Mark Twain Circular
A Newsletter of the Mark Twain Journal
Published in Association with the Mark Twain Circle

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The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409

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Volume 1 January, 1987 Number 1

GREETINGS

This is the first issue of the Mark Twain Circular, a newsletter intended to give timely information on conferences, calls for papers, and new publications on Mark Twain. Policy is not yet established, but there will probably be notes and queries, letters, and advertising of books and other products specifically relating to Mark Twain.

The Mark Twain Circular is not meant to be a literary magazine; it will not publish articles, reviews, or artwork, no matter how excellent they may be. Rather, this is the place to be timely and brief.

Although it is too early to promise a schedule of publication, the present goal is an issue each month, of one or more mimeographed pages. The yearly subscription rate is $5.00; the Mark Twain Circular will be sent at no charge to members of the Mark Twain Circle and to Mark Twain Journal subscribers.

Policy statements appearing elsewhere in this first issue are still tentative. The Mark Twain Circular is young and struggling. We need your support, and will try to deserve it.

THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE

The Mark Twain Circle was organized on December 26, 1986, at the Modern Language Association convention in New York City. The first activity of the organization took place even before its first business meeting, when a program was presented on MARK TWAIN AND WOMEN, chaired by Everett Emerson (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill). It consisted of presentations by Howard Baetzhold (Butler University), Susan K. Harris (Queens College, CUNY), Leland Krauth (University of Colorado at Boulder), and Cynthia Griffin Wolff (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), followed by commentary by Judith Fettig (SUNY Albany). Nearly one hundred people were in attendance.

Later in the day an organizational meeting was held, with twenty-three people in attendance. (Because of the meeting time—5:15 p.m.—many others who had expressed their interest in the organization offered their regrets that they could not attend.) Everett Emerson, who has been attempting for several years to organize a Mark Twain group within MLA, was in the chair as the meeting began. He judged that there was a good deal of interest in an organization that would bring Mark Twainians together for socializing and intellectualizing. The Melville Society might serve as a model. Alan Gribben, who had proposed the name "The Mark Twain Circle," noted that such a name would suggest the group's range of interests, as the MARK TWAIN AND WOMEN program would indicate; the group might have programs on those associated with our author as well as the man himself and his writings.

The group discussed the procedures by which the Circle might win the approval of the Modern Language Association as an affiliated organization. What are required are officers, membership (which implies...
dues and a newsletter), organization (by-
laws), and a track record. Emerson agreed
to inquire at MLA headquarters as to the
number of members required in order to re-
cieve recognition. Professor Annette Zil-
verson of Long Island University, an ac-
tive member of the Edith Wharton Society,
offered useful advice based on her expe-
rience. She noted that the Wharton Society
had failed to win recognition because the
MLA's official don judged that Wharton is
not a major author. She thought that a
Mark Twain organization would not suffer
such a fate on that count.

At this point Emerson called for the
election of a president, and Louis Budd
was elected. He then took the chair.
Thereafter the group selected Alan Gribben
as Vice-President and Everett Emerson as
Coordinator (performing the duties of sec-
cretary and treasurer, as well as providing
continuity). Professor Budd then appointed
Gribben and Emerson as members of the Pro-
gram Committee, with the President serving
ex-officio. The question of dues was
raised. After a good deal of discussion,
the figure of $5.00 was agreed to. Three
members then volunteered to prepare by-
laws, using those of similar organizations
as models: Professors David Tomlinson of
the U.S. Naval Academy (Chair), Michael
Kiskis (Empire State College, SUNY), and
Dominic Gofar (La Guardia Community Col-
gen, CUNY). Three members were elected
to the Executive Committee: Howard Baetz-
hold (Butler University), Alison Ensor
(University of Tennessee, Knoxville), and
Stanley Bradwin (Hofstra University).
NOTE: all of the above are serving one-
year terms since we lack by-laws.

Next Howard Baethold reported that
Professor John Tuckey, an eminent Mark
Twainian, is ill and might appreciate
cards. His address is 12412 Kingfisher
Road, Crown Point, Indiana 46307. Then
Dr. Thomas Tenney, editor of the Mark
Twain Journal, announced his plans to
create and publish a Mark Twain newsletter.
It would include news of the activi-
ties of members and information about
the progress of the Mark Twain Project at
the University of California, Berkeley.
He agreed that it could serve as the Cir-
cle's organ and be identified on the mast-
head as published "in association with the
Mark Twain Circle."

next described the attractive activities
of the Elmira College Center for Mark
Twain Studies at Quarry Farm, a program he
directs.

Members discussed briefly ideas for a
1987 program, when the MLA meets in San
Francisco. Possibly some use might be
made of the facilities of the California
Historical Society.

Respectfully submitted,

Everett Emerson, Coordinator

*[Professor Louis Budd later suggested to me
the title, Mark Twain Circular—T.A.T.]

THE ELMIRA COLLEGE CENTER FOR
MARK TWAIN STUDIES AT QUARRY FARM

Elmina, New York was the home of Mark
Twain's beloved Olivia Langdon and her
family. It was in Elmira that he courted
and married her, and is in Woodlawn Ceme-
tary there that Mark and Livy rest, with
their children.

The Langdon house in town is gone now,
but the summer home up on the hill remains
and has been given to Elmira College. It
was in his little octagonal study a few
hundred feet from the house that Mark Twain
wrote much of Huckleberry Finn and other
major works, away from the summer heat and
distractions of Hartford.

Today the home at Quarry Farm is being
developed as a center for scholars to ex-

plor Mark Twain's life and works at a place
important to him, and where much of his work
was done.

To build a working library for visiting
scholars, donations of books and off-prints
would be very welcome. Contributions
should be sent to:

Dr. Darryl Baskin, Director
The Elmira College Center for Mark
Twain Studies at Quarry Farm
Box 900
Elmira College
Elmira, NY 14901

Donations are tax-deductible.
Mark Twain's

Pudd'nhead Wilson

An Interdisciplinary Inquiry Into
Race, Conflict, and Culture in 19th-Century America

Presented By
The Humanities Division
University of California at Santa Cruz

March 7-8, 1987    Kresge College, UCSC
SATURDAY March 7, 9:00 A.M. Opening Address
JAMES COX Dartmouth College

SATURDAY March 7, 10:30 - 12:30 Morning Session
JOHN DIZIKES, Chair UC Santa Cruz
ERIC SUNQUIST UC Berkeley
SUSAN GILLMAN UC Santa Cruz
MICHAEL COWAN UC Santa Cruz
HENRY LOUIS GATES, JR. Cornell University

SATURDAY March 7, 2:30 - 4:30 Afternoon Session
JOHN JORDAN, Chair UC Santa Cruz
JOHN CARLOS ROWE UC Irvine
FORREST ROBINSON UC Santa Cruz
MYRA JEHLEN Rutgers University
GEORGE MARCUS Rice University

SUNDAY March 8, 10:00 - 12:00 Morning Session
GEORGE FREDRICKSON, Chair Stanford University
CAREY McWILLIAMS Rutgers University
CAROLYN PORTER UC Berkeley
JOHN SCHAAR UC Santa Cruz
MICHAEL ROGIN UC Berkeley

Inquiries: Susan Gillman c/o Oakes College, UCSC, Santa Cruz, CA 95064
LETTERS, QUERIES, AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Mark Twain Circular is a newsletter rather than a journal. As a general matter we are not looking for articles and reviews. What we do do hope to offer is timely communication among those interested in Mark Twain: brief correspondence, questions other readers may be able to answer, and announcements of conferences, calls for papers, and the like.

We regret that limited staffing will make it difficult to answer correspondence on these matters as in all due courtesy we ought to.

At present neither the Mark Twain Circular nor the Mark Twain Journal accepts commercial advertising. At the same time, information on new books and other Twain-related products is surely in the interest of readers. Therefore, we welcome and will try to print commercial advertising that seems appropriate. Format should be clear and simple (eventually this newsletter will probably be mimeographed); alternatively, an advertiser might wish to send printed 8½" x 11" sheets to staple in as added pages of the Mark Twain Circular; please check with us on a particular advertisement before sending it in quantity. There will be no charge at present for publishing announcements considered to be in the interest of our readers. However, voluntary, tax-deductible donations would be gratefully received; the Mark Twain Journal is a tax-exempt corporation, with Federal 501(c)(3) status.

MAILING LISTS

We are considering sharing names and addresses of subscribers with other Mark Twain organizations and with publishers of books on Mark Twain. Subscribers, please let us know if you object. Your name will not go to general, non-literary advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION AND LIBRARY FULFILLMENT INFORMATION

Founded in 1936 by Mark Twain’s cousin Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American literary magazine devoted to a single author; with the support of a number of prominent Twain scholars it is becoming one of the best.

In 1983 the Journal moved from Missouri to South Carolina. Since then the number of pages in each of a year's two issues has doubled, and there are now early photographs and drawings, from Twain's time.

Emphasis is on contemporary sources; recent issues include illustrated articles on Twain as river pilot, his 1867 trip to Europe and the Holy Land on the steamship Quaker City, and his 1897-1899 sojourn in Vienna. Criticism still has its place; the Fall, 1984 issue is devoted to articles by black academics on Huckleberry Finn (most of them are sympathetic), and the Fall, 1985 issue includes articles on Mark in a viciously anti-Semitic Vienna where proto-Nazi reporters suggested he was Jewish. Unfortunately, that Fall, 1985 issue (23:2) is the latest to appear; in efforts to maintain a high standard, punctuality has suffered. Still, the Spring, 1986 issue (24:1) is now in page-proof at the printer, and should be in the mail shortly.

SERIALS LIBRARIANS PLEASE NOTE THIS, and please accept our apologies for the delay—it’s been a struggle, and hard for all of us.

New subscribers are invited to begin with the 1985 issues at the 1985 rate ($8.00 in the U.S.); the 1986 rate is $10.00, with a saving at $15.00 for the two years 1985-1986 or 1986-1987. Foreign subscribers, please add $1.00 per year for postage. Back issues beginning with 13:1 (Winter, 1965-66) are available at $5.00 each ($2.50 each on orders for ten or more), postpaid in the U.S. or abroad. Subscribers are cautioned that issues before 1983 were rather different from those of today, and some are reprints, not all of them well printed.

The MARK TWAIN JOURNAL would be glad to welcome you as a new subscriber. Won’t you join us today?

Please enter the following subscriptions to the Mark Twain Journal at $8.00 for 1985, or $15.00 for 1985 and 1986. (rate for new subscribers)

Single copies are $5.00 each, or $2.50 on orders for ten or more, postpaid, U.S. or foreign.

MY SUBSCRIPTION

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Announcing the publication of

Mark Twain: Two Stories

a limited miniature edition of

by the Hillside Press

Limited to 200 numbered copies.

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and bound in full leather edition measures approximately 2 1/2" x 4 1/4." and How to Reach Seveny (1905), both published in their entirety.

Two selections included are "The Turning Point of My Life" (1909) and "How to Reach Seveny" (1905), both published in their entirety.

ATTENTION SERIALS LIBRARIANS

This is a supplement to your library's MARK TWAIN JOURNAL subscription. Please check these newsletters for current subscription and fulfillment information, and file with the MARK TWAIN JOURNAL.
Letters from Hollywood

In the summer of 1986, while teaching American literature at a small university in West Germany, I had a telephone conversation with Dr. Jay Martin of the University of Southern California. Dr. Martin told me about an interesting phone call he had recently received; his caller, a retired bank executive, claimed to have unwittingly purchased one hundred letters written by Samuel Clemens. Upon hearing this, I was naturally surprised, and even a bit skeptical; nevertheless, when Dr. Martin asked me if I would like to make contact with the purchaser, I readily agreed.

Soon after my return to the United States, I called the individual (who has requested anonymity) and we arranged a meeting. After some quick introductions he immediately led me into his den. Sitting on top of a small card table were two neat stacks of envelopes which he left me alone to examine. I read several of the letters, and I realized that here was a find of immense value. I called him back in and asked him to tell me his story.

He had come upon the letters entirely by accident. A long-time stamp collector, he had dropped by his favorite Los Angeles hobby shop in the fall of 1985 looking for some stamps "to work on during my retirement." After selecting a few items, he asked the clerk if he had any "extra stuff." The clerk replied that he had "some junk" in a back room. He brought out a box filled with old letters and postcards and, after some bargaining, sold the assortment for one hundred dollars.

At first disappointed because of the preponderance of relatively common two-cent stamps, the collector opened one of the envelopes, took out a letter and began reading. He then saw something which he had not previously noticed. The return addressee's name on the outside of the envelope had read "S. L. Clemens." Now, at the letter's conclusion, the writer's signature read "Samuel Langhorne Clemens"—a name which suddenly rang a bell! He realized he had found something of more value, perhaps, than two-cent stamps, and wondered what to do. A week later, he was riding the bus home after work when he told a young woman sitting next to him that he had bought some letters by Mark Twain. He showed her a couple of xerographed copies he had made and asked her...
advice. She told him that she was a student at the University of Southern California and recommended that he call Dr. Martin, an expert in American literature.

Needless to say, I was stunned by the man’s tale. I immediately advised him to place the letters in a safety deposit box, and later I put him in touch with various dealers and scholars in the field. Meanwhile, I set out to discover just how these letters had come to reappear after all these years. I asked him if there were any other letters besides Clemens’ in the box. There were, and luckily he still had them. I copied down the names and addresses and left, reassuring him that I would soon be in touch. I quickly began reading everything I could find on recently-discovered Twain letters and manuscripts. I came across an article by Dr. Alan Gribben chronicling the dispersal of Clemens’ library. I found out that Clara Clemens had auctioned off her father’s remaining books in 1951 at her Hollywood home and then moved to San Diego for the remainder of her life. In another article I discovered the address of her former home; it looked familiar, and I checked it against some letters found with Clemens’ and had a match. I decided that a sensible plan would be to write to the address and hope for a response. But that afternoon, too impatient to act sensibly, I committed the rash move of driving over and ringing at the estate’s entrance.

The gate slowly opened and I found myself on what looked like the set of Sunset Boulevard. Through the faded paint and dilapidated grounds, I could still make out glimmers of the mansion’s former majesty. An elderly woman answered the front door, and though I did my best to explain what I was there for, she refused to let me in. She declined to answer any of my questions and, instead, curtly referred me to the family lawyer.

Before contacting the lawyer, I decided to pay a visit to the hobby shop. The owner remembered the account from the aforementioned estate as a fairly large one, so large that a truck had to be sent. He said that along with some old letters, there were also several stamp and coin albums. I asked if any cataloguing had been done, and he replied no—the amount was too large. He also said no to my second question: everything had long since been sold off. I was considerably disappointed at the way the items had been dispersed.

Despite that dead end I had other avenues to pursue, and I went ahead and made an appointment with the lawyer. I told him about the letters and showed him the addresses I had copied down. The lawyer was extremely cooperative, and told me that the current owners (who have also requested anonymity) had bought the property in 1951 from Clara Clemens and had resided there ever since. He acknowledged that several items had recently been sold. He told me that the couple, who had worked as Hollywood character actors, had often rented out the grounds during the fifties to movie companies. Beginning in the sixties and up until the wife’s death in 1985, the couple had grown increasingly reclusive.

With the wife dead and the husband’s health declining, the lawyer assumed control of the family trust in 1985. He began a search of their personal records and found, upon entering the residence, that the couple had been inveterate hoarders. There were “boxes of papers dating back fifty years”; entire rooms were filled with cartons containing old electric and water bills. After clearing out room after room in the 7,000-square-foot house, he found a locked closet. He opened it and took out the couple’s stamp and coin collection and a shoe box full of old letters. Finally, after weeks of
clearing out trash, he had found something valuable. He called three Los Angeles hobby shops, invited them to come out and make their bids, and sold the whole lot to the highest bidder—but no one recognized the return addressee’s name on the envelopes.

During our conversation the lawyer mentioned that according to family legend all the books on the second floor were supposedly Mark Twain’s. Excited, I asked if I could catalogue the library. (It was the only thing left in the house which had not been sold off or donated.) He agreed, and I found myself on the grounds a second time. I briefly spoke with the elderly, reclusive owner of the house, whose sister had previously refused me entry. The owner informed me that “she [Clara] gave us some books, but you know those books had wings. When we’d rent the place out, I’d tell the movie companies, ‘I know what’s here’; and when something was gone, they’d pay. Oh, boy, they’d pay.” He showed me the closet, where I found a few old photographs and scattered papers. I sorted through them and discovered, to my surprise, a hand-written musical score titled “Wasserfahrt,” written by Osip Gabrilovitsch, Clara’s first husband, and signed to Clara for her 1907 birthday. There was nothing else of interest, so I turned to the task of cataloguing the library. I managed to complete about half the job before the owner, upset by the unaccustomed presence of a stranger in his home, asked the lawyer to show me out. I sent my findings to Dr. Gribben, author of Mark Twain’s Library, who subsequently flew out to Los Angeles, and together we finished the cataloguing. Dr. Gribben ascertained that, of the library’s contents, four volumes had originally belonged to Clemens.

Just how did the books and letters come to rest in that house?

Found with the Clemens letters was a power of attorney form from Clara to her second husband, Jacques Samos-moud, granting him permission to “dispose of my father’s (Mark Twain) property consisting of books, manuscripts, letters, etc.” The document was dated May 23, 1952. Most likely Jacques, a high rolling gambler who was known to sell various Twain items in order to secure ready cash, had returned to his former residence after its sale with an offer for the new owners. The wife, remembered by the lawyer as a “tough, shrewd, businesswoman” and compulsive hoarder, probably got a good price, hid the letters away and then never told anyone about her purchase. As for the library books, Clara was known to lavish upon her friends personal mementoes of her father; in fact, one of the Clemens books we discovered, originally inscribed to Clara, had been signed by Clara and given to the purchaser of her home.

As for the letters themselves? Out of the one hundred, seven are previously unknown. The others were transcribed during the forties by Dixon Wecter, Caroline Harnsberger, and Clara herself. After two appraisals valuing the letters at $340,000 and $490,000, the present owner has consigned them with Christie’s for auction.

His initial investment of one hundred dollars will turn a profit of nearly half a million. I think Twain would find that sum rather amusing.

