

# Mark Twain Circular

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

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The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409

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## About the Circle

FROM OUR "EXECUTIVE" COORDINATOR--

Can't you imagine what fun Mark Twain would have had with the notion that an organization devoted to his memory has an officer whose title is the above? But so it is. At our December meeting in San Francisco, with well over one hundred in attendance, the Circle adopted by-laws, which will be distributed later to Circle members who were not present. Other business was also transacted. We elected the following officers: President (2-year term): Alan Gribben; Vice-President (2-year term): Pascal Covici, Jr.; Executive Coordinator (1-year term): Everett Emerson; Executive Committee: Louis J. Budd (2-year term), C. Annette Ducey (1-year term), Janice J. Beaty (1-year term). The Circle approved of the arrangement to provide two dollars of each annual membership fee to the editor of the Mark Twain Circular, Prof. James Leonard of The Citadel. (Later the Executive Committee agreed that three dollars of the fees of overseas members would be provided to the Circular editor.)

I announced that the Mark Twain Circle of America is now duly incor-

porated in the state of North Carolina as a tax-exempt organization. I also reported that as of December 21, cash on hand was \$251.

The Executive Committee made the following decisions:

- \*Conveyed to Dr. Thomas Tenney, editor of the Mark Twain Journal (who was present), appreciation for the work that Editor James Leonard and Tenney are doing in the publication of the Mark Twain Circular.
- \*Discussed with Dr. Tenney the virtues of the Circular appearing less often.
- \*Endorsed the 1989 Elmira Conference on A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court.
- \*Considered without taking action the virtues of an overseas meeting in Israel, perhaps in connection with The Innocents Abroad.
- \*Authorized President Gribben to explore the relationship of the Circle and the Mark Twain Circular to the Mark Twain Journal with responsible parties.
- \*Authorized President Gribben to devote \$25 from the Circle's treasury to establishing a relationship with the Literary Landmark Association.

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Vice-President, Mark Twain Circle  
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The Circle's program on MARK TWAIN AND THE WEST, arranged by (outgoing) President Louis Budd, consisted of three papers and a commentary.

Dr. Robert Hirst, director of the Mark Twain Project at the University of California, Berkeley, noted that the serious study of Mark Twain and the West could properly begin with the publication in the near future of Clemens's Collected Letters. (He also announced that the full-dress edition of Huckleberry Finn would appear in June 1988.) Hirst provided information to show how misconceptions would be corrected by the Letters.

Professor Susan Gillman noted that Mark Twain defined the West by emphasizing how it differs from one's expectations. She then explored Following the Equator (1897) to show Mark Twain as the Outsider, and more particularly, she examined his interest in gender reversal.

Professor Hamlin Hill suggested that Clemens's Hannibal might well have been more "Western" than San Francisco. Or perhaps the West was the Frontier, as in Virginia City. He noted many uncertainties about Clemens's Western years. He had almost no friends. Why? Why Mark Twain's "muted animosity" towards the West? Why no use of the West as setting for major fiction? Why did Clemens depart on his round-the-world trip from Seattle instead of San Francisco?

Professor John Seelye announced the publication of a new edition of his True Adventures of Huckleberry Finn from the U of Illinois Press. He judged that for Mark Twain, the West was identified with mining. He found that Mark Twain had exhausted his interest in the West early, except for his interest in the Indians.

The occasion was a most interesting one. At our next meeting--in

New Orleans next December--we hope to have more socializing as well as further investigations of Mark Twain. Following the meeting, there was an enormous show of support for the Circle, with dozens of new members coming forward to join our ranks.

Everett Emerson  
Executive Coordinator, MTC

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THE ELMIRA COLLEGE CENTER FOR MARK  
 TWAIN STUDIES AT QUARRY FARM invites  
 applications for fellowships-in-  
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 to be negotiated with the Director of  
 the Center and are intended to sup-

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 interest in Mark Twain, his life, his  
 works and/or the society and issues  
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 residence provide free lodging at  
 Quarry Farm, access to the College's  
 Mark Twain collections and a \$200  
 travel stipend.

For additional information  
 write: The Director, Elmira College  
 Center for Mark Twain Studies at  
 Quarry Farm, Elmira College, Elmira,  
 NY 14901.

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Chester Leslie Davis  
 April 17, 1903-December 6, 1987

Twain scholars have lost a  
 friend in Chester Davis, who died of  
 a heart attack in Mexico, Missouri.  
 A retired patent attorney, Mr. Davis  
 became Secretary of the Mark Twain  
 Research Foundation in the spring of  
 1950, on the death of George Hiram  
 Brownell. He also assumed duties as  
 Editor of The Twainian beginning with  
 the issue for May-June 1950; the  
 Foundation and journal then moved  
 from Elkhorn, Wisconsin to Perry,  
 Missouri. Chester Davis kept The  
 Twainian going for thirty-eight  
 years, virtually single-handed and  
 with his own resources. We will miss  
 him. --T.A.T.

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 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 1975.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 (Hamlin Hill has just relieved Louis J. Budd, who carried the honored, onerous burden for ten years). 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 major bibliographic sources. They are available in major college and university libraries, some as periodicals and some as reference volumes.

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AHRENDT, GÜNTER. Die amerikanische Kurzgeschichte: Theorie und Entwicklung [The American Short Story: Theory and Development]. Stuttgart: Verlag W. Kohlhammer, 1980. On MT, pp. 101-4 and passim (indexed), noting the importance of local color, dialect, oral tradition, and the tall tale. [In German.]

BIDDLE, JEFF E. "Veblen, Twain, and the Connecticut Yankee: A Note." History of Political Economy 17:1 (Spring 1985), 97-107. CY contains popular economic ideas of its time, and many issues treated-- "protectionism, currency problems, and trade unionism, for example--are remarkably like those which were debated during the American presidential campaign of 1888," with the Yankee taking the Democrat positions. Moreover, CY treats ideas not yet incorporated in mainstream economic thought on such topics as mechanization and industrial capitalism. Many readers saw in CY a demonstration that the evils of industrialism were caused in part by the new capitalists, rather than by machines. In much of his thinking he anticipated the economist Thorstein Veblen,

though direct influence cannot be shown.

BUDD, LOUIS J. "The Repopularizing of Mark Twain." Resources for American Literary Study, 15:1 (Spring 1985), 9-16. A substantial review-article which surveys the value and occasional limitations of Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (Ed. Walter Blair and Victor Fisher. Berkeley: Mark Twain Library, U of California P, 1985); Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (Illustrated by Barry Moser. Foreword by Henry Nash Smith. Berkeley: U of California P, 1985); Adventures of Huckleberry Finn: Including the Omitted, Long, Brilliant Raft Chapter, with the Final, Tom Sawyer Section, Abridged (Ed. with an Introduction by Charles Neider. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1985); Huck Finn among the Critics: A Centennial Selection (Ed. M. Thomas Inge. Frederick, MD: University Publications of America, 1985); The Making of Mark Twain: A Biography (John Lauber. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1985); Old Clemens and W.D.H.: The Story of a Remarkable Friendship (Kenneth E. Eble. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State UP, 1985); Mark Twain Laughing: Humorous Anecdotes by and About Samuel L. Clemens (Ed. with an Introduction by P.M. Zall. Knoxville: U of Tennessee P, 1985). "If only some of the seven books reviewed here are useful to a scholar or critic, they will all contribute to widening and deepening Twain's fame along with his readership."

GABLER-HOVER, JANET A. "Sympathy Not Empathy: The Intent of Narration in Huckleberry Finn." The Journal of Narrative Technique, 17:1 (Winter 1987), 67-75. Huck remains, "despite his sympathetic nature, a character whose moral vision, though profound, is seriously and consistently flawed," and the reader should not identify too closely with him. His



decision in ch. 31 to "go to hell" rather than betray Jim is not his own moral apogee, but the reader's. In the concluding "evasion" chapters Huck, too, is a victim: he is a boy, not a savior.

