, 171); in the tale's expanded form he would address this uncertainty through the interaction of the male characters with the *femme fatale* Aïssa and, to a lesser extent, Willems's wife Joanna.

In a letter written within a week of the novel's publication, Conrad declared that writing was now his 'sole means of support'. While such material concern underscores the fact that he had proposed marriage to Jessie George in January 1896, the acknowledgement serves as a tacit confession that he had largely abandoned the idea of returning to the sea to earn his livelihood. Although he intermittently expressed a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 'Author's Note', Tales of Unrest, ed. Allan H. Simmons and J. H. Stape (2012), p. 5.5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Conrad to Marguerite Poradowska, [18? August 1894] (*Letters*, 1, 171).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Conrad to Karol Zagórski, 10 March 1896 (*Letters*, 1, 266).



### INTRODUCTION

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desire to do so,<sup>1</sup> his increasing commitment to the craft of writing is evident in his correspondence of this time and in the almost trouble-free history of this novel's composition, due in no small part to the careful guidance and tutelage of Edward Garnett, senior reader for T. Fisher Unwin Ltd, the firm that had published Conrad's first novel.

### ORIGINS

IN HIS 'AUTHOR'S NOTE' to An Outcast of the Islands, Conrad identified Garnett as 'responsible for this book' (5.24–25), claiming the unthreatening suggestion, made during an after-dinner walk, as its precise inspiration: 'You have the style, you have the temperament; why not write another?' (5.30–31). Conrad recalled the moment with some precision: 'The word "another" did it. At about eleven o'clock of a nice London night, Edward and I walked along interminable streets talking of many things, and I remember that on getting home I sat down and wrote about half a page of An Outcast of the Islands' (6.8–12). Memories of Christmas 1923 at 'Oswalds', the Conrads' home near Canterbury, amplify the author's account of how Garnett inspired him to 'go on writing':

If he had said to me, 'Why not go on writing?' I should have been paralysed. I could not have done it. But he said to me, 'You have written one book. It is very good. Why not write another?' Do you see what a difference that made? Another? Yes, I would do that. I could do that. Many others I could not. Another I could. That is how Edward made me go on writing. That is what made me an author. (Garnett, p. vii)

In this version of events, which Garnett himself endorsed,<sup>2</sup> Conrad traced the recollection to another occasion – to 'The first time I saw Edward' – a meeting arranged and presided over by Unwin that probably took place at the National Liberal Club in November 1894. As important as the link to Garnett is Conrad's declaration about the role played by his second novel in his career: it made him an author, as he turned from the labours of the sea to no less strenuous ones at his desk.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See, for instance, Conrad to R. B. Cunninghame Graham, 31 January 1898 (*Letters*, 11, 31).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Garnett recalled this meeting as having taken place in November 1894 (Garnett, p. vi). Although his chronology contradicts fact, with Conrad having embarked in mid-August on the story that would in time evolve into *An Outcast of the Islands*, the anecdote, replete with elements of myth, none the less seems true in its general lineaments.



### xxviii

### INTRODUCTION

For Conrad, 1894 was a year of professional and private separations. His year began in Rouen aboard the *Adowa*, a ship belonging to the short-lived Franco-Canadian Transport Company that planned to carry French emigrants to Québec; it failed when an insufficient number turned up, and on 17 January Conrad, back in London, signed off. Unbeknown to the 36-year-old seaman, this date would mark the end of his Merchant Service career. The following month, his maternal uncle, and since 1869 his guardian, Tadeusz Bobrowski passed away, leaving Conrad feeling 'as if everything has died in me' (*Letters*, I, 148). And, on 24 April, to his relation-by-marriage and fellow novelist Marguerite Poradowska (1848–1937), he announced 'the death of Mr. Kaspar Almayer' (*Letters*, I, 153), yet another separation, as he let go of his first novel.<sup>1</sup>

In May, Conrad's income, derived from his stake in the shipping firm of Barr, Moering and Company, was supplemented by the interest on his uncle's legacy (with the legacy itself, 15,000 roubles, to be paid a year after Bobrowski's death). If not quite the generous £500 a year and the room of one's own that Virginia Woolf laid down in fantasy for a writer, this windfall afforded some stability for the would-be author, who bluntly declared to Garnett: 'I won't live in an attic!' Even so, a future direction was not yet clear to him, nothing having come of his plans to find another ship.

A quarter of a century after the event, in the 'Author's Note' to *An Outcast*, Conrad recalled the feelings of ambivalence with which he embarked upon his second novel. Despite having completed *Almayer's Folly*, he still believed himself a sailor who had written a novel: 'Neither in my mind nor in my heart had I then given up the sea' (5.9–10). Its composition, however, had left 'the memory of an experience that, both in thought and emotion, was unconnected with the sea'. The dawning awareness of a beckoning, alternative future assumed the force of a betrayal: 'that part of my moral being which is rooted in consistency was badly shaken. I was a victim of contrary stresses'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Almayer's Folly was published by T. Fisher Unwin a year later, on 19 April 1895.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Tadeusz Bobrowski to Conrad, 19/31 August 1883, and the Bobrowski 'Document' in *Conrad's Polish Background: Letters to and from Polish Friends*, ed. Zdzisław Najder and trans. Halina Carroll (1964), pp. 94, 200.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Amounting to 1,200 roubles (or £120), the interest was the equivalent of fifteen months' wages in the *Torrens* – in which Conrad had served as first mate at a salary of £8 per month. See Zdzisław Najder, *Joseph Conrad: A Life*, trans. Halina Najder (2007), pp. 190–93.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Garnett, p. xiii.