Laura Skandera
Univ. of Southern California

About the Circle

FROM THE PRES.—I can gratefully report that the Mark Twain Circle now has a membership committee: Susan Gilman (University of California at
Santa Cruz), David E. E. Sloane
(University of New Haven), and James
D. Wilson (University of Southwestern
Louisiana), chair. Though the com-
mittee will develop its own approach
and visibility, I feel sure that its
members will welcome any suggestions
or names of prospects.

Meanwhile I can't help beating
the drums, and I couldn't feel more
comfortable in doing that—since Mark
Twain was so quick to hype in a good
cause (and just as quick to consider
his own fame a good cause). I don't
think we will need to go so far as he
did (fake controversy in the news-
papers, a scheme for hiring men in
sandwich-boards, wearing white suits
in winter, etc.), but we can toot our
horn more loudly than, say, the
Nathaniel Hawthorne or Henry James
societies without feeling out of
character.

Indeed, I will deliberately stir
up an in-house controversy. One fac-
tion thinks that anybody who pays the
$5.00 dues before 31 December 1987
should be enrolled for posterity as a
Charter Member. I am campaigning
instead for Founding Member, if only
because the title borrows glory from
the recent and still looming
Bicentennials. Maybe our membership
committee will set up one of those
arrangements where by simply calling
the designated long-distance number
(for 50 cents) everyone can vote his
or her opinion.

Finally—on the subject of
hype—we are making our legal name
the Mark Twain Circle of America.
Twain surely would have thought this
a more substantial front for us.

Louis J. Budd, President
Mark Twain Circle of America
(or can we assume that our
acronym of MTCA is already
familiar)

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About the Circular

Persons looking in the Mark
Twain Circular for literary criticism
will be disappointed; persons looking
for laudable gravity and good taste
will be mortified; persons looking
for notices of Mark Twain events,
news of Mark Twain Circle of America
activities, and information relating
to recent developments in Mark Twain
scholarship will be satisfied (we
hope).

The Circular, holding itself
aloof from the current trend by dis-
missing to re-dedicate itself the
Mark Twain Circular of America,
returns for its second issue spiffed-
up and in full color. The Circular
is sent each month (ideally) to mem-
bers of the Mark Twain Circle of
America and to Mark Twain Journal
subscribers. Anyone too ornery to
fit into one of those two categories
can fend for him/herself.

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Publication of the Mark Twain
Circular is funded in part through a
grant from the Citadel Development
Foundation.
ABOUT MARK TWAIN

These pages will be a monthly feature of the Mark Twain Circular, continuing the bibliographic lists begun in Mark Twain: A Reference Guide (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1977) and updated in a series of seven annual supplements published in American Literary Realism (1977–1983).

Coverage will include not only recent publications, but also books and articles which would have been in the Reference Guide or one of the supplements if they had been found. Coverage for past years is selective; it will generally not include works by Mark Twain, ephemeral poems by persons who did not know him, or dissertations. These restrictions may seem excessive, but without them the task would be nearly impossible.

The standards for inclusion of more recent material will be less stringent, because in many cases the listings here will be the first or only time readers are told of them. Brief (50–100 word) abstracts of dissertations by their authors will be welcomed; a particularly useful feature in some cases might be a mention of sources used which are not generally familiar to Twain scholars, such as archives, newly-found letters and other documents, and photographs.

There is much catching-up to do. I would be most grateful for review copies, offprints, and information on new material, sent to me at The Citadel (Charleston, SC 29409). For some months or years, the choice of material to list in a particular issue of the Mark Twain Circular may seem arbitrary or a matter of chance. Space is limited, and there is much to cover.

Thomas A. Tenney

OTHER SOURCES: It is generally well to use a number of bibliographies when possible, because even the best are outdated by the time they appear and each misses a significant amount of material which others list.

The annual "A Checklist of Scholarship on Southern Literature" in Mississippi Quarterly has grown in its section on Twain from a dozen or so briefly annotated items to nearly a hundred. More selective is the survey in the annual volume, American Literary Scholarship, drawing on the critical judgment of a major Twain scholar (currently Louis J. Budd, soon to be relieved by Hamlin Hill, who was among those responsible for this section in past years). There are fewer Twain items listed in Abstracts of English Studies, but annotations are longer and the information is sometimes months earlier because of quarterly publication.

The two standard annual literary bibliographies are those of the Modern Humanities Research Association and the Modern Language Association; in the past about a quarter of the listings in each of these bibliographies did not appear in the other. At present the MHRA bibliography is behind schedule in publication, and the MLA has reduced the number of Twain listings.

The most current listings are in The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature and the microfilm Magazine Index; the latter is more comprehensive but more difficult to use and sometimes inaccurate. Readers with access to large public or university libraries may also consult the relatively new Literary Criticism Register (Stetson University) and Current Contents/Arts & Humanities. Because they strive to be timely, each of these four sources lists items not yet in the others.

No slight is intended to the following, which have more restricted coverage or which largely (but not entirely) overlap the sources given above. These include American Literature, Dissertation Abstracts International, America: History and Life, The Year's Work in English Studies, Essay and General Literature Index, Humanities Index, Western American Literature, and Midamerica. All of these in the past have included items not listed elsewhere, and several are considered major bibliographic sources.
ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN


On the centennials of first British publication (1844) and first American publication (1885), events of two years: conferences, publications, and debate (most conspicuously, on the issue of race). Budd explores the modern estimate of Huck, still a matter for discussion: "Though much translated into many languages, Huckleberry Finn has established itself at home as more than a literary masterpiece; it has become a basic text for the society that is proud to claim first rights to it."

(Dolmetsch, Carl. "Huck Finn's First Century: A Bibliographical Survey."

INGE, M. THOMAS (ed.). Huck Finn among the Critics: A Centennial Selection. Frederick, MD: University Publications of America, 1985. Contains reprinted articles by Arthur C. Pettit; Hamlin Hill and Walter Blair; William Ernest Henley; Brandreth Matthews; Thomas Sergeant Perry; Andrew Lang; Sir Walter Besant; William Dean Howells; H.L. Mencken; V.S. Pritchett; Lionel Trilling; Leslie Fiedler; T.S. Eliot; Leo Marx; W.H. Auden; Joseph Wood Krutch; James M. Cox; Lauriat Lane, Jr.; Frank Baldanza; Richard P. Adams; Glauco Cambon; Janet Holmgren McKay; Bruce Michelson; Catherine S. Zuckert; David L. Smith; and Beverly R. David. New for this volume is Perry Frank, "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn on Film." Pages 317-465 are a bibliography of Huck criticism from Mark Twain: A Reference Guide and supplements, revised. (An earlier version of this book was published by the United States Information Service for overseas distribution. It contained an article by Hamlin Hill which had its American publication in an anthology edited by Sattelmeyer and Crowley.)
MEMBERSHIPS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Mark Twain Circle of America and the Mark Twain Journal are independent organizations. The $5.00 annual membership and $10.00 annual subscription are separate payments, to be sent to the addresses below. An individual who pays dues to the Circle, or subscribes to the Journal, or both, will receive one subscription to the Mark Twain Circular.

THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA

An organizational meeting was held at the December, 1986 meeting of the Modern Language Association, in New York. Founding officers are Louis J. Budd, president; Alan Gribben, vice-president; and Everett Emerson, coordinator.

Present goals are achieving the status of an allied organization within the MLA, and, eventually, holding independent meetings.

Although many members are academic specialists, the Circle hopes also to attract members from the broader community of all those who appreciate Mark Twain and his works.

The Mark Twain Circle of America is in communication with other Mark Twain organizations, including those associated with sites important in his life, and is eager to cooperate with them.

Individuals who join and pay dues in 1987 will be Founding Members.

THE MARK TWAIN JOURNAL

Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author. In 1983 Mr. Clemens retired and the Journal moved to Charleston, SC.

Emphasis is on contemporary sources; recent issues include photographs of Mark Twain's steamboats and his 1867 Quaker City cruise that led to The Innocents Abroad. Criticism has a smaller but important place, as in the Fall, 1984 issue devoted to articles by Black Writers on Huck Finn, and the Fall, 1985 issue, with major articles on Mark Twain and anti-Semitism: in the viciously anti-Semitic Vienna at the turn of the century, proto-Nazi reporters suggested he was Jewish!

There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume number each year (rather than every second year, as in the past—a source of confusion). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the current calendar year rather than the year on the front cover.

Back issues from 1936 to the present are available at $5.00 each, postpaid ($3.00 on orders for ten or more; pre-1983 issues are thinner than modern ones, and some are badly reprinted). A cumulative index 1936-1982 is available at the same price as one back issue.

TO: Everett Emerson, Coordinator
THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA
Greenlaw Hall 066A
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Please enroll me as a Founding Member of THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA. I enclose a check for $5.00, made out to THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA.

(Printed Name)

ZIP

TO: Mark Twain Journal
Box 1834
Charleston, SC 29402

Please enter my subscription to the Mark Twain Journal at the new-subscriber price of $10.00 for 1986, $15.00 for 1985-1986, or $20.00 for 1985, 1986, 1987. You may not (circle one) give my address to publishers and other organizations relating to Mark Twain.

(Printed Name)

ZIP

Foreign subscribers please add $1.00 per year for postage.
Mark Twain by "Spy": This caricature, drawn during Twain's last visit to London in 1907, appeared in *Vanity Fair* on May 13, 1906. It has long been a scarce collector's item. Now you can order a reprint from the Mark Twain Journal for just $3.00, or $4.00 for a print on acid-free paper. Please add $1.00 per order (regardless of quantity) for shipping. This handsome color print belongs in a place of honor on your office wall.

MARK TWAIN JOURNAL
BOX 1834
CHARLESTON, SC 29402
About the Circle

WELCOME-- You are invited to become a Founding Member of the Mark Twain Circle of America. Established at the 1986 MLA convention in New York, the Mark Twain Circle fosters fellowship and provides a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas. Members receive a monthly newsletter, the Mark Twain Circular, and are invited to attend group events.

The organization's first sponsored activity was a symposium on "Mark Twain and Women" at the 1986 MLA meeting. For next year's MLA convention in San Francisco the Circle has planned a special session on "Mark Twain and the West." Panel participants will include Hamlin Hill, Susan Gilman, and Robert Hirst; John Seelye will be the respondent.

The Mark Twain Circle hopes to achieve the status of an allied organization with the Modern Language Association and to hold regular meetings during the annual MLA convention. It hopes eventually to sponsor independent meetings as well and to attract members from outside academia. To succeed it needs the support and participation of all those interested in Mark Twain, his works, and his milieu.

You may join the Mark Twain Circle by sending $5 for annual dues (which include a subscription to the Mark Twain Circular) to Professor Everett Emerson, Greenlaw Hall 066A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. Make your check payable to The Mark Twain Circle. All who join before 31 December 1987 will be recorded as Founding Members.

James D. Wilson
Univ. of Southwestern Louisiana
Chairman, Membership Committee

THE NEW CHRISTENING YARN-- Our nascent organization had a problem that Madison Avenue would appreciate: what name would suggest the cordiality, the closeness of interests that Twainians feel and yet would rise beyond any air of clanishness?

The "Circle" part came first for us (the inner circle, one could say). Other ideas were easily rejected, and the notion of Mark Twain Squared was not dignified with even derision. A Circle does suggest both intimacy and an appropriate, period-piece ambience. It also carries a Western undertone, warning that we'll be quick to form our wagons in defense if need be. More hospitably and
almost punningly, it promises that our organization will pay attention to the many writers and other persons whose careers intersected with Twain's.

On the other hand, a Circle can seem limited, even exclusionary. So why not expand to call ourselves the Mark Twain Circle of the Cosmos (Twain would have liked that!) or of the Solar System or at least of the Planet? However, prospective members might suspect a Twainish hoax, and the modifier International has already been claimed, if only shakily. The Mark Twain Circle of America (suggested by general member Isabelle Budd) emerges as a broad-gauged title not yet staked out.

Still, we should not be so impetuous as our namesake. We especially need to consider whether the chosen name could sound chauvinistic. On that score it surely runs less risk than a Circle of the Americas. Furthermore, it puts greater truth into packaging than International would do. For the predictable future, would even Colonel Sellers promise that we can match the Ernest Hemingway Society and convene at Twainian equivalents in Europe?

The underlying point of reporting this foray into onomastics is to hope that any academic around the globe will feel as welcome to join our Circle as to join MLA, which has kept its original title of Modern Language Association of America. Indeed, more welcome, because our Circle intends to radiate (in the older sense) beyond MLA and academe itself.

The broader point is to confess that the president of MTCA has been acting with some high-handedness, seemingly still dazzled by the model of a Nixonian, imperial Presidency. Actually his motive is to keep up the fine momentum from the session at the 1986 MLA. He expects that at the 1987 business meeting in San Francisco the (rapidly growing) mem-

bership will assert itself, will feel that it is present if not at quite the first day of creation, then at the second day, when it can still change or even rescind anything done so far. (Impeachment will be moot by then.)

Louis J. Budd
President, MTCA

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About Mark Twain

The current issue of the Missouri Review prints for the first time an unfinished story by Mark Twain.Untitled by Twain, and probably composed between 1900 and 1903, it was catalogued by Albert Bigelow Paine as "Feud Story and the Girl Who Was Ostensibly a Man" and labeled by him "not usable." The editors of the Missouri Review title the piece "How Nancy Jackson Married Kate Wilson," since it treats the marriage, under duress, of a woman disguised as a man to the pregnant daughter of the family with whom she has been living. The manuscript of the story is housed in the papers of the Mark Twain Project at the University of California-Berkeley's Bancroft Library. Single issues containing the story are available for $5.00 by writing to the Missouri Review, Department of English, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211.

Robert Sattelmeyer
Univ. of Missouri-Columbia

=====================================================================

Publication of the Mark Twain Circular is funded in part through a grant from the Citadel Development Foundation.
MEMBERSHIPS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Mark Twain Circle of America and the Mark Twain Journal are independent organizations. The $5.00 annual membership and $10.00 annual subscription are separate payments, to be sent to the addresses below. An individual who pays dues to the Circle, or subscribes to the Journal, or both, will receive one subscription to the Mark Twain Circular.

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There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume number each year (rather than every second year, as in the past—a source of confusion). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the current calendar year rather than the year on the front cover.

Back issues from 13:1 to the present are available at $5.00 each, postpaid ($2.50 on orders for ten or more; pre-1983 issues are thinner than modern ones, and some are badly reprinted). A cumulative index 1936-1982 is available at the same price as one back issue.

To: Everett Emerson, Coordinator
THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA
Greenlaw Hall 066A
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Please enroll me as a Founding Member of THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA. I enclose a check for $5.00, made out to THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA.

(Printed name)

Subscriber to the Mark Twain Journal
Box 1834
Charleston, SC 29402

Please enter my subscription to the Mark Twain Journal at the new-subscriber price of $10.00 for 1986, $15.00 for 1985-1986, or $20.00 for 1985, 1986, 1987. You may or may not (circle one) give my address to publishers and other organizations relating to Mark Twain.

(Printed name)

FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS PLEASE ADD $1.00 PER YEAR FOR POSTAGE.
Kyushu American Literature

Established in 1958, Kyushu American Literature is published once annually -- usually in May -- by the Kyushu American Literature Society. The annual membership fee is ¥3,000 (¥2,000 for non-residents of Japan). Send checks, payable to the Kyushu American Literature Society, to the Kyushu American Literature Society, College of General Education, Kyushu University, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810, Japan. If you are a foreign member, please send only an international money order for the appropriate amount.

Only members of the Society may submit articles to Kyushu American Literature. Manuscripts, not exceeding ten pages double-spaced on standard 8½ x 11 white bond, should follow the MLA Style Sheet, and the original should be addressed to the Editors.

Although locally based, Kyushu American Literature has an international circulation. Join the Society, submit your article, and experience an excitement of placing you and American Literature in an international context.
About the Circle

We hope and frankly expect that our special session will attract a large, lively audience. We also hope that just the prospect (mining puns comes easily for Twain's western years) of that special session will move people to fill out the membership blank printed in the Circular. One of Twain's weaker puns was, "Constipation is the thief of time." In our case, procrastination is robbing us of the explosive growth of membership the pioneering group hoped for at our meeting in New York City.

Louis J. Budd
President, MTCA

Yankee Centennial

The Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm announces that Professors Louis Budd (Duke University) and Everett Emerson (University of North Carolina) have agreed to serve as program co-chairs for the Center's 1989 Conference celebrating the publication centennial of A Connecticut Yankee in King

Louis J. Budd
President, Mark Twain Circle
Duke University
Durham, NC 27706

Alan Gribben
Vice-President, Mark Twain Circle
University of Texas
Austin, TX 78712

Everett Emerson
Coordinator, Mark Twain Circle
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
Arthur's Court. A planning session will take place at the Center this summer and will be followed by a formal call for papers. Those interested in participating in the program should direct their inquiries and suggestions to one of the co-chairs in care of the English Department of his institution.

About the Circular

While not having precisely established a permanent identity to date, the Mark Twain Circular understands itself to be a newsletter and thus not a forum for literary-critical essays. We would, on the other hand, like to receive (and publish) notices of conferences, calls for papers, letters to the editor/readers, queries for other readers to answer, news of Mark Twain scholarship, etc. The Circular does not propose to publish book reviews as such, but will welcome notices of new (or recent) books of interest to Mark Twain aficionados.

Neither the Circular nor the Mark Twain Journal currently accepts commercial advertising. But since our circular readers are likely to be interested in information on new Twain-related products and publications, we will try to print, without charge, advertising that seems appropriate. Format should be clear and simple (i.e., not exceeding the limited ability of the mimeograph to reproduce). Alternatively, an advertiser might wish to send printed letter-size sheets to staple in as added pages of the Circular; please consult with the editor (phone: 803-792-5143 or 803-792-5068) about quantity, etc., before sending sheets for insertion. Although there is no charge, at present, for publishing such material, voluntary, tax-deductible donations would be gratefully received by our affiliate, the Mark Twain Journal, which is a tax-exempt corporation with Federal 501(c)(3) status.