MACHAN, TIM WILLIAM. "The Symbolic Narrative of Huckleberry Finn." Arizona Quarterly, 42:2 (Summer 1986), 131-40. The prevailing realism of HF makes exceptions such as Huck's debasement at the end, and the passing of Cairo in the fog, appear to be structural defects, but a "nonliteral" reading shows greater coherence. For example, Jackson's Island ("both river and shore") "represents a midway point" between civilization and wilderness, Huck's attempts to act according to convention end in failure, and he drifts past Cairo because he "is not ready for freedom; at Pikesville, the implication is that there is no freedom, or at best a very fleeting sort." When Huck takes the identity of Tom in the concluding chapters, "for survival, the implication is, we are all inevitably Tom Sawyers."

MAIK, THOMAS A. "The Village in Tom Sawyer: Myth and Reality." Arizona Quarterly, 42:2 (Summer 1986), 157-64. While Hadleyburg, the Dawson's Landing of PW, and the Bricksville and Pikesville of HF symbolize what is smug, false, and cruel in humanity, the St. Petersburg of IS may seem innocent; but even there, "from the prominent citizens at the top to the drunk and destitute at the bottom, St. Petersburg festers with lies, smugness, hypocrisy, human cruelty, murder, and greed. . . . The idyll is only at the surface."

RICHMOND, MARION A., M.D. "The Lost Source in [sic] Freud's 'Comment on Anti-Semitism': Mark Twain." Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, 28:3 (1980), 563-74.

MT's essay "Concerning the Jews" made a profound impression on Sigmund Freud, who published a précis of it in Die Zukunft (Paris) in November, 1938, shortly before his death. In this painful time for European Jews, "Freud's efforts were bent toward reviving further dialogue between displaced Jews and their adversaries. He was especially interested in 'determined partisanship from someone who was not a Jew.'" Surprisingly, Freud could not recall where he read the article or who was its author; however, a parallel between what Freud and MT said leaves no doubt that the essay was "Concerning the Jews."

RIGAS, THOMAS E. "The Maverick Mason." Knight Templar, 33:6 (June 1987), 5-8, 27. A straightforward account of MT as a Mason, in agreement with standard biographic sources but not offering new information or interpretations and not documented. While most of this is conventional biography for the general reader, a few dates are briefly noted in MT's career as a Mason, from 22 May 1861, when he was initiated, to 8 October 1868, when he "demitted"; he apparently never returned to the fold.

SARGENT, MARK L. "A Connecticut Yankee in Jane Lampton's South: Mark Twain and the Regicide." Mississippi Quarterly, 40:1 (Winter 1986-87), 21-31. In autobiographical writings MT claimed descent from Geoffrey Clement, one of the judges who condemned Charles I to death. According to tradition, two others of the judges fled to New England after the Restoration, and regional myth made them precursors of Revolutionary patriots; the aristocratic South viewed the regicides differently. MT's views were ambiguous: he respected Cromwell but walked a tightrope "between aristocratic privilege and democratic

egalitarianism," as may be seen for example in HY and CY.

SLOANE, DAVID E. E. [Review: The Authentic Mark Twain: A Literary Biography (Everett Emerson. Philadelphia: U of Pennsylvania P, 1984); The Prince and the Pauper (Berkeley: U of California P, 1984); A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court (Berkeley: U of California P, 1984).] Resources for American Literary Study, 15:1 (Spring 1985), 75-8. All three are "authentic," or, better, "authoritative." "In fact these books raise issues that all thoughtful Twainians face, and they offer good sound information and thoughtful responses." With their sound text, good introductions and notes, and original illustrations, and teacher's manuals, the "new editions of Twain's novels will move quickly into the classroom." Emerson's book, discussed at length, "will quickly find its way onto the shelves beside Delancey Ferguson's Mark Twain: Man and Legend"; it "is a work of real and lasting value."

SKVORECKY, JOSEF. "Huckleberry Finn: Or, Something Exotic in Czechoslovakia." New York Times Book Review (8 Nov 1967), 47-8. As a boy in a Czechoslovakian village, the writer was punished for reading Poe's The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym; his father then gave him HF, with "another series of horrors . . . no sunshine, not much that I could even remotely understand and . . . identify with. And yet the story hypnotized me." He read it again and again over the years, and went on to other books by MT. Skvorecky's father didn't know what he was putting into his son's hands, but "I began to understand America."

TAYLOR, EVA B., with the assistance of The Historical Records Committee: Jervis Langdon, G. Wells Crandall, Joseph W. Buck, John F. Stearns, A History of the Park Church. [Elmira, NY], 1946, revised and enlarged 1981. This is the church founded by MT's future in-laws, the Langdons, and others who left the First Presbyterian Church in Elmira over the issue of slavery; MT's father-in-law was among those active in the Underground Railroad. While MT does not figure in this history, he wrote about its minister, Thomas K. Beecher--whose philosophy of the "Christian family," as expressed in a sermon, makes an interesting contrast to a sermon heard by the feuding families in HF: "Sworn enemies can go to church, and get on pews to hear song and prayer and preaching, and even take part in the same; yet they are not assembled. Going to church proves nothing one way or the other as to the love one bears his brother" (p. 17).

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I would be grateful for review copies, offprints, and information on new material. The times when they are then listed in "About Mark Twain" may seem arbitrary or a matter of chance, but space is limited and there is much catching-up to do.

Thomas A. Tenney  
Department of English  
The Citadel  
Charleston, SC 29409

The Mark Twain Circle of America and the Mark Twain Journal are independent organizations. The \$5.00 annual membership and \$12.00 annual subscription are separate payments, to be sent to the addresses below. An individual who pays dues to the Circle, or subscribes to the Journal, or both, will receive one subscription to the Mark Twain Circular; there will be six issues per year.

### THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA

An organizational meeting was held at the December, 1986 meeting of the Modern Language Association, in New York. Founding officers were Louis J. Budd as first President, Alan Gribben, and Everett Emerson. At the 1987 MLA meeting Gribben was elected President, Pascal Covici Vice-President, and Emerson to continue as Executive Coordinator.

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

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

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

### THE MARK TWAIN JOURNAL

Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author.

In 1936 Mr. Clemens retired and the Journal moved to Charleston, SC.

Emphasis is on contemporary sources: recent issues include photographs of Mark Twain's steamboats and his 1867 Quaker City cruise that led to The Innocents Abroad. Criticism has a smaller but important place, as in the Fall, 1984 issue devoted to articles by Black writers on Huck Finn, and the Fall, 1985 issue, with major articles on 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 latest issue (see outside wrapper) rather than 1988. Prices are on the coupon below, and include 1988 issues of the Circular.

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 1936-82 counts as a back issue.

To: Everett Emerson, Executive Coordinator

THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA  
Greenlaw Hall, Campus Box 3520  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, NC 27599

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

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February, 1988

**FULFILLMENT NOTICE:** The Mark Twain Journal has been having trouble with commercial typesetting companies (those we can afford without further increases in subscription prices have been unsatisfactory in quality and meeting deadlines), and we are going over to in-house typesetting and layout, using borrowed equipment. Our latest issue of the Journal was 24:1 (Spring, 1986!). We hope to have the Fall, 1986 issue ready in a few weeks and then begin catching up. Meanwhile, you will be receiving your Mark Twain Circular regularly and on time (please note that this is the January/February issue of the Circular, mailed in February), with regular information on publication status of the Journal. All issues of the Journal due on your subscription will be sent as they are ready.

No doubt it is premature to mention this, but the 1988 subscription rate for the Journal and Circular is \$12.00, plus an additional \$1.00 for foreign subscribers.

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

**LIBRARIANS:** please record the information that the latest issue is 24:1, Spring, 1986. Our staff is very small, and answering needless claims further delays catching up on the issue for Fall, 1986 (24:2) and the two for 1987 (Spring, Fall).

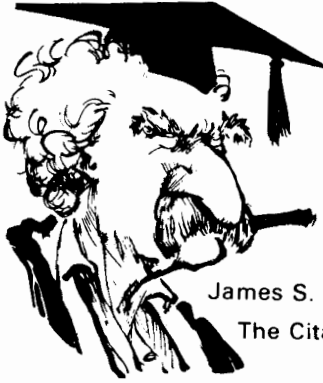
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# Mark Twain Circular

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

James S. Leonard, Editor, Mark Twain Circular  
The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409

Thomas A. Tenney, Editor, Mark Twain Journal  
The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409

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## Jim Gillis: "The Thoreau of the Sierras"

Jim Gillis is one of the least familiar members of Mark Twain's circle of friends and associates from his early days in California. Little is known about this brother of his friends Steve and William Gillis except that he was a good storyteller and that it was his cabin on Jackass Hill, near Tuttletown, that Twain was visiting when he first heard a version of the jumping frog story. Twain soon turned it into the work of art that started him on the road to fame.

