A New Mark Twain Letter

A letter by Mark Twain not included in the census of his known correspondence recently published by the Mark Twain Project in Berkeley turned up this spring at an auction in Vienna and fetched what is undoubtedly a record price for a single holograph letter by him. The letter, dated only "Sunday" but its envelope bearing a March 6, 1898 postmark (which was a Sunday), is addressed to Eduard Pötzl at the Neues Wiener Tagblatt and is a brief social note of interest in documenting the Clemens family's daily life while they resided in Vienna and nearby Kaltenleutgeben from September 1897 until May 1899.

The letter was contributed by an anonymous donor in Salzburg to a charity auction to raise funds for "Licht ins Dunkel," an Austrian philanthropy similar to our Save the Children Foundation, providing food, clothing and medicine for Third World children. The auction was held March 3, 1988 by the Dorotheum, the enormous state-owned auction house-pawnshop founded in 1707 by Emperor Josef I in central Vienna but now with branches all over Austria. As it has been for the past decade, the "Licht ins Dunkel" auction was nationally televised by ORF so that viewers could phone in bids. The "Auffrufpreis" (starting bid) was 7,000 Austrian Schillings (approximately $558 at current exchange), which would have been a reasonably good price for a single Mark Twain letter anywhere. But after stiff bidding both by those present (by invitation, as I was) and the viewers phoning in, the letter was knocked down at 41,000 Schillings (approx. $3,504) to an anonymous phone-in bidder in Innsbruck. When asked on the broadcast phone line by the show's MC (a well-known Austrian TV personality) whether the buyer was a Mark Twain "Sammler" (collector), the buyer merely replied "Nein" and said no more!

The letter and envelope, in pristine condition, are black-bordered and of the type used by the Clemenses in Vienna while the family was in official mourning for Orion Clemens, the news of whose death reached them December 11, 1897. A visiting card (without border) for "S. L. Clemens/Hotel Metropole/ Wien 1" is included, evidently in lieu of a letterhead. Eduard Pötzl (1851-1941), the addressee, was one of the most popular Viennese dialect humorists at the time and one of the
Clemens family's closest friends in the city. He had been their dinner guest several times during the previous five months but on the occasion referred to in the letter, apparently had been unable to attend an intimate gathering. "The ball" referred to was held by the "Schützenkränzchen" (a hunt club) on March 8, 1898, and, according to the newspapers, Clemens did attend, as he did numerous balls in Vienna's pre-Lenten "Balldaison" that year. The letter* reads as follows:

Sunday

Dear Pötzl -

We were very sorry you did not come in, that evening. There were no strangers present—only friends. My daughter is going to the ball tomorrow night with some friends, & if Mrs. Clemens's health is meantime quite restored I mean to be there myself a while. Mrs. Clemens has a sore throat but is getting better already.

We all send kindest greetings.
Sincerely yours
S. L. Clemens

----Carl Dolmetsch
College of William & Mary

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About the Conference

WORDS FROM THE CIRCLE COORDINATOR:
The annual meeting of the Mark Twain Circle of America was held in New Orleans—at Delmonico's Restaurant—on the evening of December 28, 1988. Nearly sixty people were in attendance, a delightful mix of professors, Mark Twain buffs, and spouses. At the business meeting we learned that the Circle now has 260 members—a good many new members have since been added. Business included the election of a new Executive Coordinator, James Wilson (to whom we are indebted for making the restaurant and river cruise arrangements), of a new member of the Nominating Committee, Robert Sattelmeyer, and of two new Executive Committee members, David Sloane and the undersigned. The address of the new Executive Coordinator appears below.

The feature of the evening was a pair of talks, by Professors Edgar Branch and Robert Sattelmeyer, concerning Mark Twain's Mississippi River experiences. Both speakers wore their very considerable learning lightly. Had Mark Twain been present—as he was at many such occasions, including some at Delmonico's in New York City—he would have thoroughly approved of the combination of entertainment and information.

The Circle continued its activities the next afternoon with a riverboat cruise on a stern-wheeler, the Creole Queen. Though the day was gray, spirits were warm; one almost felt the presence of Our Author.

Many members of the Circle have expressed their intentions of attending the Mark Twain Conference being held at Mark Twain's long-time summer home, Elmira (New York), next August. Then there should be a most enjoyable opportunity for members of the Circle to know one another AND to hear about Our Author from such learned authorities as Justin Kaplan and Thomas Inge. Full information about the conference will appear in the pages of the Circular.

Thank you for the privilege of serving you during the Circle's
formative years. The Circle will continue, I remind you, to operate under the presidency of Alan Gribben for another year. Please note that our new Executive Coordinator is Dr. James Wilson, Department of English, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana 70504-4691.

Yours sincerely,

EVERETT EMERSON
UNC, Chapel Hill

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING: The Executive Committee of the Mark Twain Circle of America met over breakfast in New Orleans at 8:30 a.m., Thursday, 12/29/88. Present were Louis J. Budd, Pascal Covici, Jr., C. Annette Ducey, Everett Emerson, Alan Gribben (Chair), David Sloane, and James Wilson.

1. The welcome to the new Executive Committee members (David Sloane and Everett Emerson) preceded expressions of appreciation to Everett Emerson for his service as Executive Coordinator and to Jim Wilson for agreeing to succeed him.

2. Everett Emerson's report on income and operating expenses showed a present total of $500.00 in our account, and 260 current members. We agreed to maintain annual dues at $5.00.

3. We heard President Gribben's report on the Circular (Jim Leonard, Editor). We reaffirmed Tom Tenney's honorary life-time membership for his services in founding and promoting the newsletter.

4. Tom Tenney's helpful contributions continue: this year he will be offering the 800 Journal subscribers a discount if they will join the Circle. A future issue of the Circular will include mention of the desirability of passing copies on to colleagues and of encouraging graduate students to join. We remain aware—we need to increase our awareness—that we welcome members from beyond academe.

5. Regarding next year's MLA meeting in Washington, D.C., we decided to hold two sessions. (See 6 and 7, below.)

6. We will again hold our business meeting at a restaurant, with general conversation before dinner; after dinner, Louis Budd will address us (for about thirty minutes) on Mark Twain as a reporter in Washington.

7. We will try to interest the MLA in a special session on Mark Twain's political ideology. (The topic of "Mark Twain and Money" we shall propose for the 1990 MLA meeting in Chicago.)

8. Having heard Louis Budd's report on prerequisites for Allied Status with MLA (as set forth in the PMLA of May, 1988), we plan to apply for such status early in 1991.

9. Although we will schedule no business meeting at the Connecticut Yankee conference in Elmira, NY, August 10-11, 1989, we shall be visibly there, and the Executive Committee will meet there at a time to be fixed later. One item on its agenda will be discussion of affiliation with the Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm.

10. We discussed at length, and agreed to explore further, Alfred Bendixen's proposal for a coordinating Council of American Authors' Societies. Alan Gribben will attend a planning session in early June.

11. We appreciate M. Thomas Inge's invitation to us to affiliate with the Popular Culture Association in the South, and hope to sponsor a session at their next meeting, our session to be chaired by Annette Ducey.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:05 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by,

Pascal Covici, Jr.
Vice-President, MTCA
Quarry Farm Fellowship-in-Residence

The Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm invites applications for Fellowships-in-Residence from scholars in the field of American and/or Mark Twain studies. The Fellowship provides free lodging at Quarry Farm, normally for a period of two weeks to two months, access to the College's Mark Twain archives and a $200 stipend to assist with travel expenses. For application instructions and further information, write Dr. Darryl Baskin, Center for Mark Twain Studies, Elmira College, Elmira, New York 14901, or call (607) 732-0993.

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About the Circular

The Mark Twain Circular was launched by Thomas A. Tenney, Editor of the Mark Twain Journal, in January 1987. Dr. Tenney edited the first issue, then passed the Circular baton to the present editor. An individual who pays dues to the Mark Twain Circle of America or subscribes to the Mark Twain Journal, or both, receives one subscription (six issues per year) to the Circular. The Mark Twain Circle of America and the Mark Twain Journal are independent organizations, but members of the Circle enjoy a reduced subscription rate for the Journal (see subscription forms below).

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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 bibliographic pages in each issue of the Circular continue the lists in my Mark Twain: A Reference Guide (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1977) and supplements in American Literary Realism from 1977-1983. Cross-references to these will be given by the year-letter-number system used in the Reference Guide (as, 1862.B1, or 1795.B12.), or by year and page to supplements in American Literary Realism (five of those are in issues for Autumn; the 1977 is Winter, and the 1982 is Spring).

Abbreviations for works by Mark Twain (MT) and the major bibliographic sources should be self-explanatory: AC (The American Claimant); CY (A Connecticut Yankee); 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," as 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 other titles, as TS Abroad and TS, Detective).

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 in print and each misses a significant amount of material which others list.

By far the fullest and most comprehensive is "A Checklist of Scholarship on Southern Literature," appearing each year in the Spring issue of Mississippi Quarterly (MQ), with nearly a hundred annotated listings. More selective is the survey in the annual volume American Literary Scholarship (ALS, Duke University Press), drawing on the critical judgment of a leading Twain scholar. There are fewer Twain items listed in Abstracts of English Studies (AES), but annotations are very full and these sometimes appear ahead of others because of quarterly publication.

The two standard annual literary bibliographies are those of the Modern Humanities Research Association (MHRA) and the Modern Language Association (MLA). In the past, about a quarter of the listings in each of these did not appear in the other. The MHRA also lists reviews and a certain number of pieces from out-of-the-way sources such as Playboy magazine, but is presently behind schedule in publication. Although the MLA bibliography is moving to a useful computerized access, the number of Twain listings has been sharply reduced, and the method of selection does not necessarily reflect their significance.

The most current listings are in The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature and the microfilm Magazine Index; the latter is more comprehensive but difficult to use and sometimes inaccurate. Readers with access to large university or public libraries can 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 never 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 important bibliographic sources. They are available in major college and university libraries, some as periodicals and some as reference volumes.

ALEXANDER, LLOYD. "No Laughter in Heaven." The Horn Book, 46:1 (February 1970), 11-19. Mostly on the thesis that humor and seriousness are not incompatible, cites HF on pp. 18-19: HF was initially banned for Huck's "immoral" decision to go to hell rather than betray Jim, and more recently "Huck ran into some trouble not long ago for different, but just as muddleheaded, reasons. Mark Twain would have relished the irony." (The title of this article is taken from one of PW's maxims, on which Alexander expatiates.)

CUMMINGS, SHERWOOD. Mark Twain and Science: Adventures of a Mind. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State UP, 1988. This is not a tracing of MT's interest in inventions, patents, and machines; the subject is his passage through Calvinistic, evangelical Christian, and post-Darwinian beliefs, with each transition retaining something of what came before. Cummings shows the influence of Hippolyte Taine's scientific philosophy on MT's literary realism and determinism, and in detail pursues the theme that "Training is everything" through "The Hopeful View" (P&F), "Crisis" (HF), "Warring Views" (CY), and "Resolution" (CY).

HOFFMAN, ANDREW JAY. Twain's Heroes, Twain's Worlds: Mark Twain's Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, and Pudd'nhead Wilson. Philadelphia: U of Pennsylvania Press, 1988. Heroes with the traits in tall tales and myths will fail in a realistic novel because they represent ideals which cannot hold up; for example, Huck embodies the values of a Jacksonian Democracy which also supported slavery. Hank Morgan, in turn, represents American industrialism and imperialism, while Pudd'nhead Wilson reflects MT's disappointment in Huck and Hank, and is essentially passive. Hoffman generally tries to avoid biographical criticism, because "we read from a time, not of a time," and "because of it, Twain's criticism has become stalled in the past decade. The line of inquiry has run dry" (xiv-xv).

JANSSEN, DALE H., and JANICE J. BEATY. Storytelling Mark Twain Style. Columbia, MO [65205]: Janssen Education Enterprise, Inc. [P.O.Box 1601], 1988. Janssen has been making public appearances, dressed in a white suit and telling MT stories. Here, the authors describe MT as a storyteller and give directions on how to become a storyteller: finding stories to tell, preparing, engaging an audience, delivering the story, etc. For information on Janssen and Beaty's Mark Twain Walking America Again, see the Circular for September 1988 (outside wrapper), and the October 1988 "About Mark Twain."

KENT, THOMAS. "The De-Formed Text: Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn." Interpretation and Genre: The Role of Perception in The Study of Narrative Texts (Lewisburg, PA: Bucknell UP, and London, Toronto: Associated UPS, 1986), 102-23. TS and HF are "hybrids." TS retains elements of the "bad-boy" novel and the dime novel. To these HF adds those of realistic prose fiction and tragedy; the unsatisfactory ending
stems largely from the incompatibility of tragic realism and comic romance.

SHILLINGSBURG, MIRIAM. "From Ballarat to Bendigo with Mark Twain." Australian Literary Studies, 12:1 (May 1985), 116-19. Drawing not merely on accounts in the familiar big-city papers but also on those in the smaller town, places greater emphasis than has heretofore been done on the small-town press and local responses to MT. To draw him out was the reporters' job, "and nowhere were they more successful than in Ballarat, Bendigo, and Maryborough. An examination of Twain's week in those towns yields several heretofore unpublished anecdotes and reveals the rapport and mutual enjoyment which developed between the famous American and the country towns which he visited."

WILSON, JAMES D. "Religious and Esthetic Vision in Mark Twain's Early Career." Canadian Review of American Studies, 17:2 (Summer 1986), 155-72. "I should like in this essay . . . to focus not on Mark Twain's theology as it crystallizes toward the end of his life but on the author's attitudes toward Christian faith and religious experience as they began to take shape in the middle to late 1860s. During this formative period, Mark Twain's concerns gravitated toward esthetic and religious matters: in recasting the Alta California letters into The Innocents Abroad he became more conscious of the esthetic dimensions of his art and committed to a career as a serious man of letters; in his courtship and eventual marriage to Olivia Langdon, Mark Twain underwent a stringent examination of conscience which resulted in his resolve to seek a reasonably orthodox Christian life. His artistic and religious concerns gradually fused to form at the outset of his professional career an esthetic credo which Mark Twain neither fully satisfied nor completely abandoned."

Thomas A. Tenney
The Citadel

COLLECTOR'S COLUMN

In an effort to gain more knowledge about Mark Twain and his works, we are introducing a column through which collectors and librarians will be able to exchange information about the printed works of Mark Twain. This column will generally be used to pass on knowledge fitting the following categories:

1. Historically interesting First Edition facts. We would like to go beyond the Bibliography of American Literature by presenting information that has surfaced since BAL's printing of volume 2.
2. Presentation copy locator service. One of the most fascinating components of the Mark Twain collector's detective work is determining the relationship of those persons Mark Twain inscribed and presented his books to: who is this person and what, if any, is the relationship to Mark Twain?
3. 1601 bibliography information. Please see copy below.
4. Any little known interesting information regarding Mark Twain's publication details.

