THE ENGLISH X MEETING

The program for the English X Meeting at MIA follows:

2. "Robert Browning and Joseph Milnsand" by Charles O'Connell (Chicago).

The meeting will take place in the Crystal Room (capacity 250) of the Palmer House from 2:00 to 3:30 P.M. on Monday, 28th December, 1953.

THE VICTORIAN LUNCHEON

The annual luncheon meeting of Victorian students will be held in Room 8 of the Palmer House, Chicago, on Tuesday, December 29, at 12:30 p.m. The price will be $3.00. Reservations should be sent as soon as possible to Professor Lambert Ennis, 101 University Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

FELLOWSHIPS, 1953-1954

The following is a list of English X members who have received grants for research and travel during the present academic year:

Guggenheim Fellows: William C. DeVane (Yale), for studies in Browning; Gordon S. Haight (Yale), for work on his edition of George Eliot's letters; Edgar F. Shannon, Jr. (Harvard), for a study of Tennyson's literary career, 1851-1892.

Ford Foundation Fellows: Ruth M. Adams (Rochester), Richard W. Armour (Scripps), Frank D. Curtin (St. Lawrence), Walter E. Houghton (Wellesley), James P. McCormick (Wayne), Joseph Prescott (Wayne), Wilfred H. Stone (Stanford), Andrew J. Walker (Georgia Tech.).

Fulbright Fellows: Edgar F. Shannon, Jr. and Herbert C. Barrows, Jr.
(This list is probably incomplete, as official information was not available from Fulbright headquarters at the time this issue of the VNL was being prepared.)
Howard Foundation Fellow (award made by Brown University): David A. Robertson, Jr. (Barnard), for a study of the effects of liberty and authority in Victorian England on art and criticism.

Victorian specialists who received awards but whose names do not appear above are asked to communicate with the editor of the VNL, in order that due recognition can be given them in our next issue.

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PROGRESS ON THE DICKENS LETTERS
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An interim report, dated September 1953, on the new edition of Dickens' letters, being prepared under the direction of Humphry House (Oxford), K. J. Fielding (Liverpool), and their staff, contains much interesting information on the current status of that great project.

The total number of letters and extracts contained (or alluded to) in the Nonesuch edition is 5,811. The makers of the new edition have now located, or at least recorded, 3,259 more, making a total of 9,070. These letters are classified as follows:

Transcripts by one of the editorial staff from autograph MS., 1,989
Transcripts by one of the editorial staff from facsimile (microfilm, photostat, etc.), 2,864
Texts from printed sources, 2,196
Transcripts made by others, 135
Extracts from letters of which no complete text has been found, 1,284
Letters mentioned by correspondent and date; no text yet found, 557
Queries; references to doubtful documents, 45

Thus the editors possess "virtually firm texts" for about three-fifths of the total letters known to them. Their major present task, beyond tracing further autograph letters which are known or suspected to be extant, is to add to the total of authoritative texts. Except for the transcripts made by the Count de Suzannet, the texts in the Nonesuch edition are almost wholly unreliable.

The editors, in their new report, pay warm tribute to the cooperation of American scholars and collectors in tracing MSS in the United States and supplying them with accurate transcripts. Thanks to Edgar Johnson and the officials of the Pierpont Morgan Library, the whole of Dickens' correspondence with Angela Burdett-Coutts, amounting to over 500 letters, will be included in the new edition. (Johnson printed only a little more than half of this correspondence in his The Heart of Charles Dickens.) Franklin P. Rolfe is supplying the texts of several
hundred letters in the Huntington Library. D. Jacques Bencliel of Philadelphia has sent microfilms or photostats of 329 letters, including many hitherto unpublished. Among these are 140 letters to Frank Stone, a collection which the editors were not allowed to see when it came upon the market four years ago. An American university library has offered to buy for the editors' use any large unpublished collection of Dickens' letters which may otherwise be inaccessible to them. Thus far, however, no such collection has appeared.

Since 1951, when the last progress report was made, no major unknown collections have turned up in England. However, fresh examination of known manuscript collections has occasionally resulted in the unearthing of hitherto unpublished material. At Chatsworth, for instance, a manuscript diary of the sixth Duke of Devonshire was found to contain many references to Dickens. Other British collections, such as the Lytton MSS and the Fitzgerald collection at Rochester, remain to be thoroughly explored.

The editors now feel that, barring the unanticipated appearance of further major collections, the total number of letters to be included in the edition will not exceed 10,000. Since a great deal more work remains to be done on the texts, and the immense labor of annotation has not yet begun, the earliest possible date for the appearance of the new edition is 1957.