The main purpose of a newsletter is, of course, to bring the news while it's still new, which means that the issues should appear roughly on time. Such, alas, has not been the case with the Circular to date. We apologize for the initial late arrivals, which we ask the reader to excuse in view of the complexities involved in getting such an enterprise started (or in view of the weather, phases of the moon, political climate, state of the economy, sloth of the editor, or what you will).

Publication of the Mark Twain Circular is funded in part through a grant from the Citadel Development Foundation.
ABOUT MARK TWAIN

These pages will be a monthly feature of the Mark Twain Circular, continuing the bibliographic lists begun in Mark Twain: A Reference Guide (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1977) and updated in a series of seven annual supplements published in American Literary Realism (1977–1983).

Coverage will include not only recent publications, but also books and articles which would have been in the Reference Guide or one of the supplements if they had been found. Coverage for past years is selective; it will generally not include works by Mark Twain, ephemeral poems by persons who did not know him, or dissertations. These restrictions may seem excessive, but without them the task would be nearly impossible.

The standards for inclusion of more recent material will be less stringent, because in many cases the listings here will be the first or only time readers are told of them. Brief (50–100 word) abstracts of dissertations by their authors will be welcomed; a particularly useful feature in some cases might be a mention of sources used which are not generally familiar to Twain scholars, such as archives, newly found letters and other documents, and photographs.

There is much catching-up to do. I would be most grateful for review copies, offprints, and information on new material, sent to me at The Citadel (Charleston, SC 29409). For some months or years, the choice of material to list in a particular issue of the Mark Twain Circular may seem arbitrary or a matter of chance. Space is limited, and there is much to cover.

Thomas A. Tenney

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OTHER SOURCES: It is generally well to use a number of bibliographies when possible, because even the best are outdated by the time they appear and each misses a significant amount of material which others list.

The annual "A Checklist of Scholarship on Southern Literature" in Mississippi Quarterly has grown in its section on Twain from a dozen or so briefly annotated items to nearly a hundred. More selective is the survey in the annual volume, American Literary Scholarship, drawing on the critical judgment of a major Twain scholar (currently Louis J. Budd, soon to be relieved by Hamlin Hill, who was among those responsible for this section in past years). There are fewer Twain items listed in Abstracts of English Studies, but annotations are longer and the information is sometimes months earlier because of quarterly publication.

The two standard annual literary bibliographies are those of the Modern Humanities Research Association and the Modern Language Association; in the past about a quarter of the listings in each of these bibliographies did not appear in the other. At present the MHRA bibliography is behind schedule in publication, and the MLA has reduced the number of Twain listings.

The most current listings are in The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature and the microfilm Magazine Index; the latter is more comprehensive but more difficult to use and sometimes inaccurate. Readers with access to large public or university libraries may also consult the relatively new Literary Criticism Register (Stetson University) and Current Contents/Arts & Humanities. Because they strive to be timely, each of these four sources lists items not yet in the others.

No slight is intended to the following, which have more restricted coverage or which largely (but not entirely) overlap the sources given above. These include American Literature, Dissertation Abstracts International, America: History and Life, The Year's Work in English Studies, Essay and General Literature Index, Humanities Index, Western American Literature, and Mid-America. All of these in the past have included items not listed elsewhere, and several are considered major bibliographic sources.
Twain's Public Personality; James M. Cox, "Life on the Mississippi Revisited"; Harold H. Kolb, Jr., "Mark Twain and the Myth of the West"; and Stanley Brodwin, "Mark Twain and the Myth of the Daring Jest." The Gerber and Ensor essays are linked as "America Mythologizes Twain," the next three as "Twain Mythologizes America," and the final two as "Twain Mythologizes America and the Universe." The six-page index covers the whole book.

DUNCAN, JOHN E. The Sea Chain. Scotia, NY (12302): Americana Review (10 Socha Lane), 1986. Paperbound: $12.95 plus $1.00 postage. The story of Captain Charles C. Duncan and his seafaring family, this includes over 30 pages on MT, the 1867 Quaker City cruise which produced JA, and MT's later attacks on Duncan in New York papers. The treatment of MT is not hostile or unfriendly, but much is pointed out here in behalf of the Captain, who suffered injustice in the loss in 1884 of his position as Shipping Commissioner of the Port of New York. The Captain and members of his family were also familiar with various of MT's acquaintances, and with Henry Ward Beecher (there is a quizzical chapter on "The Beecher-Tilton Affair"). Apart from the new information and perspective on MT, this book has a charm and interest that call for reading it from cover to cover.

HARNSBERGER, CAROLINE THOMAS. Mark Twain's Clara: Or What Became of the Clemens Family, Completing the Story of the Family as begun in "Mark Twain, Family Man." Evanston, IL: The Press of Ward Schori, 1982. Mrs. Harnsberger was a friend of Clara's from the early 1940s, and this is a sympathetic account, but not blindly so; it covers the period from the end of MT's life until the death of his grand-daughter Nina in January, 1966 alone in a California motel room, surrounded by liquor and pill bottles. As the book's title promises, much of this book is on Clara's own life and struggles, her musical surroundings during her first marriage, to Ossip Gabrilowitz. But the account of her second marriage, to the compulsive gambler Jacques Samoussou, helps to explain the sudden sales that contributed to the dispensation of MT letters and pages of manuscripts, and books from his personal library. Mrs. Harnsberger is tactful but candid in writing about a friend. For example, Chapter Two provides a sympathetic and balanced picture of Isabel Lyon, the secretary MT discharged in a flurry of bitter accusations. At the age of 90 she did not want to discuss the past when Mrs. Harnsberger visited her in 1953 and concluded, "Time had treated her fairly well." Even Clara, to her credit, came out with the conclusion: "Miss Lyon had her side!"

NEIDER, CHARLES (ed.). Papa: An Intimate Biography of Mark Twain by Susy Clemens, His Daughter, Thirteen. With a Foreword and Copious Comments by Her Father. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1985. MT published about 1/3 in his Autobiography, and parts have appeared elsewhere, but this is the first publication in full of Susy's charming and adoring biography. She includes reminiscences by her parents, letters, bedtime stories, and part of the dramatization of P & P for home performance by the children. Neider also includes Susy's "delirium writings" from her last days in Hartford in 1896, and he quotes several letters from Susy to Louise Brownell. These letters to her old Bryn Mawr room-mates are marked by a startling physical affection, and by expressions of Susy's boredom and loneliness while traveling with her family in Europe. Letters to the family from college friends after her death at 24 reveal that Susy was a brilliant, remarkable young woman.

ZALL, P.M. (ed.). Mark Twain Laughing: Humorous Anecdotes by and about Samuel L. Clemens. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1985. Brief witticisms and longer stories by and about MT from his books and journals, and books about him by others. Some of this is apochryphal, but sources are given. There is a 15-page index. Includes 1601. Stomach Club address ("Some Thoughts on the Science of Onanism"), and "Mammoth Cod."
Sizes: S-M-L-XL. Only $9.95 each postpaid.
Navy blue print on light blue Henley shirts.

S-M-L-XL. Only $9.95 each postpaid.
Black print on gold Henley shirts. Sizes

from a recent pen and ink depiction—
An older Twain with signature facsimile—

from a contemporary wood etching—
The Tom Sawyer era Twain (circa 1874)
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LIBRARIES: $10.00 per year, no discount. FOREIGN: SCRIBERS: Please add $1.00 per year, for postage.
THE ELMIRA COLLEGE CENTER FOR MARK TWAIN STUDIES AT QUARRY FARM was established in 1983 to provide Mark Twain scholars, serious students of American life and culture, and promising or recognized creative writers with the same temporary residence Samuel Clemens found so congenial to his own productive efforts. Here over the course of twenty summers (sometimes from May to October) Mark Twain wrote most of Roughing It, Life on the Mississippi, Huckleberry Finn, and A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, and also the first half of Tom Sawyer, substantial parts of other works, and sketches.

The facilities of the Center, located on an idyllic six-acre hilltop site recently given to Elmira College by Jervis Langdon, grandnephew of Samuel Clemens, include a fine Victorian house with period furnishings and paintings; a small conference center; the foundational remains of Twain's famous octagonal study (which was removed to our nearby campus several years ago); and a library consisting of the following: works with Twain marginalia, an extensive collection of Mark Twain first editions, original Twain notes, letters, and photos, microfilm portions of the major collections of Twain manuscripts and notebooks housed at Berkeley, Vassar, and Hartford, and an exhaustive collection of biography, bibliography, and criticism pertaining to Twain. The farm setting is removed and quiet, and the view, especially from the great porch of the main house, is panoramic; it was there that Twain often read his day's work to a varying assembly of family, neighborhood children, and servants.

The purpose of the Center is to foster and support the study of Mark Twain, not only his life and works, but the social and cultural world and great issues of his time as well. Inquiries concerning the availability of the Center for conferences, colloquia, or individual residencies should be addressed to Dr. Darryl Baskin, Director, The Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm, Elmira College, Elmira, New York 14901.
More About the Hollywood Letters

The May 10 issue of the Los Angeles Times Magazine included an article by Diane Swannbrow (pp. 16-19, 32) on the Mark Twain letters recently discovered by a stamp collector among his purchases from a Los Angeles hobby shop— an event described by Laura Skandera ("Letters from Hollywood") in the February Mark Twain Circular. The article retells the story of the discovery (erroneously reporting that Skandera’s article appeared in the Mark Twain Journal) and adds a good deal of biographical material about Twain’s daughter Clara, her two husbands (Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Jacques Samossoud), and her daughter Nina. The Swannbrow article, titled "The Lost Legacy of Mark Twain," will be reprinted in a future issue of the Mark Twain Journal.

Approximately half of the newly-discovered Twain letters were sold at auction in New York City on May 11 by Christie’s. The Christie’s catalogue described the letters as follows: "The texts of most of these letters had already been known through earlier transcripts at the Mark Twain Project at the Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley, but five letters were completely unknown. Virtually all the letters, as noted in our entries, are previously unpublished. In the present sale, 7 letters to Susy Clemens, 36 to Jean Clemens, and 2 to Susan Crane (Twain’s sister-in-law) are offered. The remaining letters to Clara and 1 letter to George Warner will be offered in the next suitable sale, probably in the Fall of this year." Proceeds from sale of the letters at this auction totaled $140,580.

The auction also included seven Twain-related books from the estate of Phyllis Harrington (Clara’s secretary)—most notably a copy of The Prince and the Pauper inscribed by the author to daughter Clara, which sold for $35,200, and a copy of Roughing It inscribed by the author to wife Livy, which sold for $12,100.

About the Circle

GREETINGS FROM THE COORDINATOR— Mark Twain liked a good time, even more
than most of us. He liked to be with friends, with his circle of friends. I like to think of our group as people who enjoy being with Mark Twain. Because of his broad appeal, he had friends wherever he went, and our circle now includes people in Japan as well as in Elmira, where the Clemenses so frequently summered, in Hartford too, of course, and in Vienna, where Carl Döblin is preparing a record of our author's years there. The Circle continues to expand. It now includes such notable Mark Twain specialists as Edgar Branch, who is preparing a fresh and full account of our author's life from Hannibal to Hartford; Walter Blair, whose book on Mark Twain and Huckleberry Finn is for me the best book so far written on our writer; and Caroline Thomas Harnsberger, who prepared the delightful Everyone's Mark Twain, as well as Mark Twain, Family Man.

WELCOME TO THE CIRCLE!

Everett Emerson Coordinator, MTCA

Mark Twain in Bermuda

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION—I have been working on Mark Twain's life in Bermuda during his visits there from 1867 to 1910, and have collected materials from the Perot Library and the Archives in Bermuda. In April and May, while a scholar-in-residence at the Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies, I have examined both primary and secondary materials, collecting further information.

At this time, I would appreciate corresponding with or talking to persons who know of other materials—letters, diaries, photographs, reminiscences, etc.—which would aid my research.

C. Annette Ducey
Department of English
Rhode Island College
600 Mt. Pleasant Avenue
Providence, RI 02908
office phone: (401) 456-8028
home phone: (401) 831-2924

Return of the Same

DEAR SUBSCRIBER: If page 3 of the April Circular seemed strangely familiar to you, it may have been because you'd seen it in the February issue. As noted in this month's "About Mark Twain," some copies were mailed out with that page incorrectly incorporated in place of the fresh, new page of "About Mark Twain" that was intended to serve as April's page 3. For those affected, we reward your patience in this matter by now including the correct page (clearly marked "April") so that you may, at your leisure and according to your inclination, perfect your collection of Circulars. To those previously unaffected we apologize for the wholly superfluous page/explanation.

Publication of the Mark Twain Circular is funded in part through a grant from the Citadel Development Foundation.
ABOUT MARK TWAIN

The February issue lists a number of other bibliographic sources, among them Mark Twain: A Reference Guide (Boston, 1977), and the seven supplements in American Literary Realism (1977-1983) which this section in Mark Twain Circular continues.

The February checklist did not include a guide to the abbreviations used in the 1977 Reference Guide and the supplements. These abbreviations, to be used henceforth in "About Mark Twain," should be self-explanatory for Mark Twain's (MT's) works and the major bibliographic sources:

AES (Abstracts of English Studies); MHRA (Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature, Modern Humanities Research Association); MLA (MLA International Bibliography, Modern Language Association); AC (The American Claimant); CY (A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court); FE (Following the Equator); GA (The Gilded Age); "Hadleyburg" ("The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg"); HF (Adventures of Huckleberry Finn—purists do not precede it with the article "The," as the first edition did not); IA (The Innocents Abroad); JA (Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc—again, not "The"—she is not the narrator); LOM (Life on the Mississippi); MS (The Mysterious Stranger), and also the fragments from which it was cobbled together after MT's death; P&P (The Prince and the Pauper); PW (Pudd'nhead Wilson); RI (Roughing It); TA (A Tramp Abroad); TS (The Adventures of Tom Sawyer; also used as part of the titles of Tom Sawyer Abroad and Tom Sawyer, Detective).

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CARKEET, DAVID. I Been there Before. New York: Harper & Row, 1985. A novel about the second coming of MT, returned to Earth by Halley's Comet in November, 1985. Much of the MT voice can be heard here, as he returns to old haunts and puzzles over the scholarly industry that has grown up around things Twainian. Carkeet has done his homework, and readers will enjoy this tour de force in proportion to their familiarity with MT's life and works, and published scholarship about him. Some details are for the relatively few, as in MT's visit to the Mark Twain Papers, in Berkeley, presided over by Frederick Dixon: even the doorbell and narrow entrance will be familiar. But much more to the point, the spirit of this book is right.

DAVID, BEVERLY R. Mark Twain and His Illustrators. Vol. 1 (1869-1875). Foreword by Alan Gribben. Troy, NY: Whitston, 1986. A detailed account of MT's concern for pictorial aspects of his books, for reasons artistic and commercial (they were sold doorto-door, by subscription). David traces this part of the publishing history of JA; Mark Twain's (Burlesque) Autobiography and First Romance; R; GA; Mark Twain's Sketches, New and Old; and TS. Topics include some details of printing, individual artists, sources (some illustrations were from plates previously used in books by other authors), and MT's often stormy relations with his publisher, Elisha Bliss. Gribben's foreword emphasizes the importance of the way text and illustrations worked together, as is underscored by the fact that new scholarly editions of MT's works now include the illustrations to which MT paid so much attention in the first editions.

Twain's Public Personality"; James M. Cox, "Life on the Mississippi Revisited"; Harold H. Kolb, Jr., "Mark Twain and the Myth of the West"; and Stanley Brodwin, "Mark Twain and the Myth of the Daring Jest." The Gerber and Ensor essays are linked as "America Mythologizes Twain," the next three as "Twain Mythologizes America," and the final two as "Twain Mythologizes America and the Universe." The six-page index covers the whole book.

DUNCAN, JOHN E. The Sea Chain. Scotia, NY (12302); Americana Review (10 Socha Lane), 1986. Paperback; $12.95 plus $1.00 postage. The story of Captain Charles C. Duncan and his seafaring family, this includes over 30 pages on MT, the 1867 Quaker City cruise which produced IA, and MT's later attacks on Duncan in New York papers. The treatment of MT is not hostile or unfriendly, but much is pointed out here in behalf of the Captain, who suffered injustice in the loss in 1884 of his position as Shipping Commissioner of the Port of New York. The Captain and members of his family were also familiar with various of MT's acquaintances, and with Henry Ward Beecher (there is a quizzical chapter on "The Beecher-Tilton Affair"). Apart from the new information and perspective on MT, this book has a charm and interest that call for reading it from cover to cover.

HARNSBERGER, CAROLINE THOMAS. Mark Twain's Clara: Or What Became of the Clemens Family, Completed the story of the family as begun in "Mark Twain, Family Man." Evanston, IL: The Press of Ward Schori, 1982. Mrs. Harnsberger was a friend of Clara's from the early 1940s, and this is a sympathetic account, but not blindly so; it covers the period from the end of MT's life until the death of his grand-daughter Nina in January, 1966 alone in a California motel room, surrounded by liquor and pill bottles. As the book's title promises, much of this book is on Clara's own life and struggles, her musical surroundings during her first marriage, to Ossip Gabrilowitsch. But the account of her second marriage, to the compulsive gambler Jacques Samossoud helps to explain the sudden sales that contributed to the dispersal of MT letters and pages of manuscripts, and books from his personal library. Mrs. Harnsberger is tactful but candid in writing about a friend. For example, Chapter Two provides a sympathetic and balanced picture of Isabel Lyon, the secretary MT discharged in a flurry of bitter accusations. At the age of 90 she did not want to discuss the past when Mrs. Harnsberger visited her in 1953 and concluded, "Time had treated her fairly well." Even "Clara, to her credit, came out with the conclusion: "Miss Lyon had her side!"

NEIDER, CHARLES (ed.). Papa: An Intimate Biography of Mark Twain by Susy Clemens, His Daughter, Thirteen. With a Foreword and Copious Comments by Her Father. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1985. MT published about 1/3 in his Autobiography, and parts have appeared elsewhere, but this is the first publication in full of Susy's charming and adoring biography. She includes reminiscences by her parents, letters, bedtime stories, and part of the dramatization of P & P for home performance by the children. Neider also includes Susy's "delirium writings" from her last days in Hartford in 1896, and he quotes several letters from Susy to Louise Brownell. These letters to her old Bryn Mawr room-mate are marked by a startling physical affection, and by expressions of Susy's boredom and loneliness while traveling with her family in Europe. Letters to the family from college friends after her death at 24 reveal that Susy was a brilliant, remarkable young woman.