Because of the enormity of Mark Twain's material, we must limit submitted copy to first editions only, with the exception of 1601.

Because of the private nature of many collections we expect to fully recognize when and if you would like to maintain confidentiality. If you would like to have your name indi-
cated in the column as having submitted information, please indicate this in your correspondence. We will not use your name without permission. In our endeavor to provide additional knowledge about Mark Twain's first editions, it is not necessary that we know where a book is located as much as noting that it has been located and is of historical interest.

With regard to the presentation copy locator service, one of our members is looking for information as to who Dr. Donald and Mrs. MacAlister were. A presentation copy of The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg has been located which is inscribed to the MacAlisters. The date of inscription is September 26, 1900. Mark Twain was in London at that time. The inscribed edition is a Chatto and Windus copy. We would like to know if you have any information as to Dr. MacAlister and his relationship to Mark Twain. Please let us know.

Regarding the 1601 bibliography information: one of the more difficult tasks we are undertaking will be to develop an updated bibliography of the many varied 1601 reprints. Since Franklin J. Meine's bibliography in the 1939 Mark Twain Society edition of 1601, many more editions have surfaced, including many fascinating fine press editions. We would like each of our readers to submit to us as much detailed information about 1601 editions as you may have knowledge of—in your collections, libraries, etc.

A very unusual edition of 1601 has surfaced. The size is 11 3/4 x 8 3/4, with the following description:

[Clemens, Samuel] [1601] IN YE CLOSET | OF YE VIRGIN | QUEENE | A.D. 1601 | Printed at ye citie of brotherly love | Not to be sold. A TUDOR | CONVERSAZIONE | By ye Social Fireside | In ye yeare of our Lord's Grace | M D C I. Privately printed for the Flatulence Society in an edition of 150 copies, of which this is No. 150. A. Porno Grapho, Editor. 4to., 22 printed leaves, blanks and 4 copper plate etchings by J. P. Nuyttens, signed in the plate Nuyttens and dated '17. Printed on a Japon vellum, with initial letters illuminated (in reverse) with gold fields. Bound in full pigskin, with five raised bands on spine, with title in gold. The covers are bordered with blind embossed fillets, alternating unbroken and broken rules. Each corner is embossed in gilt with a Tudor crown, and a blue medallion with arms and crown, embossed in gilt, is inlaid in the center of the cover. The inner dentelles repeat with slight modification the rule and crown design of the covers. The endpaper and paste-down are of watered silk. In fine condition.

We would like to know if any of our readers have located any 1601 editions similar to this.

When you submit information on other 1601 editions, please keep in mind that your description need not be as detailed as the above. We are currently in the process of developing a standard format for the 1601 bibliography and should have this for May/June issue of the Circular. Prior to that time please don't hesitate to submit your copy.

All material for this copy should be submitted to:
Jules L. Merron
c/o Merrill Lynch
2 Bala Plaza
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004

Our hope is that, after skipping the March/April number to allow time for responses, we will have enough copy to include this column in every issue of the Mark Twain Circular.

Jules L. Merron
Dr. Louisa H. Seraydarian
Elmira College
Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm
With Funding Assistance of the Mark Twain Foundation
Proudly Presents

MARK TWAIN AND
A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR’S COURT:
AMERICAN ISSUES, 1889-1989

August 10, 11 and 12, 1989
Elmira College,
Elmira, New York

Program Co-Chairs:
Louis Budd, Duke University, and Everett Emerson, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Keynote Address:
Justin Kaplan, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of Mr. Clemens and Mark Twain

Featured Speakers:
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Registration: $30

Write to: Dr. Darryl Baskin, Director
Center for Mark Twain Studies
Elmira College
Elmira, New York 14901
or Call:
(607) 732-0993
ABOUT THE CIRCLE. The Mark Twain Circle of America was formed at an organizational meeting held at the December 1986 Modern Language Association conference in New York. Founding officers were Louis J. Budd, President; Alan Gribben, Vice-President; Everett Emerson, Executive Coordinator. The membership has since grown to more than 250. Current officers are: President--Alan Gribben; Vice-President--Pascal Covici, Jr.; Executive Coordinator--James D. Wilson; Executive Committee--Louis Budd, Everett Emerson, David E. E. Sloane.

Although many members are academic specialists, the Circle also includes many non-academic Twain enthusiasts. The Circle is in communication with other Mark Twain organizations, including those associated with sites important in his life, and cooperates with them.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL. Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author. In 1982 Mr. Clemens retired, and the Journal moved to Charleston, S.C.

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 Huckleberry Finn, and the Fall 1985 issue, with major articles on Twain's anguished response to the anti-Semitism he saw in Vienna at the turn of the century (proto-Nazi reporters suggested he, too, was Jewish!).

There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume each year (rather than every second year, as in the past--confusing everybody). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the 1987 issues (see outside wrapper) rather than 1989.

Prices are on the coupon below. Paid individual members of the Mark Twain Circle should note that fact and deduct $5.00 per year from any subscriptions to the Journal.

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). An index 1936-83 counts as a back issue.

To:
James D. Wilson
Exec. Coordinator, Mark Twain Circle
University of Southwestern Louisiana
Lafayette, LA 70504

Please enroll me in the MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA. I enclose a check for $5.00 made out to the MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA.

(printed name)

(address)

To:
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Box 1834
Charleston, SC 29402

Please enter my subscription to the Mark Twain Journal at $12.00 for 1987 or 1988, $15.00 for 1989 (see outside wrapper for latest issue). Individual members of the Mark Twain Circle of America should deduct $5.00 per year.

(printed name)

(address)

LIBRARIES: $15.00/year, no discount (includes the Circular)
FOREIGN: add $1.00/ year for postage
FULFILLMENT NOTICE: The Fall 1986 (24:2) issue of the Mark Twain Journal was mailed out to subscribers in late December 1988. The two 1987 issues (25:1,2) are moving along well, with several articles in corrected proof. We hope to have the two 1987 issues in the mail some time in March 1989.

LIBRARIANS: Please note in your computer that the Mark Twain Circular every two months provides publication information on the delayed Mark Twain Journal. This may help reduce avoidable claims. Your cooperation is important. Our staff is very small, and we must allocate time between responding to claims and finishing the issues due on your subscription. Avoiding needless claims will help speed the publication of issues you need.

Circle Directory

The following is a current (as of February 1989) list of members of the Mark Twain Circle of America:

Alterman, Deborah, Married Mettle Press, 29 Ridgley St., Mt. Holly, NJ 08060
Andrews, William, English Dept., U of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045
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Blair, Walter, 5805 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, IL 60637
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Branch, Edgar M., 4810 Bonham Rd., Oxford, OH 45056
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Cummings, Sherwood, 1810 Skyline Way,
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Daghlion, Carlos, Caixa Postal 164,
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New Feature

Members of the Mark Twain Circle are invited to submit (to the Editor) brief descriptions (say, 1-4 sentences) of major work-in-progress for publication in the Circular. Such descriptions will be included in future issues as a regular feature titled "Circular Exchange." Besides keeping Circular readers informed about current activities of Circle members, the "Exchange" will serve contributors as a means of soliciting information and materials relevant to their projects.

Alan Gribben
President, MTCA

James Leonard
Editor, MTCA

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Dates to Circle


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ABOUT MARK TWAIN

Abbreviations used in this bibliographical series are listed in the January/February 1989 Mark Twain Circular. 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 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 January/February Circular.

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ARAC, JONATHAN. "The Struggle for the Cultural Heritage: Christina Stead Refunctions Charles Dickens and Mark Twain." Cultural Critique, 2 (Winter 1985/86), 171-89. The Australian-born (1902) American novelist conflated MT and Dickens in The Man Who Loved Children (1940). Sam Pollit, the title "man," is son of Charles Pollit, and his own middle name is Clemens; his family name is that of Harry Pollit (1890-1960), a founding member of the Communist Party of Great Britain and its Secretary from 1929. Arac argues that Stead's use of Dickens and MT operates on their images, elaborated by the media of culture from their books and lives.

BAETZHOFF, HOWARD. "Mark Twain and Dickens: Why the Denial?" Dickens Studies Annual, 16 (1987), 189-219. MT's "own writings show that he had read a very substantial portion of the Dickens canon and, consciously or unconsciously, had borrowed important elements for his works." His 1909 denial to his biographer Paine that he was familiar with Dickens's works may be attributed to "the mood of the moment—the old man's sad sense that despite lifelong efforts at self-

education through wide reading, he still remained relatively ignorant of matters literary"; to exaggeration of a genuinely diminished appreciation of Dickens; and to his awareness that he was speaking to his official biographer, who would eventually present him to the world as a self-made original.

BERKOVE, LAWRENCE I. "Iowa Pioneers Find a Lost Child: A Dan De Quille Memoir." The Palimpsest: Iowa's Popular History Magazine, 69:3 (Fall 1988), 120-23. A substantial introduction providing biographical and historical context for De Quille's "Trailing a Lost Child," which first appeared in the Salt Lake City Daily Tribune on 17 June 1892; the text as later revised by De Quille follows here on pp. 124-31. In his introductory essay Berkove reproduces in color a previously unpublished portrait of De Quille at the age of 49, signed by the painter "Petrovits 1878."

BERRET, ANTHONY J., S.J. "Huckleberry Finn and the Minstrel Show." American Studies, 27:2 (1987), 37-49. MT was familiar with minstrel shows, which, as Berret points out, included not only comedy and song, but also a sentimental streak, and--before deep sectional division and war—even a criticism of slavery for separating families. "Huckleberry Finn treats many of the same topics as the minstrel show: the pre-war South, the black slave and the free man, status and mobility in American society and nostalgia for the values of home and family in an age of change. It also adopts the chief strategy of the minstrel show, the use of a black character of black persona as a mouthpiece for humor, social criticism and deep personal sentiment. Finally, Huckleberry Finn appears to follow a three-part structure like that of the minstrel show. It opens with passages which resemble the comic dialogues and
sentimental songs of the first part of the show, continues with an 'olio' of novelty acts put on by the king and the duke and finishes with an elaborate and zany burlesque."

BRANCH, EDGAR M. "Did Sam Clemens Write 'Learning Grammar'?" Studies in American Humor, 2:3, n.s. (Winter 1983-84), 201-205. A dialect letter (about a bumpkin who yanked his daughter out of school when her heard her conjugating "I love") in the Warsaw, Iowa Express and Journal of the People for January 10 or 17, 1856 is signed "Thomas Jefferson Sole," combining parts of pseudonyms MT is known later to have used; moreover, he wrote elsewhere in part on the topic, and there is a "substantial tradition" placing him in Warsaw at or near the time.

BREDEN, EARL F. "Chromo-Civilization and Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee." ANQ: A Quarterly Journal of Short Articles, Notes, and Reviews, 1:4, n.s. (October 1988), 137-39. The inexpensive color reproduction of art by chromo-lithography was hailed as a means of uplifting the masses and decrying as producing only a veneer of culture on what one contemporary called "a society of ignoramuses." In CY, Hank Morgan reflects both views: he strives to uplift the common man, but is uneducated, "a perfect ignoramus" [as MT told Dan Beard], who frankly prefers chromos to medieval tapestries.

---, and MARY PRESCOTT. "The Lie that I Am I: Paradoxes of Identity in Mark Twain's 'Hadleyburg.'" Studies in Short Fiction, 21:4 (Fall, 1984), 383-91. The first draft of What Is Man? was recently completed when MT began "Hadleyburg," and questions of identity, determinism, public opinion, and the need for self-approval were still much in MT's mind. "Hadleyburg" describes the collapse of delusions about their moral identity by people who are duplicates in psychology and action, rather than individuals; the famed honesty of the townspeople owes more to its pocketbook value than to inner conviction, and fails when they are tempted.

DIZIKES, JOHN. "Charles Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, Mark Twain, and The Spirit of American Sports." Dickens Studies Annual, 16 (1987), 247-56. Dizikes emphasizes the brutality, squalor, and social ravnness of the America Dickens saw in the 1840s, the dream of a fresh start turned to disappointment. While in England an elite whose word was law governed such sports as yachting, gaming, and horse-racing with a gentlemanly sense of fair play and informal rules, in America the rules were codified and evading them considered a challenge. Familiar with the con-man gamesman (such as P.T. Barnum), MT introduced in CY some of the institutions Dickens found most offensive; but "Twain's most pessimistic view of life was one in which the gamesman was fated always finally to be triumphant."

GATES, ROBERT A. "Mark Twain---Taking on the Insurance Business." Manuscripts, 38:2 (Spring 1986), 105-12. A manuscript in a private collection appears to be part of an early draft of "How, For Instance?" (New York Weekly Review, Sept. 29, 1866); three pages of a different draft are in the Mark Twain Papers. The piece satirizes corrupt practices, and the manuscript is significant for what his revisions and additions for the final published version show of his rapid development in his craft.

GRIBBEN, ALAN. "Private Libraries of American Authors: Dispersal, Custody, and
Description." The Journal of Library History, 21:2 (Spring 1986), 300-14. On pp. 303-05, describes some of his own experiences while at work on Mark Twain's Library (G. K. Hall, 1980) and problems, including dispersal and forgeries.

MCKINLEY, JAMES. "Mark Twain's Mississippi. This storied river served as inspiration for one of America's greatest writers." Diversion ("For Physicians at Leisure"), October, 1988: 148, 150, 150, 154. While this contains nothing new for the MT scholar, it is an interesting and informative account for the educated general reader.

NEIDER, CHARLES, ed. The Outrageous Mark Twain: Some Lesser-Known But Extraordinary Works. New York: Doubleday, 1987. This collection is intended to show MT's "extreme" and less familiar aspect: "the unsettling, far-out side, the side that acts like a bracing tonic, that can be apparently sacrilegious ('Reflections on Religion'), bawdy ('1601'), openly shocking ('Science on Onanism': masturbation), irreverent ('Extract from Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven'), outraged ('Goldsmith's Friend Abroad Again' and 'The Indignity Put upon the Remains...'), obstreperous ('Is Shakespeare Dead?'), infuriating (to some readers: Christian Science), and finally, the side that is uproariously gifted in the uses of invective ('Open Letter to Commodore Vanderbilt,' 'John Camden Hotten,' and 'Mr. Duncan of the Quaker City')." None of this is new to the scholars, but most of the texts are relatively or very inconvenient to obtain even in a major library and Neider has rendered a distinct service in making them accessible. His introduction includes correspondence with Clara Clemens on publishing "Reflections on Religion" and public responses when it appeared in Hudson Review (1963.B64).