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VICTORIAN MANUSCRIPTS AT THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

by

Edward S. Lauterbach (Illinois)

When scholars think of the Huntington Library they associate it with the Renaissance period. This is to be expected since its holdings in this field are rich (see Godfrey Davies, "The Huntington Library," Shakespeare Survey, VI, 1953, pp. 53-63). Too often, however, its fine collections of English nineteenth century material are overlooked. In this field the Huntington is rivaled by perhaps only one other library in the United States.

The following list of Victorian manuscript material in the Huntington is selective rather than exhaustive. Only collections of major writers of the period are described except in the case of a few secondary figures where the size of the collection seems to merit the attention of scholars. Many secondary and tertiary figures are excluded because they are represented by only one or two pieces. Though the emphasis in this article is on manuscript resources, the Huntington possesses nearly complete sets of first editions of most of the major Victorians plus many interesting association items.

Dates, or approximate dates of manuscripts, are given after the items. Inclusive dates indicate the earliest and latest manuscript in the Huntington collections written by one individual, all other manuscripts falling between these two dates. Numbers in parentheses indicate approximate number of letters.

Special thanks are due Mr. Leslie E. Bliss, Librarian of the Huntington Library, and Mr. Herbert C. Schulz, Curator of Manuscripts, for permission to use the Huntington catalog in preparing this information. I wish also to thank the members of the Manuscript Department who answered many questions for me, especially Mr. Tyrus Harmsen.
There could be no more appropriate way in which to begin such a list of Victorian material than with the collection of 74 letters, 1830-1882, written by Queen Victoria. These are letters and notes to members of the royal family; and others regarding appointments, including 22 letters, 1835-1861, to the Duchess of Gordon.

In the Library's collections, William Harrison Ainsworth is represented by 102 pieces. Among the addresses of Ainsworth's 89 letters, 1828-1873, are Mr. Jeffs, French bookseller (57); Charles Dickens (5). Among 13 literary pieces are three fragments of Crichton, a rough draft of Hilary St. Ives, and portions of Ainsworth's journal of a tour through Italy, 1830. Included among 158 pieces by Aubrey Beardsley are a two-page autobiographic notice, 1884 and 154 letters to Leonard Smithers, 1895-1898. Richard Blackmore is represented by 74 pieces. The most important item is the manuscript of Lorna Doone, written in 10 notebooks. Among Blackmore's letters, c. 1860-1899, are 42 to Elkin Mathews and 29 to Arthur J. Munby. Anne Brontë is represented by approximately 125 pieces, 1832-1854, including 107 letters to Ellen Nussey, 13 to William Smith Williams, and five literary pieces. Among these literary items is "Corner Dishes, Being A Small Collection of Mixed and Unsubstantial Trifles In Prose and Verse." 1834, printed in the minute hand Charlotte Bronte often used.

Among 79 pieces by Elizabeth Barrett Browning are letters, c. 1827-1860, to Hugh Stuart Boyd (21) and Fanny Dowglass (8). Her literary items include a commonplace book of 43 pages of writing containing passages copied from various authors, c. 1850; a copy-book of 23 leaves containing poems, short essays, and notes composed before the age of ten and afterwards transcribed, 1814-1816; a juvenile autobiography entitled "A Glimpse Into My Own Life and Literary Character," 1820-1821; various translations of poems; and original poems. There are approximately 120 items by Robert Browning, including 114 letters, 1833-1889, and five literary pieces. Among the literary items are four pages of biographical notes on Antoine Mellerio, the hero of Red Cotton Night-Cap Country.

Manuscripts associated with the Bulwer-Lytton family run to 282 pieces, 1822-1884, mainly letters written by Edward George Earle Lytton, 1st Baron Lytton, or addressed to him and his wife. There are approximately 100 pieces by Thomas Carlyle; chiefly letters, 1835-c. 1870, from Carlyle and his wife to Henry Larkin. Wilkie Collins is represented by 12 letters, 1857-1882; Armadale, a 107 page manuscript of "My Lady's Money," the manuscript of the play The Woman in White, and a two-page agreement with William Tinsley relative to the publication of The Moonstone. Darwin is represented by approximately 65 pieces, 1858-1882. Letters from Darwin include those to Ernest Krause (46), John Fiske (10), and W. C. Crick (5).