The following description of Jim Gillis is excerpted from Dan De Quille's Salt Lake City Daily Tribune column of July 19, 1891. De Quille regularly corresponded from Virginia City about local events and personalities, and Steve Gillis was a well-known typographer there as well as an old friend of both De Quille and Twain. The sketch is interesting not only because it is a memorable vignette of the godfather, as it were, of "The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," but also because it serves as a reminder that not all of the men who "roughed

it" in the mining country were roughs. Twain was far from being the only remarkable talent in the mining camps. Even if we allow for some exaggeration in De Quille's enthusiastic evaluation, Jim Gillis is still revealed as a learned and accomplished individual who was capable of providing Twain with more than just a lodging for a three-month visit.

This sketch, for example, clarifies and reinforces Gladys Carmen Bellamy's linkage of Jim Gillis with Twain's "Jim Baker's Blue Jay Yarn" in A Tramp Abroad, and the Dick Baker and his cat episode in Roughing It (Bellamy, Mark Twain as a Literary Artist [Norman: U of Oklahoma P, 1950], 145, 150, 246). Inasmuch as De Quille describes Jim Gillis as being knowledgeable in Greek and Latin, the possibility now exists that, with some years and decrepitude added by Twain for artistic effect, he might have served as a model for the sentimental portrait of the failed old miner in chapter 60 of Roughing It. It may well be that Twain learned even more from Jim Gillis, such as the information about pocket mining that appears in Roughing It. Though short, the sketch

adds to what we know of how Twain transformed experience into art.

THE THOREAU OF THE SIERRAS: The heart of Steve Gillis, the veteran typo, has been gladdened by a visit from his brother of Tuttletown, Tuolumne county, California. It is Jim's first visit to the Comstock and he took Steve completely by surprise, as he did not suppose his brother could have been shaken out of his haunts by anything short of an earthquake that would have caused all the mountain peaks to begin a game of butting heads.

Jim Gillis is deserving of the title of the "Thoreau of the Sierras." Were he to write out his forty years of observations of natural phenomena and animal life in the mountains of California the book would create a world-wide sensation. As a minute observer of every living thing from a pismire to a grizzly bear he out Thoreaus Thoreau--leaves him miles behind. Also he has the gift or art of imitating the calls and cries of every bird found in the forests of California--can actually set them all to talking. He can talk of birds, animals and insects for days, constantly discoursing of things concerning them that are to be found in none of the books. He does not guess at what he says and will at once take any doubter out into the hills and prove the truth of his statements. Could he be induced to write a book, it would be far ahead of Thoreau's "Walden, or Life in the Woods," and he is quite capable of writing out his observations as he is not only a thorough English scholar, but also well versed in Greek and Latin.

Jim Gillis's cabin is and always has been the headquarters of all Bohemians visiting the mountains. Mark Twain was long a guest of Jim and Steve Gillis in their cabin home.

It was in that cabin that Mark wrote his story of the "Jumping Frog," a story that he picked up in the nearest mining village.

Jim Gillis is acknowledged to be the most expert and successful pocket miner in California--indeed he is the father of all the pocket mines. He was the first to discover the laws that govern that kind of mining and reduce the business to a science. He now has eight mines running in California and every one paying. This fact will cause him to cut short his [stay] on the Comstock. There are certain friends in Salt Lake that he would like to see, and one or two have in times past enjoyed the hospitalities of that Bohemian's cabin in old Tuolumne.

Lawrence I. Berkove  
Univ. of Michigan--Dearborn

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#### Southern Studies

The following excerpts are from the first issue of the European Southern Studies Association Newsletter, edited by M. Thomas Inge of Randolph-Macon College:

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF SOUTHERN LITERATURE-- For a decade now, the Society for the Study of Southern Literature has been a main force in the encouragement of scholarship on Southern writers. The Society organizes scholarly panels at the meetings of the Modern Language Association and the South Atlantic Modern Language Association, publishes an annual checklist of scholarship on Southern writers in the Mississippi Quarterly, and has published numerous study aids, such as A Bibliographical Guide to the Study of Southern Literature, edited by Louis D. Rubin, Jr.

(Louisiana State University Press, 1969); Southern Writers: A Biographical Dictionary, edited by Robert Bain, Joseph Flora, and Louis D. Rubin, Jr. (LSU Press, 1979); and The History of Southern Literature, edited by Louis D. Rubin, Jr. and others (LSU Press, 1985). The Newsletter of the SSSL contains useful information about research and scholarly projects underway and extensive checklists of new books and publications. Dues for annual membership are \$4.00 in the United States and \$4.50 outside the United States. Only U.S. dollars are acceptable in payment, which can be paid either by a check drawn on a U.S. bank or by a U.S. Dollar World Money Order. Checks should be made payable to the SSSL and mailed to Susan Snell, Secretary Treasurer, Box 2625, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762, USA.

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EUROPEAN SOUTHERN STUDIES ASSOCIATION-- The idea for the European Southern Studies Association came about at the 1986 meeting of the European Association for American Studies in Budapest in conversations between those who read papers for and attended the workshop on "The Idea of the American South: Origins and Backgrounds of a Myth and a Metaphor." The popularity of that workshop and the growth and maturation of the study of Southern history, literature, and culture in general in Europe suggests the need for a formal forum through which interested scholars and teachers can exchange information about new trends and developments in the field of Southern Studies.

Professors Valeria Gennaro Lerda, University of Genoa, and Tjebbe A. Westendorp, University of Leiden, agreed to serve as coordina-

tors of the organizational meeting of the ESSA scheduled for the 1988 conference of the European Association for American Studies in West Berlin [March 29-31]. Professor M. Thomas Inge of Randolph-Macon College in the United States offered to assist by compiling a list of interested scholars and issuing the first newsletter of the association. . . .

News and information about research projects (proposed and underway) and publications in all areas of Southern studies should be forwarded for publication in [the European Southern Studies Association Newsletter] to M. Thomas Inge, Blackwell Professor of the Humanities, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia 23005 USA.

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Call for Papers

MARK TWAIN'S A CONNECTICUT YANKEE: AMERICAN ISSUES, 1889-1989-- Papers are invited for the centennial conference to be held 10 to 12 August 1989 at Elmira College and the Quarry Farm Center for Mark Twain Studies. (There will be a partial travel subsidy for the papers accepted.) Possible areas for topics, besides A Connecticut Yankee itself, include Mark Twain and Elmira, Twain's view of American history, Twain in the 1880s, social justice and reform in the 1880s, technology as a cultural force in the 1880s and 90s, Twain and fantasy fiction or utopian fiction, and British-American relations. Length: suitable for delivery within twenty to a maximum of thirty minutes. Submit two copies (with author's name on a separate sheet) before 1 September 1988 to Dr. Darryl Baskin, Elmira College, Box 900, Elmira, NY 14901. Co-Chairmen of Program Committee: Louis J. Budd,

Duke University, and Everett Emerson, University of North Carolina.

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### About the Circular

The Mark Twain Circular appreciates the Mark Twain Circle's thanks conveyed at the 1987 annual meeting in San Francisco, and hereby returns the favor by thanking the Circle for its support during the Circular's (and Circle's) opening year. Our gratitude especially to the 1987 Circle officers (Louis Budd, President; Alan Gribben, Vice-President; Everett Emerson, Coordinator) and to the 1987 Executive Committee (Alison Ensor, University of Tennessee; Stanley Brodwin, Hofstra University; Howard Baetzhold, Butler University). And a special thanks to Thomas Tenney, who launched the Circular with the January 1987 issue and has provided the "About Mark Twain" section as a continuing vital feature.

