The Circle at ALA

The Mark Twain Circle sponsored two panels at this year's American Literature Association conference which was held at the Bahia Resort in San Diego, CA, from May 28 through May 31. There was also a brief business meeting on Saturday, May 30.

The two panels were chaired by David E. E. Sloane and Alan Gribben. Louis Budd, Harold Aspiz, and Sherwood Cummings revisited several of Mark Twain's works and shed light on "Encounter with an Interviewer," Twain as a resurrectionist, and the reappearance of Aunt Rachel Cord as Roxy in Pudd'nhead Wilson; Laura Skandera-Trombley, Suzi Naiburg, and David Barrow spoke on aspects of Mark Twain's creative relationship with women by focusing on Judith Loftus, psychological implications of Twain's dream images (of sweetheart, wife, and wench), and the combined impact of Twain and Harriet Beecher Stowe on nineteenth-century print and publishing. Both panels were well attended and sparked considerable conversation. Prior to the beginning of the first panel discussion, Louis Budd received the American Humor Studies Association's "Charlie" award—a ceramic figure of Charles Chaplin—for his contribution to the study of American humor and Mark Twain (see "Louis J. Budd Awarded a Charlie," below).

The Circle's business meeting got off to a late start on May 30 because it took a while to coax members away from the ALA post-conference celebration. Once gathered, however, the Circle conducted a considerable amount of business. Pascal Covici, Jr. began the meeting by reading a note from Everett Emerson, who was unable to attend the conference. This led to a motion to thank Professor Emerson for his efforts on behalf of the Circle, especially for his work to secure the Circle's affiliated status with MLA. Louis Budd then noted that Clara Clemens had lived at the Bahia Resort for a time during her second marriage (see "A Twenty-Second Scholarly Paper," below). Other business included an update on the work of the Mark Twain Project by Robert H. Hirst as well as an announcement of the forthcoming two-volume set of Mark Twain's short writings from the Library of America this fall. There was also an election: Susan K. Harris was elected Vice President, and James Wilson was elected to the Executive Committee. The by-laws were amended to extend the term of the Executive Coordinator from two to three years. Finally, the Circle presented its award for lifetime achievement to
Edgar M. Branch. Professor Branch's remarks (see "Edgar Branch Address," below) were underscored by the background arrival of one of the resort's two stern-wheel paddle boats under full running lights. Providence at work.

The Circle will meet next at MLA in New York in December 1992.

Michael J. Kiskis
Executive Coordinator, MTCA

Three Notes on Twain Scholarship

1. The Huck Finn Manuscript. On Wednesday, July 29, about 200 people attended a quite satisfying and exciting ceremony at the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library: "Huck's Homecoming!" The ceremony involved the Board of the Library officially presenting the recently rediscovered portion of the manuscript to the Rare Book Room, thereby entrusting this national treasure to the curatorship of William Loos. Bill had arranged a display of the different manuscript portions to explain what had been missing and what is now restored to its proper place. As you can readily imagine, it was a terrific day!

Leaves from the manuscript will be displayed on a rotating basis. The Library is now planning a fund-raising for a special additional room, which will include a special theft-proof, ultraviolet-light-protected display case and other exhibits such as Twain's mantlepiece. Contributors' names will be listed on a plaque. Please mail to Bill Loos, Rare Book Room, Buffalo Library, Lafayette Square, Buffalo, NY 14203. Thank you!

Apparently the financial details of the negotiated settlement will not be made public. The Library has, as part of the settlement, many other papers which had been in the six Gluck trunks. We and future generations of scholars will owe a debt of gratitude to James Frazer Gluck for his foresight in collecting many valuable materials for the library, to the Gluck granddaughters for their rediscovery, to Curator Bill Loos for his alertness, intelligence, and scholarly precision, to the Library Board for their persistence and judgment, to the Twain Foundation and to the Mark Twain Project for cooperation, and to Sotheby's for safekeeping and professional judgment. One year and seven months ago there was a real fear that this manuscript might be sold overseas, and we might never know its contents. Now it has all worked out.