ZALL, P.M. (ed.). Mark Twain Laughing: Humorous Anecdotes by and about Samuel L. Clemens. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1985. Brief witticisms and longer stories by and about MT from his books and journals, and books about him by others. Some of this is apochryphal, but sources are given. There is a 15-page index. Includes 1601 Stomach Club address ("Some Thoughts on the Science of Onanism"), and "Mammoth Cod."
ABOUT MARK TWAIN

Abbreviations are listed in the April, 1987 MT Circular; for a list of other bibliographic sources, see the February issue.

CORRECTION: in a mortifying blunder, some copies of last month's Circular were sent out with the first page of the February "About Mark Twain" rather than the first page for April; the correct first page begins with a reference to the February issue, and the first entry is for a book by David Carkeet.

A replacement for the incorrect page is included in this issue. The defective page may be discarded, or saved toward a day when it might be valuable, like the replaced illustration in the first edition of Huckleberry Finn.

The buck stops here, with the compiler of this monthly bibliography; the President was not informed.

Thomas A. Tenney

BEAVER, HAROLD. Huckleberry Finn. London: Allen & Unwin, 1987 (Unwin Critical Library). In a series "Intended for serious students and teachers of literature, and for knowledgeable non-academic readers," this is a useful synthesis of the context and backgrounds of HF, its reception, and the critical questions surrounding it. The treatment of racism and slavery in HF is especially well done and timely in this general study, which will be of interest not only for teachers preparing classes and students writing term papers, but also for Mark Twain scholars.

FISCHER, VICTOR. "A New Edition of Huck Finn." Dictionary of Literary Biography Yearbook: 1985 (ed. Jean W. Ross). Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1986. Pp. 23-27. On the University of California editions, edited by Walter Blair and Victor Fischer: the popular Mark Twain Library edition (1985) and the scholarly Mark Twain Works edition (forthcoming). Both are illustrated with better reproductions of the E.W. Kemble illustrations than appeared in the first edition: now, 30 are reproduced from the original drawings and over 100 are from proofs, thus restoring details not visible in MT's own time. The text has also been improved and brought back closer to MT's own intentions, as in restoring words which were in his holograph manuscript but left out by error of his typist; moreover, the "Raftmen's Passage," which had been plucked out and inserted in LOM, is here restored.

Meticulous annotation gives "a modern reader what Mark Twain knew, or intended his readers to know," as in showing other examples of the funereal art practiced by Emmeline Grangerford: it was a familiar genre. Careful examination shows that "while Mark Twain adapted travel time to suit his narrative purposes . . . the geographical references in the text in fact follow a historically and geographically correct pattern," and real places can be identified.


ROBINSON, FORREST G. In Bad Faith: The Dynamics of Deception in Mark Twain's America. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1986. MT's characters (and American society) can only maintain personal and collective stability
by closing their eyes to the selfishness and malice, the violence and injustice around them; this is particularly evident in the persistence of slavery and racism in a Christian democracy. Major emphasis is on TS and the less sunny picture in HF, with some attention to CY and MS.


WILSON, JAMES D. A Reader's Guide to the Short Stories of Mark Twain. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1987. For a canon of 65 stories (some of them originally published as parts of longer works), each story or small group of stories is treated in five sections: "Publication History"; "Circumstances of Composition, Sources, and Influences"; "Relationship to Other Mark Twain Works"; "Critical Studies"; and "Bibliography" (both primary and secondary). Often these sections are extensive and detailed studies in their own right, illuminated not only by a thorough familiarity with the scholarship, but also by Wilson's own perceptive comments. The canon is basically that established by Neider (The Complete Short Stories of Mark Twain, 1957), with the addition of a few early stories and pieces published after Neider's book; a few included by Neider are not included here, most conspicuously MS, because of the textual difficulties and because it is more a novella than a short story.
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In 1983 Mr. Clemens retired and the Journal moved to Charleston, SC. Emphasis is on contemporary sources; recent issues include photographs of Mark Twain's steamboats and his 1867 Quaker City cruise that led to The Innocents Abroad. Criticism has a smaller but important place, as in the Fall, 1984 issue devoted to articles by Black Writers on Huck Finn, and the Fall, 1985 issue, with major articles on Mark Twain and anti-Semitism: in the viciously anti-Semitic Vienna at the turn of the century, proto-Nazi reporters suggested he was Jewish!

There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume number each year (rather than every second year, as in the past—a source of confusion). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the current calendar year rather than the year on the front cover.

Back issues from 13:1 to the present are available at $5.00 each, postpaid ($2.50 on orders for ten or more; pre-1983 issues are thinner than modern ones, and some are badly reprinted). A cumulative index 1936-1982 is available at the same price as one back issue.

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To: Everett Emerson, Coordinator
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Please enroll me as a Founding Member of THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA. I enclose a check for $5.00, made out to the MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA.

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PUBLICATION DELAY. The latest issue of Mark Twain Journal (24:1) is Spring, 1985,
mailed out in late Spring, 1987. We hope to send out the remaining 1986 issue (Fall)
and the two 1987 issues (25:1, 2) by the end of 1987. We apologize for the inconvenience.
Mark Twain in Hawaii

THE FACTS CONCERNING THE CASE OF MARK TWAIN'S NEW MONKEYPOD TREE1—Samuel Langhorne Clemens loved a good yarn. One might say that Mark Twain is simply Sam Clemens telling a yarn. No doubt Sam also loved that staple of America's frontier comic tradition, "running a saw" on a greenhorn, that is, telling a whopper about some local item to the ignorant. So he would probably get a good laugh out of the way the Hawaii Visitors' Bureau and the local folks in Waiohinu, Hawaii, have been putting one over on the tourists who come to see the famous monkeypod tree Clemens planted during his tour of the islands in 1866. The tree was blown down in a huge storm in 1956. Nevertheless, a large monkeypod tree flourishes in the exact same spot, and the folks who say it is Mark Twain's tree are not lying—only stretching the truth some.

When Sam Clemens visited the Sandwich Islands in 1866, he was virtually unknown outside of California and Nevada. Although the notice of his arrival in

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu uses his famous pseudonym, and although the readers of the Alta California were treated to travel letters which told of the comic misadventures of Mark Twain and Mr. Brown in Hawaii, the ordinary people he met during his four-month stay mostly knew him as Mr. Clemens. And it was as Sam Clemens that he left his most tangible legacy to the islands when he helped a man known as Captain Spencer plant two monkeypod trees to mark a boundary of his land on the island of Hawaii. The story goes that the tree planted by Captain Spencer was removed some years after, but not the one planted by Mr. Clemens because he was by then the famous Mark Twain. The exhaustive recounting of Sam Clemens' visit to the islands by Walter Francis Fream, Mark Twain and Hawaii, clearly established the legitimacy of the single, enormous monkeypod tree which in 1947, the year of his book's publication, still marked the boundary of a lot fronting the main highway through Waiohinu.2 Thereafter Mark Twain's Monkeypod Tree became one of the landmarks to see while visiting the

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island of Hawaii, clearly indicated by the Hawaii Visitors' Bureau on any road map as being near the small town in the southern part of the island. But any greenhorn who visits the tree and takes several photos (at least two with someone standing beside it to indicate just how big it is) has, not exactly fake souvenirs, but has been . . . well . . . misled.

As a Mark Twain scholar who had accepted his first job out of graduate school at the University of Hawaii, I naturally thought of the Monkeypod Tree as something better than an ordinary historical landmark, ranking just below a shrine. I went to Waiohinu the first chance I had, which happened to be during the Christmas season of 1985. I had been living in Hawaii for two years, but that would not save me from being "sold" just like any other tourist, which is nothing but another name for greenhorn anyway. I had no reason to doubt the validity of the little red marker on my Texaco road map or the statements of the woman behind the counter of the Wong Yuen store in Waiohinu when I questioned her about the tree.

I had questioned her because I was suspicious. What made me suspicious was my memory of a picture of the tree in Frear's book. The tree in Waiohinu seemed too small. Despite the assurance of the woman from Wong Yuen's, I was disappointed. After all, the tree was nearly 120 years old, but it looked like a mere child of 90. I had to admit, however, that I knew nothing about the growth rate of a monkeypod tree or the height it could achieve. Reluctantly I dismissed my memory, decided the tree must be Mark Twain's only living relative, took several photos (with a friend standing next to the tree to indicate how large it was), and, like most greenhorns, forgot about the matter.

It was not until months later that I knew I had swallowed a tall tale. By a chain of fortuitous circumstances I came into possession of some papers—notes, notebooks, copies of letters—that Walter Frear had used to write his definitive book about the stay of Sam Clemens in Hawaii. Among the papers is a copy of a letter, dated 5 April 1933, from Charles S. Judé, the Territorial Forester, to Miss Emily V. Waringer, the managing editor of The Friend. In it Judé reports that it will cost about $200 to remove vines from the Mark Twain monkeypod tree, prune it, and chain together its main branches. Clearly, this is the letter Frear alludes to in his book while he is discussing the legitimacy of the tree. Attached to Judé's letter is the report of the assistant forester, L. W. Bryan, who apparently made the estimate. Bryan's report establishes beyond doubt that the tree I had seen could not possibly be the same one he was talking about. To carry out the work needed to restore the tree to a healthy state, Bryan says, a ladder "at least thirty feet long [would] be necessary to reach the lower branches" (emphasis added). A check of the picture in Frear's book clinched the matter. In 1933 the tree was already bigger than it was in 1985. It was difficult to believe a tree could manage that—all by itself. Still, the tree did manage to be bigger in 1933 than it is now, and by all reports I could gather, it accomplished the feat all by itself.

Everyone agrees that the storm which knocked the tree over about 9 a.m. on the first of December, 1956, was extraordinary. The overnight temperature was the lowest of the year—a savage 59 degrees—and winds were up to 60 m.p.h. Hundreds of trees were blown down in the surrounding Kau district of Hawaii as well as an eight-car garage at Naalehu School, a few miles from Waiohinu. One eyewitness said the
countryside "looked like a battlefield." A picture in the Hilo Tribune Herald shows the monkeypod tree uprooted and on the ground. Like the other felled trees, the monkeypod, approximately 50 feet high, was chainsawned. One report says that 5,000 feet of lumber were obtained. The stump of Mark Twain's monkeypod tree, unlike most of the other arboreal victims of the storm, was righted and tamped with soil. (I lied about the tree doing it all by itself.) By August of the next year an Honolulu paper reports that the tree is growing again. Clemens didn't exactly plant this version, which one can still see in Wai'chun, but one can argue that it is the same tree. That's what I tell all my tourist friends I take to see it.4

The last paragraph relies upon the following newspaper issues for its information: Hilo Tribune Herald, 3 December 1956; Honolulu Star Bulletin, 3 December 1956; Honolulu Advertiser, 3 December 1956 and 23 August 1957. It turns out that the first version of the tree has its own life as well. Some of the wood ended up in the hands of a local woodworker, Myron Wold, who made furniture. I have been unable to track down any individual items. Also, the Lyman House Museum in Hilo has a piece of the original tree. About two and a half feet high, it has carved onto it a very respectable likeness of Mark Twain.

James E. Caron
Department of English
Univ. of Hawaii at Manoa

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Mark Twain in Hartford

The following note appeared as an exchange item on the editorial page of the Salt Lake City Daily Tribune of December 25, 1887:

The Twain are One.

According to the new city directory of Hartford, Conn., "Mark Twain, author," and "Samuel L. Clemens, author," both live at No. 351 Farmington avenue. The Hartford Times, in commenting on this fact says: "Really, these Twain are one flesh."

Lawrence I. Berove
Univ. of Michigan-Dearborn

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Dates to Circle

June 18-September 6, 1987. Performances of the "Mark Twain Drama at the
Domes"; near Elmira, New York.

December 27-30, 1987. Mark Twain Circle of America meeting at the 1987 MLA Convention in San Francisco; theme: "Mark Twain and the West"; participants: Hamlin Hill, Robert H. Hirst, Susan Gillman, John Seelye. Exact date and time of the MTCA meeting have not yet been established.

December 31, 1987. Last date to join the MTCA as a Founding (or Charter) Member.

Publication of the Mark Twain Circular is funded in part through a grant from the Citadel Development Foundation.
ABOUT MARK TWAIN

Abbreviations used in this bibliographical series are listed in the April, 1987 Mark Twain Circular. In addition, a combination of year, letter, and number refers to an entry in Mark Twain: A Reference Guide (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1977), and ALR refers to one of its supplements appearing in the journal American Literary Realism. Readers wishing to keep up to date on Twain scholarship may also wish to consult the list of other recommended bibliographic sources in the February MT Circular.

BUDD, LOUIS J. Our Mark Twain: The Making of His Public Personality. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1983. In tracing the way Samuel Clemens worked all his life in creating "Mark Twain," Budd provides revealing insights on the author and the man; one scholar has rightly said, "The realm of Twain studies will simply never be the same after the appearance of this work." Budd shows the care with which the "Mark Twain" figure was shaped and preserved, MT's skill and understanding of the press, and the decisions he made in order to protect that figure. Along with a maturing picture of MT as he appeared in the press we see what was going on behind the scenes, as Clemens kept an eye out for the politics of his public relations, and made decisions about his life in part because of the way the public would react. The effect of this is to show him as a poser, to be sure, though that is not news; it also shows his humanity beneath what were, after all, very public and acknowledged poses. "Mark Twain" is a writer people love, and Budd's book gives us a renewed cause to do so, and to understand him.

GASSON, ROY, ed. The Illustrated Mark Twain. Poole, Dorset: New Or-}

mark Editions Ltd., n.d. (first published London: Jupiter Books Ltd., 1978). An anthology consisting of "The Jumping Frog," "The £1,000,000 Bank-Note," "On Simplified Spelling," and excerpts from TS, HF, and CY. The introduction is sensible and useful at the introductory level, and two of the three sections of glossy pictures are familiar ones of MT and illustrations from his books. Of more interest to the scholar is a "Filmography" listing a few items not generally known, and a section of 16 stills from films based on MT's books.

KETTERER, DAVID, ed. The Science Fiction of Mark Twain. Hamden, CT: Archon Books, 1984. An anthology, sectioned as "Whimsical Wonders," "Instantaneous Communication," "Doubtful Speculations," and an "Appendix" of miscellany. Some of the selections are not conveniently available from the usual library sources (a number of them are), but the great value is the substantial introduction, notes, bibliography by a scholar who has done useful work on both science fiction and MT, and here combines his interests.

LONG, E. HUDSON, and J.R. LeMASTER. The New Mark Twain Handbook. New York: Garland Publishing Company, 1985. $46. This is a revised and updated version of Long's Mark Twain Handbook (1977). A3, §6.50), but the updating is inadequate. The preface contends that, of the many critical articles published since 1957, few are cited here because "few contribute new ideas or add information to what is already known"; it might be better to say that LeMaster seems unfamiliar with much of the scholarship of recent decades. For example, the portions of Long's 1957 text which treated The Letters of Quintus Curtius Snodgrass as authentic are allowed to stand, albeit with a long (and somewhat skeptical) footnote describing Brinegar's statistical test that casts doubt on MT's authorship (1963.B11), but overlooks the American Literature article (1964.B13) in which Alan Bates demonstrates that they cannot be MT's work because they involve a running ex-
change with another reporter and describe things seen in Louisiana at a time when MT was in St. Louis.

MACHLIS, PAUL, ed. Union Catalog of Clemens Letters. A publication of the Mark Twain Project of The Bancroft Library. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1986. More than 10,000 letters by MT, his wife and daughters, and secretary are listed by names of recipients; other information is date, writer, place, first 3 or 4 words of the letter, source (usually a library), and number of the letter. This is of considerable value, not only as a way to check whether a letter discovered is previously unknown, but also in following MT's acquaintance with individuals; the book will be a valued tool for MT scholars. The cause of MT scholarship will benefit if individuals learning of new letters notify Robert H. Hirst, Head, Mark Twain Project, The Bancroft Library, University of California Library, Berkeley, CA 94720. This in turn will benefit all of us.

NEIDER, CHARLES, ed. Mark Twain: Plymouth Rock and the Pilgrims, and Other Salutary Platform Opinions. New York: Harper & Row, 1984. The texts of 82 speeches by MT, with introduction and headnotes. Many of these are from the 1910 and 1923 eds. of Mark Twain's Speeches, but some are from newspaper and other sources. Of these, "Author and Publisher" had been reprinted by Paine only in part, and "Carpeis of Memory" had never appeared in a book. "Science of Onanism" (delivered before the Stomach Club, in Paris in 1879) is still relatively inaccessible, although it has recently begun appearing in anthologies.

NIGRO, AUGUST J. "The Undiscovered Country in Huckleberry Finn." The Diagonal Line: Separation and Reparation in American Literature. Sel-

Robinson, DOUGLAS. American Apocalypses: The Image of the End of the World in American Literature. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1985. "American apocalypses are commonplace," but sometimes problematically so, and works in this vein "essay both a rejection and a signal exploration of American ideologies of the self, of nature, of God and the supernatural, and of the community" (xi-xii). On MT and the dream, emphasizes CY and MS with very brief mention of HF, passim (indexed, but the whole index must be scanned; for example, there are entries under the titles of works and characters such as "Jim," sub-headings under critics who have written on MT, and under both "Twain" and "M.T.").