There are 1,250 pieces, 1832-1870, by, addressed to, or related to Charles Dickens. These are mostly letters including those addressed by Dickens to W. H. Wills (427), Georgina Hogarth (130), Thomas Mitton (92), Frederick Ouvry (81), Richard Watson (5), Mrs. Richard Watson (49), Charles Kent (16), Maria Beadnell (7).

Disraeli is represented by Venetia and The Tragedy of Count Alarco. There are approximately 88 pieces, 1848-1897, by Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, including 80 letters to E. Gertrude Thomson. George Eliot is represented by 14 letters, 1853-1879, and 55 pages of notes and memoranda on various subjects, c. 1878. There are 11 letters, 1836-1871, by John Forster. James Anthony Froude is represented by 40 pieces, c. 1880-1884, including 38 letters to Moncure D. Conway. George Gissing is represented by The Nether World, Denzil Quarrier, and In the Year of Jubilee. There are 308 pieces, letters, etc., 1850-1891, addressed to John Hollingshead.
manager (1868-1888) of the Gaiety Theater, London. William Holman Hunt is represented by 24 letters, 1852-1909; Thomas Huxley by nine letters, 1873-1893. Pieces by Kipling include 16 letters, 1882-c.1895; the autograph manuscript From Sea to Sea and various poems including "Job's Wife," "The Night Was Very Silent and The Moon Was Going Down...," and "Soldier, Soldier."

Walter Savage Landor is represented by approximately 164 pieces, c.1813-1858. Included are 38 letters to James Nichols and about 118 literary works. The latter include a notebook of 71 pages, 1839-1860, and various short poems, usually of one or two pages, written c.1853-1858. There are approximately 300 pieces by and about Charles Lever, 1834-1872, including letters addressed by Lever to his wife and sister, and letters addressed to him. There are also five of his notebooks of various lengths (60 to 180 pages) extending from 1849 to 1871. Thomas Babington Macaulay is represented by approximately 40 letters, 1833-1859, and George Macdonald by about 41 letters, 1851-1894.

There are 40 pieces, 1849-1901, by George Meredith. Of these, 36 are literary works, among them such pieces as "Hard Weather," "Napoleon," and "Youth in Memory." There is one report from Meredith as reader to Chapman & Hall, 1886-1893, consisting of 225 leaves and reporting on nearly a thousand manuscripts. The names of authors and titles listed are not in Meredith's handwriting, but the annotations, excepting the last 28, are autograph. John Stuart Mill material amounts to 32 letters, 1847-1865, to W. E. Hickson, and three letters, 1835, to Thomas Carlyle. Mary Russell Mitford is represented by about 125 letters, 1847-1854. There are 65 pieces by William Morris from 1860-1890. These include 11 letters to Ford Madox Brown, and 10 literary works. Among the literary works are items such as seven volumes of The Earthly Paradise, "True and False Society," The House of the Wolfings, and The Glittering Plain. There are also two verses from Browning's "Paracelsus," transcribed and illuminated by Morris, c.1870. "Ouida" is represented by manuscripts of "Ruffino," "An Orchard," and "Trottolino." There are about 106 pieces by Charles Reade including 99 letters, 1855-1881; and seven literary works, among them The Cloister and the Hearth, Put Yourself In His Place, and The Wandering Heir.

Christina Rossetti is represented by three letters, 1883-1894, and five literary works, including one collection of 28 sonnets written before 1881. Dante Gabriel Rossetti material consists of 32 letters, 1846-c.1885, among which are eight to Robert Browning, and literary pieces such as "Bella's Bullfinch," "Broken Music," and six leaves of "The King's Tragedy" containing 23 stanzas with changes from both the original manuscript and the printed poem. There are also 16 letters, 1850-1903, of William Michael Rossetti.

There are 625 letters from, and addressed to, Ruskin covering the period 1839-c.1890, including 300 to the Misses Beaver; 25 to Edward Clayton. Among 14 literary works by Ruskin are two volumes of The Seven Lamps of Architecture, with the original drawings made by Ruskin; "Notes on the Royal Academy and Other Exhibitions," "Pre-Raphaelitism," and Unto This Last." There is a collection of 69 pieces, 1847-1870, addressed to William Raymond Sams, a London publisher, from actors, playwrights, composers and singers. William Sharp ("Fiona Macleod") is represented by 49 items, 1890-1897, including 42 letters to Messrs. Stone and Kimball, and two literary works. There are 41 pieces, 1864-1894, by Herbert Spencer; 40 letters to John Fishe. The library has a rich collection of Stevenson material, totaling 160 pieces, 1852-1894, both by and about him. Among them are 42 letters to Will H. Low and 43 literary works. The literary works include a journal of 242 leaves, 1888-1889, kept during visits to the South Seas; a diary, 1880, on which the Silverado Squatters was based; a sketchbook kept during a visit to the Riviera with drawings in pencil and water color, 1863; and a series of notebooks of various sizes and content extending from c.1865 to 1889. From Swinburne there are
approximately 85 pieces, 1866-1884, 22 letters and 63 literary works. Among the literary items are "Atalanta in Calydon"; two essays on Ben Jonson; "Mr. Arnold's New Poems," and "The Poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti." Tennyson is represented by 18 letters, c.1835-1884, and approximately 25 literary works. The literary works include a two-page fragment of "In Memoriam"; and two collections of poems containing "Maud," "Oenone," "Ulysses," "Locksley Hall," "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," and others.