The twelve 1987 issues included Presidential comments from Louis Budd, Coordinatorial comments from Everett Emerson, a Membership Committee Chairman statement from James Wilson, information on the discovery of new Mark Twain letters (Laura Skandera), an anecdote about a Mark Twain landmark (James Caron), some comments on circular etymology (Louis Budd, Charles Norton), information on Mark Twain audiotapes (Wesley Britton), an essay on Twain biography (Louis Budd), a critical essay by the late John Tuckey, a commemorative essay on Tuckey (Howard Baetzhold), and various author's queries, advertisements for conferences, books, T-shirts, etc.

We welcome more of the similar (noting that the Circular will continue to limit publication of critical essays to special circumstances).

The 1988 Circular will consist of six issues; but since the size has been doubled, the amount of Twainiana remains the same. There is no charge for advertisements for related organizations, publications, conferences, even Mark Twain T-shirts--provided that the items advertised are likely to be of interest to Twainians.

The first 1988 issue included a directory of Founding/Charter members of the Mark Twain Circle of America (those joining by December 31, 1987). If your name or address was not correct in that list, please let us know. Supplementary lists of those joining in 1988 will be published later in the year. --J.S.L.

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### Dates to Circle

September 1, 1988. Deadline for submission of papers for the Connecticut Yankee centennial conference (see Call for Papers above).

December 27-30, 1988. Mark Twain Circle of America meeting at the 1988 MLA Convention in New Orleans; precise date and time have not yet been established.

August 10-12, 1989. "Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee: American Issues 1889-1989" conference at Elmira College and the Quarry Farm Center for Mark Twain Studies. Program Co-Chairmen: Louis J. Budd and Everett Emerson.

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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

Abbreviations used in this bibliographical series are listed in the January-February 1988 Mark Twain Circular. In addition, a combination of year, letter, and number refers to an entry in Mark Twain: A Reference Guide (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1977), and ALR refers to one of its supplements appearing in the journal American Literary Realism. Readers wishing to keep up to date on Twain scholarship may also wish to consult the list of other recommended bibliographic sources in the January-February Circular.

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The following is a list of editions and translations of Mark Twain's works by Hiroshi Okubo:

OKUBO, HIROSHI, ed. & trans. Adamu to Ivu no Nikki (Diaries of Adam and Eve). Ōbunsha Bunko. Ōbunsha (55, Yokodera-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 162, Japan), 1976. [Translations of Extracts from Adam's Diary and Eve's Diary, with original illustrations by F. Strothmann & L. Ralph, afterword and chronology.]

---, trans. Āsā-ō Kyūtei no Yanki (A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court). Kadokawa Bunko. Kadokawa-Shoten (2-13-3, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102, Japan), 1980. [Complete and perhaps most authentic Japanese translation of the work, with afterword.]

---, ed. & trans. Chotto Omoshiroi Hanashi (Mark Twain's Maxims and Anecdotes). Ōbunsha Bunko. Tokyo: Ōbunsha, 1980.

---, ed. & trans. Mata Chotto Omoshiroi Hanashi (Mark Twain's Maxims and Anecdotes, Part II). Ōbunsha Bunko. Tokyo: Ōbunsha, 1982. [Including "1601."]

---, trans. Hawai Tsushin (Letters

from Hawaii). 2 Vols. Ōbunsha Bunko. Tokyo: Ōbunsha, 1983. [With illustrations and afterword.]

---, ed. & trans. Hanku Mōgan no Bōken (Adventures of Hank Morgan). Ronsō-sha (2f, Hosobuchi Bld, 2-19, Kanda Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102, Japan), 1984. [A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court retold with all of the original illustrations by D. Beard, and afterword including an introduction to Beard.]

---, ed. & trans. Shinsen Maku Towein Kessaku Shū (Newly Selected Works of Mark Twain). Ōbunsha Bunko. Tokyo: Ōbunsha, 1985. ["Jim Smiley and His Jumping Frog" (Saturday Press version), "Sandwich Islands Lecture" and "The Raft Episode" in HF, with afterword including MT's Artemus Ward Lecture.]

---, ed. & trans. Maku Towein no Baresuku fū Jijoden (Mark Twain's [(Burlesque)] Autobiography and First Romance, and Other Sketches). Ōbunsha Bunko. Tokyo: Ōbunsha, 1987. [Including "Story of Jack Slade" in RI, x & xi, "At the Appetite Cure," "How to Tell a Story" and original illustrations. And with afterword.]

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ANCONE, FRANK. "Kurt Vonnegut and the Great Twain Robbery." Notes on Contemporary Literature, 13:4 (Sept. 1983), 6-7. Asserts (without citing evidence) that the "time-tripping structure" of CY gave Vonnegut the means to express in Slaughterhouse Five his ambivalent feelings about the old world and the new, after he saw Dresden "destroyed by unrelentless U.S. incendiary bombings."

AUSTIN, LINDA M. "Two New Letters (and a Lost Play?) by Mark Twain."

American Notes & Queries, 44:1/2 (Sept./Oct. 1985), 13-17. MT wrote at least five letters to the Austrian playwright Sigmund Schlessinger concerning a play on which the two may have been collaborating; however, no such play now is known to exist, nor have any letters from Schlessinger to MT been found.

BASSETT, JOHN E. "The Gilded Age: Performance, Power, and Authority." Studies in the Novel, 17:4 (Winter 1985), 395-405. In his "most Dickensian work," MT creates out of exaggerations and frontier tall tales a world "vividly suggesting real American fantasies." He opens with incongruities that undermine the conventions, he parallels and burlesques the romantic chapters by co-author Charles Dudley Warner, and he "deploys his characters in performances that are vehicles of satire but also phenomena in a Barnum extravaganza. The methods, audiences, and success of the performances become as significant as their themes."

---. "Life on the Mississippi: Being Shifty in a New Country." Western American Literature, 21:1 (Spring 1986), 39-45. MT controls subject and audience through "the indeterminacy of meaning in texts," "by shifting the terms of discourse, even by implying contradictory codes." As in HF, "the dialectic, in effect, is shifted from Truth vs. Lie to Good Lie vs. Bad Lie." In LoM MT rebels against "the tyranny of fact": the river is constantly changing, even in its boundaries, and when MT returns to gather fresh book-material he himself masquerades under other names in order that people will speak freely.

---. "Tom, Huck, and the Young Pilot: Twain's Quest for Authority." Mississippi Quarterly, 39:1 (Winter 1985-86), 3-19. "My intention is . . . to consider Tom Sawyer, the

first sixteen chapters of Huckleberry Finn, and to some extent 'Old Times on the Mississippi' as a single text written between 1872 and 1876, overlapping in fact The Gilded Age both temporally and thematically." In his boy stories "Twain found another means for exploring and commenting on the kinds of social themes he was using in The Gilded Age-- relationships among money, class, power, authority, and sex."

BRIDEN, EARL F. "Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee and the Matter of Colt." American Notes & Queries, 34:3/4 (Nov./Dec. 1985), 45-48. "There are in fact historical precedents for Hank's seemingly disparate roles of entrepreneurial businessman without fixed assets, manager, worker, and industrial inventor," in the "inside contract" system in which small-arms manufacturers provided facilities to individuals under contract to employ machinists and oversee the production of parts. Hank's agreement with Arthur at the time of the eclipse is similar to those made with the Colt arms factory in Hartford.

BUDD, LOUIS J. "Hiding out in Public: Mark Twain as a Speaker." Studies in American Fiction, 13 (Autumn 1985), 129-41. Even with lecture audiences, MT continued his self-examination, and he cultivated a simplicity and naturalness counter to an older tradition of high oratory (which nonetheless he presented with some respect in such works as HF and "Hadleyburg"). As a speaker he was under tensions complicated by his confessional working-out of past humiliations (and a considerable self-mockery), by a great rise in his status which further encouraged him to make himself his own subject, and by Southern roots which were awkward in the years after a traumatic War. He had to confront and adapt to

stereotypes of the Southern white male: his dignity, genteel poverty, laziness, heroic falsehoods, stern integrity, and love of oratory. Though tormented by an active conscience, he exorcised parts of his guilt before audiences and helped satisfy their own need for public confession, and he surely enjoyed their warm response.

---. "Mark Twain's Fingerprints in Pudd'nhead Wilson." études Anglaises, 40:4 (Oct./Dec. 1987), 385-99. A survey of the criticism of PW, MT's muddled intentions, and the questions raised about the book.