Biels has offered to do the microfilming necessary to preserve the information in case any disaster should happen. Soon scholarship will be able to proceed.

2. Our effort to increase public support for the Mark Twain Papers has resulted in an encouraging response. Thank you! There are now many new names on the list of contributors. The NEH has notified Dr. Robert Hirst that the current level of funding will continue for next year.

3. Wanted: a scholar with the technical skill to evaluate objectively (in a comparison and contrast fashion) the "plain text" system used by the Twain project and the "clear text" method used by Professor Orth for Emerson volumes. Apparently some fiercely held biases may influence future funding decisions. Please phone me at 716-634-9221.

Vic Doyno
SUNY-Buffalo

MLA 1992

The two Mark Twain Circle sessions set for MLA 1992 now have times and dates: "Theoretical Approaches to Mark Twain," Wednesday, Dec. 30, 3:30-4:45 p.m., N.Y. Hilton, Gibson
Suite; "Other Views and Visions in Mark Twain's Works," Sunday, Dec. 27, 7:00-8:15 p.m., N.Y. Hilton, Room 524 (see "Dates to Circle" for a list of presenters and paper titles). In addition, two "Cocktail Hour with Mark Twain" sessions are planned for the Mark Twain Suite in the 5:30-7:00 p.m. time slot, as carried out so successfully in San Francisco in 1991. These supplement MLA programming, but in a much more informal setting allowing Twainians to chat, exchange ideas, and visit with old and new friends. Some refreshments will be provided, but other contributions are welcome if you wish.

Each Cocktail Hour session this year will feature one speaker giving a somewhat lengthier (20-30 minutes with discussion) presentation in a relaxed setting with socializing among Twainians and their friends following. The first night (Dec. 28) will feature Vic Doyos (SUNY-Buffalo) on "New Findings in the Huckleberry Finn Manuscript"; David E. E. Sloane, President of the Mark Twain Circle, will preside. The second night (Dec. 29) will feature a young Twain scholar, Greg W. Zacharias (Creighton U), on "Henry Rogers, Public Relations and the Recovery of Mark Twain's Public Character"; Thomas A. Tenney, Editor of the Mark Twain Journal, will preside. Since we are now approaching Twain-Rogers centennials, this is a timely topic.

There will be a Mark Twain Circle business meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 10:15 a.m. (location to be announced).

David E. E. Sloane
Univ. of New Haven

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Teaching Mark Twain
Call(s) for Papers

The Problem. Given the place Mark Twain and his offspring Huck Finn occupy in American culture, given the frequency with which Adventures of Huckleberry Finn and other works by Mark Twain are taught in American colleges (and high schools), and given the number of authors and individual works for which there are now volumes with titles like "Approaches to Teaching ______," why is there no such volume for Mark Twain or any of his works?

The Book. To remedy this nearly unthinkable lack, I plan to edit a book on "Teaching Huckleberry Finn and Other Works by Mark Twain." As currently envisioned, the book will give approximately fifty percent of its attention to Huckleberry Finn and fifty percent to other commonly taught works. Duke University Press is the anticipated publisher.

Proposals are invited on topics such as the following:

1. Teaching the Author. Suggestions: Mark Twain and the nineteenth century, Mark Twain and literary tradition, Mark Twain's "ordeal," Mark Twain as public figure.
2. Teaching the Texts. Essays on specific works by Twain, especially Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.
3. Teaching the Issues. Suggestions: Mark Twain and race, Mark Twain and women, Mark Twain and the average man.
4. Playing to the Audience. Considerations for teaching Twain texts at different levels and different types of institutions.

Essays should be informative, should be comprehensible by non-specialists, and should have a specifically pedagogical slant. In putting the volume together, I will try for comprehensiveness and an overall logic of complementarity; but as criterion for inclusion, the particular topic will in most cases be less important than the quality of the essay.

If you are interested in being included, please send me, by January 15, 1993, a brief description of the essay you propose to write. Complete essays will be due by September 1, 1993. Essays should fall within a
range of 10-25 pages of double-spaced typescript. Feel free to contact me (by phone, fax, e-mail, or other means) if you'd like to discuss your idea before sending a proposal.