ROBINSON, FORREST G. "The Characterization of Jim in Huckleberry Finn." Nineteenth-Century Literature, 43:3 (December 1988), 361-91. Jim changes from a "forsight, assertive, essentially good but fully rounded human being" in the central part of the book, reverting to a racial stereotype in the concluding "evasion" chapters "because he sees that he must. I find that Jim's characterization is profoundly true to the realities of his experience in the novel." The audience was almost wilfully obtuse about the cruel truth that forced slaves "to retreat behind the mask of a docile, gullible, pliant 'darker' who suffers all manner of indignity with silence and a simple-minded smile."

STEINBRINK, JEFFREY. "Mark Twain and Hunter Thompson: Continuity and Change in American 'Outlaw Journalism.'" Studies in American Humor, 2:3, n.s. (Winter 1983-84), 221-35. Without claiming "that Mark Twain was out first Gonzo journalist," seeks to compare Thompson's approach (as in the 1971 Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas) with MT's attempt, especially in RI, at creating "a journalistic mode that is innovative, flexible, caustic, and richly fictive." For MT and Thompson, the best of this writing is done on the spot, with the reporter involved in events. However "Clemens and Thompson are polar opposites in their responses to the chaos which they find all around them: MT responds to the West, or the Sandwich Islands, or the Old World as a visitor, for "an audience made up of participants, like him, in a stable Eastern culture.

TWAIN, MARK. Adventures of
Huckleberry Finn. Edited by Walter Blair and Victor Fischer, with the assistance of Dahlia Arman and Harriet Elinor Smith. "Published in Cooperation with the University of Iowa." Berkeley: U of California P, 1988. (This is the date on the title page; an enclosed card states: "Publication Date: January 12, 1989.") This is the long and eagerly awaited, standard scholarly edition of MT's masterpiece, with the original illustrations and restoring the famous "raft episode" to chapter 16, from which it had been removed and inserted in LoM. There are extensive textual apparatus including MT's working notes (reproduced in facsimile), working marginal notes, his revisions for public reading 1884-85 and 1895-96 (many marked pages from HF and some from LoM are reproduced in facsimile), and a section of "Publisher's and General Agents' Announcements, Advertisements, and Price Lists, 1884-1891," in facsimile. This text should henceforth be recognized as the only authoritative version to quote; it is also available in the attractive, inexpensive Mark Twain Library edition (1985--see "About Mark Twain," July, 1987). For further discussion of this superb scholarly edition, see Victor Fischer's article on it in the 1985 Dictionary of Literary Biography Yearbook described in "About Mark Twain," May, 1987. [Henceforth it will be the policy of the Mark Twain Journal that all references to HF and quotations from it published there shall be by chapter numbers, for the convenience of readers using other editions, but only the authoritative text available here (and in the Mark Twain Library volume) will be acceptable as a source for quotations---T.A.T.]


TRACY, ROBERT. "Prisoners of Style: Dickens and Mark Twain, Fiction and Evasion." Dickens Studies Annual, 16 (1987), 221-47. Authorial manipulations in HF may be seen as flaws or changes of plan, but "they are also reminders of the writer's control over what happens, and they occur because Huckleberry Finn is to some extent a book about making fictions, and about fiction-makers' ability to control events and to write scripts which must be followed." Great Expectations reveals "a similar calling attention to fictionality, and a similar uneasiness," and the inability of Tom Sawyer and Pip to break out of the prison of fictions "threatens each novel's ability to achieve closure." In HF it becomes impossible "once the idea that there are no socially defined limits has been admitted"; Mark Twain has lost control of the book and characters, ending the book "in evasion, and in literal and literary failure."

Correction

The address given for the Mark Twain Society of Elmira in the November/December Mark Twain Circular is several years outdated. The listing should have read: Mark Twain Society, Inc., Box 3225, Elmira, NY 14905. Membership ($5 for individuals) includes the Mark Twain Society Bulletin, a valuable source of information on Mark Twain and his family.
ABOUT THE CIRCLE. The Mark Twain Circle of America was formed at an organizational meeting held at the December 1986 Modern Language Association conference in New York. Founding officers were Louis J. Budd, President; Alan Gribben, Vice-President; Everett Emerson, Executive Coordinator. The membership has since grown to more than 250. Current officers are: President--Alan Gribben; Vice-President--Pascal Covici, Jr.; Executive Coordinator--James D. Wilson; Executive Committee--Louis Budd, Everett Emerson, David E. E. Sloane.

Although many members are academic specialists, the Circle also includes many non-academic Twain enthusiasts. The Circle is in communication with other Mark Twain organizations, including those associated with sites important in his life, and cooperates with them.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL. Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author. In 1982 Mr. Clemens retired, and the Journal moved to Charleston, S.C.

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 Huckleberry Finn, and the Fall 1985 issue, with major articles on Twain's anguished response to the anti-Semitism he saw in Vienna at the turn of the century (proto-Nazi reporters suggested he, too, was Jewish!).

There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume each year (rather than every second year, as in the past--confusing everybody). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the 1987 issues (see outside wrapper) rather than 1989. Prices are on the coupon below. Paid individual members of the Mark Twain Circle should note that fact and deduct $5.00 per year from any subscriptions to the Journal.

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). An index 1936-83 counts as a back issue.

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FULFILLMENT NOTICE: The Fall 1986 (24:2) issue of the Mark Twain Journal was mailed out to subscribers in late December 1986. The two 1987 issues (25:1,2) are moving along well, with several articles in corrected proof. We hope to have the two 1987 issues in the mail some time in March 1989.

LIBRARIANS: Please note in your computer that the Mark Twain Circular every two months provides publication information on the delayed Mark Twain Journal. This may help reduce avoidable claims. Your cooperation is important. Our staff is very small, and we must allocate time between responding to claims and finishing the issues due on your subscription. Avoiding needless claims will help speed the publication of issues you need.

A Note from the President

Three members of the Mark Twain Circle will read papers in a session titled "Mark Twain: Reconsiderations and Revisions" at the upcoming Cal State Symposium on American Literature to be held June 1-3 in San Diego. This national conference will also serve as the organizing meeting for a new coalition of societies devoted to the study of American authors, tentatively called the American Literature Association. Sherwood Cummings, California State University, Fullerton, will speak on "Mark Twain's Movable Farm"; Vic Doyno, State University of New York, Buffalo, will read "Solving the Ending of Huckleberry Finn"; and Michael J. Kiskis, State University of New York, Empire State College, Saratoga Springs, will deliver a paper titled "Decisions, Decisions: The Editors and Editions of Mark Twain's Autobiography."

In an effort to consolidate the Mark Twain sessions at the Washington, D. C. meeting of the Modern Language Association in December, the Circle has offered to co-sponsor a proposed Special Session on "Mark Twain and Language" that would feature David Sewell as a speaker and Louis J. Budd as chair. This session was organized by Jennifer Rafferty of the University of Connecticut. Whether this proposed session is accepted by the MLA Program Committee or not, the Mark Twain Circle will hold its annual membership meeting at a Washington-area restaurant on one of the first nights of the MLA convention. Louis J. Budd will address our membership on the topic of Mark Twain's days as a Washington reporter. Please plan to attend this gathering.

All members of the Executive Committee will be in Elmira on August 10-12 for the first conference sponsored by the Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm, "Mark Twain and A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court: American Issues, 1889-1989." The conference fee is only $30, and lodging is inexpensive. If you have never yet visited this scenic retreat for Mark Twain scholars, here is an ideal opportunity to sample the Quarry Farm atmosphere that revived Twain's authorial energies every sum-
mer for many years. We hope that you can join us for this historic occasion.

It would be a great pleasure to see all members of the Circle in Elmira, but in any event I wish each of you a rewarding summer of vacationing and research—and, if arrangements allow, some travel to one of the many places Mark Twain frequented.

Alan Gribben
Univ. of Texas (Austin)

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**Circular Exchange**

The March/April *Mark Twain Circular* announced a new feature, the "Circular Exchange." Members of the *Mark Twain Circular* are invited to submit (to the Editor) brief descriptions (say, 1-4 sentences) of major work-in-progress for publication in the *Circular*. Besides keeping *Circular* readers informed about current activities of Circle members, the "Exchange" serves contributors as a means of soliciting information and materials relevant to their projects. The following two entries inaugurate the series.

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I am presently working on a book-length study of Mark Twain’s interest in music and his use of it in both fiction and non-fiction.

Allison R. Ensor
Univ. of Tennessee (Knoxville)

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Collector’s Column

As indicated in our last column, we are currently gathering information to update a checklist (bibliography) on Mark Twain’s "1601." Many editions have surfaced throughout the land as well as abroad, necessitating an updated compilation of the many publications.

Rather than a formal bibliography, we opted for a checklist. Our purpose is to identify the variations for the benefit of libraries and collectors. To those who are in possession of a copy of "1601," we request that you send information on the publication which would include the following:

1. Year of publication, if known.
2. Publisher and/or press.
4. Title page.
5. Numbers of pages of copy.
6. Illustrator; number and brief description of illustrations.
7. Special printing features from colophon.
9. Binding description, including color.

Again, we are requesting copy from our readers regarding any unusual aspect of Mark Twain’s first
editions which you may have. Anonymity will be recognized where requested. This column has located what appears to be a very important first edition of "Following the Equator" uniquely bound in two volumes. More information will be provided in our next issue. We are currently trying to determine the significance of the ownership signature of E. P. Kellogg. If any of our readers is familiar with the name and his significance in the life of Mark Twain, we would appreciate hearing from you.

Jules L. Merron
Louisa H. Serayadian

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READER RESPONSE--This letter is in response to the Circular's Collector's Column [Jan./Feb. '89], and it concerns a request . . . for information regarding Dr. Donald and Mrs. MacAlister and the nature of the relationship that caused Twain to inscribe a book to them.

Dr. Donald MacAlister was the physician brother of J. Y. W. MacAlister. J. Y. W. MacAlister managed Mark Twain's investments in Plasmon, a skim-milk derivative that was to be Twain's major financial investment of the 20th century.

J. Y. W. MacAlister and Mark Twain became close friends while Twain was in London.

Quoting from Hamlin Hill's Mark Twain: God's Fool, 1973, pg. xxi, "MacAlister received some of the most intimate and most humorous of the letters that Clemens wrote in the last years of his life. And he became increasingly important to Clemens. He suggested an investment in Lysoform, an antiseptic soap, which Clemens adopted, and he sent his brother, a physician, to examine Olivia in her last illness in Florence. On occasion he became Clemens' agent with Chatto & Windus, the humorist's English publishers."

I hope that this information proves fruitful and enlightening.

Truly yours,
J. R. Gilbo
Hillsborough, NC

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Call for Papers

Papers are invited on aspects of Mark Twain's life and works for the 15th Annual Mid-Hudson MLA Conference, Marist College, Poughkeepsie, NY, November 27-28, 1989. Presentations should be limited to twenty minutes (papers between seven and ten pages). Deadline for submissions is August 1, 1989. Send papers to Michael J. Kiskis, Assistant Dean for Assessment, Empire State College, 28 Union Avenue, Saratoga Springs, NY 12866; (518) 587-2100.

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Dates to Circle


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Publication of the Mark Twain Circular is funded in part through a grant from the Citadel Development Foundation.
MARK TWAIN AND
A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR’S COURT:
AMERICAN ISSUES, 1889-1989

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ABOUT MARK TWAIN

Abbreviations used in this bibliographical series are listed in the January/February 1989 Mark Twain Circular. In addition, a combination of year, letter, and number refers to an entry in my Mark Twain: A Reference Guide (Boston: C. 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 January/February Circular.

Thomas A. Tenney
The Citadel

ARIKAWA, SHOJI. "One Chapter from The Adventures of Tom Sawyer." Kyushu American Literature 29 (December 1988): 71-72. Chapter 5, on Tom in church, exemplifies MT's power of satire and building to a climax. [Synopsis of a paper delivered at the 1987 Annual Seminar of the Kyushu American Literature Society.]

BUDD, LOUIS J., and EDWIN J. CADY, eds. On Mark Twain: The Best from "American Literature." Durham, NC: Duke UP, 1987. Selected essays arranged chronologically from Hyatt Hove Waggoner's "Science in the Thought of Mark Twain" (1937) to James Grove's "Mark Twain and the Endangered Family" (1985). To choose only nineteen from the superb articles on MT published in American Literature was surely a daunting task. This belongs in every college library.

CHEESMAN, ELAINE, and EARL FRENCH, eds. Twain/Stowe Sourcebook: Curriculum Resource Materials for the Study of Mark Twain and Harriet Beecher Stowe. [Hartford, CT]: Mark Twain Memorial and Stowe-Day Foundation, 1989. [Available free, with a $2.00 charge for postage and handling, from the Museum Shop, 77 Forest Street, Hartford, CT 06105; (203) 525-9317.] A substantial and valuable source for teachers, with scholarly essays on Harriet Beecher Stowe and the Beecher family, and MT, and curriculum materials including bibliographies and suggested instructional materials and teaching strategies. Essays on MT are "Humor and Ethics," by Louis Budd; "Mark Twain and the Risks of Irony," by Shelley Fisher Fishkin; "Humor and Pessimism" and "Romanticism and Realism," by Hamlin Hill; "Mark Twain as Writing Teacher," by Justin Kaplan; and "Mark Twain as an Urban Northeast Humorist" and "Mark Twain's Heroes: Huck and Hank," by David E. E. Sloane. While these essays are particularly intended for the teacher, they deserve the attention of all those interested in MT for the foundation of understanding and basic common sense they bring to issues often misunderstood.

COX, JAMES M. "Introduction." Life on the Mississippi. New York: Viking Penguin, 1984. 9-26. Beyond the useful introduction for a general reader, the critical discussion of LoM is of interest in its own right. [Cox errs in attributing the Quintus Curtius Snodgrass letters to MT: Brinegar (1963.B11) and Bates (1964.B13) have demonstrated that MT could not have written them.]

EBLE, KENNETH E. Old Clemens and W. D. H.: The Story of a Remarkable Friendship. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State UP, 1985. A blended biography of MT and the author and editor William Dean Howells, this traces their meetings and interactions, and parallels in their lives and interests. Both were self-taught Midwesterners, they shared similar views of mankind and social justice, and both suffered
tragic family losses. Their
sensitivity and bantering good
spirits made their forty years'
friendship more than a literary one.