FURNAS, J. C. "The Crowded Raft: Huckleberry Finn and Its Critics." American Scholar, 54:4 (Autumn 1985), 517-24. In the centennial of HF, a commonsensical overview of recent criticism--much of which is needlessly ingenious.

HEIM, DAVID. "Further Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." The Christian Century, 102:36 (20 Nov. 1985), 1052-53. A hundred years after its publication, HF still offends some readers, though now on grounds of race rather than vulgarity. It is not a book for children, who may fail to understand it in context or to distinguish MT from his characters. Huck is not a product of nature, but of the adult MT's art, and despite a longing for the natural and innocent, "having made Huck and Jim the moral center of his novel, Twain did not know what to do with them."

HENTOFF, NAT. "Michael J. Fox for the First Amendment." Washington Post (5 Mar. 1988), A23. In "Read It and Weep," a February two-part of the television series Family Ties, Jennifer defies the system, chooses the banned HF for her book report, and is failed on the report and

suspended from school; she is backed up by her brother Alex (played by Michael J. Fox), a libertarian conservative, and by her liberal father. Confrontation by the family at a public meeting forces the school board to call for a referendum. "Around the country, as school censorship battles continue to increase, Family Ties--and its partner, Paramount Television--could do one thing more. They could supply, at cost, videocassettes of 'Read It and Weep' to be played at school board and parents' meetings--and most important, in classrooms."

IRWIN, W. R. "Mark Twain and Freud on the Discontents of Civilization." Iowa Review, 14:3 (Fall 1984), 31-47. Although Freud referred favorably to MT's work and heard him lecture in Vienna, there is no evidence that MT was aware of Freud or that they ever met. Both recognized that we buy our civilized state with our freedom, as Freud showed in Civilization and Its Discontents and MT in HF. Huck's best civilizing influence is Jim; his other experiences with civilization and culture are less happy.

KAPOOR, S. D. "Social Criticism in The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." Rajasthan University Studies in English, 12 (1979), 93-103. "I shall . . . limit the area of discussion to the white man's relationship to the black American which has been symbolized by Huck and Jim in the novel." MT "was able to exert an influence upon America's moral consciousness," and "seems to suggest that American reality can be defined only when black reality is taken into account." MT "hinted at this. But since he could not be an open rebel--perhaps the time was not ripe--he only suggested it through the character of Jim." [Offprint at Elmira College.]

McBRIDE, WILLIAM M., comp. Mark Twain: A Bibliography of the Collections at the Mark Twain Memorial and the Stowe-Day Foundation. [157 Sisson Avenue] Hartford, CT [06105]: McBride/Publisher, 1984.

This lists works by and about MT, letters, and ephemera in the Hartford home where the Clemenses spent twenty years, and in the Stowe-Day research library next door; it does not list anything by MT's wife and daughters, or the photographs, and documents. There are over 600 black-and-white illustrations of front covers and title pages, pictures of MT, and some facsimiles of letters, and 14 beautiful color plates of major first editions, making this a handsome book worth owning despite its \$60.00 price. However, some readers will fault McBride's decision to list everything in the two collections, important or not (many are drugstore paperbacks and volumes in very common editions) rather than give the space to more important holdings in other collections. Approximately half the MT primary items in Jacob Blanck's Bibliography of American Literature are listed and described; those not in the two Hartford collections are then listed in a separate section.

NAKAHARA, RIE. "Huck's Self-Awakening in Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." Kyushu American Literature 28 (October 1987). An essay in a competition limited to students "in a junior college, college, or a master course of a graduate school . . . in the Kyushu-Yamaguchi area." This fine essay reflects substantial familiarity with HE and MT scholarship.

TOWERS, TOM H. "'The Uniform Operations of Nature': The Unity of The Gilded Age." Journal of Popular Cul-

ture, 3:1 (Spring/Summer 1987), 1-21. The stories of Silas Hawkins, Laura, and Philip Sterling "are variations on a single, uniting thematic pattern. All three plots deal with cultural and/or generational conflict in which the well-defined values and manners of an older, established Eastern civilization are set off against the social and economic disorder identified first within the pre-Civil War Missouri frontier and later with the 'great barbecue' of post-War Washington, D.C. . . . Twain and [co-author] Warner come down on the side of the modern or Western values and reject those of traditional 'civilization.' And they do so by associating the 'new' with 'naturally' authorized ideas of progress and democracy."

=====

Authors and publishers can gain valuable notice and make a contribution to Twain studies by sending deposit copies of books and articles on Twain to the three major centers for scholarship:

Mark Twain Project  
The Bancroft Library  
University of California Library  
Berkeley, CA 94720

The Stowe-Day Library  
77 Forest Street  
Hartford, CT 06105  
[associated with the Mark Twain Memorial next door]

Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm  
Elmira, NY 14901

Materials will become part of a permanent research collection in each of these important centers.



# Mark Twain for President '88 Mugwump Party News

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## ANTI-DOUGHNUT MUGWUMP PARTY

for release: MARCH 1, 1988

Mark Twain Campaign '88  
One Third St., N.E., Suite 7  
Washington, DC 20002  
202/546-1910

MARK TWAIN HINTS AT PRESIDENTIAL BID  
MAY ANNOUNCE THIS SPRING



The New York Times/George Tames

Contact: Mark Green

GREENSBORO, NC, MARCH 1, 1988: "I have come to purify the political atmosphere..."

After making satirical digs at the Democrats, the Republicans and religious leaders in politics, Mark Twain hinted at a presidential run of his own during a speech today at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro--just a week before Super Tuesday.

"I am in favor of everything and anything anybody is in favor of... there could not be a broader platform than mine," Twain added.

Mark Twain will seek the nomination of both the Democrat and Republican parties so that he may sleep-in in the mornings and still win in November. This Anti-Doughnut Mugwump Republican will arrive at the Republican Convention on the steamboat Delta Queen and hopes to reach all states before election day.

"I am a border-ruffian from the state of Missouri, and I am a Connecticut Yankee by adoption. In me, you have Missouri morals, Connecticut culture; this is the combination which makes the perfect man," Twain stated.

Mark Twain's alter ego, Bill McLinn, is using Twain's exact same words of a century ago which say that we are just as stupid now as we were a hundred years ago. Twain's piercing wit and wisdom probe and poke fun at not only the foibles of presidential campaigning but is also an entertaining vehicle to allow us to look at our individual and national human behaviors, issues, how we solve problems and to identify what works. As Mark Twain said, "Humor sets the thinking machinery in motion. It (humor) is the good natured side of truth, and against the assault of laughter nothing can stand." McLinn explained that "Mark Twain illustrates the diversity, richness, unity and common experience of the American people. If we lose this kind of irreverence we lose our independence, our way of life."

Sporting the black tailcoat Twain always wore on the lecture circuit (the white suit having been overplayed and stereotyped), bushy eyebrows, sandy white hair and walrus mustache, McLinn is touring university campuses, theaters, conventions and corporate meetings throughout America. He's preaching exactly the same salty, backwoods political gospel that the sage of Hannibal, MO preached--slashing satirical assaults on greed, pomp, hypocrisy, cupidity and stupidity.

"The best among us will do the most repulsive things the moment we are smitten with a Presidential madness," quipped Twain.

McLinn feels that by using Mark Twain's timeless humor, wit and wisdom he can do more to enlighten people than the acts of Congress, government leaders and undoubtedly the other candidates.

Twain will cover such issues as education, women's rights, child abuse, youth and values, family, peace, war, disarmament, revolution, racism, South Africa (he was there in 1896), the economy, Congress, the press and trade, among others, while campaigning just as Mark Twain did on occasion a hundred years ago--as the "Anti-Doughnut Party" or Mugwump candidate.

"I have no prejudices in politics, religion, literature or anything else. I'm in favor of temperance and intemperance, morality and qualified immorality, the gold standard and free silver."

McLinn's campaign as Twain shows how Twain's views of his day are just as relevant to today and that our thinking and habits have not changed much. Twain allows us to laugh at ourselves and our circumstances and not take ourselves and political campaigns quite so seriously.