(See the last page of the Circular for my addresses and phone number.)

The Conference Session. The Mark Twain Circle will sponsor a session on "Teaching Huckleberry Finn" at the 1993 American Literature Association conference in Washington, D.C. (May 28-30, 1993). I will serve as session chair. If your essay will be relevant to the stated topic and you are interested in reading some version of it at the AIA session, please submit your proposal by December 1, 1992, and indicate your interest in participating in the session.

James S. Leonard
The Citadel

Louis J. Budd Awarded a Charlie

The highest award bestowed by the American Humor Studies Association—the "Charlie," a 2½-foot-high plaster statue of Charles Chaplin in his Little Clown tuxedo and derby hat—was awarded to Louis J. Budd on May 30, 1992, at the American Literature Association's third annual meeting in San Diego, CA. David E. E. Sloane, the Executive Director of AHSA and himself a graduate student of Professor Budd's at Duke University in the 1960s, presented the award.

The citation of merit singled out Prof. Budd's major lifetime contribution to the study of American humor, his kindly and sympathetic teaching of students, and his gentlemanly treatment of colleagues. His citation continued in praise of his "persistent widening of the range of discussion of humor through his analysis of social and political aspects of humor" (most clearly seen in his book Mark Twain: Social Philosopher in 1962) and of biographical and historical aspects in popular culture (as seen in Our Mark Twain: The Making of His Public Personality in 1983), among a vast array of other works approaching humor, folklore, language, literary aesthetics, and Mark Twain studies. Through these works he "throws light on the broadest social environment surrounding the making and social intentions of humor in America."

Between 75 and 100 people filled the room, including many former students and colleagues of Professor Budd. Professor Budd, in accepting the award, referred to his appreciation of the honor in special terms because of his own childhood memories of listening to the original live Charles Chaplin radio shows and his long-standing appreciation of the goals of the organization. Budd will become President of AHSA in 1993.

Previous recipients of the "Charlie" include Walter Blair and Hamlin Hill. Dr. Budd's award represents only the third such award in the 17-year history of the American Humor Studies Association.

David E. E. Sloane
President, MTCA

A Twain Memorial Disappears

From October 14, 1898 until May 27, 1899, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clemens, their daughters Clara and Jean, and their housekeeper Katy Leary lived in a large suite of rooms in the then-new Hotel Krantz, now Ambassador, in central Vienna. Badly damaged in the USAAF B-24 attack of March 12, 1945, the Hotel Ambassador was rebuilt and modernized after World War II and has since maintained high repute among Vienna's five-star hosteries. When postwar repairs and renovations were completed, the hotel's management proudly mounted a brass plaque near the Kärntnerstrasse entrance (another
lobby entrance is at Neuer Markt 5) to commemorate Mark Twain's sojourn there.

Recently, when the Ambassador underwent another face-lifting, the current management removed this plaque. When queried about its disappearance, Herr Günter Gartler, the hotel's reception manager, could offer neither a reason for the removal nor any information about the plaque's whereabouts. One doubts that such a memorial to an Austrian or other European writer, even a minor one, would be treated in this fashion. Is it another sign of the Amerikamüdigkeit now sweeping Europe, or merely ignorant carelessness?

Whatever the case, the deliberate suppression of this designation of an important Mark Twain landmark in Europe should not go without protest from members of the Mark Twain Circle. Letters requesting restoration of the commemorative plaque should be addressed to:

Günter Gartler, Empfangscheff
HOTEL AMBASSADOR
Neuer Markt 5
Kärntner Strasse 22
A-1010 Vienna
AUSTRIA

It might even be appropriate to imply that one would not consider patronizing the Ambassador or recommending it to others on a visit to Vienna unless and until the Twain plaque is restored.

Ironically, the disappearance of this plaque follows by only a few years the unveiling of another one by the mayor and town council of Kaltenleutgeben, near Vienna, where the Clemens family rented a villa at Karlsgasse 3 from late May until mid-October 1898 (see Mark Twain Journal 24.1 [Spring 1986]: 43-44). The Clemenses' first home in Vienna, the Hotel Metropole, where they stayed from September 27, 1897 until May 20, 1898, was demolished in the same air raid in which the Ambassador was damaged. Since it served as the Vienna headquarters of the dreaded Gestapo after March 1938, it was not rebuilt, but instead became the postwar site of a Holocaust memorial.