RUBIN, LOUIS D., JR., BLYDEN JACKSON, RAYBURN S. MOORE, LOUIS P. SIMPSON, and THOMAS DANIEL YOUNG, eds. The History of Southern Literature. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1985. A collection of summary critical essays on movements and individual authors in chronological order with brief mention of MT passim (indexed). On pp. 233-40 Rubin's "Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain)" is a sound discussion at the general, introductory level by a scholar who has written elsewhere more probingly and at greater length than was possible here.
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ZIP
Mark Twain in Japan

The Kyushu American Literature Society and the Fukuoka American Center, meeting on May 9-10, 1987, devoted the 33rd Annual Kyushu Seminar in American Literature to "Mark Twain." The May 9 session, at the Fukuoka American Center, featured papers on "Irony in 'The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg'" (Prof. Koji Tabei of Seinan Gakuin University), "Some Stylistic Aspects of Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn" (Prof. Osamu Ueda of Fukuoka Jogakuin Junior College), "The Unity of The Mysterious Stranger: The Coordination of the Last Chapter" (Ms. Rie Nakahara, graduate student at Kyushu University), and "One Chapter from The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" (Prof. Shoji Arikawa of Kumamoto Women's University). The May 10 session, at Kyushu University College of General Education, included a paper on "Huck and Jim on Broadway: The 1985 Musical Big River" (Dr. Charles B. Wardell of Tsukuba University) and a panel discussion of "Mark Twain Based on Huck Finn" (moderator: Dr. Scott Pugh of Kyushu University).

Our thanks to Professor Yasuo Hashiguchi, President of the Kyushu American Literature Society, for passing on information about the seminar for circulation among our readers.

About the Circle

LETTER TO THE PRES.-- Since receiving my Mark Twain Circular yesterday, I have been reading your presidential comments on the use of the word "circle" in the name of the new Mark Twain organization.

"Circle" leads one to think of the wheel, an idea without which our present society would be immobile. Farther back still, I expect, were the circles formed around the first fires for warmth and protection. I think also of King Arthur's round table (real or myth) which was conceived to give everyone seated about it an equal position or rank.

"Circle" has its pros and cons. "Going around in circles" often
describes unguided activity going nowhere—a con. "Going around in the best circles," with its suggestion of quality, is a pro. You note circling of the wagons to defend. It appears to be a natural reaction—but I wonder if it happened in actual history as many times as it has in the movies, where it allowed many cinematic opportunities (e.g., if you had the Indians riding around in a circle before the cameras, you didn’t need to hire as many riders). My Random House unabridged dictionary (in definition 9, Logic) reminds of the use "an argument ostensibly proving a conclusion but actually assuming the conclusion or its equivalent as a premise; a vicious circle"—a circle to be avoided.

The latter brings to mind a favorite verse, "Outwitted," by Edwin Markham: "He drew a circle that shut me out—/ Heroic, rebel, a thing to scoff at. / But love and I had the wit to win:/ We drew a circle that took him in."

I was reminded of the phrases "an open circle" and "a closed circle," which I have heard used in the past many times for different situations. An open circle can expand and grow, being flexible to the occasion; but a closed circle is rigid, restricted to either shutting out or containing.

Incidentally, as soon as my pension check is deposited next month, I will be sending in my $5 to Everett Emerson to enroll.

Charles A. Norton
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dates to Circle


December 27–30, 1987. Mark Twain Circle of America meeting at the 1987 MLA Convention in San Francisco; theme: "Mark Twain and the West"; participants: Hamlin Hill, Robert H. Hirst, Susan Gillman, John Seelye. The precise date and time of the MTCA meeting has not yet been established.

December 31, 1987. Last date to join the MTCA as a Founding (or Charter) Member.

Publication of the Mark Twain Circular is funded in part through a grant from the Citadel Development Foundation.
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To keep fully up to date on Twain scholarship, readers should consult the list of other bibliographic sources in the February Mark Twain Circular.

BARROW, DAVID. "The Ending of Huckleberry Finn: Mark Twain's Cryptic Lament," CCTE Studies, 51 (Sept. 1986), 78-84. Assuming that "the ending of Huckleberry Finn is both an outgrowth of, and a direct comment upon, the problem of the formal closure of a work of art" may help reconcile other conflicting interpretations: MT "could not bring the novel to an end in the spirit with which he brought it to its climax" (Huck's decision to go to Hell rather than betray Jim). "Twain insured that the form of Huckleberry Finn would be forever subordinate to its truth."

BENTON, THOMAS HART. Thomas Hart Benton's Illustrations from Mark Twain. N.p.: Mid-American Arts Alliance, 1976. Reproduces in black-and-white and in color 50 of the 150 illustrations of TS, HF, and LOM in an exhibit (selected from 203 given by Benton to the State Historical Society of Missouri, in Columbia). Sidney Larson's introduction comments on the exhibit and the backgrounds of Missourians Benton and MT.


CLEMENS, SAMUEL L. Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. Ed. Walter Blair and Victor Fischer. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1985 ("in cooperation with the University of Iowa"). An attractive edition for the general reader, consisting of the text of HF from the authoritative California edition (forthcoming), with the illustrations from the first edition of HF. Well bound, and printed on permanent acid-free paper, the volumes in the Mark Twain Library edition should become the standard for school and public libraries. The hard-cover versions are inexpensive, but there are also paperback volumes for five dollars or less (and at a discount for quantity purchases by schools).


---. Mark Twain: The innocents Abroad. Roughing It. New York: The Library of America ("Distributed to the trade ... by The Viking Press"), 1984. ("Guy Cardwell wrote the notes and selected the texts for this volume.") This is the second MT volume in a major series of works by American authors, subsidized by grants of $600,000 from the Ford Foundation and $1,200,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Volumes in the series are attractively bound, and printed on an acid-free paper which will last for centuries. This is the series Edmund Wilson was arguing for in his ill-tempered attack on the scholarly CEA project in "The Fruits of the MLA" (1968.A7, B116): rather than fuss over textual details, let's just publish attractive and inexpensive readers' editions. As with the first MT volume in the series (Mississippi Writings: TS, LOM, HF, PW---see the Ref. Guide supplement in the Autumn,
1983 issue of the journal *American Literary Realism*, pp. 163, 1983. Guy Cardwell has done his part responsibly: again there are a year-by-year summary of MT's life, useful but not overpowering notes, and a "Note on the Texts" which consists of a brief history of the composition and early publications, and a list of typographical errors which are corrected from the first American editions of *IA* and *RL* used as copytexts. Unfortunately, these will soon be outdated, superseded by far more accurate texts in the scholarly and Mark Twain Library editions being published by the University of California Press.

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The Prince and the Pauper.
Foreword and Notes by Victor Fischer and Michael B. Frank. Text Established by Victor Fischer. (The Mark Twain Library, Berkeley: University of California Press ("In cooperation with the University of Iowa"), 1983. Like the other Mark Twain Library editions listed here, this provides an authoritative text, all the illustrations from the first edition, and attractive, substantial printing on acid-free paper, either hardbound or an inexpensive and durable paperback. This is the right edition for school and public libraries, or as a gift.

FARMER, PHILIP JOSE. To Your Scattered Bodies Go (New York: Putnam, 1971); The Fabulous Riverboat (New York: Putnam, 1971); The Dark Design (New York: Berkley Publishing Corp.); The Magic Labyrinth (New York: Berkley Publishing Corp., 1977); Gods of Riverworld (New York: Putnam, 1983). In the first of these five volumes of the "Riverworld" series (originally a trilogy) most of the human beings who ever lived (35 billion) are resurrected, naked and hairless, on another planet with a river ten million miles long. In the next three, Samuel Clemens is one of the heroes in a riverboat war involving aircraft, rockets, and steam-powered machine-guns. A number of real persons appear in remarkable incarnations, among them novelist Aphra Behn, Alice Liddell (the original of Alice in Wonderland; stoned on a psychedelic substance she brought with her, she began an affair with the explorer Richard Francis Burton), and MT's revered Livy, who is now the mistress of Cyrano de Bergerac. Newly assertive, she is valiant in battle, and at a stressful time tells MT: "Get your ass in gear!" MT does not figure in the fifth book, except as a philosopher whose name is mentioned (for his deterministic philosophy) along with that of Kurt Vonnegut. This is a rollicking adventure story by a respected author of science fiction (he has also published under the name of "Kilgore Trout"); not the least of the interest is the way the characters grapple with questions of "economics, ideology, politics, sexuality, and other matters re Homo Sapiens" according to their various perspectives (Author's Preface) to Gods of Riverworld.

"Taking a Page from Twain." New York Times (July 13, 1987, C13. On the first of a projected 20-vol. series, Mark Twain's Letters Volume I 1853-1866 ($35), scheduled for publication in October, 1987 by the University of California Press (126 letters, 43 of them previously unpublished). This is apparently based on a telephone interview with Michael E. Frank, of the Mark Twain Project. Briefly describes the MT Project. MT's more emotional side (as shown in an agonized letter written when his brother Henry died after a steamboat explosion), the value of MT's letters (up to $1,000 per page), and their sheer number: probably about 10,000, with copies of new ones coming in at the average rate of one per day. [Individuals with knowledge of new MT letters and other material should write Robert H. Hirst, General Editor, Mark Twain Project, The Bancroft Library, University of California Library, Berkeley, CA 94720.]

Mark Twain Circular, 1:7 (July, 1987)
MEMBERSHIPS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Mark Twain Circle of America and the Mark Twain Journal are independent organizations. The $5.00 annual membership and $10.00 annual subscription are separate payments, to be sent to the addresses below. An individual who pays dues to the Circle, or subscribes to the Journal, or both, will receive one subscription to the Mark Twain Circular.

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To: Everett Emerson, Coordinator
THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA
Greenlaw Hall 055A
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Please enroll me as a Founding Member of THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA. I enclose a check for $5.00, made out to the MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA.

__________________________ Printed name

__________________________ (Printed name)

__________________________ ZIP

LIBRARIES: $10.00/year, no discount. FOREIGN: please add $1.00 per year, for postage.
Mark Twain on Tape

As reported in the Spring 1986 issue of the Mark Twain Journal, the Claymation Adventures of Mark Twain is the latest video on the market of special interest to Twainians. (At a purchase price of $69.95, a more inexpensive way to see the show would be to catch its next broadcast on the Disney cable channel, which currently holds the broadcast rights to the feature. Disney also holds the rights to the World of Mark Twain series, which holds to the spirit if not the letter of Mark Twain's works.) Viewers of Public Broadcasting and cable movie channels are aware of the plethora of filmed adaptations of Twain's fiction that are regularly broadcast on a rotating basis, most notably Pudd'nhead Wilson, The Mysterious Stranger, The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg, Life on the Mississippi, and The Private History of a Campaign That Failed.

But, unless they're aficionados of old-time radio or devotees of second-hand record stores, Twainians may not be aware of some interesting and worthwhile adaptations of Twain's work available on record albums and cassettes. The following brief list is only a sampling of Mark Twain on tape:

1. Roughing It / Life on the Mississippi (Radiola Records, Box C, Sandy Hook, CT 06482). These two radio dramas are available for less than $10 on one record album or cassette. In CBS Radio Theatre's Roughing It, Sam Clemens advises Hollywood screenwriters to read and refer to his book for authenticity in big-screen westerns. To demonstrate the "realism" in his book, Clemens recounts some of the most memorable episodes in Roughing It. Life on the Mississippi, from the Cavalcade of Stars radio series, stars Raymond Massey as Clemens in a fine adaptation of the first half of the original text.

2. Huckleberry Finn and A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court (Metrocom, Inc., Box 11041, Minneapolis, MN; available at the Mark Twain Shrine in Florida, MO). Both novels were adapted in 1948 by the NBC Radio Theatre into one-hour dramas and are now available on two separate cassettes. The production quality of each is uneven, but they
do have their moments.

3. Cademon Records (461 8th Ave., New York, NY 10001) has a
catalogue of spoken-word records of
interest to anyone who reads litera-
ture. Twain is represented by Will
"Grandpa Walton" Geer reading selec-
tions from the Autobiography in a
beautifully produced two-record set;
Walter Brennan and others read
The Celebrated Jumping Frog; and a
wealth of lesser-known professional
voices breathe life into a variety of
passages from Twain's work, including
familiar old favorites and selections
from less-read writings. Most of
these recordings are available in
public and school libraries, and most
are well worth a listen.

4. Columbia Records has issued
three "Hal Holbrook as Mark Twain"
record albums: Mark Twain Tonight,
More Mark Twain Tonight, and
Mark Twain Tonight (Highlights from
the CBS Television Special). These
albums are out of print and are only
readily available in libraries. Each
album, simply stated, is pure classic
gold.

Thomas Edison made two attempts
to capture the real Mark Twain "on
tape." Twain visited Edison's New
Jersey laboratory and told some
stories for Edison's wax cylinders,
but these unique recordings were lost
in a fire of 1914. In 1909 Edison
visited Twain at Stormfield and made
a "home movie" of Clemens and
daughter Jean. This short piece of
film is still extant, and most
readily available to viewers of PBS's
The History of English series, nar-
rated by Robert MacNeil. The short
film was part of the examination of
Twain in the fourth episode of that
series. So, unless unknown tapes are
discovered, this brief, silent piece
of history is as close as we'll ever
get to having the real thing on tape.

Wesley Britton
North Texas State University

Supplementary Notes on Twain/Edison:

1. A letter from Edison to Cyril
Clemens (January 10, 1927) recalling
Twain's visit to Edison's lab is on
the front cover of the Mark Twain

2. The viewer can flip through
33 frames of Twain walking across the
Stormfield porch in John Seelye's
Mark Twain at the Movies (New York:
Viking, 1977).

Dates to Circle

June 18-September 6, 1987. Perform-
ances of the "Mark Twain Drama at the
Domes"; near Elmira, New York.

Circle of Americas meeting at the 1987
MLA Convention in San Francisco;
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BRIDGMAN, RICHARD. "Mark Twain and Dan Beard's Clarence: An Anatomy." Centennial Review, 31:2 (Spring 1987), 212-27. Illustrated with three of Beard's drawings for CY ("Clarence--modeled on Sarah Bernhardt," "A West Pointer," and "One of the 52") with decidedly feminine faces and figures, this explores the forbidden in the times and MT's works. In CY, TS, HF, TA, and MT's autobiographical writings Bridgman finds examples of "malaise and fear of incapacity in the presence of women; male comfort in one another's company, where sexuality can be joked about; transvestism; and warm sympathy for adolescent boys."

COLLINS, WILLIAM J. "Hank Morgan in the Garden of Forking Paths: A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court as Alternative History." Modern Fiction Studies, 32:1 (Spring 1986), 109-14. CY anticipates later science fiction in dealing with the problems of sending a character back in time, returning him to the present, and the paradoxes inherent in the fact that no clear traces must remain of his sojourn in the past. For example, there is no modern evidence of all Hank Morgan's "foundries, writing, new coinage, telephones, bicycles, and printing"--merely a hole in a suit of armor, attributed by a guide to Cromwell's soldiers. One fictive escape from the paradox is to make the story a dream, outside the rules of logic. Another is to assume that there may be more than one past, and more than one present; Jorge Luis Borges explored such a possibility in his short story "The Garden of Forking Paths." MT has invented both time travel and alternative history: Hank has gone both through and across time.

ars and readers, and brought back in-
to print at a "remainder" price by
Bonanza every few years; it is cur-
rently available through the Becky
Thatcher Book Shop, in Hannibal, MO."

RAILTON, STEPHEN. "Jim and Mark
Twain: What Do Dey Stan' For?" Vi-
georgia Quarterly Review, 63:3 (Summer
1987), 393-408. "HF should be re-
quired in schools because "it is the
perfect occasion to confront the
meaning and consequences of racism."
Huck, though a "naive racist," is al-
so naive about the terms white soci-
ety uses to organize their presump-
tions, and by his innocent candor,
unmasks them. Huck comes to know Jim
as a person with his own emotions,
but as in the "trash" episode,
when Jim asserts his manhood; telling
Huck that "trash is what people is
dat puts dirt on de head er dey
fren's en makes 'em ashamed"; but
even MT could slip back into the
minstrel conventions of the time.
The evasion sequence, much used in
MT's 1884-85 lectures, was clearly
successful in making audiences laugh,
but MT himself disliked playing the
buffoon and pandering to contemporary
prejudices. "By Jim's definition,
which is surely entitled to be defini-
tive, the ending of Huck Finn is
'trash.'" But we must learn "what it
has to teach us about our culture's
appetites."

WHITLEY, JOHN S. "Pudd'nhead Wilson:
Mark Twain and the Limits of Detec-
tion." Journal of American Studies,
21:1 (April 1987), 55-70. MT criti-
cized and parodied detective fiction
over the years. There are examples
of his scorn for detectives even in
RI and TS, and extended burlesque in
"The Stolen White Elephant" and "A
Double-Barreled Detective Story."
His fascination with court trials is
evident in TS, TS Detective, GA, and
MS. But PW is a bleaker approach,
here specifically contrary to stories
in which the unmasking of a criminal
restores order and innocence to a
threatened community: PW is laid in a
slave-owning town, and as Whitley
shows in a table of tenor and vehi-
cle, the metaphors of PW reverse con-
ventional expectations because the
community itself is corrupt.
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(Printed name)

To: Mark Twain Journal
Box 1834
Charleston, SC 29402

Please enter my subscription to the Mark Twain Journal at the new-subscriber price of $10.00 for 1986, $15.00 for 1985-1986, or $20.00 for 1985, 1986, 1987. You may/may not (circle one) give my address to publishers and other organizations relating to Mark Twain.

(Printed name)

LIBRARIES: $10.00 per year, no discount. FOREIGN LIBRARIES: Please add $1.00 per year, for postage.
Who's Been Demeaning Whom?

One of the most touching and influential anecdotes about Mark Twain states that in spite of a "triumph" onstage, he "groaned and seemed w retching in spirit and said, 'Oh, Cable, I am demeaning myself. I am allowing myself to be a mere buffoon. It's ghastly. I can't endure it any longer.'"¹ Soberly, Albert Bigelow Paine gives his source: George Washington Cable's reminiscences for a memorial affair on 30 November 1910, seven months after Twain's death.