McLinn has appeared as Twain throughout the United States and around the world (including three performance trips to China and four performance trips to the Soviet Union--where Twain is the favorite American author). He perfected his repartee with the Editors of the Mark Twain Papers and has written three books of Twain material and memorized 15 hours of Twain. "With so much pompous nonsense still masquerading as serious thinking, it is refreshing as ever to encounter serious thinking masquerading as nonsense," The Smithsonian Institution. A PERFECT WHITEWASH!

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 Angels • Selected Issues • ...the Republicans May Win

Side 2 (38:45)  
 (Selected Political Readings)

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**ACT ONE, Side 2 (21:40)**

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**ACT TWO, Side 2 (20:45)**

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 Providence - Women's Rights - Artists and Investments - Banning  
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**Bill McLinn is...**

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- the author of three books on Twain and a Twain scholar.
- a guest-commentator as Mark Twain on radio and television.
- able to tailor Twain programs to each audience and answer audience and media questions at Twain, using only authentic Twain quotes and in context.

He was the official Mark Twain for the Mark Twain Sesquicentennial Commission, Hannibal, Missouri, and has performed for audiences from Europe to China and in America in over 1,000 Mark Twain performances.





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The Mark Twain Circle of America and the Mark Twain Journal are independent organizations. The \$5.00 annual membership and \$12.00 annual subscription are separate payments, to be sent to the addresses below. An individual who pays dues to the Circle, or subscribes to the Journal, or both, will receive one subscription to the Mark Twain Circular; there will be six issues per year.

#### THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA

An organizational meeting was held at the December, 1986 meeting of the Modern Language Association, in New York. Founding officers were Louis J. Budd as first President, Alan Gribben, and Everett Emerson. At the 1987 MLA meeting Gribben was elected President, Pascal Covici Vice-President, and Emerson to continue as Executive Coordinator.

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

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

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

#### THE MARK TWAIN JOURNAL

Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author.

In 1982 Mr. Clemens retired and the Journal moved to Charleston, SC.

Emphasis is on contemporary sources: recent issues include photographs of Mark Twain's steamboats and his 1867 Quaker City cruise that led to The Innocents Abroad. Criticism has a smaller but important place, as in the Fall, 1984 issue devoted to articles by Black writers on Huck Finn, and the Fall, 1985 issue, with major articles on 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 latest issue (see outside wrapper) rather than 1988. Prices are on the coupon below, and include 1988 issues of the Circular.

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: Everett Emerson, Executive Coordinator

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\_\_\_\_\_ printed name

LIBRARIES: \$12.00/year, no discount  
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APRIL, 1988

**FULFILLMENT NOTICE:** The Mark Twain Journal has had serious trouble with the commercial typesetters we could afford (mistakes, corrections not made, and many long delays). We are now in the transition to in-house layout, using Macintosh computers at The Citadel and the Aldus PageMaker® program. Preliminary results show that the appearance will be at least as good as we have had from commercial typesetters. Authors will be receiving page proofs rather than galleys so they can see how their articles will actually be laid out (corrections can still be made easily by Macintosh). Best of all, there will no longer be delays as a commercial typesetter puts the Mark Twain Journal aside to work on restaurant menus, advertisements for garage sales, etc.; last time, such delays meant that it took eight months to bring the Spring, 1986 (!) issue from corrected proofs to completed copies ready to mail.

Now that the equipment is up and running, we hope to catch up with at least two issues (Fall 1986 and Spring 1987) in the next few months.

**LIBRARIANS:** Please record the information that the latest issue of the Mark Twain Journal is 24:1 (Spring, 1986). Our staff is very small, and answering needless claims will only cause further delay in catching up with the issues for Fall, 1986 (24:2), Spring and Fall 1987 (25:1,2), and the issues for 1988.

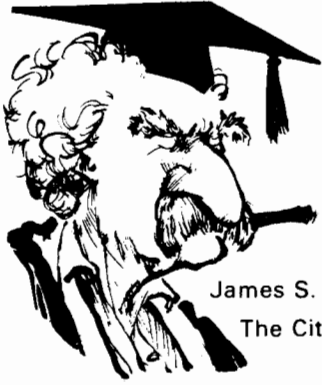
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# Mark Twain Circular

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

James S. Leonard, Editor, Mark Twain Circular  
The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409

Thomas A. Tenney, Editor, Mark Twain Journal  
The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409

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Volume 2

May-June 1988

Numbers 5-6

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## Reading Mark Twain's Letters

The following excerpts, including information to show how certain conflicts/misconceptions would be sorted out by consulting the forthcoming Collected Letters of Samuel Clemens, were cited by Dr. Robert Hirst (director of the Mark Twain Project, University of California, Berkeley) during the Mark Twain Circle's program on MARK TWAIN AND THE WEST at the 1988 MLA Convention in San Francisco.

I. It is funny, the absurd remarks people make about the Far West, and the wild questions they ask about it when they are discussing the Indian difficulties. It is humiliating to me to consider how high an opinion we have of our importance out there in the Pacific regions, and then to discover how very little some people know about us. . . . I meet people occasionally, poor fellows, who wish to inquire after unknown and unheard-of mines in all manner of impossible places, and who bought at round prices a year or two ago, and somehow have not heard from their mines or anybody connected with them for many months. They uniformly wound up

by asking what they had better do. I always advise them to sell.

--Mark Twain, in New York, to the San Francisco Alta California, 5 June 1867

II. A. Mark Twain's soul was built of the very fabric of truth, so far as moral intent was concerned, but memory often betrayed him, even when he tried most to be accurate. He realized this himself, and once said, plaintively: "When I was younger I could remember anything, whether it happened or not; but I am getting old and soon I shall remember only the latter."

--Albert Bigelow Paine, "Introduction," Mark Twain's Autobiography, 2 vols, 1:xi-xii

B. I used to remember his [Henry's] walking into a fire out doors when he was a week old. It was remarkable in me to remember a thing like that, which occurred when I was so young. And it was still more remarkable that I should cling to the delusion, for thirty years, that I did remember it--for of course it never happened; he would not have been able to walk at that age. . . . When I was younger I could remember anything, whether it happened or not; but my faculties are

decaying, now; & soon I shall be so I cannot remember any but the latter.

--Mark Twain, "My Autobiography,"  
1897, 34-36, CU-Mark, in MTA  
1:95-96

C. Henry's nurse was a negro boy they were playing in the yard. Henry was high enough to hold the top of the kettle and peep over. This time there was hot embers he ran into the hot embers bare footed. I set on one chair with a wash bowl on another & held Henry in my arms & his feet in the cold water, or he would have gone in to spasms before your father got there from the store with the Dr.

--Jane Lampton Clemens to Orion  
Clemens, 25 April 1880, 5,  
CU-Mark

III. A. It reads like a wild fancy sketch, but the evidence of many witnesses, and likewise that of the official records of Esmeralda District, is easily obtainable in proof that it is a true history.

--Mark Twain, chapter 41, Roughing It (1872), 291

B. There is no corroborating evidence in Clemens' letters or in the various histories and records of Esmeralda County to substantiate the story of the blind lead in the Wide West mine.

--Franklin R. Rogers, ed., Roughing It, Works of Mark Twain (1972), 583

C. Despite such protestations, Mark Twain's story of the blind lead has been regarded as a tall tale easily qualifying as "a wild fancy sketch." The discovery and promise of the blind lead has been taken as a bit of literary wish-fulfillment, and its loss as a literary stroke underlining the tenderfoot's disillusionment. Yet for the most part this famous episode is not only founded on an actual episode, but also keeps reasonably close to the facts throughout.

--Edgar M. Branch, "Fact and Fiction

in the Blind Lead Episode of Roughing It," Nevada Historical Society Quarterly 28 (Winter 1985), 237-38

IV. A. A month later [on 20 May 1868] the Call printed a curious story: Mark Twain had attended church, for the first time since returning from the Holy Land, and had listened to the minister denounce the ridicule of sacred things--concluding with a direct attack on Twain himself. . . . But that Mark Twain not only listened patiently to reproof but then did public penance for his error seems unbelievable, entirely out of character. It is likely that the story was fabricated by some reporter to edify pious readers. The Call's standard of veracity was low, as Mark Twain knew from experience.

--John Lauber, The Making of Mark Twain: A Biography (1985), 228

B. If the Rev. Dr. Thomas, who gave me such a terrific setting-up in his sermon last Sunday night--& in very good grammar, too, for a minister of the gospel--had only traveled with me in the Holy Land, I could have shown him how much real harm is done to religion by the wholesale veneration lavished upon things that are mere excrescences upon it.