Carl Dolmetsch
Vienna, Austria

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Mark Twain in Berlin

The following account appeared in the International Herald Tribune on Feb. 22, 1892 and was reprinted in the Feb. 24, 1992 International Herald Tribune, under the title "1892: Kaiser and Twain," in a column whose overall title is "In Our Pages: 100, 75 and 50 Years Ago." It is notable both for the prominence given Twain in the original report and for being the sole item chosen to represent that day's issue of the Tribune.

BERLIN--General von Versen, Commander of the Third Army Corps, and Frau von Versen gave a dinner last evening [Feb. 21], which Emperor William and Prince Henry honored with their presence. Among the guests who had been invited to meet the Emperor was the American humorist, Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," who has been residing in Berlin for some months.

[Thanks to Carl Dolmetsch for sharing the above.]

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A Twenty-Second Scholarly Paper

During the recent ALA convention in San Diego at the Bahia Hotel, I asked for twenty seconds on the program of the business meeting of the MTCA. Pascal Covici kindly obliged me. Sensing some interest in the "paper" I read, I amplify it for those who could not get to San Diego. (All the information in this paper was furnished by Isabelle Budd, research economist.)

Clara Clemens Gabriollowitsch married Jacques Samossoud in 1944.
Because of his addiction to gambling, all of her money was spent by 1951, when Clara and Jacques moved to the San Diego area to be nearer to the Del Mar race track. Jacques had auctioned off Clara’s house in Hollywood, her last asset. From this time onward they lived on the quarterly income from her father’s estate.

In 1955 Clara and Jacques moved to the Bahia Hotel in Mission Bay. In 1958 she signed her last will and testament in San Diego. She died in 1962. When her will was probated in 1963, Jacques signed himself as still living at the Bahia Hotel, Mission Beach. The ever-vigilant Dr. William Seller signed himself as living at 2855 Bayside Lane, Mission Beach. (For more about Seller see Isabelle Budd’s "Clara Samossoud’s Will" in the Mark Twain Journal 25 [Spring 1987].)

A complete copy of Clara Samossoud’s probate file #73035 (which runs over 500 pages) has been deposited by Isabelle Budd with the Mark Twain Papers.

Louis J. Budd
Professor Emeritus
Duke University

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Edgar Branch Address

The following is the text of Edgar M. Branch’s speech upon being presented the Circle’s award for lifetime achievement. ("Bob," in the first line, refers to Robert H. Hirst, Director of the Mark Twain Project, who introduced Professor Branch.)

Thank you, Bob. And my heartfelt thanks go to all of you--to everybody in the Mark Twain Circle--for the high honor you have bestowed on me. I am overwhelmed by your generosity.

I understand and share your commitment to study Mark Twain’s life and writings. At the same time, I am stunned by the dimensions of that commitment today. I marvel at the sheer number of all of you multi-talented scholars and critics in the Circle, and your public presence everywhere, in print and in person--at the ALA, at the MLA, in Berkeley, Elmira, Hartford, and elsewhere. It is all so different from the Mark Twain universe I grew up in.

This morning I heard the splendid papers of three veteran Mark Twain scholars: Harold Aspiz, Sherwood Cummings, and my young friend Lou Budd (he has just retired, and I have been retired for fourteen years). Sitting next to Lou on the podium was a student of his, David Sloane. And in the audience were scholars of a still younger generation. Obviously continuity leading to change is flourishing in the Mark Twain community. Would you like to hear a little of the way it was for me when the Mark Twain industry was in its infancy?

My love for Mark Twain began early and in intimate circumstances. My maternal grandparents lived in my parents' Chicago home, and my grandfather, Edgar Hoge Marquess, began reading Mark Twain to me early in the 1920s. He especially loved Mark Twain and Dickens. My grandfather was born in 1842, seven years after Mark Twain's birth. He moved from Virginia and Tennessee to Missouri. There he taught Latin for more than forty years at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, where my dad was a student. During the Civil War he was a staff officer for Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston.