EGASHIRA, RIE. "Twain's Later Years
of Thought in The Mysterious
Stranger." Kyushu American Litera-
ture 29 (December 1988): 57-66. The
final chapter of the Paine version of
MS criticizes the Christian God,
denies that another world exists,
calls life a vision, and asserts that
only one's personal, mental world
exists. Egashira attributes a grow-
ing pessimism in MT to the sorrows
of the second half of his life, espe-
cially his bankruptcy and the loss of
loved ones. [This is a revised ver-
cion of Egashira's "The Unity of The
Mysterious Stranger: The Coordina-
tion of the Last Chapter," delivered
at the 1987 Annual Seminar of the Kyushu
American Literature Society and sum-
marized on 70-71 of this issue.]

FELLMAN, MICHAEL. "Alligator Men and
Cardsharpers: Deadly Southwestern
Humor." Huntington Library Quarterly
and LoM, 307-11. An extended dis-
cussion of the hardy men portrayed more
kindly by MT than by other writers.
"As types, they gave his readers a
kind of psychological safety-valve:
here were almost safely distant folks
who behaved with intense, innocent
pleasure, and who were punished for
doing so. These were folks upon whom
one could project one's almost safely
bottled-up antipathies to an indus-
trial culture," with a comfortable
sense of superiority to them.

FISCHKIN, SHELLEY FISHER. "Mark
Twain." From Fact to Fiction: Jour-
nalism and Imaginative Writing in
53-84. One of five essays on authors
who learned their craft as journa-
lists (the others are Whitman,
Dreiser, Hemingway, and Dos Passos),
this emphasizes the influence of
newspaper work on MT's learning to
respect good observation and atten-
tion to detail, his careful use of
language, and his contempt for shoddy
writing by others. It was as a jour-
nalist that MT first displayed his
social conscience.

GREENE, MAXINE. "Qualitative
Research and the Uses of Literature."
Journal of Thought 21.3 (Fall 1986):
69-83. "Qualitative research is con-
cerned with meanings as they appear
to or are achieved by persons in
lived social situations" (69). On HF
(73), considering the issues teachers
ought to take up with their students;
among them are the fraternal life on
the raft, the shams and false pieties
of a slave-owning society, and Huck's
inability to deal with evils.

HAYASHI, SACHIKO. "Kuni Sasaki and
Mark Twain." Shonan English Language
and Literature 15 (June): 1-12. Kuni
Sasaki began writing humorous stories
under the inspiration of MT's works;
his is sometimes called the "Mark
Twain of Japan." In the works of the
two authors we find similar mis-
chievous characters and amusing
episodes, especially in TS and
Sasaki's Itazura Kozo Nikki. They
first considered that the aim of
humor was to entertain readers. In
the later years, however, MT came to
regard humor as a weapon with
which to attack the corrupted world; his
works after HF reflect this view of
humor. Sasaki's view of humor did
not change, so the difference between
his works and HF is more conspicuous
than the similarity: they lack the
aggressive humor that MT valued most.
In his own translation of HF Sasaki
omitted several of the most important
chapters containing a sardonic
portrayal of human unkindness. Thus,
while Sasaki may be appreciated as
one of the first modern Japanese
writers to emphasize humor, he cannot
be considered a true "Mark Twain of
Japan." [In Japanese; abstract by
Sachiko Hayashi. Photocopy in Mark
Twain Papers.]

HOLAHAN, DAVID. "Mr. Twain, he'd likely be right tickled. Anyone who thinks he was a racist has no appreciation of irony. By Huck-leberry Finn as told to David Holahan." Houston Post 30 November 1985: 3B. Imitating Huck's voice, notes MT's 150th birthday and the recent, wrong-headed objections to HF by readers unable to recognize the "ironing" that nice people could have kept Jim in slavery. In fact, Jim is "as good and noble as any white people in the book and better than most"; the only race MT attacks is the human race.

KAMEI, SHUNSUKÉ. "The Birth of Mark Twain: Roughing It." Bungaku to America [Literature and America], 3: 204-21. We should not take MT as just a writer in the West or a frontier writer, because he was already enjoying civilization and longing for the East, New England. Thus, he has two faces: one is the humorous character "Mark Twain," who was born in the West and can be free there, and the other is the rather traditional Samuel Langhorne Clemens, who wants to go back to the East. RI clearly shows this ambivalence, a typically American ambivalence. [In Japanese; abstract by Sachiko Hayashi.]

---. "Reconsideration of Mark Twain." Eigo Seinen [The Rising Generation] 125 (February): 484-86. Usually GA is considered to be a satire attacking political corruption and a world in which money is everything. However, the portrayal of Colonel Sellers, who dreams of making a fortune at a stroke, is so vivid and kindly that the satiric attack is diminished. Furthermore, MT himself indulged in speculation and failed. Therefore, Mr. Kamei says that MT not only satirizes the Gilded Age but accepts it and even enjoys it; the Gilded Age surely made a nation or a people active. [In Japanese; abstract by Sachiko Hayashi.]

MILLS, RANDY K. "Using Tom and Huck to Develop Moral Reasoning in Adolescents: A Strategy for the Classroom." Adolescence 23.90 (Summer 1988): 325-29. After examining theoretical arguments for moral education and the usefulness of fiction in this process, discusses HF as useful because of the characters and human behavior, and because "it easily relates to the problems faced by adolescents."

MOSS, GEORGE. "Silver Frolic: Popular Entertainment in Virginia City, Nevada, 1859-1863." Journal of Popular Culture 22.2 (Fall 1988): 1-31. A useful extension of MT's account in RI, which is cited and quoted, this describes the drinking, gambling, and prostitution, the rougher entertainments of animal fighting, and the more or less elegant theatrical productions.

SHEAR, WALTER. "Twain's Early Writing and Theories of Realism." Midwest Quarterly 30.1 (Autumn 1988): 93-103. Despite the title, Twain's writing discussed here is not from his early period, and the theories of realism are those of more recent critics, not Twain's. In "Old Times on the Mississippi" (1875), external reality overpowers the cub's preconceptions, and he is forced to see
that the experienced pilot Bixby knows better. Even in HF, there is an "orientation toward familiar and dependable landmarks."

SHILLINGSBURG, MIRIAM. *At Home Abroad: Mark Twain in Australasia.* Jackson: U of Mississippi P, 1988. Following an account of MT's bankruptcy, describes his lecture tour to recoup his fortunes and produce *Following the Equator.* Emphasis is on the period from 15 September 1895 to 15 January 1896, when he delivered thirty lectures in Australia and New Zealand. This is a useful record of fifteen weeks, meticulously documented, with valuable critical investigation of Australian responses to MT, and the way his observations are reflected in his notebooks and FE.

STEIN, M. L. "Hoax Sheet Has Town Up in Arms. Mark Twain-Style Newspaper's Editorial Policy is to 'Bedevil, Bamboozle, Bewilder and Gently Blaspheme,' But the Townsfolk Are Not Happy about It." *Editor & Publisher* 119.11 (March 15, 1986): 17, 34. The *Territorial Enterprise*, revived by Tom Grant, has enraged the people of Virginia City (NV) with hoax stories such as the one to the effect that a mining company planned to buy half the town and dig a vast open pit mine in the center. As a partial concession to local feelings, "the Virginia City News, which handles news straight, is inserted into the Enterprise and will become a separate publication when the T. E. becomes a magazine in a few weeks."

TABELI, KOJI. "Irony in The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg." *Kyushu American Literature* 29 (December 1988): 67-69. "It is a story not of a man at all, but of an irony, or a succession of ironies, by means of which man's innate depravity is relieved."  [Synopsis of a paper delivered at the 1987 Annual Seminar of the Kyushu American Literature Society.]

UEDA, OSAMU. "Some Stylistic Aspects of Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn." *Kyushu American Literature* 29 (December 1988): 69-70. On the powerful depiction of scenes through Huck's perception; in particular, Huck tends to describe an effect first, and only then its cause. [Synopsis of a paper delivered at the 1987 Annual Seminar of the Kyushu American Literature Society.]

WIRTH-NESHER, HANA. "The Literary Orphan as National Hero: Huck and Pip." *Dickens Studies Annual* 15 (1986): 259-73. MT and Dickens appealed to high-brow and low-brow readers of all ages, "depicted the child as victim of his society's moral degeneration," and were slighted in a later age that stressed formal elegance, but praised for their power to create literary myth. Huck and Pip are orphans, break social laws to protect fugitives, and act morally without knowing it. MT and Dickens had trouble in ending their books in a way that would "reintroduce the boy's original quest in light of his subsequent experiences."

WORDELL, CHARLES B. "Huck and Jim on Broadway: The 1985 Musical Big River." *Kyushu American Literature* 29 (December 1988): 72-73. The musical preserves MT's picture of a boy's decision to resist an oppressive society and emphasizes interracial relations, but loses MT's "masterful control of the native idiom; and the bitterness of his judgment upon all that is petty, cruel, and evil in human society," simplifying and sweetening HF. [Synopsis of a paper delivered at the 1987 Annual Seminar of the Kyushu American Literature Society.]
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ABOUT THE CIRCLE. The Mark Twain Circle of America was formed at an organizational meeting held at the December 1966 Modern Language Association conference in New York. Founding officers were Louis J. Budd, President; Alan Gribben, Vice-President; Everett Emerson, Executive Coordinator. The membership has since grown to more than 250. Current officers are: President—Alan Gribben; Vice-President—Pascal Covici, Jr.; Executive Coordinator—James D. Wilson; Executive Committee—Louis Budd, Everett Emerson, David E. E. Sloane.

Although many members are academic specialists, the Circle also includes many non-academic Twain enthusiasts. The Circle is in communication with other Mark Twain organizations, including those associated with sites important in his life, and cooperates with them.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL. Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author. In 1982 Mr. Clemens retired, and the Journal moved to Charleston, S.C.

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 Huckleberry Finn, and the Fall 1985 issue, with major articles on Twain's anguished response to the anti-Semitism he saw in Vienna at the turn of the century (proto-Nazi reporters suggested he, too, was Jewish!).

There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume each year (rather than every second year, as in the past—confusing everybody). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the 1987 issues (see outside wrapper) rather than 1989. Prices are on the coupon below. Paid individual members of the Mark Twain Circle should note that fact and deduct $5.00 per year from any subscriptions to the Journal.

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). An index 1936-83 counts as a back issue.

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FULFILLMENT NOTICE: The Fall 1986 (24:2) issue of the Mark Twain Journal was mailed out to subscribers in late December 1988. The two 1987 issues (25:1,2) are moving along well, with several articles in corrected proof. We hope to have one 1987 issue in the mail some time in June 1989 and the other in July.

LIBRARIANS: Please note in your computer that the Mark Twain Circular every two months provides publication information on the delayed Mark Twain Journal. This may help reduce avoidable claims. Your cooperation is important. Our staff is very small, and we must allocate time between responding to claims and finishing the issues due on your subscription. Avoiding needless claims will help speed the publication of issues you need.

Another Stab at the Origin of No. 44 as a Name

William M. Gibson has offered several knowledgeable and appealing theories about the meaning of "No. 44" as the name for Young Satan. Though Mark Twain used it first in the Schoolhouse Hill version of the "Mysterious Stranger," it is now best known as the title for the last of the related manuscripts. After following up his ideas, Gibson concluded, "None of these explanations, however, seems totally adequate." So far as I know, nobody has improved on Gibson, yet Twainians feel there's probably an identifiable, logical source for such an unusual touch, and even more probably for that particular number rather than some other. I hope they will be interested, therefore, to learn about Part Three, Act One, Scene Five of Dziady (or Forefathers' Eve, 1822-32), a dramatic pageant by Adam Mickiewicz. In it a Polish priest, held in a Czarist prison, has an ecstatic vision of a hero who will marshal nationalist fervor and rescue the generation of idealistic intellectuals wasting away in Siberia. That hero will be named "forty-four." Once having perceived him, the priest's vision grows in passion and scope, sanctioned by a choir of angels. That hero, though earth-born, appears more and more god-like, with even "a threefold countenance / And threefold brow." But before the priest swoons, he repeats that the savior of Polish identity will be a "man" and "his name, that shall resound / For ages unto ages, shall be forty-four!" Dziady has long held among Poles the status of virtually a national scripture. But so what for Twainians? Well, according to A. B. Paine's biography, Clara Clemens "wished to study the piano under Leschetizky, and this would take" the family to Vienna in the fall of 1897. Her memoir My Husband, Gabriowitsch (1938) opens by recalling her "Polish professor" there and especially a dinner in the family apartment during the spring of 1898 at which her father and the pianist discussed politics animatedly. Though Poland as a country had disappeared under partitions by 1795, Theodore (Teodor) Leszetycki (the original spelling changed later to match the pronunciation among the circles in which he moved) came from parents who considered themselves Polish, and his mother was an especially ardent patriot. Both parents, well-educated, had high-culture interests; surely (that most glib word of all in studies of influence) they knew the major writings of Mickiewicz (1798-1855), revered by nationalists, deservedly, as both a poet-bard and a
political martyr.

Admittedly, I have no proof that son Theodore knew, much less admired, Diady in particular. But the record does show he took that lively interest in politics typical for the nineteenth-century intelligentsia and that, more relevant here, he identified himself as a Pole throughout a career in St. Petersburg and then Vienna. The record also shows greater social interplay with the Clemens family than Paine or even Clara suggested. Ethel Newcomb, another young American, started out in Clara's cohort of Leschetizky students, and she kept a diary on which she later built a memoir. She recalls that "during the two years" Clemens spent in Austria he and Leschetizky often came together. They became great friends and seemed to understand each other perfectly.4

An obvious move would try next to triangulate Ossip Gabrilowitsch, a star pupil of the pianist and increasingly Clara's suitor. But, intriguingly, Clemens complained, in a letter of 20 February 1898, about daughter Jean: "She could be learning Russian, which has a large literature and is a beautiful language besides, but it is her caprice to learn Polish."5 Somewhat elliptically, Ethel Newcomb indicates that Jean had a warm friendship with Leschetizky. Of course the content, depth, and sequence of relationships have grown hazy by now, but John Tuckey's study of the Mysterious Stranger manuscripts shows that No. 44 as a name appeared no earlier than November 1898, more than a year after the family brought Clara to study under the Polish master.6

What do I think I have proved? Nothing. Even if we learn for sure that somebody introduced Mark Twain to Forefather's Eve or to Mickiewicz's broader interest in numerology, we may not advance far. A Polish edition that glosses the name of forty-four supports a Hebrew source as the most plausible but concludes--like Gibson for the Twainians--that of the many ideas offered so far, none sweeps the field.7 The editor of the latest English translation adds a somewhat firmer footnote: "Possibly the numerical value of the letters in the Hebrew alphabet which spell out Mickiewicz's first name, Adam. A prophetic numerology typical of the Cabala." Actually, Twain did poke around in Jewish lore during his stay in Austria, and he could have picked up forty-four as a tag for a prelapsarian quasi-god. Maybe Twain and Mickiewicz scholars can get UNESCO funding for a conference in Vienna to solve their mutual puzzle.