In another example of why most scholars dislike biographies that invent dialogue, Cable had actually recalled that Twain—"groaning and sighing, and all but weeping," to be sure—had deprecated his "triumph of the moment" with people who "will wake up in the morning ashamed at having laughed at my nonsense." When Cable questioned the verdict of "nonsense," Twain explained: "I have spent the evening and their time, and taxed them to the best of their ability to show their appreciation of my wit and humor, and I have spent that whole time simply spinning yarns." So Cable sprang to the emotional rescue: "Don't mind; you are going to meet virtually the same audience to-morrow, and to-morrow night you shall give them good literature. . . ." In his room Twain "rehearsed, and rehearsed, and rehearsed, and the next night he gave them a programme which he chose to begin, at my suggestion, with the Blue Jay's Message." It's heartwarming to learn that he "left that house as happy as any one ever saw Mark Twain," tingling with "acute joy because he had won friends who considered worthy, he had won every handclap and applause with a programme worthy of honor."² Cable's scene is less tragic than Paine's. However, to echo Jim's warning that Huck shouldn't look at the corpse in the floating house, it is still "too gashly." Once back at the hotel Twain had written to his wife on 8 December 1884: "Tonight we had a noble hall to talk in, and an audience befitting it. Both of us had a gorgeously good time."³ As for the next night's program, Twain led off his part with his "desperate encounter with an interviewer," in which "Mark's plan was to baffle the interviewer by an affectation of dense stupidity, and he succeeded
admiringly." Twain did work the "human bluejay" into the later part of his program when the "Twins of Genius" returned to Toronto for a one-night stand in February 1885, though nobody at the time, so far as I know, revered Jim Baker's yarn as "good literature."

Intriguingly, Cable also wrote to his wife on that same December night while off-stage. He began, "Such a time as we are having! Such roars of British applause!" But he soon sighed that "when I go back upon that platform again I have to sing my 2 or 3 Creole songs. I always shrink from this, the only thing I do shrink from." Evidently he felt that the musical part of his program demeaned his reputation as a bellettrist as well as the taste of his audience. That "noble" British-Canadian audience might also have demeaned itself by preferring Twain over Cable, easily arguable in 1884 as the more elevated and elevating of the two "litterateurs," as one reporter called them. According to the Toronto Globe, the audience applauded Twain far more loudly than Cable, and the Toronto World declared: "Mr. Cable's forte is not the platform--except as a relish or set-off to Twain." A specialist in psychic displacements might find a textbook case in Cable's reminiscences twenty-five years after the fact.

Of course Cable may be accurate in essence while hazy about the circumstances; though several of his details match those first two nights in Toronto, Twain's failure of nerve could have happened elsewhere. And Twain could have solicitously misled his wife instead of, as usual, pouring out his moods for her. Still, biographers should swear off Paine's much-quoted version until better proof turns up. Generally, they might become slower to accept testimony that Twain was pitifully insecure about his public career. All the evidence except Cable's says that his three Toronto performances were a triumph that he enjoyed deeply. We need to cross-examine our own motives or values before demeaning him for that.

Notes

2The text of Cable's speech, set down in the Proceedings of the American Academy and National Institute, is conveniently reprinted in Arlin Turner, Mark Twain and George W. Cable: The Record of a Literary Friendship (East Lansing: Michigan State UP, 1960), 133-34.
3Quoted in Clara Clemens, My Father Mark Twain (New York: Harper, 1931), 52.
4Toronto Globe, 10 Dec. 1884, p. 2.
5Quoted in Turner, 67. See also Turner's commentary.
6World, 9 Dec. 1884, p. 1. The Toronto Mail agreed at least that Twain clearly outshone Cable.

Louis J. Budd
Duke University

Circular Directory

A listing of the names and addresses of Mark Twain Circle of America members is planned for the December 1987 issue of the Circular (so that members will receive it before the annual meeting at the MLA convention in San Francisco). If you are a member of the Circle and don't want your name or address published, please notify the Editor by, say, November 1.
ABOUT MARK TWAIN

BRIDGMAN, RICHARD. Traveling in Mark Twain. Berkeley, Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1987. "Within limits, he was an unusually disciplined writer, capable of unparalleled clarity and precision in his prose," but formal structure was a problem for MT. Moreover, old certainties about the world were becoming less stable, in part because of his own unmasking of hypocrisy and imposture. "Lacking a sense of a coherent universe, he found it difficult to produce a unified narrative." When he did, as in P&P or JA, the result was often less interesting than such "chaotic jumbles" as CV or PW, where "Twain's deeper preoccupations are contesting for control of the narrative" (pp. 2-3). In his travel writings, MT was free to digress, whether to tell a comic story about blue jays or to lash out at human cruelty and stupidity. The geographical progression furnished a sufficient structure for IA, RI, "Old Times on the Mississippi," TA, LOM, and FE, each of which is here treated in a full chapter.

COTTON, MICHELLE L. Mark Twain's Elmira 1870-1910. Elmira, NY: The Chemung County Historical Society, Inc., 1985. (415 E. Water Street, Elmira, NY 14901. Paperbound; $11.95 + $1.29 postage). Includes an introduction by Herbert A. Wisbey, Jr. and a chronology by Robert D. Jerome. A handsome book of local history and photographs of the town where MT's adored Olivia Langdon was born and reared, where he married her, and where they and their children rest in Woodlawn Cemetery. It was during quiet summers in Elmira that MT did some of his most important writing. Photographs show the family and friends, the Langdon homes in town and up on East Hill, and local scenes familiar to MT over a period of forty years.

CUMMINGS, SHERWOOD. Mark Twain's "Hideous Mistake," how It Nearly Did "Huckleberry Finn" in, and how He Finally Overcame It. Fullerton, CA: California State University, Fullerton, 1985 (Patrons of the Library, Library Lecture Series Number 6). The text of an address in which Cummings argues persuasively that TA seems to have begun with an unconscious intention to renounce the breezy, modern literary style, as atonement for the disastrous Whittier birthday dinner speech (in which MT told of imposters at a western miner's cabin appropriating the names of Emerson, Longfellow, and Holmes, and burlesquing their works). Fortunately, in TA MT recovered his vernacular voice that would serve him so well in HF. [File copies at MTP, Quarry Farm, and Stowe-Day Library.]

HAGOOD, J. HURLEY, and ROBERTA (ROLAND) HAGOOD. Hannibal: Mark Twain's Town. Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1987. "For distribution by the Mark Twain Boyhood Home & Museum, 208 Hill Street, Hannibal, Missouri 63401." ($3.95 postpaid in U.S.A. and abroad.) An attractive pamphlet intended as a general guide for visitors and teachers. There are many pictures of Hannibal, past and present, and useful chapters on local features and on MT and his works. Of particular interest is "Mark Twain's Boyhood Friends" (pp. 29-33), containing brief biographies of Anna Laura Hawkins ("Becky Thatcher"), Tom Blankenship ("Huckleberry Finn"), John Briggs, Sam and Will Bowen, John RoBards, Norval (Gull) Brady, Jimmie McDaniel, Helen Kercheval, John Garth, John Meredith, and Sam Honeyman.

KAPLAN, JUSTIN. Born to Trouble.
One Hundred Years of "Huckleberry Finn." A lecture sponsored by the Florida Center for the Book and presented at the Broward County Library, Fort Lauderdale, Florida on September 11, 1984. Washington: Library of Congress, 1985. A pamphlet briefly recounting the problems of HF with the censors and the censorious ever since it first appeared, Kaplan's lecture was given during Banned Books Week; at the time the Broward County Library was under pressure to cancel its subscription to Playboy magazine.

SCHIRER, THOMAS. Mark Twain and the Theatre. Nuremberg, W. Germany: Verlag Hans Carl, 1984 (Erlanger Beiträge zur Sprach- und Kunswissenschaft; Bd. 71). (The book can be ordered from the publisher in Germany, or from The Campus Shoppe, Lake Superior State College, Sault Ste. Marie, MI 47983; $24.99 postage paid.) Organized chronologically, this traces MT's developing interest in drama, his acquaintance with actors and producers, dramatizations of his works by others, and his own playwriting (and translating), both independently and in collaboration with others. Although MT was not at his best in the dramatic form, it contributed to his creative process: IA, RI, TS, PBP, and "The Death Disk" were begun as plays. [Reviewed by Howard Baethold in American Literature, 57:2 (May 1985), 338-39.]

SEWELL, DAVID R. Mark Twain's Languages: Discourse, Dialogue, and Linguistic Variety. Berkeley, Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1987. Drawing on a solid familiarity with several linguistic disciplines and with MT works and scholarship, Sewell explores MT's interest in formal grammar, foreign languages, class and racial dialects, corruption of language and society (as in GA), and the potential for mutual incomprehension and chaos. There are full chapters on GA, HF, and PW. Though not a trained scholar, MT "understood language more profoundly than is usually thought" (x); moreover, he differs from other Americans of his time: "Whereas the Transcendentalists sought above all a poetics that would explain how language might ideally mediate between individual and object, Twain was interested in language as it arises, functions, and changes as a medium of social relations. Twain's explicit comments on language are often disappointing because the vocabulary to express what he knew simply did not exist in the nineteenth century. A goal of my study, then, is to give a voice and names to ideas that are implicit in Twain's work, especially in the best fiction" (xi).

=================================================================

Dates to Circle

December 27-30, 1987. Mark Twain Circle of America meeting at the 1987 MLA Convention in San Francisco; theme: "Mark Twain and the West"; participants: Hamlin Hill, Robert H. Hirst, Susan Gillman, John Seelye. The precise date and time of the MTCA meeting has not yet been established.

December 31, 1987. Last date to join the MTCA as a Founding (or Charter) Member.

=================================================================

Publication of the Mark Twain Circular is funded in part through a grant from the Citadel Development Foundation.
ELMIRA COLLEGE'S
CENTER FOR MARK TWAIN STUDIES AT QUARRY FARM
Presents
FOUR LECTURES

Wednesday, September 23, 1987:

LORRAINE LANMON will give an illustrated talk on "Quarry Farm and the Philosophy of the Picturesque". This is a revised and expanded version of a wonderfully informative talk Lorri gave at the Center last year that everyone agreed to be more than deserving of an encore.

Dr. Lanmon holds advanced degrees in Interior Design, American Culture and American Art History from Cornell University, Winterthur and the University of Delaware. She was a tenured member of the faculty of Design and Environmental Analysis at Cornell University and is a Lecturer in the History of Architecture at Elmira College.

Time and Place.........7:30 p.m., at Quarry Farm

Thursday, October 8, 1987:

EVERETT EMERSON will speak on "Mark Twain's Quarrel with God". He promises to come to grips with his topic in a manner sensitive to believers.

Dr. Emerson holds degrees in Literature from Harvard College, Duke University and Louisiana State University. He is Professor of English and American Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Editor-in-Chief of Early American Literature, author of The Authentic Mark Twain, Founder and Coordinator of The Mark Twain Circle of America and Program Co-Chair of the Center's 1989 conference to celebrate the publication centennial of A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court. His talk is given under the auspices of the Center's Distinguished Academic Visitors Program.

Time and Place.........3:00 p.m., Beecher Hall, Park Church
(Use Gray Street or Wisner Park entrances)
Friday, October 30, 1987:

HOWARD BAETZHOld will talk about "Mark Twain's Hideous Mistake." The words here are William Dean Howells' description of the famous Whittier Dinner episode, which Professor Baetzhold will examine along with its aftermath.

Dr. Baetzhold is a graduate of Brown University and the University of Wisconsin. He is the Rebecca Clifton Reade Professor of English at Butler University. His book, *Mark Twain and John Bull: The English Connection* has been chosen for inclusion in the Scholar's Library of the Modern Language Association. Professor Baetzhold is currently editing five volumes of Twain for the Mark Twain Project at Berkeley and the University of California Press. His talk is given under the auspices of the Center's Distinguished Academic Visitors Program.

**Time and Place:** 8:00 p.m. at Quarry Farm

Wednesday, November 11, 1987:

KERRY DRISCOLL will take us for "A Tramp Abroad: Mark Twain in Heidelberg," from which city she has just returned rich with slides and thoughts pertinent to her topic.

Dr. Driscoll studied English at Boston College and SUNY/Buffalo. She teaches writing and American literature at Elmira College. As a graduate student she served as the Clemens Chair Research Assistant to its occupant at SUNY/Buffalo, Leslie Fielder. Professor Driscoll taught last year as a Fulbright Lecturer at the University of Heidelberg. She has lectured previously at the Center on Mark Twain.

**Time and Place:** 7:30 p.m. at Quarry Farm

***************

Quarry Farm lectures are held in the Gannett Educational Center (former woodshed, laundry and servants' cottage) behind the main house. Parking is provided by the mowed portion of the field opposite the barn.

Quarry Farm is located on Crane Road which can be reached from East Avenue or Luthabrook Road.

Reminder: Professor Emerson will speak at Park Church.

For all lectures the doors open one hour before the trouble begins.

*Mark Twain Circular*, 1:9 (Sept 1987)
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In 1983 Mr. Clemens retired and the Journal moved to Charleston, SC.

Emphasis is on contemporary sources; recent issues include photographs of Mark Twain's steamboats and his 1867 Quaker City cruise that led to The Innocents Abroad. Criticism has a smaller but important place, as in the Fall, 1984 issue devoted to articles by Black Writers on Huck Finn, and the Fall, 1985 issue, with major articles on Mark Twain and anti-Semitism: in the viciously anti-Semitic Vienna at the turn of the century, proto-Nazi reporters suggested he was Jewish!

There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume number each year (rather than every second year, as in the past—a source of confusion). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the current calendar year rather than the year on the front cover.

Back issues from 13:1 to the present are available at $5.00 each, postpaid ($2.50 on orders for ten or more; pre-1983 issues are thinner than modern ones, and some are badly reprinted). A cumulative index 1936-1982 is available at the same price as one back issue.

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To: Everett Emerson, Coordinator
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University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

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Please enter my subscription to the Mark Twain Journal at the new-subscriber price of $10.00 for 1986, $15.00 for 1985-1986, or $20.00 for 1985, 1986, 1987. You may/may not (circle one) give my address to publishers and other organizations relating to Mark Twain.

(Printed name)

LIBRARIES: $10.00/year, no discount. FOREIGN: please add $1.00 per year, for postage.

ZIP
MARK TWAIN
WALKING AMERICA AGAIN

Dale H. Janssen
Janice I. Beatty

Yes, Mark Twain is walking around America again. He is strolling
down the sidewalks of Hannibal, Missouri, his old home town. He is
standing across the campus of the University of Missouri where he once
received an honorary degree. He is traipsing up the hill to Quiver
Farm in Elmira, New York where many of his books were written. He is
stopping over the gangway of the George M. Verity Steamboat
Museum at Keokuk, Iowa, his brother Orion’s home. He is climbing
the stairs of his Hartford, Connecticut home, now the Mark Twain
Memorial. He is opening the door of the Mark Twain Library in
Redding, Connecticut, and his name is Dale Janssen.

Dale H. Janssen, Publisher
P.O. Box 1601
Columbia, Missouri 65205

ISBN 0-9618277-0-1

MARK TWAIN JOURNAL
P.O. Box 1834
Charleston, SC 29402

FULFILLMENT NOTICE
The Mark Twain Journal is changing over
to in-house typesetting and layout, and
hopes to have at least the Fall, 1986 (!)
issue mailed by the end of 1987.

Serials Librarian: Please file this with your Mark Twain Journal.
Newsmotes from the Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm

C. Annette Ducey of Rhode Island College and Leland Krauth of the University of Colorado devoted parts of their sabbaticals to research stays at the Center this past spring. Ducey is at work on an article on women in Twain’s short fiction, while Krauth is writing a book-length study on his man. Both reported great satisfaction with their residencies; they were particularly pleased with the research materials on hand in Elmira College’s Mark Twain Archives and with the opportunity to pursue their studies at such an evocative site in the residential company of another active Mark Twain scholar.

Included in the Mark Twain Archives are extensive microfilm copies from the collections at Berkeley, Hartford, and Vassar as well as an audio collection of papers, talks and readings given at the Center since its inception in 1983. This rich collection includes presentations by Louis Budd, James Cox, Victor Doyno, C. Annette Ducey, Hamlin Hill, Victor Kolb, Leland Krauth, Malcolm Marsden, Leo Marx, Thomas Tenney, John Tuckey, the late and revered Henry Nash Smith, and Herbert Wisbey, who remains active as a researcher at the Center after his retirement last year as its first director.

Alan Gribben, of the University of Texas, was at Quarry Farm for parts of July and August as the Center’s first Jervis Langdon, Jr. Research Fellow-in-Residence. He was joined at the end of July for two days by Louis Budd, Victor Doyno, Everett Emerson, Thomas Tenney, and Center staff to begin planning for a 1989 conference celebrating the publication centennial of A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court [see details below].

Howard Baetzhold, of Butler University, and Everett Emerson, of the University of North Carolina, will both be at the Center for short stays this fall as part of its distinguished academic visitors program.

L. Jegannatha Raja, of Annamalai University in India, is scheduled to be in Elmira from October to June under Center auspices while he researches materials for a Mark Twain biography to be written in his native Tami!, a minority dialect spoken by sixty million Indians.
The Center just recently received news it has been awarded a grant of $14,445 by the National Endowment for the Humanities to fund a four-week, residential institute for secondary school teachers next summer. Mark, Huck, and Hank all figure prominently in the design of the interdisciplinary institute on "Individualism and Commitment in American Life: Characters and Concepts."

AUTHENTIC GIFT SETS CONFERENCE PLANNING IN MOTION-- An authentic photo/autograph book dating from 1863 and belonging to Elmira College founder Simeon Benjamin was recently presented to the Elmira College president, Dr. Thomas K. Meier, by Victor Doyno, Professor of English at the State University of New York at Buffalo. The book contains photos with autographs of prominent individuals connected with the city of Elmira and Elmira College’s founding. Professor Doyno is a Mark Twain scholar serving on the Committee of Academic Advisors for the Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm in Elmira, NY, and is a member of the planning committee for the Connecticut Yankee Conference to be hosted by the Center for Mark Twain scholars in 1989.

Professor Doyno presented the photo/autograph book to Dr. Meier during a dinner commencing the first planning session for the ’89 conference which will celebrate the 100th publication anniversary of A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court. The conference, still in its early planning stages, will be a three-day affair with invited speakers, juried papers, workshops on teaching Mark Twain at the high school and college levels, "at homes" held by keynote and invited speakers, exhibits, social events and tours, and various lectures open to the public. The major aim of the conference will be to treat Connecticut Yankee in terms of socio-political, biographical, and technological perspectives.