As a boy and as a college student, I continued reading Mark Twain for pleasure. So I was familiar with some of his writing when in 1936 I began studying for a Master’s degree at the University of Chicago. For some reason that I can not recall, Walter Blair was not teaching during most of the time I was enrolled. But his English Department recognized American Literature as a separate discipline. I profited greatly from the teaching of Napier Wilt, Percy
Boynton, Fred Millett, Clarence Faust, and others.

Later in the thirties, as a graduate assistant at the University of Iowa, I ran into Mark Twain head on, so to speak. Remember--at that time there was Paine’s biography and his editions of the Letters and the Autobiography. There was Henderson’s biography. There were recent books by Minnie Brashear and Ivan Benson. There was Cyril Clemens. And very little else of a general sort. Mark Twain criticism revolved almost entirely around the conflict between Van Wyck Brooks’ thesis in The Ordeal of Mark Twain and Bernard DeVoto’s counterattack in Mark Twain’s America. Parrington had little to say on Mark Twain, and Marxist critics of the 1930s directed their energies elsewhere. Unlike Melville and Henry James, Mark Twain went almost unnoticed in the critical journals.

At Iowa in the late thirties René Wellek was teaching his history of criticism courses. Norman Foerster, the New Humanist oracle and admirer of Matthew Arnold, presided over the Division of the Humanities and never descended to Mark Twain’s level in his criticism course. Eminent historical scholars, who contended for academic hegemony with Foerster, ran the English Department. The regional approach to American Literature, exemplified in John T. Frederick’s Midland, was still alive and well at Iowa. Robert Penn Warren came up from Louisiana as a visiting professor. The "New Criticism" he and Cleanth Brooks promoted in their influential anthologies was all the rage among us graduate students. Iowa’s English Department was jumping.

Then there was Wilbur Schramm, a young man who, in Paul Engle’s temporary absence, ran the creative writing program at Iowa. Schramm—who went on to a distinguished career in communication, editing, and publishing—also taught a course called "Literature of the West," in which Mark Twain played a star role.

Somewhere out there, Schramm argued, there had to be treasures of Mark Twain’s writings—letters and sketches about his life on the river and in the West. There had to be volumes of new information about him wherever he went. The possibility intrigued me. I loved the upbeat quality of Mark Twain’s young manhood.

Looking back on my days at Iowa, I find it interesting to recall that the Mark Twain Papers, then in DeVoto’s care, were inaccessible to scholars. They pretty much remained that way under Dixon Wecter’s stewardship. Bibliographies were then comparatively rudimentary. Xerox machines and microfilmed newspaper runs were unknown. The Inter-Library Loan system was more of a wish than a reality. For travel money to distant libraries, you dug deep into your own pocket.

I recall that as a graduate student, I drove with Mary Jo in our second-hand 1935 Ford coupe to nearby Muscatine. There she observed the architecture along the river, and I grubbed among moldy files in the basement of the old public library. Later, to Keokuk, Hannibal, and Columbia, Missouri. Then I turned to my home town, Chicago. I visited George Hiram Brownell, with his manuscript collection and famous card file bibliography eventually claimed and closely guarded by Chester Davis. I attended a meeting of the Mark Twain Society of Chicago, the small select group headed by Brownell, Walter Blair, and Franklin Meine. These men read and discussed papers at their meetings. They encouraged me, a mere graduate student.

I remember too that in 1941 when I came to Miami University, I began to write a now deservedly forgotten article on thematic form in Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. It was an essay based on Huck’s idea of the two providences. I thought it was a shame that this great book was barely mentioned in the journals. Before my essay eventually was published in condensed form in College English,
five of the top journals rejected it, kindly but firmly. I remember that Lionel Trilling, who would publish his own article on Huckleberry Finn several years later, read the manuscript for John Crowe Ransom’s Kenyon Review. I also remember a colleague’s remark: "No wonder your article was rejected. Write about Henry James. That’s where the values are." Throughout the 1940s the major features of the great and open Mark Twain network that all of you have created did not exist.