Notes
6. John S. Tuckey, Mark Twain and Little Satan (West Lafayette:
Purdue UP, 1963), 41.

Louis J. Budd
Duke University

Directory Corrections

The Circle Directory published in the March/April 1989 Circular contained (at least) the following errors: (1) The member indicated as Thomas D. Klatic is actually Thomas D. Zlatic. (2) The enterprise reported as the Becky Thatcher Bookshelf, 211 Hall St., Hannibal, MO is actually the Becky Thatcher Book Shop, 211 Hill St., Hannibal, MO.

Our editorial apologies for the misinformation.

J. S. Leonard
Editor, MTC

Circular Exchange

Members of the Mark Twain Circle are invited to submit, for publication in the Circular, brief (about 1-4 sentences) descriptions of major work-in-progress. Such descriptions appear as a regular feature under the title "Circular Exchange." Besides keeping Circular readers informed about current activities of Circle members, the Exchange serves contributors as a means of soliciting materials relevant to their projects. The entries by Allison Ensor and James Wilson in the May/June 1989 Circular are examples of the sort of information/requests that might be included. Send to: James S. Leonard, English Department, The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409.

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MARK TWAIN AND
A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR’S COURT:
AMERICAN ISSUES, 1889-1989

August 10, 11 and 12, 1989
Elmira College,
Elmira, New York

Program Co-Chairs:
Louis Budd, Duke University, and Everett Emerson, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Keynote Address:
Justin Kaplan, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of Mr. Clemens and Mark Twain

Featured Speakers:
Frederick Crews, University of California at Berkeley; Thomas Inge, Randolph-Macon College; Steven Mailloux, Syracuse University; W. Carey McWilliams, Rutgers University; Joel Porte, Cornell University; Cecelia Tichi, Vanderbilt University.

Also:
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ABOUT MARK TWAIN

Abbreviations used in this bibliographical series are listed in the January/February 1989 Mark Twain Circular. In addition, a combination of year, letter, and number refers to an entry in my 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 January/February Circular.

Thomas A. Tenney
The Citadel

ANON. "The Funniest Writer on Earth. Some Anecdotes about Mark Twain." The Rambler [British] 7 (24 Dec. 1898): 118-19. Stories of various degrees of accuracy on such topics as MT's smoking, punning, and love of cats; sources are not given, but a number of them have appeared in print before.


KAPOOR, S. D. "The Humorist as Writer." Thought [India] 17 Jan. 1970: 14-15. Quoting sources from MT's own time, and also Brooks and De Voto, Kapoor provides a general audience of educated Indian readers a sensible view of MT's problems with his reputation as humorist; concludes: "The artist in him was at last successful in subordinating the light-hearted humorist."

KATSUURA, YOSHIO. Honyaku No Konjaku--Mark Twain No Kotoba, Nihon Jin No Kotoba [Translation Past and Present--Mark Twain's Language and Japanese Language]. Tokyo: Bunka Hyoron Sha., 1980. 338 pp. This book describes how the Japanese language has been modernized and colloquialized since the Meiji era. The history of the translations of MT's works clearly shows the process of colloquialization. For example, translators in the Meiji era had great trouble in translating the word "kiss" in F&P because of the rigidity in the Japanese literary world. [In Japanese; abstract by Sachiko Hayashi.]

MICHAUD, RÉGIS. Panorama de la littérature Américaine contemporaine. Paris: Kra, 1926. [Previously listed as 1928.B13, not seen.] Passim on MT (indexed). Notes his fresh voice and independence of eastern restraint, and (99-102) discusses his works briefly in terms of their realism and scope; he was not merely a humorist.

NASU, YORIMASA. Mark Twain Ronkyu--"Taigu" No Henreki [A Study of Mark Twain--The Pilgrimage of "A Great & Sublime Fool"]. Tokyo: Shinozaki Shorin, 1978. 276 pp.; indexed. The author analyzes MT's various works and finds a common "horseshoe pattern." In ten major works he shows that for each there are two poles, and each character goes up and down between them, over and over. This movement follows a curving "horseshoe pattern" rather than a straight line; Nasu discusses the significance of
such a movement in MT's works. [In Japanese; abstract by Sachiko HayASHi. Also see 1979 ALR Suppl. 3, 284.]

OHASHI, EIZO. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn; with Introduction and Notes. Tokyo: Kenkyusha, 1923. xiii, 538 pp. This is the oldest and still one of the best editions of HF with notes for Japanese students. The author's introduction gives a brief bibliographic discussion and common comments on MT's works. The 173 pages of notes include elaborate and minute explanations; there is also a 20-page glossary. [In Japanese; abstract by Sachiko Hayashi.]

OKABAYASHI, MINORU. "Mark Twain and His Pessimism." Kyushu American Literature, No. 24 (1983): 85-86. MT's literary pessimism grows out of an attitude toward the "Moral Sense" as destructive, as is evident not only in 
MS, but also in conflicting moral senses in HF, in TS (the half-blood Injun Joe carries white and Indian moral senses in one body), and even in RI (MT describes exotic worlds, but treats their moral senses humorously instead of condemning). Even the sketches "My Watch," "The Story of the Good Little Boy," and "The Story of the Bad Little Boy" suggest a tolerant view toward differing moral senses.

OKUBO, HIROSHI. "A Mark Twain Chronology, Day by Day--1875--(January-February)." Bulletin of the Faculty of Liberal Arts, Hosei University. No. 61 (Jan. 1987): 87-105. [In Japanese.]

---. "A Mark Twain Chronology, Day by Day--1875--(March-April)." Bulletin of the Faculty of Liberal Arts, Hosei University. No. 65 (Feb. 1988): 145-74. [In Japanese.]

---. "A Mark Twain Chronology, Day by Day--1875--(May-December)."

OSHIMA, SEIKO. "Mark Twain." America Dokusho No Tabi [Traveling Around USA with Reading]. Nanundo, 1983. 112-28. "Mark Twain and Elmira" describes MT's study and quotes an elderly lady who had known him in his later years. "Mark Twain and Hartford" describes his extravagant life there; it is ironic that MT, who satirized Yankees, moved to New England. [In Japanese; abstract by Sachiko Hayashi.]

PHILLIPS, RUTH BROWNING. "A New York Town that Claims Mark Twain. Visiting Elmira, Where the Missourian Wooed and Wedded and Did Much of His Writing." The Kansas City Star Magazine (7 June 1925): 5, 18 [clipping in Cyril Clemens Collection]. A derivative account, providing no new information to readers familiar with the Paine Biography (1912.A3).

SAKASHITA, SHIHO. "Why Did Mark Twain Not Come to Japan?" Meiji Bungaku Kenkyu [Study of the Culture in the Meiji Era], 1. Nihon Hyoron Sha., 1968. 91-103. The author claims that MT wanted to join Matthew Calbraith Perry's expedition to Japan, but offers no evidence in support of this claim. He adds that MT gave up visiting Japan and China mainly because he did not know Asian languages. [MT was 17 at the time--T.A.T.] MT considered the languages essential to communication and his activities. The only country he visited in Asia is India. Explaining MT's impressions of India, the author supposes visiting Japan or China would have had another effect on MT's way of thinking in his later years. [In Japanese; abstract by Sachiko Hayashi.]

translating and abridging TS for children, 123-24, 126; lists three translations, 130.

SHIMIZU, HIROMU. "Mark Twain." Semaki Mon [Narrow Is the Gate]. Tokyo: Mikuni Shobo, 1965. 125-210. The author says that MT was the saddest man in the world, because he could not believe in God. He gives examples of MT's use of words and incidents from the Bible and shows his rational understanding of Christianity, arguing that MT rejected God at his deathbed and died sorrowfully. [In Japanese; abstract by Sachiko Hayashi.]

"A STAFF CORRESPONDENT." "'Becky Thatcher' Tells of the Boy, Mark Twain." Kansas City Star 7 Feb. 1926: 8D. A full-page interview with Laura [Hawkins] Frazer, childhood friend of MT. She remembers little Sam Clemens as affectionate, a favorite with the girls of his age, and a show-off; at parties he enjoyed the kissing games. She says she and Sam never were lost in a cave, as in TS, but that the white-washing incident really did take place and he once took the blame for her in a school incident. He was a truthful boy, with an amusing, drawling manner of speech. She visited MT at his Redding, Connecticut home in 1908; when they parted, he said they would meet again in the next world.

TAYLOR, COLEY. "Our Neighbor, Mark Twain." American Heritage 36.2 (Feb./Mar. 1985): 102-7. [This article is an expanded version of one published in Perspectivas in 1982, and listed in the 1983 ALR supplement, 208-9.] Taylor was a small boy in Redding, CT when MT built his "Stormfield" villa there, and, in 1908, moved in. Taylor remembers the building of the house, parties for the benefit of the Mark Twain Library and to publicize Helen Keller's The World I Live In, his little sister Adelaide giving MT a ride in her goat cart, and the excitement of picking MT's dump for colorful liquor bottles. MT teasingly told the boy not to read TS and HF, but recommended JA as his best book. The cover portrait of MT for this issue is based on 17 photographs examined by the artist, Frank E. Larson.

TELLER, CHARLOTTE (ed.). S.L.C. to C.T. Privately printed, 1925. A series of letters from MT to Charlotte Teller, most of them in 1906, when she was in her twenties. There are a very brief, anonymous "Editor's Note" and a three-page "Foreword" by Charlotte Teller, but no other editorial work. [Limited to 100 copies; copies are in the Mark Twain Papers, Amherst College Library, and Elmira College Library.]

TURNER, H. C. "Intimate Glimpses of Mark Twain During His Last Trip to Missouri. E. W. Stephens Tells Some Fascinating New Tales About Great Humorist Whom He Entertained at His Own Home in Columbia." St. Louis Globe-Democrat 30 Jan. 1927: B3, B9. [From clipping in Cyril Clemens Collection.] Says MT stayed at his home in Columbia during the 1902 visit to receive an honorary degree from the University of Missouri; describes MT's unliterary appearance at the train station, his congenial nature, and his inability to take a joke at his own expense. The "tales" recounted have appeared in print elsewhere, most or all of them before the time of this interview, and the specific quotation of MT speeches at the Phi Beta Kappa dinner and the degree ceremony suggests that the source was contemporary newspaper accounts rather than Stephens' memory. [Photocopies in Mark Twain Papers and Stowe-Day Library.]

lations of HF, Mr. Watanabe concludes that it is one of the most difficult works to translate into Japanese. The main difficulties are how to translate first-person colloquial narration, how to show the sense of time going slowly like the Mississippi, and how to translate the word "civilize." [In Japanese; abstract by Sachiko Hayashi.]

---. "Reading Mark Twain." Amerika Bungaku Tokeran [American Literature Reader]. Yuhikaku, 1982. 92-108. "One of the greatest characteristics of MT's works is a viewpoint with multiple eyes." He seems to accept the American common sense of the time, but shows the corrupted world. For example, HF has three viewpoints: one shows the negative features of the Southern world, one is that of a boy confronting the evils of society, and one is that of innocent nature which tries to unite everything. [In Japanese; abstract by Sachiko Hayashi.]

---. "A Seminar in Mark Twain." Eigo Seinen [The Rising Generation] 129 (1983): 24-26, 77-79, 131-33, 180-82. In each of four parts, treats HF from a different perspective. (1) Loneliness: the basis is the loneliness of Huck and of nature, of the Mississippi as well. The key words are "lonesome" and "loneliness." Huck is so lonely he is even afraid of the unknown world. (2) Conscience: Huck's conscience does not lead him to the moral life, but forces the common values of the outer world on him. In judging, Huck relies not on this conscience, but on his intuition or feeling. Mr. Watanabe says this judgment through one's feeling is a characteristic of American literature. (3) Ending: after examining various criticisms of the ending of HF, he picks up John Seelye's The True Adventures of Huckleberry Finn and suggests that we should not confine ourselves to criticism of a specific part. (4) After Mark Twain: about Sherwood Anderson. [In Japanese; abstract by Sachiko Hayashi.]

WOOD, CHARLES ERSKINE SCOTT. "Foreword." 1601, Or Conversation at the Social Fireside as It Was in the Time of the Tudors. San Francisco: [Grabhorn Press], 1925. [An apparent New York printing by Grabhorn was cited by Asselineau, and listed in the Reference Guide as 1925. A1, not seen.] Wood describes his part, as Adjutant at West Point, in arranging the first printing of 1601 in a limited edition at MT's request. Attacking censorship, Wood also notes the freedom of MT's own speech when not under restraint: "But I want to insist that no word or act of man is obscene in itself but only when there is conscious intent to make it so--as I think Mark did here intend; or where there is a mind so corrupted with rotten purity that it is determined to hear obscenity where there is none--for example the mind of a censor." He concludes: "1601' is a clever sketch of a great humorist, a great satirist, a great humanitarian. It ought to be preserved in libraries for the benefit of those interested, to be set afloat to live wherever it is willed to live. For myself I do not find it permanently pleasing because it is not a natural conversation, but a forced and artificial creation of obscenity as humor." [Book in Elmira College Library.]

YAGI, TOSHIO. "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain." America No Bungaku [American Literature]. Nanundo, 1983. 156-63. Tom's imagination is false and Huck's adventure is genuine. HF is the story of a boy's escape to nature from civilization, life in town, and Tom Sawyer. [In Japanese; abstract by Sachiko Hayashi.]
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ABOUT THE CIRCLE. The Mark Twain Circle of America was formed at an organizational meeting held at the December 1986 Modern Language Association conference in New York. Founding officers were Louis J. Budd, President; Alan Gribben, Vice-President; Everett Emerson, Executive Coordinator. The membership has since grown to more than 250. Current officers are: President--Alan Gribben; Vice-President--Pascal Covici, Jr.; Executive Coordinator--James D. Wilson; Executive Committee--Louis Budd, Everett Emerson, David E. E. Sloane.

Although many members are academic specialists, the Circle also includes many non-academic Twain enthusiasts. The Circle is in communication with other Mark Twain organizations, including those associated with sites important in his life, and cooperates with them.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL. Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author. In 1982 Mr. Clemens retired, and the Journal moved to Charleston, S.C.

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 Huckleberry Finn, and the Fall 1985 issue, with major articles on Twain's anguished response to the anti-Semitism he saw in Vienna at the turn of the century (proto-Nazi reporters suggested he, too, was Jewish!).

There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume each year (rather than every second year, as in the past--confusing everybody). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the 1987 issues (see outside wrapper) rather than 1989. Prices are on the coupon below. Paid individual members of the Mark Twain Circle should note that fact and deduct $5.00 per year from any subscriptions to the Journal.

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). An index 1936-83 counts as a back issue.