There are approximately 325 pieces, 1830-1861, in the Thackeray collection. Among these are 127 letters and 34 literary works; about 114 uncataloged drawings and sketches; and approximately 50 letters of his family circle and letters relating to him. The literary works include a few poems such as "The Chronicle of the Drum," and "Stranger," and portions of various novels, such as parts of Chapters XXVIII and LXV of Vanity Fair; and portions of Chapters XXXIV and XLIII of Pendennis. Trollope is represented by six letters, 1867-1875, and five literary works, including The Belton Estate, The Small House At Allington, and South Africa. William Butler Yeats is represented by 76 pieces, 1887-1929, including 71 letters to Katherine Tynan and one literary work, The Shadow Waters.

The Huntington Library is constantly purchasing new material and much of this remains uncataloged. One recent purchase was that of a collection of papers, totaling 556 pieces, belonging to Dr. Frederick James Furnivall, consisting principally of letters from prominent English authors of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Included in this collection are 76 letters by Robert Browning; 18 pieces by William Holman Hunt; 16 pieces by Charles Kingsley; 12 pieces by John Stuart Mill; 19 pieces by John Ruskin; 23 pieces by Effie Ruskin; and 16 letters by Tennyson. A second collection of Furnivall papers has also been purchased which probably includes letters of many of the secondary figures of the Victorian period.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS: A SELECTED LIST

(Compiled by Francis G. Townsend (Ohio State))

GENERAL

Art


Bibliography


**Criticism**


**History**


Oscar J. Hammen, "The Spectre of Communism in the 1840's." JHI (June), pp. 404-420. Utopian communism fell into disrepute and gave way to revolutionary communism in the 1840's. During the same decade some liberals and republicans for the first time saw in communism the spectre of a new and modern despotism.


**Philosophy and Theology**


Christopher Sykes, Two Studies in Virtue. Knopf. Rev NYER (August 16), pp. 3 and 15. One of the studies is devoted to Richard Waldo Sibthorp, who was so torn between Catholicism and the via media that he changed his religious allegiance five times.

**Politics and Economics**

The review of this book led to a considerable correspondence in TLS on early uses of the term "Socialism." The earliest use of the term cited by these correspondents is in Giacomo Giuliana, L'Antisocialismo Conflutato. Opera Filosofica. Vicenza, 1803.


Leslie C. Wright, Scottish Chartism. Oliver and Boyd.

Social


Violet R. Markham, Return Passage. Oxford University Press. Rev TLS (July 17), p. 459. The early sections of this autobiography give an interesting portrait of a Victorian mother bred in the liberal creed, accepting the tenets of the Darwinians, and rejecting the consolations of religion.


AUTHORS

Ainsworth

"George Cruikshank." PMLA (Spring), pp. 103-104. Announces a gift to Princeton of Cruikshank items from Gordon A. Block, Jr., among them five letters from Cruikshank to Ainsworth, and six Ainsworth letters.

Arnold

The Academy was the kind of review Arnold had said England needed. Somewhat to his surprise, he found his scholarship was not up to its standards. Contains new Arnold letters addressed to Appleton.
Kathleen Tillotson, "Rugby 1850: Arnold, Clough, Walrond, and In Memoriam," RES (April), pp. 122-140. Finds evidence of Arnold's favorable reception of In Memoriam in a work of fiction by the Rev. Arthur Gray Butler. Concludes that the episode in the story is probably drawn from real life, and that admiration for the poem is not inconsistent with Arnold's other references to Tennyson.

Barnes, William


Borrow

Martin Armstrong, George Borrow. Swallow.