What a difference today!

The interest I share with all of you has shaped my professional--and my personal--life. It has given me valued friends and some of the best times I have known. None of that would have been possible without everything you have made possible for me and for many others. So again--thank you.

Edgar M. Branch

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Dates to Circle

October 10-11, 1992. Mark Twain Memorial’s 3rd Annual Fall Twain Symposium: "The Myth of the Frontier." Presenters: John H. Davis (Chowan C), "Light[ing] out for the Territory Ahead of the Rest": Mark Twain’s 'Sivilizing' Frontier Myth with Conscious Art”; Kerry Driscoll (St. Joseph C), "Lower and Hard-Hearted than the Devils": Mark Twain’s Characterization of Native Americans in Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer among the Indians”; Michael Kiskis (Empire State C), "Reporting from the Frontier: Mark Twain's Letters and the Evolution of His Western Voice”; Harold H. Kolb, Jr. (U of Virginia), "Throw in Another Grizzly: Mark Twain and the Tall Tale”; Scott Michaelson (U of Texas, El Paso), "Roughing It Under the Shadow of the Corporation”; Jeffrey Steinbrink (Franklin and Marshall C), "Mark Twain’s First Look Back at the West”; Jim Zwick (independent scholar), "An Empire Is Not a

Frontier: Mark Twain’s Opposition to United States Imperialism." Respondents: James A. Cox (Prof. Emeritus, Dartmouth C), Louis J. Budd (Prof. Emeritus, Duke U), William Howarth (Princeton U).

December 27-30, 1992. The Circle will sponsor two sessions at the MLA Convention in New York: (1) "Theoretical Approaches to Mark Twain" (Dec. 30, 3:30-4:45 p.m., Gibson Suite, Hilton; Chair: John Dolis, Penn State/Worthington-Scranton); Elizabeth A. Kessler (U of Houston), "Hegel, Huck, and Maslow: Narrative Switching"; Victoria Thorpe Miller (Alverno C), "Truth No One Would Believe: Ironic Discourse in Mark Twain’s Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc"; Pamela A. Boker (Columbia U), "Blessed are they that mourn, for they--": Narratives of Repressed Grief and Pathological Mourning in Mark Twain’s Fiction"; and John Ernest (Florida International U-North Miami), "The Politics of Cultural Perspective: Mark Twain’s A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s Court." (2) "Other Views and Visions in Mark Twain’s Works" (Dec. 27, 7:00-8:15, Room 524, Hilton; Chair: Scott Michaelson, U of Texas-El Paso); Shelley Fisher Fishkin (U of Texas-Austin), "Jimmy, Jerry, and Trueblood: Mark Twain’s Links to African-American Voices"; Kate H. Winter (SUNY-Albany), "The Connecticut Yankee in King Kamehameha’s Court”; Glen Scott Allen (Reed C), "Caught in the Great Glare: The Modernist Horizon in Mark Twain’s 'The Great Dark'”; and Gretchen Beidler (Lehigh U), "Huck Finn as Tourist: Mark Twain’s Parody Travelogue.” There will be informal cocktail hour gatherings in addition to the formal sessions.

May 28-30, 1993. American Literature Conference in Washington, D.C. Mark Twain Circle sessions: (1) "Teaching Huckleberry Finn" (Chair: James S. Leonard, The Citadel); (2) "Mark Twain’s World Reviewed" (Chair: David E. E. Sloane, U of New Haven).
ABOUT MARK TWAIN

Abbreviations used in this bibliographical series are listed in the January-March 1992 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-March 1992 Circular.

Thomas A. Tenney
(Editor, MT Journal)

BAETZHOHL, HOWARD B., JOSEPH E. McCULLOUGH, and DONALD MALCOLM. "Mark Twain's Eden/Flood Parable: 'The Autobiography of Eve.' American Literary Realism 24.1 (Fall 1991): 23-28. "The present discussion will describe the original 'Autobiography of Eve,' and its continuation which is hidden within portions of the 'Papers of the Adam Family.' It will also examine Mark Twain's thematic concerns as they emerged in his subsequent attempt to create a documentary epic which related his millenarian pessimism to a uniquely appropriate setting: the already doomed post-Edenic world. In that later effort, the texts possess an intriguing internal consistency despite the attribution to different individual narrators."