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Executive Coordinator, Mark Twain Circle
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FULFILLMENT NOTICE: The Fall 1986 (24:2) issue of the Mark Twain Journal was mailed out to subscribers in late December 1986. The two 1987 issues (25:1,2) are moving along well, with several articles in corrected proof. We hope to have one 1987 issue in the mail some time in June 1989 and the other in July.

LIBRARIANS: Please note in your computer that the Mark Twain Circular every two months provides publication information on the delayed Mark Twain Journal. This may help reduce avoidable claims. Your cooperation is important. Our staff is very small, and we must allocate time between responding to claims and finishing the issues due on your subscription. Avoiding needless claims will help speed the publication of issues you need.


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A Note from the President

The new coalition of societies devoted to the study of American authors held its first conference and organizational meeting in San Diego in June 1989. Alan Gribben, Sherwood Cummings, Vic Doyno, and Michael Kiskis represented the Mark Twain Circle of America at this gathering, which attracted 150 scholars. Among the participants were William J. Scheick, Betsy Erkkila, Albert Gelpi, Leo Lemay, Joseph McElrath, Donald Pizer, James Nagel, Roy Harvey Pearce, Frederick Crews, John Carlos Rowe, George Monteiro, Kermit Vanderbilt, Scott Donaldson, and Linda Wagner-Martin. Numerous members of the Mark Twain Circle appeared on the program, including Harold Aspiz, David E. E. Sloane, Lawrence Berkove, Kenny J. Williams, Benjamin Fisher, Abby Werlock, and others.

After several discussions, the group agreed to call itself the American Literature Association. Its next conference is tentatively scheduled at the Bahia Resort Hotel in San Diego, May 31-June 3, 1990. Approximately 500 participants are anticipated for that second meeting of the ALA. Each author's society will select its topics and papers for that meeting. No dues will be charged by the ALA—just a modest conference fee. Alfred Bendixen of Cal State L. A. will again serve as the conference director for 1990.

It is to be hoped that the Mark Twain Circle will join the societies devoted to Walt Whitman, Willa Cather, Herman Melville, Ernest Hemingway, T. S. Eliot, Emily Dickinson, Ezra Pound, Edgar Allan Poe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edith Wharton, William Faulkner, John Steinbeck, and various other American authors in continuing to support this innovative umbrella organization.

The Executive Committee of the Mark Twain Circle met during the Connecticut Yankee conference at Elmira College in August 1989. Among other business, the committee voted to extend honorary Circle membership to Justin Kaplan, keynote speaker at the conference and author of Mark Twain and His World and the prize-winning Mr. Clemens and Mark Twain.

The entire membership of the Circle will convene on the second night of the upcoming MLA convention for a dinner and program at a Washington, D. C. restaurant. Louis J. Budd will be the featured speaker. David Tomlinson is assisting with the arrangements. Our Executive Coordinator James D. Wilson will soon be in touch with you about reservations.
Please mark your calendar now for this event, December 28th. Tentative time: 6:00 p.m.

Alan Gribben
Univ. of Texas (Austin)

A Connecticut Yankee (et al.) in Elmira

At the end of many hours of driving, I came to a town reposing in a valley by a winding river; in its outskirts lay a compound with fountains, pools, meandering walkways—even a turret or two. Stopping there, and emerging wearily from my car, I was greeted by a bearded stranger who had the air of knowing the place well. "Camelot?" said I. "Elmira," said he. It was Darryl Baskin, Director of the Center for Mark Twain Studies and of the August 10-12 "Mark Twain and A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court: American Issues, 1889-1989" conference.

The long-awaited gathering of Mark Twain scholars to celebrate the centennial of publication for A Connecticut Yankee attracted altogether about 160 participants from the United States, Canada, Israel, Japan, South Korea, and West Germany. It attracted media coverage as well: a Voice of America radio interview with Darryl Baskin and two AP wire service stories quoting Baskin and the Program Co-Chairs, Louis J. Budd (Duke U.) and Everett Emerson (UNC, Chapel Hill) and generally discussing the conference and Mark Twain.

The keynote address was delivered by Twain biographer Justin Kaplan; his title: "A Revolution that Failed." Also on the program were:

3. Presentation of the first Henry Nash Smith Fellowship for study at Quarry Farm to David E. E. Sloane (New Haven U.).
4. Workshops on teaching A Connecticut Yankee at the graduate (Steven Mailloux, Syracuse), undergraduate (Joel Porte, Cornell), and secondary (Thomas Hall, Southside High School, Elmira) levels.

Besides the opportunity to visit Mark Twain's study and other Twain exhibits on the Elmira College campus and to see the considerable Mark Twain collection at the college library, many conference participants took advantage of bus tours to Quarry Farm; and about 90 Twainians attended the musical Mark Twain Drama at the Domes.

And, finally, to top off the good time and nearly perfect timing as if entwined in the history of the thing, there was the August 16 total lunar eclipse. Hank Morgan could hardly have done better.

James S. Leonard
Editor, MTC
Collector's Column

One of our members has located a two-volume copy of *Following the Equator*. It has all of the first edition points, but appears to pre-date the first printing. The edition has blank spines.

The first volume contains the text through page 356, with the second volume completing the text.

On February 2, 1897, Mark Twain wrote to his friend and benefactor Henry Huddleston Rogers, "I think of going on and making it a 2-volume book of 140,000 words each--say 450 pages each, sell the volumes (independently) separately at $3 or $3.50 each, and the set at $5 or $6. The first volume would contain the Pacific Ocean, Fiji, Honolulu, Australasia and a day in Ceylon. The second volume would contain India, the Mauritius, South Africa, and--not the Bermudas--those other islands, I can't recall the name at the moment. Oh--Madeira. What do you think of it?"

On March 5 he wrote to Rogers: "If I had time I believe I would make a 2-volume book of it, for the canvasser would rather have that than a 1-vol, and a good canvasser will take hold of a 2-vol when he wouldn't the other. But I believe there is not time."

Inasmuch as *Following the Equator* is by far his longest book, with 712 pages, the idea had merit. This two-volume set appears to be a publishing trial run of the above idea.

Both books have the ownership signature of E. P. Kellogg. If you know who Kellogg was to Mark Twain or The American Publishing Company, please let us know. We would also like any additional insights you could provide about this unusual set.

Just a reminder--please continue sending in information on the various 1691 printings. Many thanks to those who have already responded.

What have you found that is unusual or interesting which you would like to share with us in this column?

Jules L. Merron
Dr. Louisa Seraydarian

New Books on Mark Twain


At a time in MT scholarship when no less eminent a critic than Wayne Booth discovers in the ethics of HF sins that he cannot forgive and moral qualms about teaching HF (*The Company We Keep: An Ethics of Fiction*, 1988), it seems important to note opponents to this view--in this instance, David Sloane's recent contribution to MT scholarship. *American Comic Vision's* presentation of HF as the Great American Novel which "combines art and ideology" (18) has a quality of redemption and the laudable goal, for admirers of HF, of correcting a "misguided racial consciousness" (4) and defeating remarks about HF's formal imperfections. Sloane also praises MT's transformation of contemporary moral philosophy into great artistic vision. Although Sloane addresses MT's use of familiar sources like Artemus Ward, he breaks new ground by establishing sources in J. T. Trowbridge's anti-slavery literature and Henry Ward Beecher's call for a less sentimentalized boy book.

Sloane argues on Burkian principles that HF is unified symphonically through motifs of "language, symbolism, and dramatic action [which] fuse at the end of the work" (18) and are reiterated on major and minor levels throughout the development of the novel's theme. That theme is MT's praise for a democratically
individualized "raft ethic" of kindness toward others as opposed to a policy of authoritarian rule--religious, aristocratic, legal, etc.--which exploits democracy to legitimize greed. Characters in the novel line up with authority or kindness, and motifs in the novel link diverse tyrannies. Sloane, for example, brilliantly links Pap's "government" speech, a similar demand for rights by thieves on the Walter Scott, and the demand by villagers to see Boggs' dead body as examples of democracy fronting "localized violence" (95).

Despite the stated aim of Twayne Masterworks to explicate great texts for a generalized audience, including students, and despite Sloane's regrettabley minimal use of critically controversial sources in accordance with, one must imagine, this stated goal, Sloane offers an original reading of *HF*. He argues well the essential theme of the novel. He also argues convincingly that *HF* must be read subtly since Huck's "deadpan narration of events, without protest" (48) is realism unimpeded by intrusive "authorial condemnation" (47): one must penetrate MT's irony to discern the novel's message.

Less convincing is Sloane's analysis of the ethical issues involving Huck's flawed vision as narrator. Sloane's analysis wavers in its judgment of Huck, simultaneously noted to be "the persona of Mark Twain lying just under the surface" (5) and yet seriously flawed in his judgment of black people. Sloane says that Huck and Jim confirm the raft ethic of being comfortable, which for Sloane means both free and easy and right and kind, but he does not address how being free and easy--and the situational pragmatics involved--conflicts with being right and kind, as when Huck's passivity intrudes on his ability to protect Jim from the Duke and King. And in his desire to retain a praiseworthy view of Huck, Sloane either reasons away Huck's use of "nigger" as a coping tactic in a duplicitous society (126), or he evades the issue, even calling Huck's use of "nigger" at one point "both a racist remark and a human one" (89). He points to this use of "nigger" as an instance of Huck's flawed social vision, which MT presumably shares if Huck is MT, as Sloane repeatedly suggests; and yet Sloane argues that MT would never have used such a word. Obviously, Huck is only MT in his finer spiritual insights, but Sloane does not parcel out the difference. In sum, this book is valuable for its overall reading of MT's theme and symbolic subtleties, but marred by analytical laxity and an occasional opaqueness in style.

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**Dates to Circle**

December 28, 1989. Mark Twain Circle of America meeting in conjunction with the 1989 MLA Convention in Washington, D. C. Featured speaker: Louis J. Budd. Precise time and location have not yet been established (tentative time: 6 p.m.).

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ABOUT MARK TWAIN

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Thomas A. Tenney
The Citadel

FREEMAN REPORTS. [Television Debate on HF.] Cable News Network (14 Mar. 1985). Shelley Fisher Fishkin of Yale has recently authenticated an 1885 MT letter to the dean of Yale Law School on paying the expenses of a black student (for text see McDowell, 1985). Here she talks with John H. Wallace, who has been trying since 1972 to ban HF from high-school classrooms; Sandi Freeman moderates. Calling himself "the greatest black authority in the country," Wallace dismisses blacks with opposing views as subservient to white money (as in the case of an NAACP official) or "brainwashed" (as in the case of a black high-school student who telephoned the program from Richmond, CA to say that she had recently read HF in an advanced English class, felt she had learned an important moral lesson, and did not feel inferior or injured). Wallace repeats essentially what he has said elsewhere, dismissing HF as "racist trash," although he would be willing to see it kept in the schools for optional outside reading, and "I really have no problem with this book being used at the college level." He contends that too many teachers are inept or racist. Professor Fishkin argues that both MT and HF are anti-racist, that good teaching and informed debate are essential, and that children must learn the lessons of history; for her own children the painful history is that of the Holocaust, in which two of their great-aunts died. She makes a strong case for encouraging a diversity of opinion and more sophisticated discussion.

HITCHENS, CHRISTOPHER. "American Notes." Times Literary Supplement 4275 (8 Mar. 1985): 258. Includes a vigorous attack on the "know-nothings and noise-makers" attempting to remove HF from the schools as racist. "Leader of the Pack is John Wallace, one of those sad people (so much a plague here) who insists on a 'Dr' before his name and a 'PhD' after it. . . . Dr Wallace has gone to the trouble of publishing a 'non-racist' edition of Huckleberry Finn with all the authentic speech and custom of the period drearily expurgated." Richard Barksdale, Arnold Rampersad, and other black writers in a special issue of Mark Twain Journal (1984) furnish "a heartening antidote to the dogmatism of the censors and bowdlerists."

HUMMLER, RICHARD. "Big River Flowing to Capacity, 1006 Weekly Net; LP, Tour Due. "Variety (26 June 1985): 97. A glowing review of the musical adaption of HF, noting its popular and critical success and describing its beginnings as a production of the American Repertory Theatre; it opened in Cambridge (MA) in Feb. 1984 and was helpfully reviewed by Kevin Kelly in the Boston Globe and Carolyn Clay in the Phoenix. Serious plans to take Big River to Broadway were made during a second run, at the La Jolla Playhouse in California. [See also Rich and Robertson.]"
LEMON, RICHARD. "Huckleberry Finn. His Adventures was published 100 years ago this week, and it changed forever the face America saw in the mirror." People 23 (25 Feb. 1985): 67-70, 73. A good account for the general reader, based on research in the standard sources. Lemon says Huck's virtues are his candor, simplicity, and love of freedom. As we enjoy the American wild we can remember HF: "We been there before."

MCDOWELL, EDWIN. "From Twain, a Letter on Debt to Blacks." New York Times (14 Mar. 1985): 1, 16. A letter of 24 Dec. 1885 to Francis Wayland, dean of the Yale Law School, blunts recent accusations that HF reflects racism on the part of the author. MT inquires about helping with the expenses of a black student. He would be less willing to do so for a white, "but I do not feel so about the other color. We have ground the manhood out of them, & the shame is ours, not theirs; & we should pay for it." The student, Warner T. McGuinn, was commencement orator at his graduation in 1887, and became a lawyer in Baltimore, where he was twice elected to the city council; Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall called him "one of the greatest lawyers who ever lived." The letter was authenticated by Shelley Fisher Fishkin of Yale; collectors Richard and Nancy Stiner made it available after reading her article contending that HF ironically attacked racist attitudes. Fishkin adds that MT planned to aid another black Yale law student, and did pay the tuition of A. W. Jones at Lincoln University; he also supported the European apprenticeship of Charles Ethan Porter, a black sculptor, and interceded with President Garfield to prevent the dismissal of Frederick A. Douglass as marshal of the District of Columbia. History professor Sterling Stuckey of Northwestern University called MT's letter "a clear condemnation of the larger society for what it had done and was doing to black people. It couldn't be a clearer, more categorical condemnation of racism in American life and I'm not at all surprised to find that it came from Twain." As for complaints that HF is racist, Stuckey says: "My sense of the criticism is that it comes mainly from the non-academic side of the black community, not from black intellectuals. In my judgement, 'Huck Finn' is one of the most devastating attacks on racism ever written."