Serving as co-chairmen for the planning group are Louis Budd (Duke University) and Everett Emerson. Other members include Darryl Baskin, Gretchen Sharlow (Assistant Director of the Center), Malcolm Marsden (Elmira College), Alan Gribben (University of Texas), Thomas Tenney (The Citadel; Editor, Mark Twain Journal), and Prof. Doyno.

Darryl Baskin, Director Center for Mark Twain Studies

Author’s Query

For an article on James Lampton and Twain’s character Colonel Sellers, I would appreciate any information on the Lampton family which readers can provide, and any letters, documents, or pictures. I am particularly interested in locating a photograph of James Lampton, and letters between Twain and Katherine Lampton Paxson (Mrs. C. E. Paxson) after the death of Olivia Clemens in 1904.

Lucius Lampton
Rhodes College
2000 North Parkway
Memphis, TN 38112

Publication of the Mark Twain Circular is funded in part through a grant from the Citadel Development Foundation.
ABOUT MARK TWAIN

Abbreviations used in this bibliographical series are listed in the April 1987 Mark Twain Circular. In addition, a combination of year, letter, and number refers to an entry in Mark Twain: A Reference Guide (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1977), and ALR refers to one of its supplements appearing in the journal American Literary Realism. Readers wishing to keep up to date on Twain scholarship may also wish to consult the list of other recommended bibliographic sources in the February MT Circular.

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BERKOVE, LAWRENCE I. "The Literary Journalism of Dan De Quille." Nevada Historical Society Quarterly, 28:4 (Winter 1985), 249-61. A solid account of William Wright (1827-1898), who wrote under the pen-name of "Dan De Quille" for the Territorial Enterprise. Berkove has found eleven newspaper pieces, here summarized, which add to our understanding of MT's friend and colleague. They are delightful reading in their own right, and we should look forward to their eventual publication.

BIRCHFIELD, JAMES A. [Description of the holograph manuscript of MT's "A Song Composed in a Dream" in the Peal Collection at the University of Kentucky Library.] The Kentucky Review, 4:1 (1982), 219-20. Attribution is in a letter from the editor, Brad Grissom (5 June 1984), who adds that the annotation for a first edition of PW (pp. 220-22) is by John Gatton. On p. 223 is a cabinet photograph of a young MT in a white suit—a much less formal one than those of his later years.

BRANCH, EDGAR M. "Fact and Fiction in the Blind Lead Episode of Roughing It." Nevada Historical Society Quarterly, 28:4 (Winter 1985), 234-48. MT's account (in RL, Ch. 40) of how he and two partners made a rich mining claim, then lost it to "jumpers," is simplified and enlarged for literary effect, but based in fact. Branch firmly supports his case from contemporary sources, and brings the account to life for the reader with illustrative details, among them pictures of MT, the Enterprise composing room, and the "Third House" (in which MT joined other journalists during a meeting of the Nevada legislature). Branch concludes that MT and his partner Calvin Higbie suffered a major loss, though not a chance to become millionaires, as MT said in RL.

---, and ROBERT H. HIRST, eds. The Grangerford-Shepherdson Feud by Mark Twain. Berkeley, CA: The Friends of the Bancroft Library, 1985. ("Number 33 in the series of keepsakes issued by The Friends of the Bancroft Library for its members.") Reproducing in facsimile the portion of HT (mostly from Chapters 17 and 18) published in the Century Magazine (December 1884) and an excerpt from Chapter 26 of LTQ, on the Carnell-Watson feud, "Mark Twain's Memories of the Feud at Compromise, September 1859" (pp. 33-80) is a substantial account of an actual feud MT knew about, including one killing to which he "came near being an eye-witness." [Branch also discusses this feud and the killing, more briefly, in Mark Twain Journal, 23:2 (Fall 1985), 36-39, 43.]

BROWN, CAROLYN S. The Tall Tale in American Folklore and Literature. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1987. Chapters 5 and 6 are "Mark Twain: Roughing It on a Tall Frontier" and "Mark Twain: Remembering Anything, Whether It Happened or Not"; also passim on MT (indexed), with emphasis on IA, RL, MT's Autobiography, and both MT's early
newspaper hoaxes and the development of his dramatized personality. Emphasis in the volume is on "how that complex interaction between tale, teller, and audience has been transferred to print," and on various authors' literary manipulation of the oral tall-tale genre, rather than simply tracing motifs and oral sources (pp. vii, viii). The newspaper hoaxes of MT's friend and colleague on the Territorial Enterprise, "Dan De Quille" (William Wright), are discussed on pp. 61-63.

GRISsom, Brad, ed. "'A Song Composed in a Dream,' Mark Twain." The Kentucky Review, 5:2 (1984), 63-68. The text of MT's "A Song Composed in a Dream" is followed by a facsimile of the first page of the seven-page holograph manuscript at the University of Kentucky Library, and extensive notes by Brad Grisson. The piece appeared, unsigned, in "The Contributors' Club" of The Atlantic Monthly, 101 (January 1903), 141-43. George Monteiro made a strong case for MT's authorship of this piece in Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, 71 (1977), 512-14.

JANSSen, Dale H., and Janice J. Beatty. Mark Twain Walking America Again. [P.O. Box 1601] Columbia, MO 65201: Dale H. Janssen, Publisher, 1987 ($13.95 plus $2.00 postage and handling per copy in USA; Missouri residents add sales tax). When Janssen gave his "Harmonica Happiness" performance at a Hannibal nursing home in 1983, people were impressed by his physical resemblance to MT, and he was invited to put on a white suit and speak to a large group at Rockcliffe Mansion, where MT had visited in 1902. By coincidence, Mark Russell and Sarah Pursell were in town, filming a TV segment for NBC's Real People, on which he appeared. This book is the record of Janssen's appearances since then as an MT impersonator.

LEIGHTON, Lauren, trans. and ed. The Art of Translation: Konne Chukovsky's A High Art. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1984. Chukovsky "was more than translator and critic of translation. . . . He was a Renaissance man" and "Russia's Dr. Seuss and Lewis Carroll in one." This book began as an in-house brochure for Gorky's World Literature Publishing House in 1919, and was later revised and expanded in versions such as The Art of Translation (1930, 1936), and A High Art (1941, 1964, 1965-67, 1968). Chukovsky believed passionately not in mere accuracy, but also in preserving the sound and spirit of the original. There are brief mentions of MT, passim (indexed). On pp. 126-29 Chukovsky treats the difficulty of translating the dialects of HF into Russian; the translator N. Daruzes elected instead to render HF in the language of educated Russians--and Russian children love the book. There are also bad Russian translations, some adding unnecessary words to MT's own (258-59), or ignoring the rhythms and repetitions of the original (147).

McINTOSH, T. R. Mark Twain in Williamsport. Liverpool, PA: Published by Bob Sprowls, 1985. [Order from T. R. McIntosh, 1332 Derry St., Harrisburg, PA 17104; reprints $3.95, postpaid, in USA and abroad.] Describes MT's lecture at Williamsport, PA on December 31, 1869; documented from local newspapers. Local papers in 1870 said "A Remarkable Dream" (later, "A Curious Dream," in Sketches New and Old) was based on the wretched appearance of the cemetery on Pine Street; the text is reprinted here.
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Printed name

(Printed name)

ZIP

LIBRARIES: $10.00/year, no discount. FOREIGN: please add $1.00 per year, for postage.
John Sutton Tuckey
(July 27, 1921-September 4, 1987)

When John Tuckey died on September 4, shortly after his 66th birthday, Mark Twain scholarship lost one of its best. Born in Washington in 1921, he lived most of his life in Indiana. After receiving the A.B. from Notre Dame in 1943 and serving some two-and-a-half years in the Navy during World War II, he returned to Notre Dame for the M.A. and Ph.D. In 1953 he joined the English Department at the Calumet Campus of Purdue University, Hammond, Indiana, where he remained for the rest of his career, rising through the ranks to full professor in 1965. From 1963 until 1985 he served as Chair of his department and also, from 1974, as Assistant Dean of the Graduate School. All this in addition to his extensive scholarly research and writing. Always devoted to his students at the Calumet Campus, he turned down many opportunities to go elsewhere—to the "big-time." He simply remained in Hammond and became big-time. In 1981 he was named Frederick L. Hovde Distinguished Professor, the first and perhaps the only time thus far that that honor has been bestowed upon a faculty member at one of the Purdue regional campuses.

This is not meant to be a formal eulogy. I don’t think John would want that. Rather it simply comes from the deep sense of loss of a long-time friend.

Modest and self-effacing--qualities not rampant in our profession--John was a true gentleman, a gentle man, but with a core of steel. For more than a year while he battled the cancer, his spirits remained high, and signs were good that the tumor was shrinking and would disappear. Just five days before his death he told me that he was hoping to be well enough to attend the Mark Twain Circle meeting at MLA in December. But it was not to be. We shall miss him.

John Tuckey's contributions to Mark Twain studies have been immense, both in his own scholarship and in his assistance to others. How many of us can say that our work actually revolutionized our field? Before Mark Twain and Little Satan appeared in 1963, Bernard DeVoto’s discussion of the so-called Mysterious Stranger manuscripts and of other writings of the later years was The Word. But
John's little book—-one hundred pages (including notes and bibliography)—rendered DeVoto's analysis almost totally obsolete and laid the foundation for a new look at the work of Clemens' last decade-and-a-half. I am sure, too, that many of us are indebted to John for his unfailing willingness to answer our inquiries.

All subsequent studies of the writings of Mark Twain's later years are deeply indebted to Mark Twain and Little Satan and to Tuckey's other contributions. His various articles and his editing of volumes for the Mark Twain Papers series of heretofore unpublished materials—particularly Mark Twain's "Which was the Dream?" and Other Symbolic Writings of the Later Years (1967) and Mark Twain's Fables of Man (1972)—have vastly increased our knowledge of Clemens' writings. An additional sadness now is the likelihood that we shall never see completion of the major book on which he had been working for many years.

One fortuitous discovery may serve here as a fitting conclusion. In checking John's exact birthdate in Who's Who in America, I found something rare if not unique in Who's Who. Added to the usual data was a brief statement of John's educational philosophy. These words ought to be inscribed in bold letters over the desks of all who call themselves educators. Would that university administrators also might adopt them!

Not manipulation-minded master-planning but unforging responsiveness to situations, and movement in accord with their inherent patterns and rhythms: this is the approach I have found most helpful. To be sure, there must be planning, organizing, and evaluating, in education as elsewhere in our society, but I believe we need to safeguard the humanities—and our humanity—against the compelling pseudo-efficiencies of imposed systems. In methodology there is madness if it is not moderated to allow room for spontaneity, individuality, and even uniqueness. Our systems are for the sake of people, who come in lots of one.

Let us each raise a symbolic glass (John would have preferred a real one) to John S. Tuckey—Teacher, Scholar, Author, and Friend.

Howard S. Baetzhold
Butler University

If anyone should wish to contribute, the family has established the John S. Tuckey Endowed Memorial Fund. Checks, made out to the fund, should be sent to University Development, Purdue University-Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323.

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Mark Twain and the West: A Selective Bibliography (for the 12/29/87 meeting of MTCA)


Louis J. Budd
President, MTCA

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Circular News Item

Everett Emerson, the Circle’s coordinator, spoke to a house of 150 people at Park Church in Elmira, NY, on October 8 under the auspices of the Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm. His topic was “Mark Twain’s Quarrel with God.” Among those in attendance was Professor Sherwood Cummings, whose book on Mark Twain and Science is to be published by the LSU Press. Cummings is a lifelong devotee of Mark Twain. Emerson also gave four talks on the same topic at the Episcopal Faculty Conference of Province III in suburban Baltimore on October 16, 17, and 18.

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Call for Papers
*Mark Twain’s A Connecticut Yankee: American Issues 1889–1989*

Papers are invited for the centennial conference to be held 10 to 12 August 1989 at Elmira College and the Quarry Farm Center for Mark Twain Studies. (There will be a partial travel subsidy for the papers.) Possible areas for topics, besides *A Connecticut Yankee* itself, include Mark Twain and Elmira; Twain’s view of American history, Twain in the 1880s, social justice and reform in the 1880s, technology as a cultural force in the 1880s and 90s, Twain and fantasy fiction or utopian fiction, and British-American relations. Length: suitable for delivery within twenty to a maximum of thirty minutes. Submit two copies (with author’s name on a separate sheet) before 1 September 1988 to Dr. Barryl Baskin, Elmira College, Box 900, Elmira, NY 14901. Co-Chairmen of Program Committee: Louis J. Budd, Duke University, and Everett Emerson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

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A Really Good Gag Never Wears Out

In the 1987 movie "Stakeout" the criminal-heavy, an exuberantly brutal type, is reported to have drowned during a chase by the police. When he turns up to hold a detective at gunpoint, he says with a smirk, "The report of my demise was greatly exaggerated."

Louis J. Budd
President, MTCA

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Dates to Circle


December 31, 1987. Last date to join MTCA as Founding (or Charter) Member.

-4-
ABOUT MARK TWAIN

Abbreviations used in this bibliographical series are listed in the April 1987 Mark Twain Circular. In addition, a combination of year, letter, and number refers to an entry in Mark Twain: A Reference Guide (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1977), and ALF refers to one of its supplements appearing in the journal American Literary Realism. Readers wanting to keep up to date on Twain scholarship may also wish to consult the list of other recommended bibliographic sources in the February MT Circular; the Mississippi Quarterly lists are particularly full, well-annotated, and timely.

EWING, RAYMOND P. Mark Twain's Steamboat Years: The Years of Conflict. Hannibal, MO: Cape Hollow Steamboat Landing, 1981. An entertaining popular account, very lightly documented but apparently based largely on LCM (there are close but legitimate parallels) and the Alan Bates dissertation Mark Twain on the Mississippi (University of Chicago, 1968). There are pictures of several steamboats bearing the names of boats on which MT served, some of which are actually other boats with the same names.

GWIN, MINROSE C. "Repetition and Recollection: The Unconscious Discourse of Mark Twain's Autobiography." Literature and Psychology, 33:3/4 (1987), 120-29. Exploring the relation "between Twain's recreations of a personal and cultural self and Freud's thoughts about the desires and compulsions that motivate such re-creations," Gwin points out that much of the Autobiography was dictated, often while MT was in bed, in a form "free flowing and capricious." "In evoking his youth ... Twain creates a tension between organicism and fragmentation, harmony and disjointedness, peace and terror."

HAZUKA, TOM. "Cooper Was no Architect: Mark Twain as Literary Craftsman." South Dakota Review, 25:2 (Summer, 1987), 35-46. Drawing examples from "Fenimore Cooper's Literary Offenses," CY, HE, MG, RI, "In Defense of Harriet Shelley," and "The Awful German Language" (an appendix in IA), shows that MT was unsparing in his contempt for careless misuse of the language, and himself had "a feel for language and a love of words unsurpassed in American literature, qualities which represented not only natural talent, but also a cogent philosophy of what constituted good writing."

KAHN, SHOLOM J. "Mark Twain and Education." Studies in American Civilization (Edited in Behalf of the Department of American Studies by E. Miller Budick, Arthur A. Goren, and Shlomo Simon). Jerusalem: The Magnes Press, The Hebrew University. Vol. 32, 1987. Pp. 299-57. The text of a lecture delivered at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (Santa Barbara, CA), Spring 1967, here published with few revisions. Kahn focuses on the problems of "self-education, apprenticeship, and the relation between training and a high, liberal education," arguing that "all of Twain's travel writings can be read as literary reports of one American's education in the world and its ways. Twain's reading about the places he visited played almost as important a role as immediate experience; etc. similarly, his lifelong passion for reading and thinking about history was an essential ingredient in his historical novels." To the end of his career, "Clemens-Twain was trying to transform the product of his earlier self-education and apprenticeships into an
education that, at least, was aiming very high. He did this in philosophical and reflective writings which are marked by an intensity of concern and an honesty that make them important as documents of a remarkable man and a crucial phase of American culture. He did it more powerfully, if intermittently, in his peculiar flights of imagination, of fantasy, of satire," and American mythmaker. [Offprint at Elmira College and Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm.]

KAUFMANN, DAVID. "Satiric Deceit in the Ending of Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." Studies in the Novel, 19:11 (Spring, 1987), 66-78. The length of the ending results from MT's "confrontational relationship with his readers": "for the first thirty-one chapters ... Twain makes sure we identify with Huck," but then turns Huck "from foolish knave to knavish fool, and confronts us with our inability to confront the sham in ourselves."

WILLIAMS, GEORGE, III. Mark Twain: His Life in Virginia City, Nevada, Riverside, CA: Tree by the River Publishing, 1986. [The publisher's new mailing address is Box 881-B, Virginia City, NV 89440.]


The first two books in a series (Mark Twain: Jackass Hill and the Jumping Frog and On the Road with Mark Twain in California and Nevada are announced for 1987), these may sell well in gift shops to tourists buying them for friends, but they have no place in a library where students might trust them as a source of reliable information.

While Williams has done research in the Mark Twain Papers (Berkeley) and other archives, and provides interesting Nevada photographs and information about MT's associates on the Territorial Enterprise, his documentation is so sketchy that every detail must be re-checked before it can be accepted with confidence.

Beyond the careless writing and proofreading (who is the scholar "Edgar Marquis Brand"?) and a flakiness which produced claims that "George Williams III was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature," there is what seems to be actual misrepresentation, in a blurb attributed to The New York Times Book Review calling the Virginia City volume "Definitely the best book available on Mark Twain's early career. A must for anyone who wishes to discover the famous author's beginnings."

Reference departments in two libraries were unable to locate any such review. Responding to an inquiry, Williams said in a letter (9/18/87): "I am not responsible for keeping track of reviews. I am a writer." A telephone call to The New York Times Book Review (9/23/87) brought the reply: "We did get the book in but we did not review it." [If Mr. Williams can produce a Times review with the glowing praise quoted, I will apologize profusely and quote it at length in "About Mark Twain" — T.A.T.]

Kirkus Reviews 55:10, May 15, 1986, p. 779) calls the Virginia City book "a spiritless biography ... As biography, it is preposterous ... As for scholarship, the author seldom refers to or indulges in it.... Twain has inspired a deluge of books, but surely this ranks among the least significant."