BURDE, EDGAR J. "Slavery and the Boys: Tom Sawyer and the Germ of Huck Finn." American Literary Realism 24.1 (Fall 1991): 86-91. MT's changes in the manuscript of Tom Sawyer show changing intentions in his depiction of Huck's relation to the slave Uncle Jake, who looked out for him. "That's a mighty good nig-

ger, Tom. He likes me, becuz I don't ever act as if I was above him."

CARON, JAMES E. "The Comic Bildungsroman of Mark Twain." Modern Language Quarterly 50.2 (June 1989; c. 1991): 145-72. Caron reads "Old Times," IA, and RI "as parts of a larger story, which I shall refer to as 'The Adventures of Mark Twain.' This reading suggests that throughout the early phase of Clemens's career Mark Twain often tells a specific kind of story--a comic tale about youth and initiation. In the process, his tale "mocks the assumptions that give it coherence as a narrative."

ELLIS, JAMES. "The Bawdy Humor of The King's Camelopard or The Royal Nonesuch." American Literature 63.4 (Dec. 1991): 729-35. Argues that the "burning shame" refers not to a candle in a man's anus, as described by Wallace Graves (1968.B47), but rather to "a lighted candle stuck into the private parts of a woman" (quoting Eric Partridge, whose source was Francis Grose's 1785 Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue). Moreover, a camelopard (an archaic term for giraffe) would be generously endowed, and Ellis argues that the King was furnished with a large artificial phallus. One meaning of "nonesuch," according to Partridge, is the female pudendum, and the terms "shines" and "capers," according to Partridge, can refer to copulation. It was enough to make "a cow laugh," said Huck, suggesting female amusement at inept male efforts.

GRIBBEN, ALAN. [Review: Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, ed. Walter Blair and Victor Fischer. Berkeley: U of California P, 1988.] American Literary Realism 24.1 (Fall 1991): 92-95. "We assuredly possess within its covers the ultimate printed form of a national jewel... this will be the standard text on which we rely for publishable scholarship. Its appearance constitutes a major occa-
sion in the history of American literary studies, one to be lauded and celebrated at conferences and in classrooms."

GRIFFEN, ALAN, and NICK KARANOVICE (eds.). Overland with Mark Twain: James B. Pond’s Photographs and Journal of the North American Lecture Tour of 1895. Elmira, NY: Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm, 1992. Pond’s diary describes the trip from Elmira to Victoria, BC in July and August, 1895, on the opening leg of the world lecture tour to earn money to repay MT’s creditors and gather material for TA; also included are texts of several MT letters and part of a lecture discussing the twins in PW. There are over one hundred photographs taken during the transcontinental trip, and several taken in Elmira. This handsome book deserves a place in every library and in every private collection reflecting a serious interest in MT.

HOOE, LAWRENCE. "Race, Genealogy, and Genre in Mark Twain’s Pudd’nhead Wilson." Nineteenth-Century Literature 46.4 (March 1992): 495-516. Argues that PW is a poor descendant of Poe’s "Murders in the Rue Morgue," and in its story of switched babies, "Twain's celebrated irony begins to look like a self-incriminating gesture: rather than dispelling racist dogma, Pudd’nhead Wilson appears to subscribe to the fear of 'passing' that contributed to the climate of racial hysteria in the wake of Reconstruction."

MOORE, JIM. "Mark Twain and the Em Quads: A 'Square' Deal." The Californian: A Magazine of California History 9.1 (May-Aug. 1991): 48-56. On MT’s interest in baseball, from his early days in San Francisco. In the 1860s he had friends on the "Em Quads" [the name means "square"], a team made up entirely of printers; among them were Dennis McCarthy, James J. Ayers, and John McComb, associated with the Territorial Enterprise, the Morning Call, and the Argus and the Alta California; McComb persuaded Sam Clemens not to return to river piloting, but stick to his writing career. After his marriage MT took an interest in baseball in Elmira, NY, and in 1889 spoke at a banquet honoring Albert G. Spalding’s "Base Ball Ambassadors" at DeMolono’s, after their six-month tour of exhibition games around the world.