MURPHY, FRANCIS. "The End of a Friendship: Two Unpublished Letters from Twain to Howells about Bret Harte." New England Quarterly 48 (Mar. 1985): 87-91. The text of two letters not in the Smith-Gibson edition of Mark Twain-Howells Letters (1960.A13) but referred to by Howells in his letter of 30 June 1877. The two Twain letters urge Howells to intercede with President Hayes and ensure that Harte not receive an appointment as a consul abroad; Murphy provides a brief and substantial explanation of MT's hostility toward Harte. Murphy had known for seventeen years about these letters, in the possession of a former Massachusetts resident now in Florida, but the trustees of the Clara Clemens Sanossoud Estate had forbidden their publication; a more liberal policy now permits publication of such materials, with proper permission and acknowledgement.

NIGHTLINE. [Television Debate on HF.] ABC-TV (4 Feb. 1985). [Transcripts $2.00 from Journal Graphics, Box 234, Ansonia Station, New York, NY 10023.] Jeff Greenfield in Chicago and Ted Koppel in New York interview Meshach Taylor, who is currently playing Jim in a stage HF at Chicago's Goldman Theater; Nat Hentoff, who has written a number of times in defense of HF against those who would ban it; and John Wallace,
"researcher for the Chicago School Board who has been fighting to ban *Huckleberry Finn* from schools since 1972" [including the Mark Twain Intermediate School, Fairfax, VA]. Wallace condemns *HF* as "racist trash" harmful to black children, but Taylor says he has played the part of Jim in performances abroad and all over the U.S., and many times before school groups, and has found students capable of learning to understand what he says he himself found "one of the best indictments against racism that I had ever read." Rentoff has visited classes over the years, and has observed *HF* being taught: it is difficult at first, "and the kids will say, 'yeah, when I started this . . . it was pretty awful,' but then they begin to read the book, and see what's happening, and what happens to them then is what is called education." [Wallace has edited and published a bowdlerized *HF* with offending words and passages removed.]

**PAUL, ANGUS.** "Huck and Jim Begin Their Next 100 Years of Rafting Through the American Psyche." *The Chronicle of Higher Education* 29 (13 Feb. 1985): 5-6. For a readership of academics, provides an overview of the current reputation of *HF*, controversies surrounding it in the past and today, and forthcoming editions. In the opinion of both Henry Nash Smith and Louis Budd, there has been too much scholarly attention paid to *HF*—obscuring the book itself and distracting attention from other important works such as *LA, CY*, and some of the shorter writings. In a box at the top of p. 6 Paul lists forthcoming events scheduled for 1985 honoring MT on the 150th anniversary of his birth, the 75th of his death, and the centennial of the American publication of *HF*.

**RICH, FRANK.** "Stage: With *Huck Finn* on the *Big River.*" *New York Times* (26 Apr. 1985). [From a clipping; page no. not available.] "*Big River: The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is the last Broadway musical of the season—but, more important, it is the first that audiences can attend without either profound embarrassment or terminal boredom. This show has a lot going for it: a tuneful score by the country songsmith Roger Miller, exuberant performers and a gifted young director, Des McNuff, who is full of clever ideas about how to bring Mark Twain's masterpiece to the stage. At its best it could be exciting, but it begins to drag in the second act. [Also see Hummler and Robertson.]

**ROBERTSON, NAN.** "*Big River*’s Big Voice: Jim the Slave." *New York Times* (2 May 1985): C21. On the singer Ron Richardson, whose voice and presence have been praised as "majestic," "compelling," and "thrilling" in the "mixed reviews" given the show. Richardson considers *HF* not racist but an accurate depiction of its times; nonetheless, as "a child of Martin Luther King and Malcolm X" who grew up during the riots of the 1960s, he remembers the fear, helplessness, and anger. "Mr. Richardson went on, 'It was very, very difficult to hear that word "nigger" at first in rehearsals. Here I am, the only black speaking principal in a cast of 21. It was hard to separate my emotion from the role I was doing.'" Now his closest friend in the cast is Daniel Jenkins, who plays Huck Finn. "He’s my Rock of Gibraltar, he’s my old soul," says Mr. Richardson. When the two sing "Muddy Water," Mr. Jenkins’s reedy tenor twined with Mr. Richardson’s rich baritone, or "River in the Rain," they are show-stoppers. But Mr. Richardson’s favorite is ‘Worlds Apart.’ ‘It’s such a tender moment,’ he said. ‘For me, he becomes my son at that moment, and if it were today, I could adopt such a boy.’" [Also see Hummler and Rich.]

*MTC* 8/0 ’89 p. 7

RYMER, RUSS. "Huck's River Rolls On." National Wildlife 23 (June-July 1985): 4-11. On the Mississippi River as it is today, dredged and controlled by locks, and with the steamboats replaced by more efficient barges and towboats. The new habitat is less congenial to wildlife.

STANEK, LOU WILLETT. "Huck Finn: 100 Years of Dumb Fool Problems." School Library Journal 31 (Feb. 1985): 19-22. For a general audience, describes Huck's troubles, beginning in 1885 when HF was new and banned by the Concord Public Library as "trash and suitable only for the slums"; in our own time HF has been criticized as racist. But others have criticized the critics in turn as prissy and insensitive to the book's power, and have defended the message of HF as strongly anti-racist.

SUTTON, ROGER. "Sivilizing' Huck Finn." School Library Journal 30 (Aug. 1984): 44. A review of John H. Wallace, The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn Adapted (1983). "I don't care about the First Amendment. I care about children," Wallace told a reporter from the Chicago Sun-Times (11 Apr. 1982), but his own version of HF may be termed "racist 'by omission'" in its mellowed picture of slave-times. "By changing 'nigger' to 'slave,' Wallace rewrites not only Twain but history, fashioning Huck's society to appear less racist than it really was." Huck as depicted by MT "is no Simon Legree. He does love Jim, but cannot escape his own racism entirely. That's the point." The expurgations destroy that point. "What I can't see is what Wallace expects students to get out of his book. Twain's stern moral vision, his irony--the reasons this book is taught--are gone. What's left? What's left is ignorance. Wallace, who has called Twain's book 'the most grotesque example of racist trash ever written' (Chicago Sun-Times, May 25, 1984) has revealed his own; and through his 'sivilizing' of Huck, seeks to pass it on." [The reviewer is Children's Librarian, North-Pulaski Branch, The Chicago Public Library.]

WILL, GEORGE F. "Huck at a Hundred." Newsweek 105 (18 Feb. 1985): 92. "Huck's story resonates in America's heart because it is about freedom understood in a distinctively American way, as the absence of social restraints, and obedience to the promptings of a pure heart." Will praises MT's language, and dismisses those who find HF racially offensive as "ninnies." He draws on the perspectives of T. S. Eliot and Leo Marx, and compares Huck to Jay Gatsby, whose "story, like Huck's, is about integrity of personality."

ZIEGLER, EDWARD. "Huck Finn at 100." Reader's Digest 126 (Feb. 1985): 97-101. A useful, accurate account for the general reader, noting early objections to HF as unrefined, more recent ones charging racism--which Ziegler denies. In addition to his own praise for the book and a very brief plot-summary, he cites the critical adulation HF has received from Hemingway and others.
ABOUT THE CIRCLE. The Mark Twain Circle of America was formed at an organizational meeting held at the December 1986 Modern Language Association conference in New York. Founding officers were Louis J. Budd, President; Alan Gribben, Vice-President; Everett Emerson, Executive Coordinator. The membership has since grown to more than 250. Current officers are: President--Alan Gribben; Vice-President--Pascal Covici, Jr.; Executive Coordinator--James D. Wilson; Executive Committee--Louis Budd, Everett Emerson, David E. E. Sloane.

Although many members are academic specialists, the Circle also includes many non-academic Twain enthusiasts. The Circle is in communication with other Mark Twain organizations, including those associated with sites important in his life, and cooperates with them.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL. Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author. In 1982 Mr. Clemens retired, and the Journal moved to Charleston, S.C.

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 Huckleberry Finn, and the Fall 1985 issue, with major articles on Twain's anguished response to the anti-Semitism he saw in Vienna at the turn of the century (proto-Nazi reporters suggested he, too, was Jewish!).

There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume each year (rather than every second year, as in the past--confusing everybody). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the 1987 issues (see outside wrapper) rather than 1989. Prices are on the coupon below. Paid individual members of the Mark Twain Circle should note that fact and deduct $5.00 per year from any subscriptions to the Journal.

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). An index 1936-83 counts as a back issue.

To:
James D. Wilson
Executive Coordinator, Mark Twain Circle
University of Southwestern Louisiana
Lafayette, LA 70504

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FULFILLMENT NOTICE: The Spring 1987 (25:1) issue of the Mark Twain Journal was mailed out to subscribers in summer 1989. The next two issues (25:2, 26:1) are moving along well, with several articles in corrected proof. We are recovering from Hurricane Hugo, which moved directly across Charleston.

LIBRARIANS: Please note in your computer that the Mark Twain Circular every two months provides publication information on the Mark Twain Journal. This may help reduce avoidable claims.

Your cooperation is important. Our staff is very small, and we must allocate time between responding to claims and finishing the issues due on your subscription. Avoiding needless claims will help speed the publication of issues you need.

National Press Club to Host Mark Twain Circle Dinner

The second annual dinner meeting of the Mark Twain Circle will be held on December 28 during the MLA convention in Washington; it will take place at the National Press Club, elegant home of the premier organization of American journalism, which was founded in 1908.

Distinguished Mark Twain scholar Louis J. Budd (Duke University) will address the membership on the topic "Mark Twain Ashore in Washington." Professor Budd is the author of Our Mark Twain: The Making of His Public Personality (1983) as well as many other important studies. He has been particularly interested in Twain's years as a journalist and his relations with members of the press. Professor Budd's talk about Twain's months as a reporter in Washington (Nov. 1867-Mar. 1868) will presumably recall Twain's conclusion that "there is something good and motherly about Washington, the grand old benevolent National Asylum for the Helpless."

At 6:00 p.m. members of the Circle will gather for drinks at a cash-bar reception in the First Amendment Lounge, a two-story cocktail area looking across the rooftops of downtown Washington toward the White House. Dinner will follow in the adjacent Main Lounge, paneled in mahogany and furnished as a drawing room (complete with a crackling fire in the fireplace) at 7:00 p.m. The menu will include Sautéed Breast of Turkey with fresh artichoke hearts and wild mushrooms and other dishes and desserts.

A brief business meeting will convene after the dinner, followed by the featured speaker.

Nearby on the thirteenth floor is the H. L. Mencken Journalism Library and Reference Center, and diners may wish to tour the Club later and note the displays of political cartoons, news photographs, and journalism memorabilia commemorating the colorful heritage of this institution. Every President of the United States since Theodore Roosevelt has been a Club member, and an array of world celebrities have used its podium as a forum to shape public opinion.

Reservations for the dinner must reach Executive Coordinator James D. Wilson by December 10, accompanied by a check for $28.75 per person. (Circle members may invite spouses and guests.) Reservations received after December 10 will be charged $33.00. A reservation form is included in this issue of the Circular.
The National Press Club is located at 14th and F Streets NW. Its telephone number is (202) 662-7500.

Alan Gribben
President, MTCA

Hospitality Suite

The Mark Twain Circle, in conjunction with the Mark Twain Journal, will sponsor a hospitality suite at the Sheraton Hotel during the MLA convention. The suite will be available for members of the Circle, and all those interested in Mark Twain, to gather for informal conversation and light refreshment. Members are welcome to bring other refreshments with them. The suite will be open on December 27, 28, and 29; it will be registered in the name of Tom Tenney. Please stop by to meet with others who share your interest in Mark Twain. This is an experiment this year, but we thought it would be nice and convenient if members had a comfortable place where they could gather informally to visit during the three-day convention.

James D. Wilson
Executive Coordinator, MTCA

American Literature Association Program

Pascal Covici, Jr., Vice President of the Mark Twain Circle, has announced a three-session program for the second national conference of the American Literature Association, which will meet at the Bahia Hotel Resort in San Diego, California, May 31-June 3, 1990.

Panel One:
Pascal Covici, Jr. (Chair)
Bruce Michelson, "Roughing It as Escape"
Laura Skandera, "Women and Twain's Writings"
Jeffrey Steinbrink, "The Writing of Roughing It"

Panel Two:
David E. E. Sloane (Chair)
Peter G. Beidler, "A Source for Huckleberry Finn"
David R. Sewell, "Twain's Language of Argumentation"
James D. Wilson, "Religion in Pudd'nhead Wilson"

Panel Three:
Alan Gribben (Chair)
Beverly R. David, "A Tramp Abroad and Its Illustrations"
M. Thomas Inge, "Dan Beard's Own Book--Moonlight"
Joel Porte, "The Connecticut Yankee Illustrations"

All members of the Mark Twain Circle are automatically members of the American Literature Association and are invited to attend the 1990 conference in San Diego. The registration fee will be $25.00. Five hundred scholars are expected to attend.

Next year the Mark Twain Circle will issue an open call for papers for its sessions at the third (1991) meeting of AmLA, which will probably take place in Boston.

Alan Gribben
President, MTCA

The Mark Twain Circle of Korea

Mark Twain, already accustomed to moving in illustrious circles, is now the focus of the newly formed Mark Twain Circle of Korea. The Circle was established following a lecture, titled "The Unexpurgated Connecticut Yankee: Mark Twain and His Illustrator Daniel Carter Beard," by Beverly R. David (Western Michigan University) on May 19, 1989 at the Korean-American Education Commission.

The society will promote research into the life and work of Mark Twain through regular academic meetings and will publish a journal.
once a year.

Founding members include Chang Wang-rok, Hallym University (President of the Circle); Cho Song-kyu, Yonsei University (Vice President); Park Yop, National Military Academy (Secretary-General); Hong Myong-hae, Kookje University (Auditor); Kim Song-gon, Seoul National University; Kim Uk-tong, Sogang University; and Shim Pang-ja, Soongsil University.

The Circle has joined the Mark Twain Circle of America as an institutional member.

[Drawn from "Professor Chang to Lead Mark Twain Circle," The Korea Times (June 9, 1989), and "Mark Twain Circle pres.," The Korea Herald (June 9, 1989).]

James S. Leonard
Editor, MT Circular

"Mark Twain Himself"

Circle member William L. McLinn, whose portrayal of Mark Twain brought political satire and a message of peace and social justice to audiences throughout the world, died of cancer in Phoenix, AZ on September 4, 1989. He was 45.

Bill McLinn operated the "Mack-lin/Clemens Corporation" and "Mark Twain Social Issues Programs" in Washington, DC, and at the same time served the La Mesa (CA) United Church of Christ as "associate minister in the arts and social justice." He was ordained to the ministry at that church in 1987.

Bill first performed as Mark Twain in 1975 while a student at Pacific School of Religion. In the spring of 1980 he took his performance, "Mark Twain on the issues of the '80s," on a six-state tour of churches and campuses, sponsored in part by the United Church Board for Homeland Ministries. He wore tails, bushy white hair, and a walrus moustache, clutched an enormous cigar, and spoke with a Missouri drawl. Whether lecturing or answering audience questions, he always used the words of Mark Twain, which he had memorized.