--Mark Twain, "I Rise to a Question of Privilege," 18-23 May 1868, 10-11, NPV5

[Thanks to Everett Emerson for providing a copy the above material to the Circular.]

=====

#### Mark Twain in the Orient

The following is excerpted from an AP Newsfeatures article by Syd Kronish, which appeared in the Durham [N.C.] Morning Herald on Feb. 7, 1988 under the title "TWIN, DISNEY GET

MONGOLIAN TRIBUTE"-- We hear very little in the news about Mongolia (The People's Republic of Mongolia), a country between China and the Soviet Union.

However, when Mongolia issues postage stamps in tribute to American stalwarts Mark Twain and Walt Disney, that's news!

Highlighted on the set of four stamps and a souvenir sheet, just released by Mongolia, are scenes based on Twain's famous story The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County. Disney characters such as Donald Duck appear as participants in the yarn. The Twain story tells about Jim Smiley who bets that his frog can jump farther than any frog pitted against it.

The 65-mung stamp depicts Smiley (in the form of Donald Duck) in a scene with children playing marbles. The 75-mung shows Smiley showing his pet frog how to jump. The 85-mung illustrates Smiley meeting a stranger and enticing him to get a frog to enter a jumping contest. The 1.40-tugrik pictures the stranger out-smarting Smiley by filling Smiley's frog with buckshot so that the frog is too heavy to jump.

This set of stamps is quite late in being issued since the adhesives were supposed to honor Twain's 150th birthday--which occurred in 1985.

[Thanks to Louis Budd for providing a copy of the article to the Circular.]

=====

Mark Twain (Re-oriented)  
in New Hampshire

A (CON)TEXTUAL COLLAGE--  
George Bush, exulting (on national television) over his February 16 victory in the New Hampshire Republican Primary: "The reports of my demise were greatly exaggerated."

Patrick J. Buchanan, in "The Fall of Jimmy Swaggart" (Charleston News and Courier, Feb. 24, 1988 [syndicated by Tribune Media Service]): "Nevertheless, reports of the demise of the electronic church are, to quote George Bush, greatly exaggerated."

Roland Barthes, in his essay "From Work to Text" (trans. Josué Harari): "Every text, being itself the intertext of another text, belongs to the intertextual. . . . The quotations from which a text is constructed are anonymous, irrecoverable, and yet already read: they are quotations without quotation marks."

--J.S.L.

=====

Dates to Circle

September 1, 1988. Deadline for submission of papers for the Connecticut Yankee centennial conference (see Call for Papers in the March-April Circular).

December 27-30, 1988. Mark Twain Circle of America meeting at the 1988 MLA convention in New Orleans; precise date and time have not yet been established.

August 10-12, 1989. "Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee: American Issues 1889-1989" conference at Elmira College and the Quarry Farm Center for Mark Twain Studies. Program Co-Chairmen: Louis J. Budd and Everett Emerson.

=====

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

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This is the story line of this remarkable novella by Dan De Quille. Until now, he has been known only as a humorist associated with Mark Twain's Nevada years, or as a historian of the Comstock lode. *Dives and Lazarus* now reveals him as a "new" addition to the list of significant American authors of the late nineteenth century.

*Dives and Lazarus* was written by De Quille near the end of his life, and after years of passionate dedication to the cause of free silver. When De Quille died before he could publish it, the manuscript was buried in De Quille's files; it was not even forgotten for it had never been known. There it was recently discovered by Lawrence I. Berkove, who recognized its importance and prepared it for publication.

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## ABOUT MARK TWAIN

Abbreviations used in this bibliographical series are listed in the January-February 1988 *Mark Twain Circular*. Readers wishing to keep up to date on Twain scholarship may also wish to consult the other bibliographic sources listed in that issue.

BAKER, WILLIAM. "Mark Twain and the Shrewd Ohio Audiences." *American Literary Realism*, 18:1/2 (Spring/Autumn 1985), 14-30. A search of Ohio papers chiefly for the period 1865-1885 has turned up a wealth of reviews, brief items, and reprinted MT sketches; the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and Columbus *Ohio State Journal* yielded 335 items. Baker discusses MT's relations with several editors and quotes a number of reviews during MT's lecture tours in Ohio. With few exceptions the evidence shows that Ohioans were warmly appreciative of MT.

BERKOVE, LAWRENCE I. [Review: George Williams III, *Mark Twain: His Life in Virginia City, Nevada*, and *Mark Twain: His Adventures at Aurora and Mono Lake* (Riverside, CA: Tree by the River Publishing, 1985, 1986).] *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, 31:1 (Spring 1988), 63-4. The defects outweigh the useful information. "Neither of these books is well written. They are overloaded with typos and solecisms; errors are introduced into quotations; quotations are not

uniformly identified; names are regularly misspelled; and works that Williams uses in his text do not appear in his bibliography."

BERRET, ANTHONY J. "The Influence of *Hamlet* on *Huckleberry Finn*." *American Literary Realism*, 18:1/2 (Spring/Autumn 1985), 196-207. While in the early stages of writing *HF*, MT was contemplating a burlesque *Hamlet* of his own; Berret describes other such treatments of *Hamlet* in an established tradition. He then suggests parallels between the play and *HF* such as the imposition of a moral burden by a father, agonizing over a duty, indecision, and the inability of Claudius and Huck to pray without first repenting.

BLAKEMORE, STEVEN. "Huck Finn's Written World." *American Literary Realism*, 20:2 (Winter 1988), 21-9. "It is Huck's 'gift' that written speech seems like spoken speech and although he is often oblivious to the ironies and contradictions of language, Twain exploits these linguistic tensions to explore thematically a 'book' that simultaneously celebrates and questions the very writing of the book and books in general."

CLEMENS, SAMUEL L. *Mark Twain's Letters*. Volume 1 (1853-1866). Ed. Edgar Marquess Branch, Michael B. Frank, Kenneth M. Sanderson, Harriet Elinor Smith, Lin Salamo, and Richard Bucci. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988. This begins a series Twainers have been waiting for,

none too patiently, for a number of years; the time it has taken is both understandable and well worth while. Simply establishing editorial procedures and supporting material was a monumental task, and until a relatively few years ago there had not even been a thorough and organized search for additional letters. In 1980 Robert H. Hirst (General Editor of the Mark Twain Project) estimated that new letters (completely new, or new in the form of original rather than published letters) were coming in at the rate of one per day; clearly, the first task was to locate and catalog as many as possible. A measure of this task is Paul Machlis's *Union Catalog of Clemens Letters* (1986; described in "About Mark Twain," June, 1987), listing over 10,000 letters by MT and members of his family.

This first volume covers the formative time up until Clemens was thirty-one years old, and about return from the West for the first time in six years. The letters are of considerable importance and interest, and they are supported by painstaking annotations and biographical data which add substantially to our knowledge of these early years. Publication of this first volume is a long-awaited and joyous event.

DE QUILLE, DAN (William Wright). *Dives and Lazarus*. Edited, with an introduction, by Lawrence I. Berkove. Ann Arbor: Ardis, 1988. First publication of the novella from its manuscript original. Re-

veals impressive and unsuspected dimensions to MT's former colleague on the *Territorial Enterprise*: literary, religious, and economic. The story line, about the adventures of a Comstock miner in the afterlife, follows the plan of Dante's *Divine Comedy* and makes original use of allusion to familiar myths and literature. De Quille's objection to the gold standard was the motive behind its composition. A biographical and critical introduction supplies much new information about De Quille and especially describes his struggle to be free of MT, "who was unwittingly and unintentionally overshadowing him and whose image continued to inhibit his own literary development."

FICK, THOMAS H. "Mark Twain's Machine Politics: Unmetaphoring in *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*." *American Literary Realism*, 20:2 (Winter 1988), 30-42. Hank Morgan's technology is not merely a means of economic change, but also a figure for machine politics like that in MT's own time. The choice of the Church as Hank's main opponent reflects the hostility in nineteenth-century America toward the Catholic Church, perceived as being "associated with powerful, predominantly Irish organizations like New York's Tammany Hall and . . . consistently identified as a corrupt machine with political ambitions of its own."