TWAIN, MARK. "Mark Twain on American Imperialism." The Atlantic 269.4 (Apr. 1992): 49-65. With unsigned editorial discussion, provides the text of MT’s review of Edwin Wildsmith’s biography (here excerpted) of Filipino patriot Emilio Aguinaldo. MT published a portion of his review as the scathingly satiric "A Defense of General Funston," but the balance sat in the Mark Twain Papers as an apparently unfinished typescript until scholar Jim Zwick recognized that four pages in the Funston piece had canceled page numbers corresponding to the missing pages in the "Aguinaldo" typescript. This essay will appear in Zwick’s Mark Twain’s Weapons of Satire, to be published by Syracuse UP.

ZLATIC, THOMAS D. "Mark Twain’s View of the Universe." Papers on Language and Literature 27.3 (Summer 1991): 338-55. "Mark Twain’s later writings resonate with the paradigms and assumptions of nineteenth-century physical theory. The bizarre stories he wrote in the last twenty years of his life--of ocean voyages on a drop of water or of a society of germs inhabiting a drunken tramp--are not simply idiosyncratic; fabulous expressions of a disillusioned, aging humorist but are extremely literal presentations of kinetic-corpsercular models of the physical universe that reductively depict reality essentially as particles in motion."

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ABOUT THE CIRCULAR. The Mark Twain Circular was launched in January 1987 by Thomas A. Tenney (Editor of the Mark Twain Journal), who edited the first issue, then passed the Circular baton to the present editor. An individual who pays dues to the Mark Twain Circle and/or subscribes to the Mark Twain Journal receives one subscription (four issues per year) to the Circular.

ABOUT THE CIRCLE. The Mark Twain Circle of America was formed at an organizational meeting held at the December 1986 Modern Language Association convention in New York; the membership has since grown to more than 350. Current officers are: President—David E. E. Sloane; Vice President—Susan K. Harris; Executive Coordinator—Michael J. Kiskis; Executive Committee—Shelley Fisher Fishkin, Pascal Covici, Jr., and James D. Wilson. Past Presidents: Louis J. Budd, Alan Gribben, Pascal Covici, Jr. Past Executive Coordinators: Everett Emerson, James D. Wilson. 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 its present home in Charleston, S.C., under the editorship of Thomas A. Tenney. There are two issues per year, Spring and Fall, with a new volume each year (rather than every second year, as in the past). The Journal tends to appear late, and begs your patient indulgence. New subscribers may wish to begin with the 1989 issues rather than the 1992. Although the Mark Twain Circle and the Mark Twain Journal are separate entities, Circle members enjoy a reduced subscription rate for the Journal (see coupon below for prices). Back issues from 1931 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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Please enroll me as a member of the MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA and subscriber to the MARK TWAIN CIRCULAR. I enclose a check for $7.00 ($8.00 for a non-U.S. address) made out to "Mark Twain Circle of America."

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FULFILLMENT NOTICE: The Fall 1990 issue (28:2) of the Mark Twain Journal is being mailed to subscribers in September 1992. The Editor hopes to mail the two 1991 issues (29:1 and 29:2) by December 1992.

SERIAL LIBRARIANS: The Mark Twain Circular is entered selectively in the annual bibliographies of the Modern Language Association and the Modern Humanities Research Association, and in the American Humanities Index, the Literary Criticism Register, American Literary Scholarship, and "A Checklist of Scholarship on Southern Literature," which appears annually in the Mississippi Quarterly (Spring issues). The Mark Twain Circular contains ongoing annotated bibliography which was begun in Thomas A. Tenney's Mark Twain: A Reference Guide (G. K. Hall, 1977) and continued in seven issues of American Literary Realism, from 1977-1983. Please file and bind with your Mark Twain Journal.

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