A review by Lawrence I. Berkove is scheduled to appear in The Nevada Historical Society Quarterly.

Mark Twain Circular, 1:11 (November 1987)

Publication of the Mark Twain Circular is funded in part through a grant from the Citadel Development Foundation.
MEMBERSHIPS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

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Emphasis is on contemporary sources: recent issues include photographs of Mark Twain's steamboats and his 1867 Quaker City cruise that led to The Innocents Abroad. Criticism has a smaller but important place, as in the Fall, 1984 issue devoted to articles by Black Writers on Huck Finn, and the Fall, 1985 issue, with major articles on Mark Twain and anti-Semitism: in the viciously anti-Semitic Vienna at the turn of the century, proto-Nazi reporters suggested he was Jewish!

There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume number each year (rather than every second year, as in the past—a source of confusion). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the current calendar year rather than the year on the front cover.

Back issues from 1981 to the present are available at $5.00 each, postpaid ($2.50 on orders for ten or more; pre-1983 issues are thinner than modern ones, and some are badly reprinted). A cumulative index 1936-1982 is available at the same price as one back issue.

To: Everett Emerson, Coordinator
THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA
Greenlaw Hall 065A
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Please enroll me as a Founding Member of the Mark Twain Circle of America. I enclose a check for $5.00, made out to the Mark Twain Circle of America.

(Printed name)

To: Mark Twain Journal
Box 1934
Charleston, SC 29402

Please enter my subscription to the Mark Twain Journal at the new-subscriber price of $10.00 for 1986, $15.00 for 1985-1986, or $20.00 for 1985, 1986, 1987. You may not (circle one) give my address to publishers and other organizations relating to Mark Twain.

(Printed name)

LIBRARIES: $12.00 per year, no discount. FOREIGN: please add $1.00 per year for postage.
FULFILLMENT NOTICE: The Mark Twain Journal has been having trouble with commercial typesetting companies (those we can afford without further increases in subscription costs have been unsatisfactory in quality and meeting deadlines) and we are going over to in-house typesetting and layout, using borrowed equipment. Our latest issue of the Journal was 24:1 (Spring, 1986!). We hope to have the Fall, 1986 issue in the mail this December or January. Meanwhile, you will be receiving the Mark Twain Circular regularly and on time (please note that this is the November, 1987 issue, mailed in November, 1987), with regular information on publication status of the Journal. All issues of the Journal due on your subscription will be sent as they are ready.

No doubt it seems premature to mention this, but the 1988 subscription rate for the Journal and Circular is $12.00, plus an additional $1.00 for postage for foreign subscribers, whose Circulars will be sent in batches rather than each month as they are printed.

The donation of an IBM or Macintosh computer with capacity to handle the PageMaker desktop publishing program would be most welcome, and gratefully received. The Mark Twain Journal is a tax-exempt South Carolina corporation, with Federal tax status as a 501(c)(3) organization according to a determination letter from the Internal Revenue Service. Donations to the Mark Twain-Journal are tax-deductible.

A FEW SUBSCRIBERS MAY NOT HAVE RECEIVED THEIR LAST MAILING, OF THE ISSUES OF THE MARK TWAIN CIRCULAR FOR AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER (1:8,9,10). PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOU DID NOT RECEIVE YOURS.

MARK TWAIN JOURNAL
P.O. Box 1834
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SERIALS LIBRARIAN: This Mark Twain Circular contains ongoing bibliographic information and articles by leading Twain scholars, and is included with your library subscription to the Mark Twain Journal. Please file and bind with your MT Journal.

SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHER FRIENDS: Please see the outside back of this wrapper for important fulfillment and subscription information.
From John Tuckey

The following paper by Professor John Tuckey was delivered at a program on "Mark Twain's Last Years" at the Modern Language Association meeting in December 1979 that I organized and chaired. Others on the program were Professors Hamlin Hill, Lewis Leary, and Sholom Kahn. Professor Tuckey's interesting and valuable paper is published here with the permission of his widow. --Everett Emerson

Beware the Old Man who has found the truth, says Lewis Leary. Yes, but are we quite sure that these later writings of Mark Twain, so apparently direct at times in their insistent truths, are without their own kinds of subtlety and directness? One of the Great Dark Manuscripts includes passages that have been transcribed verbatim from "What Is Man?" and that puts the know-it-all preachings of the Old Man into the mouth of a character called the Idiot Philosopher. When this self-important idiot begins to air his "What Is Man?" doctrines, he quickly puts his listener to sleep. It appears that Clemens's own authorial overview is more comprehensive, more complex, and less direct than that of the character to whom he gives the role of an earnest expositor of deterministic concepts. That sly Sam Clemens, who is also the duplicitous Mark Twain, is capable of leading us into taking straight the truths that he may actually be telling slant.

We can best find out how much we are being taken in by continuing to read the late writings, carefully, suspiciously, and often. It is understandable if they seem almost to have been more theorized about, so far, than read. Although we are here to discuss literary work produced three-quarters of a century ago, much of it came into print within the last dozen years. For a long time this work was known mainly through Bernard DeVoto's hauntingly evocative, rhetorically compelling, but in some important ways mistaken essay, "The Symbols of Despair."

One of DeVoto's many great and lasting contributions was his making us aware of the large and remarkably strange body of work that Clemens left unpublished. DeVoto dramatized these literary endeavors. And he dynamized Mark Twain studies. Intuitively, without having himself
undertaken more than exploratory study (in some cases, only cursory reading, it now appears), he understood that these were significant works. He let us share the fascinations they held for him. Probably one result of that enormously influential "Symbols of Despair" essay is our presence here today.

In that essay, DeVoto hailed as the crowning achievement of Mark Twain's last years The Mysterious Stranger—in the form in which it had first been published, in 1916, as edited by Albert B. Paine and Frederick A. Duneka. Contrastingly, DeVoto viewed much of the other late work as vastly inferior stuff, supposedly produced during a time when Clemens had lost his creative ability and was desperately trying to regain it. The 1916 edition is of course the one we now know to have been editorially savaged: working with the earliest manuscript form of the story, Paine and Duneka cut about a quarter of Clemens's wordage, added passages of their own devising, and introduced an additional character, the astrologer, who did not appear in the manuscript. This was the work that DeVoto further praised, in his introduction to the Viking Portable Mark Twain, as "an almost perfect book." More crucially, DeVoto, in "The Symbols of Despair," assumed a chronology of composition for the several versions of The Mysterious Stranger that has turned out to be the reverse of the actual order of Clemens's work upon them. We now know that the story lauded as "an almost perfect book" was written between 1897 and 1900 and thus at the very time that by DeVoto's own theory its author should have lacked the ability to write it. Most importantly, the actual latest version, the only form of the story that Clemens himself ever seems to have
called "The Mysterious Stranger," the version he cared the most about, and the only one for which he wrote a concluding chapter—this work has, as a result, of a critical cradle change, generally been ignored or quickly dismissed from consideration. I refer to what DeVoto termed the "Print Shop" version, recently published under the title "No. 44, The Mysterious Stranger."

I am not sure that the "No. 44" story is a great literary work, but I consider it a highly significant one for Mark Twain studies. It will never be much esteemed by those who require of an author conventional literary form. It is neither structurally coherent nor totally consistent; but then my impression is that Clemens didn't much care, and was deliberately leaving the beaten track. I'm inclined to think that the story may best be understood in terms of what C. G. Jung, in his essay "Psychology and Literature," has said of the visionary mode of literary creation: "[P]regnant with meaning, yet chilling the blood with its strangeness," and "glamorous, daemonic, and grotesque, it bursts asunder our human standards of value and aesthetic form, a terrifying tangle of eternal chaos" by which we "are reminded of nothing in everyday life, but rather of dreams, night-time fears, and the dark, uncanny recesses of the human mind."

While the prevailing mood of the 1916 edition is one of pessimism, this is not the case in "No. 44, The Mysterious Stranger." In the latter story—Clemens's own The Mysterious Stranger—the narrator August Feldner, representing ordinary humanity, is guided by "44" in exploring levels of being beyond those of the waking self or everyday consciousness. He learns about his dream-self and his Immortal Self. And under "44's" tutelage we find him acquiring, or rather rediscovering, his and mankind's long-neglected, latent

Mark Twain Circular, 1:12 (December 1987)
great powers. Forty-four is, I believe, the prime symbol of the later writings, representing the psyche in its wholeness. He is the Self, with a capital S, which in its completeness must include both conscious and unconscious components of the psyche. Actually, to be fully this whole Self, "44" needs to identify with the living individual, whose earthly existence is only the momentary manifest phase of a vast primordial process, but an essential phase through which the creative principle may come into play in the world. Conversely, for his completion and fulfillment, August needs to come into full relation to the greater Self. When this relationship is finally achieved, what have appeared to be two separate entities, "44" and August, have merged; duality becomes unity, and the second entity in effect vanishes. There is no longer an illusion of separateness, no longer a projection by which the Unconscious is seen as a dark and strange and sometimes terrifying otherness. Where two have apparently been, there is now known to be but one; and it follows that the narrating August will perceive himself as that remaining one. Thus in that last chapter we have "44" (not Satan; Paine and Duneka also made that change in updating the chapter to the earlier manuscript) we have "44" vanishing in the very act of completing August's enlightenment: "... you will remain a thought, the only existent thought, and by your nature inextinguishable, indestructible. But I, your poor servant, have revealed you to yourself and set you free. Dream other dreams, and better!"

All of this must strike some as mystical mishmash; yet there will always be those whose experiences have shown them that the human being is indeed the object of a superordinate subject.

Lewis Leary has asked an excellent showdown question: Was there anything really new appearing in the later writings? My answer is yes, I think there was. To find it, we must look at what Clemens was reaching toward as well as what he was denouncing and negating. I have come to think that he had in his last years been caught up in what is sometimes called the individuation process. This process, involving further growth--inner development of a particular kind--is most likely to be undertaken by those who have had a full experience of life. Who would be a more likely candidate than Mark Twain in his old age?

Writers who undergo such development are, it seems, sure to reflect in their work an inner and outer turmoil. The quest for wholeness must have its bewilderments and vexations—and is likely to have its tragedies and temporary despairs as well.

This does not mean that literary work prompted by or expressive of such experience can have no more than a therapeutic, a self-healing, significance. Freudian theory of the neuroses, as followed by DeVoto and others, tends to be reductive in treating such literary products as symptoms. Clemens has thus been viewed as striving to regain a state of normalcy; for example, to become again able to meet conventional expectations of form. But literary work in the visionary mode, which leaves the conventional behind to break into new territory, is especially characteristic of the writer caught up in the great inner adventure, which is one not of self-healing but of self-wholing.

For Mark Twain, creator of the immortal Huck Finn, there was more territory ahead.

Mark Twain Circular, 1:12 (December 1987)

John Fiske (1921-1987)
About the Circular Directory

The Directory of members of the Mark Twain Circle of America, originally promised for the December 1987 issue of the Circular, will appear instead in early 1988 (January or February) so that it can be a complete listing of Founding Members--i.e., those who have joined by December 31, 1987.

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About the Circle

GREETINGS TO ALL MARK TWAINIANS!--
The Mark Twain Circle is trying to reach out and touch as many as possible of those who teach the works of Mark Twain. We invite you to join our circle and to receive regularly our newsletter, appropriately named the Mark Twain Circular.

The world is full of specialized organizations, but just as Mark Twain was unique and stood out in any crowd, so we want to make our organization unique. We want our circle to include Mark Twain Fans and Devotees, Mark Twain academic specialists, everyone who has assigned Mark Twain a special place in his or her heart, in her or his consciousness. Membership costs $5.00 a year, and if you join now you will become a Founding Member, or a Charter Member--pick the term you prefer. There is a little form you can use for this purpose elsewhere in this issue.

What is the Mark Twain Circle of America? Though we have an organization and officers, just what the organization is to become remains to be seen. Help us determine it by suggesting what you'd like to see it become--in a note addressed to our President, Professor Louis Budd of Duke University (Durham, NC 27706), or to me, his near neighbor, five miles away in the Southern Part of Heaven, as Chapel Hill is called.

You are most cordially invited to join the circle, which is ever-widening! (We have reserved a place just for you.)

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Everett Emerson, Coordinator
MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA
Greenlaw Hall
Campus Box 3520
Univ. of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27599

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Dates to Circle

December 29, 1987. "Mark Twain and the West": Mark Twain Circle of America meeting at the MLA Convention in San Francisco (Monterey Room, Hilton; 10:15-11:30 a.m.). Participants: Louis J. Budd (session leader), Hamlin Hill; Robert H. Hirst, Susan Billman, John Seelye.

December 31, 1987. Last date to join MTCA as Founding (or Charter) Member.

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ANDERSON, DOUGLAS. "Reading the Pictures in Huckleberry Finn," Arizona Quarterly, 42:2 (Summer 1987), 100-20. E. W. Kemble's illustrations are more important in setting the tone than he or MT realized. They include "visual codes" such as a single suspender to represent "unpretentious goodness," and more formal dress associated with fraud and violence (even Pap Finn wears a waistcoat). Some imagery emphasizes gluttony and death: the river eats its banks, Bricksville is hungry, and Boggs on his horse recalls Famine in the Book of Revelation. But Kemble softens the imagery of death where Huckle is involved, emphasizing his "impressive capacity for life." Kemble went on to caricature blacks in his later work (he referred to them as "coons"); their representation in HF varies, but is often racist.

ANON. "The Talk of the Town." The New Yorker, (26 Oct. 1987), 27. Responding to the Los Angeles Board of Education's vote to put schools on a year-round schedule, this opens with a letter attributed to Huck Finn about summer school: his grammar has improved, math takes four hours a night, and there have been good field

BIRD, JOHN. ""These Leather-Faced People": Huck and the Moral Art of Lying." Studies in American Fiction, 15:1 (Spring 1987), 72-80. Huck is the only successful deadpan liar not punished for his lies. His own lies became bigger, built on a moral framework that helps support and structure the novel. "Lying is central to his character," and "the safest and sometimes even the kindest way to treat people." This is exemplified in Ch. 31, when he decides not to betray Jim: his crisis of conscience (in eight stages) has at its center an unsuccessful attempt "to pray deformed society's deceitful prayer." In the end, "Huck's lies are so natural and easy, Tom's so artificial and contrived. The ethical parallel is that Huck's morality is deep, true, and natural, while Tom's morality, like society's, is shallow, base, and self-serving."

BRIDGMAN, RICHARD. "In Memoriam: The American Studies of Henry Nash Smith." American Scholar, 56:2 (Spring 1987), 259-68. A Berkeley colleague's tribute to a distinguished scholar who died in an automobile accident in Nevada in May 1986, at the age of 79. Smith's editorship of the Mark Twain Papers and major contributions to Twain scholarship are briefly discussed on pp. 266-67; the article as a whole

Mark Twain Circular, 1:12 (December 1987)
helps us to know the fine gentleman we have lost, whose scholarly and other professional contributions are incalculable.

CROLEY, JOHN W. "The Whole Famdamnily." New England Quarterly, 60:1 (March 1987), 106-13. A review of The Whole Family: A Novel by Twelve Authors (Ed. Alfred Bendixen, New York: Ungar Publishing Company, 1986), this opens by summarizing MT’s account in RI of such a novel written as a serial for a Nevada paper; a dissolute itinerant journalist reduced it to chaos in the chapter he wrote. The idea for The Whole Family was that of MT’s old friend William Dean Howells, but it was Elizabeth Jordan, editor of Harper’s Bazaar, who unsuccessfully solicited MT to join in the affray. The novel nonetheless appeared there, through 1908, and later in book form. The installments were by Howells, Jordan, Mary Wilkins Freeman, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Alice Brown, Mary Heaton Vorse, Mary Stewart Cutting, Edith Wyatt, Mary R. Shipman Andrews, John Kendrick Bangs, Henry van Dyke, and Henry James. Again, the result was chaotic.

de ABRUNA, LAURA NIESEN. "Green Watermelons and Loaded Frogs: The Unexpected as Humor in Mark Twain’s Lectures." The Journal of the Midwest Modern Language Association, 20:1 (Spring 1987), 46-56. "Although Twain’s lectures may seem to be rambling collections of stories and therefore subliterary art, I would like to argue that Twain’s oral art in his lectures is very skillfully crafted and deserves careful analysis of its own aesthetic value as well as the aesthetic values it has inherited from the Literary Comedians"; the seemingly artless style was carefully rehearsed, and the deadpan narrator is a character in the vein of the innocents in IA, RI, LDM, and HFT.

QUIRK, THOMAS. "‘Learning a Nigger to Argue’: Quitting Huckleberry Finn." American Literary Realism, 20:1 (Fall 1987), 18-33. In addition to the narrative finish, with Huck’s relieved “ain’t nothing more to write about,” another exit gives “a glimpse of Twain’s ethical and imaginative investment in his novel and in his created characters,” and suggests his difficulties in closing. The “King Sollermon” chapters, described eight years before in a letter to William Dean Howells, “appear to constitute Mark Twain’s private conclusion to the book.” MT sometimes used blacks as satiric vehicles, rather than targets, to comment on broadly human limitations. In fact Jim’s argument is better than Huck’s, drawing on “intellectual curiosity and penetration”; but MT himself never outgrew his southern past or learned to depict a fully rounded and complete black character.

RENSA, LOUIS A. "Killing Time with Mark Twain’s Autobiographies." ELH, 54:1 (Spring 1987), 157-82. Partly under "Poe’s autobiographical influence," MT could not be wholly candid and he wrote [or dictated] incidents when he remembered them, to be published in that order rather than chronologically. Critics have read in a greater coherence than exists; in fact, the narrative thwarts his attempt to convert the past to an endlessly open present. The texts "manifest . . . only occasional—and then only reluctant—symbolic gestures that . . . still seem to resist rather than invite further hermeneutic exploration." Unfinished, the narratives are open to the significance readers choose to attach to them.
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tos Everett Emerson, Coordinator

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No doubt it seems premature to mention this, but the 1988 subscription rate for the Journal and Circular is $12.00, plus an additional $1.00 for postage for foreign subscribers, whose Circulars will be sent in batches rather than each month as they are printed. (Monthly mailings are $5 surface mail, $12 air mail.)

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