Brontë


Broughton

R. J. Harris, "Emilia Francis Strong: Portraits of a Lady," NCF (September), pp. 81-96. The woman who was the original of Dorothea in Middlemarch, Lady Grace in The New Republic, and Belinda Churchill in Belinda.

Browning

J. A. Boulton, "Browning--a Potential Revolutionary." Essays in Criticism (April), pp. 165-176. Despite his technical ingenuity, Browning did not evolve an adequate poetic diction. He is an accomplished poet, not a great one, a potential revolutionary who strained, but did not break, the bonds of tradition.

Johnstone Parr, "The Site and Ancient City of Browning's Love among the Ruins." MLA (March), pp. 126-137. The poem contains verbal echoes of archaeological reports which were major topics of interest at the time of composition.

Laurence Perrine, "Browning's 'Respectability'." CE (March), pp. 347-348. Disagrees with Bennett Weaver's contention that Browning satirized the two lovers in "Respectability."

Wilfred M. Stone, "Browning and 'Mark Rutherford'." RES (July), pp. 249-259. Publishes for the first time "Mark Rutherford's" notes jotted down after his two meetings with Browning, in 1879 and 1881.

Maureen Wright, "'Karishish'," TLS (May 1), p. 285. The word "Karishish" is in Arabic a close description of "the picker up of learning's crumbs."

Butler

Carlyle


Carroll

Roger Lancelyn Green, "Lewis Carroll's Fugitive Pieces." TLS (July 31), p. 500. Samples the range of interests revealed in Dodgson's contributions to newspapers and magazines.

Collins


Corelli


Dickens

See under Collins.

K. J. Fielding, Charles Dickens. Bibliographical Series of Supplements to "British Book News." Longmans. A forty-seven page discussion of what has been written about Dickens, and what should be written in the future.

K. J. Fielding, "Charles Dickens and the Department of Practical Art." MLR (July), pp. 270-277. Identifies the unnamed associate of Gradgrind and M'Choakumchild as Henry Cole, superintendent of the Department of Practical Art, Board of Trade. Takes issue with the well known verdict of Shaw and Leavis that Hard Times is a systematic criticism of the new industrial order, and agrees with Ruskin's characterization of Dickens, "a leader of the steam-whistle party par excellence."

K. J. Fielding, "The Dramatisation of Edwin Drood." Theatre Notebook (April-June), 52-56. Attempts to clarify this tangled subject; concludes that "Charles Dickens Jr.'s account...is almost completely unreliable."

K. J. Fielding, "A Great Friendship." Dickensian (June), pp. 102-107. Dates the beginning of Dickens's acquaintance with Miss Coutts not earlier than 1839, the end of their close friendship not later than 1856.

Priscilla Gibson, "Dickens's Use of Animism." NCF (March), pp. 283-291. Dickens frequently resorted to animism to gloss over implausible motivation in a melodramatic plot, especially in the later novels in which he tried to achieve realism.


Disraeli

Dobson

James Keith Robinson, "Austin Dobson and the Rondeliers." MLQ (March), pp. 31-42. After 1873, when Dobson found that editors were losing interest in his work, he turned to old French forms.

Eliot

See under Broughton.


Gaskell

See under Brotch.

Gilbert


Gissing

J. D. Thomas, "The Public Purposes of George Gissing." NCF (September), pp. 118-123. Gissing viewed men as undergoing the purposeless malice of a blind cosmos, but he was too much the realist to paint life as hopeless, or men as either good or evil. "He wrote...thesis novels without a thesis."

Joseph J. Wolff, "Gissing's Revision of 'The Unclassed'." NCF (June), pp. 42-52. The first version (1884) is marred by direct social preaching; in the second version (1895), Gissing gained objectivity by judicious deletions and revisions.

Hardy

Desmond Hawkins, Hardy. Swallow.

Hare, Augustus J. C.


W. Somerset Maugham, The Vagrant Mood. Heinemann. Rev TIS (February 20), p. 120. Contains an essay on Hare as Maugham knew him.

Hood

Audrey Jennings, "Hood's 'Autumn'." TIS (June 26), p. 413. The editions of this poem make it appear that Hood personified Autumn as both male and female. The first published version in the London Magazine does not contain this shift in gender.
Hopkins


Hughes


Johnson, Lionel


Lear


Lewes

Edgar W. Hirshberg, "Captain Bland on the New York Stage." Bulletin of the New York Public Library (August), pp. 382-388. Lewes' original three act play, although never produced in England, was performed five times at Wallack's Theatre, New York, in 1864. The prompter's copy, probably the only text, is now in the New York Public Library.