Filled with Twain's comments on politics, the state, citizenship, liberty, and crime and punishment, the show was a satire of a presidential race and a commentary on social issues. At a New York press conference, Bill's "Mark Twain" declared himself a presidential candidate on the "Anti-Doughnut Party" ticket and challenged President Jimmy Carter to a debate.

Bill appeared widely as "Mark Twain Himself" in this country and abroad, and participated in a 1987 exchange that gathered U. S. and Soviet Mark Twain scholars for tours of both countries. The City of Hannibal, MO chose Bill to portray Twain there in 1985 at the 150th anniversary of Twain's birth.

He saw his portrayals of Twain as a ministry of social justice, summing up his message in the 1984 book Mark Twain Himself: Humor, War and Fundamentalism (Kendall/Hunt P).

He is survived by his wife, Akemi McLinn, of Washington, DC; his mother, the Rev. Gloryanna Hees, a Presbyterian minister, of Beaverton, OR; and a brother, Robert McLinn, of La Canada, CA.

[Based on a press release from the United Church of Christ.]

Thomas A. Tenney
The Citadel
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Earthquakes, Hurricanes, and New Publications

Recent disasters have done no serious harm to the Mark Twain Project (Berkeley, CA), the Mark Twain Journal (Charleston, SC), or the Mark Twain Circular (Charleston, SC).

Hurricane Hugo hit Charleston head-on, just before midnight on September 21, 1989; the tide was near its peak, and there was substantial flooding. However, Circular Editor Jim Leonard and his family suffered little damage to their home, and Journal Editor Tom Tenney and his family suffered only a bit of flooding and some minor roof damage (the furniture had all been moved upstairs, and no rain came in). A less fortunate colleague remarked that God must have a wry sense of humor, to take his roof and spare the uncorrected freshman papers.

A major earthquake struck the San Francisco Bay area at 5:04 p.m. on October 17. As in Charleston, the burden was unevenly distributed: tragedy for some and inconvenience for others. In a telephone conversation Robert Hirst, the General Editor, said that the Mark Twain Project had suffered minimal damage (the bookcases are aligned north-south, so no books fell out), and the staff are safe.

Bob Hirst also passed on the welcome news that Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer among the Indians and other Unfinished Stories (ed. Dahlia Armon and Walter Blair) has recently appeared. Part of the popular Mark Twain Library, this volume consists of pieces previously published in The Works of Mark Twain, with some textual improvements. Still more exciting, the second volume of Mark Twain’s Letters (1867-1868) is almost finished, with bound copies expected in January 1990. Three cheers!

Thomas A. Tenney

Abbreviations used in this bibliographical series are listed in the January/February 1989 Mark Twain Circular. In addition, a combination of year, letter, and number refers to an entry in my Mark Twain: A Reference Guide (Boston: C. 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 January/February Circular.

Thomas A. Tenney

New Publications

WATKINS, G[EOFFREY] K[IRKLAND]. God and Circumstances: A Lineal Study of Intent in Edgar Allan Poe’s "The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym" and Mark Twain’s "The Great Dark." New York, Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 1989. (American University Studies, Series IV: English Language and Literature, Vol. 101.) Reading the two works as literary counterparts to Rousseau’s social theories, Watkins finds them life-affirming, with an enlightenment symbolized by the supernal whiteness at the close. Poe and MT did not seek "merely to chronicle their own despair, but allegorically that of mankind--specifically mankind in the grasp of nineteenth century scientific, technological, and social progress--and offered a way out of that deterministic doom through the aegis of what I have termed ‘dream transcendence.’"

ALLMENDINGER, BLAKE. "Murder in Retrospect: Henry’s Death in Samuel Clemens’ Autobiography." American
Literary Realism 21.3 (Spring 1989): 13-24. Torn by feelings of guilt over the death of his brother Henry in a steamboat disaster, MT wrote contradictory accounts in LOM, his autobiography, and elsewhere; his own feelings toward Henry are ambivalent, and MT variously blamed himself, the doctor, and Henry. He later remembered a dream premonition. CY has a similar emphasis on dream, and the deathbed scenes of Henry and Hank Morgan are similar. "The dream and the death become ... symbols of an opposition in his work" between innocence and guilt, a tension seen in CY and HF.

KINCH, J. C. B. Mark Twain's German Critical Reception, 1875-1986: An Annotated Bibliography. Westport, CT: Greenwood P, 1989. The generous annotations (some a full page in length) will be especially helpful for books and articles difficult to obtain in English-speaking countries. Coverage includes publications from both East and West Germany, and, selectively, from Austria and Switzerland. This should be used in preference to the 1977 Mark Twain: A Reference Guide for items within its scope.

PECK, RICHARD E. "The Campaign that . . . Succeeded." American Literary Realism 21.2 (Spring 1989): 3-12. Argues that the concluding "evasion" chapters in HF resemble MT's "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed" about his Civil War experiences "published nine months after Huck Finn, the novel it both influenced and derives from."

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From the Backlog

ANON. "It Turns out Claymation Is Actually 'Low-Tech.'" New York Times (28 June 1985). [From a clipping; page no. not available.] Animator David Altshul is preparing a 90-minute film, The Adventures of Mark Twain, in which the appearance of motion is created by filming, one frame at a time, a succession of minute changes in clay sculpture. "There are clay clouds, clay storms, clay mountains," says Altshul.


BULLOUGH, VERN L. "Portrait of a Marriage: Olivia and Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain)." Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality 19 (Jan. 1985): 209, 212. In approximately 400 words, tells a popular audience that MT loved his wife and placed her on a pedestal. There is no new interpretation in this article, and no information beyond what could be acquired in a brief talk with any MT scholar.

CARRINGTON, PAUL D. "Of Law and the River." Duke Law Magazine (Extra, Feb. 1985): 1-6. Carrington uses the training and professional attributes of the pilot in LOM as an analogue for what law students need: to retain their humane and ethical capacities while acquiring technical knowledge, and to develop judgment, courage, and confidence in their profession itself. [This is the text of a paper delivered at the Association of Law Schools meeting in December 1983; Professor Paul Brest of Stanford took issue, charging that Carrington's insistence on discipline and the importance of the law itself jeopardized the academic freedom of others.
Much of the ensuing correspondence will appear in edited form in he Journal of Legal Education."

DEVRIES, HILARY. "At 100, Huck Finn Is Still Causing Trouble." Christian Science Monitor (15 March 1985): 1, 6. On HF as an acknowledged masterpiece and the target of complaints, most recently on racial grounds. Most of this is familiar, but there is brief, useful comment on the dramatization of HF in the Goodman Theater, in Chicago. Reviewing it "in the Chicago Defender (the oldest and largest black publication in Chicago), one critic wrote 'I think that it is time that, as African-Americans we must mature.'"

FEINBERG, LAWRENCE. "Shakespeare Leads List of Recommended Reading for Schools." Washington Post (12 Aug. 1985): A12. The National Endowment for the Humanities recently conducted a survey of teachers and scholars, requesting their recommendations of books to be taught in high schools. The ten mentioned most often, in order, are as follows: Shakespeare, Macbeth and Hamlet; "American Historical Documents, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution"; Mark Twain, Huckleberry Finn; The Bible; Homer, Odyssey and Iliad; Charles Dickens, Great Expectations and Tale of Two Cities; Plato's Republic; John Steinbeck, The Grapes of Wrath; Hawthorne, The Scarlet Letter; Sophocles, Oedipus.

FISHKIN, SHELLEY FISHER. "Twain, in '85." New York Times (18 Feb. 1985): A17. An "Op-Ed" page defense of HF against charges of racism; the book itself is an attack on racism through an irony some readers fail to recognize. When MT attacked mistreatment of the Chinese in a story for a San Francisco paper in the 1860s, his editor bowed to the prejudices of readers and refused to publish it. In 1870 he treated the theme ironically in "Disgraceful Persecution of a Boy" - a boy arrested for stoning Chinese, when everything he had learned from his elders taught him that it was "a high and holy thing" to abuse them.

FRANK, MICHAEL. "Mark Twain and the Territorial Enterprise." Territorial Enterprise and Virginia City News (Nevada) (4 July 1985): 1, 4. Intended for the general reader, this is a readable and authoritative brief account of MT in Virginia City and his connection with the Enterprise, by one of the editors in the Mark Twain Project (Berkeley). The Territorial Enterprise is being revived, both as a local, Nevada paper and in a national edition as a literary publication for those interested in MT and his West; subscriptions to the latter are $25.00/year, payable to the Territorial Enterprise, Virginia City, NV 89440.

FREEDMAN, SAMUEL G. "Biloxi and Big River Win Top Tony Awards." New York Times (3 June 1985). [From a clipping; page no. not available.] Among the sixteen awards announced the previous evening, the musical adaptation of HF received seven: "Best Musical"; "Book of a Musical" (William Hauptman); "Score of a Musical" (Roger Miller); "Featured Actor in a Musical" (Ron Richardson, as Jim); "Director of a Musical" (Des McAnuff); "Scenic Designer" (Heidi Landesman); and "Lighting Designer" (Richard Riddell).

---. "Singing the Romance of the Open Road." New York Times (21 Apr. 1985): H1, H6. On the musical adaptation of HF as Big River, scheduled to open Thursday, 25 Apr., at the Eugene O'Neill Theatre. Freedman comments briefly on the theme of the road in HF, as discussed by T. S. Eliot, and on American wanderings as discussed by Alexis de Tocqueville and others, but chiefly emphasizes our national
rootlessness as drawn by Walt Whitman, Jack Kerouac, Robert Pirsig, Bruce Springsteen, and others. Robert Miller, who wrote the music, grew up in Erick, Oklahoma, a half-mile from where Highway 66 crossed the old Chisholm Trail, and knew such popular Western singers as Hank Thompson, and Bob Wills and the Texas Playboys.


HAYGOOD, WILL. "Twain Letter Revives Old Question. Detractors Say They Still Think Huckleberry Finn Has Racist Tint." Boston Globe (15 March 1985): 3. In a letter to the dean of Yale Law School recently made public by Shelley Fisher Fishkin, MT declares his readiness to pay educational expenses for a black student as part of the debt owed blacks by whites. Among those reached by telephone for comment are Henry Moses of Harvard and Twain scholar Leslie Fiedler, who support HF, and John H. Wallace (Chicago) and Robert Evans (of the Waukegan, IL School Board), who do not.

HECHINGER, FRED W. "Irrationality, Futility and Huck's Censors." New York Times (4 June 1985): 20. Defends HF against those who have attempted to ban it, originally as "trash" and more recently as "racist trash." This article draws heavily on Justin Kaplan's Born to Trouble: One Hundred Years of Huckleberry Finn, a 23-page pamphlet available without charge from the Library of Congress, Central Services Division, Washington, DC 20540.

STANEK, LOU WILLET. "Twain's Farewell to His Art: A New Version of The Mysterious Stranger." Top of the News [an American Library Association publication for librarians working with children and young adults] 41 (Winter 1985): 177-79. For an audience of librarians who are not MT scholars, describes the liberties taken by Albert Bigelow Paine (MT's literary executor) and Frederick A. Duneka in cobbling together a saleable text for publication in 1916; a sounder text has recently been published by California. Compares HS with The Tempest, each an author's swan-song.

UMPHLETT, WILEY LEE. "The Social Focus of Mark Twain's Photographic Eye in Huckleberry Finn." Proteus 1.2 (1984): 50-56. MT was keenly aware of the literal realism of the photograph, commented on a number of occasions on scenes depicted as precisely as they could have been by the camera, and in HF achieved a similar realism both in visual descriptions (stationary and moving) and in catching the authentic voice of his different character types.


Publication of the Mark Twain Circular is funded in part through a grant from the Citadel Development Foundation.
Dear Mark Twain Circle Member:

The annual dinner meeting of the Mark Twain Circle of America will be held on Thursday, December 28, at the National Press Club (14th and F Streets, NW, Washington, DC) at 6:00 p.m.

**Schedule**
6:00-7:00  Cash-bar reception
7:00      Dinner

**Menu**
House Salad
Sautéed Breast of Turkey
with fresh artichoke hearts and wild mushrooms
Potato or Rice
Vegetable of the Day
Coffee and Tea
French Pastries

The price for Circle members and their guests is $28.75 per person. (Reservations after December 10 cost $33.00). Our featured speaker will be Louis J. Budd of Duke University. There will also be a brief business meeting and a report on the new American Literature Association.

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Please reserve ___ places at the Mark Twain Circle dinner and featured address, to be held at the National Press Club on 28 December 1989.

BEFORE 10 DECEMBER 1989:   ___ tickets at $28.75 each = $______

AFTER 10 DECEMBER 1989: ___ tickets at $33.00 each = $______

Names of people attending:

Address to which confirmation should be sent:

Make check payable to The Mark Twain Circle. Send payment to James D. Wilson, Executive Coordinator, Mark Twain Circle of America, Department of English, Box 4691, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504. After December 15, send payment to James D. Wilson, 112 Duncan Drive, Lafayette, LA 70503 (ph. 318-988-0831).

If you have not paid Circle dues for 1989, you may wish to pay $5.00 at this time to keep your membership current. And (if you have not done so already) you are invited to pay dues for 1990 (again, $5.00), which will save the Circle mailing costs for renewal reminders next year.
ABOUT THE CIRCLE. The Mark Twain Circle of America was formed at an organizational meeting held at the December 1986 Modern Language Association conference in New York. Founding officers were Louis J. Budd, President; Alan Gribben, Vice-President; Everett Emerson, Executive Coordinator. The membership has since grown to more than 250. Current officers are: President—Alan Gribben; Vice-President—Pascal Covici, Jr.; Executive Coordinator—James D. Wilson; Executive Committee—Louis Budd, Everett Emerson, David E. E. Sloane.

Although many members are academic specialists, the Circle also includes many non-academic Twain enthusiasts. The Circle is in communication with other Mark Twain organizations, including those associated with sites important in his life, and cooperates with them.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL. Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author. In 1982 Mr. Clemens retired, and the Journal moved to Charleston, S.C.

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 Huckleberry Finn, and the Fall 1985 issue, with major articles on Twain's anguished response to the anti-Semitism he saw in Vienna at the turn of the century (proto-Nazi reporters suggested he, too, was Jewish!).

There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume each year (rather than every second year, as in the past—confusing everybody). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the 1987 issues (see outside wrapper) rather than 1989. Prices are on the coupon below. Paid individual members of the Mark Twain Circle should note that fact and deduct $5.00 per year from any subscriptions to the Journal.

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). An index 1936–83 counts as a back issue.

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