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(5.16–17). These 'contrary stresses', the desire to return to sea and the dawning awareness of himself as an landsman and author, not only shape this period of Conrad's life, but also subtly inflect the novel he was then working on, one that begins with a departure and is concerned throughout with the nature of loyalty, commitment and identity.

A more prosaic origin for Conrad's decision to turn to writing can be traced to the need to escape the sheer boredom he experienced on shore between ships. Before joining the *Torrens*, he accused himself of 'vegetating', afterwards of spending his days 'in disheartening indolence'; aboard the *Adowa* he complained of being 'paid for my boredom'; and once back in London he felt condemned to 'idleness'.¹ Writing provided a way out of this ennui as re-immersing himself in recollections of the exotic world of the Far East gave him a vitality and colour absent from his day-to-day life. But *An Outcast* also quickly introduced Conrad to the drudgery and rigours of a writer's life. Less than two months into the process of composition, he confessed to progressing 'very cautiously with a vagabond under each arm, in the hope of selling them to Fisher Unwin. Slave trade!'²

John Dozier Gordan, the American Conrad enthusiast who was the first scholar to consider Conrad's early career in detail, speculates that, as Conrad began composing An Outcast before T. Fisher Unwin had accepted Almayer's Folly for publication, 'it could have been only to while away time' as he continued to seek out a ship. 3 Conrad remained undecided, remarking in mid-July 1894 that Almayer's Folly 'could in any case be only an inconsequential episode in my life' (Letters, 1, 161). In mid-May, he referred to an anticipated command that failed to materialize; in early October, he was 'busy with negotiations for several ships'; and by the end of that same month he was 'negotiating with some Liverpool people' who have 'a pretty little ship'. 4 At Garnett's first meeting with him in November, in response to Unwin's reference to a 'next book', he stated: 'I don't expect that I shall write again. It is likely that I shall soon be going to sea.'5 And even as his work on the novel drew to a close, he announced his intention 'to buy a ship and command it for a voyage of two or three years', but only immediately to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Conrad to Marguerite Poradowska, Letters, 1, 98, 131, 136, 150.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Conrad to Poradowska, 10 October 1894 (*Letters*, 1, 180).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Gordan, p. 19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Letters, 1, 158, 175, 185.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Garnett, pp. vi, viii.



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characterize that as 'just an idea'.¹ But by that point, such a project seems to have been more wishful thinking, a nostalgic backward glance, as references about returning to sea were already being steadily replaced by comments documenting progress on *An Outcast*, specifically, and on the craft of writing generally.

His commitment to authorship as a vocation had, in fact, been underway for some months. The progress of his first novel through press was concurrent with the composition of his second. Conrad completed the manuscript of Almayer's Folly in April 1894; and, two months later, on 4 July, forwarded a revised typescript to Unwin. A month later he visited Switzerland for hydrotherapy, and from there - with Unwin's decision still unknown - he informed Marguerite Poradowska in mid-August that he had begun to write a short story titled 'Two Vagabonds', then projected as a piece of 'twenty to twenty-five pages'.2 This effort would grow into An Outcast, a novel of nearly 110,000 words. While honing his new craft, Conrad, lacking a literary agent and himself dealing with getting manuscript into typed copy, was learning the business side of authorship. Shortly after beginning his new work, he sold the copyright of Almayer's Folly to Unwin (a decision he would later bitterly regret); then, as he was completing chapter VIII, the first proofs of Almayer's Folly arrived. Finally, with seventeen chapters of An Outcast completed Conrad returned to Champel and, whilst there, read the encouraging reviews of *Almayer's Folly*.<sup>3</sup>

The development of *An Outcast* charted Conrad's maturation as a professional author in another way: his choice of mentor. When he began writing, his Franco-Belgian friend and relation by marriage, Marguerite Poradowska, acted the role of literary confidante. It was to her, and in French, that he first outlined 'Two Vagabonds' and reported his early progress and frustrations. Throughout *An Outcast*'s composition Conrad increasingly turned to Garnett for literary direction and advice when they met 'in little Soho restaurants, in Newgate Street, St Paul's Churchyard and in a Mecca café in Cheapside', with Garnett meting out both appreciation and judicious criticism.<sup>4</sup> And it was Garnett to whom he sent the news on 17 September 1895 of 'the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Conrad to Émilie Briquel, 26 August 1895 (Letters, 1, 244).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Conrad to Marguerite Poradowska, [18? August 1894] (Letters, 1, 171).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Conrad to T. Fisher Unwin, 4 October 1894; to Poradowska, 27 December 1894, and 2 May 1894 (*Letters*, 1, 176, 193, 214). See also *Almayer's Folly*, ed. Floyd Eugene Eddleman and David Leon Higdon (1994), pp. xli–xlvii, and *CR*, 1, 13–60.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Garnett, p. xiv.