Mallock, W. H.

See under Broughton.

Marryat


Meredith

Bernard A. Brunner, "Meredith's Symbolism: 'Lord Ormont and His Aminta.'" NCF (September), pp. 124-133. Finds in the novel two strands of symbolism, swimming and cricket, which are woven together in the mating scene.

Frank D. Curtin, "Adrian Harley: the Limits of Meredith's Comedy." NCF (March), pp. 272-282. In The Ordeal of Richard Feverel Adrian becomes superfluous as soon as tragedy begins and feeling is necessary. In a way, Adrian is Meredith's warning against Olympian detachment.

Charles J. Hill, "The Portrait of the Author in Beauchamp's Career." JEGP (July), pp. 332-339. Identifies Dr. Shrapnel as the self-portrait which Meredith hinted was in the novel. This identification rests chiefly on the similarity of the religious beliefs held by Meredith in the early 1870's and by Dr. Shrapnel in the novel.
"Meredith's Conversations with Clodd." TLS (May 8 and 15), pp. 308, 324. Publishes Edward Clodd's notes recording his chats with Meredith at Box Hill, November 26, 1890, and later. See also TLS, June 12, p. 381.

Lionel Stevenson, "George Meredith's Birthplace." TLS (June 5), p. 365. Contends that Meredith was born in a farmhouse near Petersfield, not in Portsmouth.

Lionel Stevenson, "Meredith and the Interviewers." MP (August), pp. 50-63. By the end of the century, Meredith's radical views on marriage, aristocracy, woman suffrage, and conscription had made him a favorite of the interviewers. His mantle descended upon the shoulders of G. B. S.


Mill


Newman


Pater

William Blissett, "Pater and Eliot." TQ (April), pp. 261-268. Early in his career, Eliot was so strongly attracted to Pater that he never lost the preoccupations and the imagery he found in the author of Marius, although he went far beyond him. Pater's description of the style of Apuleius in "The Golden Book" reads like a prophetic appreciation of Eliot's poetry.

Rossetti


Ruskin

Francis G. Townsend, "The American Estimate of Ruskin, 1847-1860." PQ (January), pp. 69-82. By 1860 American reviewers accepted Ruskin as a classic writer, but they were by no means blind to his defects.


Rutherford, Mark

See under Browning, article by Wilfred H. Stone.
Stevenson


"Robert Louis Stevenson." PCL (Spring), p. 105. Announces a gift to Princeton of Stevenson items from Henry E. Gerstley, including seventy first editions, the MSS of St. Ives and "The Plague-Cellar," and two letters, one to J. A. Symonds.

Tennyson

S. C. Burchell, "Tennyson's 'Allegory in the Distance'." PMLA (June), pp. 418-424. Early critics saw in the Idylls a deep spiritual allegory: contemporary critics see it as a shoddy bit of Victorian Gothic. Can it not be read as a picture of the decay of spiritual fibre in society, no more allegorical than The Waste Land and very similar in theme, but written for a different audience?

Edgar F. Shannon, Jr., "The Critical Reception of Tennyson's 'Maud'." PMLA (June), pp. 397-417. A survey of ninety-one reviews of and articles on "Maud" shows that derogatory comment slightly outweighed favorable comment. Although the poem was stoutly defended in some quarters, its reception led Tennyson to abandon direct social criticism and proceed with the Idyls of the King.

Thackeray

Richard Clark Tobias, "American Criticism of Thackeray 1848-1855." NCF (June), pp. 53-65. Although American reviewers accepted Thackeray as a major literary figure, they disliked his cynicism. His lecture tour did much to disarm critics.

Trollope

Robert Martin Adams, "'Orley Farm' and Real Fiction." NCF (June), pp. 27-41. Orley Farm, in some respects Trollope's most ambitious effort, is grand in scope but a failure nevertheless, because Trollope refused to pass a moral judgment on the acquisitive society.

Edd Winfield Parks, "Trollope and the Defense of Exegesis." NCF (March), pp. 265-271. Trollope's methods led to difficulties which he solved by means of exegesis. He turned a defect into an advantage by making readers feel that they were participating not just in the events of the story but also in its creation.
PROJECTS -- REQUESTS FOR AID


Calverley. Hilda D. King plans an edition of his poems. TIS (June 12), p. 381.


Kean, Charles. Rockliff Publishing Corporation requests information concerning the actor's last years. TIS (June 26), p. 413.

Le Fanu. Roy Stokes plans an edition of Le Fanu's letters.