GALLIGAN, EDWARD L. "Rereading Mark Twain." *Sewanee Review*,



96:2 (April-June 1988), 265-70. A review-essay touching on seven recent editions of MT works, five collections of MT miscellanies, three collections of critical articles, and three critical books. Galligan praises the "childish" element as the strength of MT's best work, discussing *RI* and *HF* at length. He deplores the hundreds of books and articles published on *HF* without creating "any adequate critical understanding, even of the most general sort, of this book that children delight in." Fortunately, "good criticism is still being written—by people like James M. Cox, Kenneth Eble, Forrest G. Robinson, and David Sewell"; Sewell's *Mark Twain's Languages* is a clear exposition, well written, and uses critical theory and terms without being subservient to them.

GERBER, JOHN C. *Mark Twain*. Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1988. For more than twenty years the respected Twayne's United States Authors Series has been a source of basic works on major and minor figures in our national literature: clear, authoritative, and modestly priced. Conspicuously missing from the series was a book on one of our greatest writers, probably because the three or four Twain scholars most qualified to write it were otherwise engaged. Gerber is surely one of their number, and has done his work well: he provides the details of biography, theme and style, critical controversy, and MT's critical craft, together with in-

depth analyses of MT's major works. Scholars will respect this book, and both high school and undergraduate libraries should give it first priority for acquisition. GRAHAM, MARY. "The Protests of Writers and Thinkers." Paul H. Boase, ed., *The Rhetoric of Protest and Reform* (Athens, OH: Ohio Univ. Press, 1980), 295-319. On MT, 296-304, emphasizing the social commentary in his lectures; this is drawn from familiar sources such as Budd, Fatout, Lorch, and Paine, and makes no attempt at new interpretation.

KETTERER, DAVID. "Power Fantasy in the 'Science Fiction' of Mark Twain." George E. Slusser, Eric S. Rabkin, and Robert Scholes, eds., *Bridges to Fantasy* (Carbondale and Edwardsville: Southern Illinois University Press, 1982), 130-41. MT "was drawn more to the power fantasy of destroying reality than he was to establishing a new reality of his own" (except in the unpublished "Eddypus"). "The fantasy of power, of total responsibility, may . . . go hand in hand with a fantasy of powerlessness, of total nonresponsibility." This suggests the "generic indefiniteness" of some of MT's works, blurring the distinction among science fiction, fantasy, or realism.

KIRST, SEAN PETER. "By Mark Twain?" *American Literary Realism*, 18:1/2 (Spring/Autumn 1985), 69-71. With a brief introduction, reprints from the Fredonia (NY) *Censor* of 14 June 1871 "A

Wonderful Potato,"incorporating a sketch attributed to MT, concerning a hardy new strain of potato the writer said he had developed. This does not appear in bibliographies of MT's writings, and Kirst is cautious about accepting the attribution by the *Censor*. (Coincidentally, William Baker discusses an Ohio reprinting of this item [p. 27, n. 1]; see above.)

KOLB, HAROLD H., Jr. "Mere Humor and Moral Humor: The Example of Mark Twain." *American Literary Realism*, 19:1 (Fall 1986), 52-64. Beginning as a comic popular journalist, MT gradually accepted in part the advice of friends and critics; he strove (sometimes regrettably) to meet contemporary standards of respectability. Philosophy dominates many of the late works, although flashes of humor remain. On *HF* (pp. 59-61), Kolb quotes passages which affirm Jim's dignity, passages which undercut it, and passages which seem offensive when taken out of their ironic context. [Kolb errs in calling him "Nigger Jim"—MT never did.]

ROSEN, ROBERT C. "Teaching Mark Twain's *Pudd'nhead Wilson*." *Arizona English Bulletin*, 27 (1985), 95-102. Rosen's suggested classroom approaches and assignments are imaginative and useful, drawing on both the standard scholarship and his own familiarity with the background and abilities of undergraduates. Within this context he restates such questions as those of race, the characters of Tom

and Roxy, and MT's attitude toward the Old South, with a freshness which should make this more broadly a contribution to critical thinking on *PW*.

"Sozbuchiya: Mark Twain. I. Ilf and E. Petrov." [A guide translated the title of the program as it appeared on the screen as "Sounds of Mark Twain."] Moscow television, April 23, 1988, 9:40 p.m. [Very briefly noted in the evening television listings in *Pravda*, April 23, 1988, p. 6.] Shows people laughing and reading from MT's humor in newspapers, an interview with an actor dressed as MT, and photographs of MT's family and high points of his life. A transition between two segments showed a steamboat, and a boy like Huck Finn smoking a pipe and dancing to minstrel tunes. In the Soviet Union MT is regarded as part of the cultural heritage. [Program description and copy of *Pravda* by kindness of Alice Beyer.]

SUVIN, DARKO. *Metamorphoses of Science Fiction: On the Poetics and History of a Literary Genre*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979. On MT, p. 193-203 and *passim* (indexed), interpreting *CY* in terms of the social and economic forces as MT understood them. Hank Morgan does not respect the people, and is unable to bring them to follow him. *CY* "oscillates between commitment to a historical ideal and horror at its workings in history."

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MY DEAR MOTHER: you will doubtless be a little surprised, and somewhat angry when you receive this, and find me so far from home; but you must bear a little with me, for you know I was always the best boy you had, and perhaps you remember the people used to say to their children—"Now don't do like Orion and Henry Clemens but take Sam for your guide!"

Samuel Clemens, age 17, writing to his mother in Missouri from New York City, 24 August 1853

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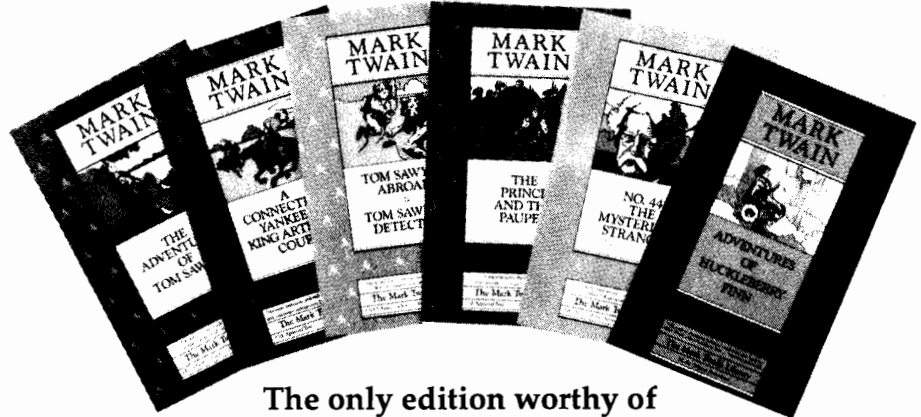
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An organizational meeting was held at the December, 1986 meeting of the Modern Language Association, in New York. Founding officers were Louis J. Budd as first President, Alan Gribben, and Everett Emerson. At the 1987 MLA meeting Gribben was elected President, Pascal Covici Vice-President, and Emerson to continue as Executive Coordinator.

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

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

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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 latest issue (see outside wrapper) rather than 1988. Prices are on the coupon below, and include 1988 issues of the Circular.

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LIBRARIANS: Please record the information that the latest issue is 24:1 (Spring 1986). We are currently moving along well on the issue for Fall 1986 (24:2), both issues for 1987 (25:1,2--Spring, Fall), and issues for 1988 and beyond. We have excellent articles received and in the works, and are overcoming production problems.

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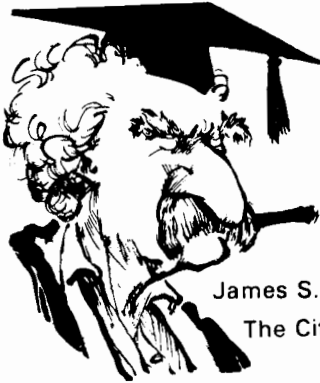
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# Mark Twain Circular

A Newsletter of the Mark Twain Journal  
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James S. Leonard, Editor, Mark Twain Circular  
The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409

Thomas A. Tenney, Editor, Mark Twain Journal  
The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409

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Volume 2

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## Dan De Quille Follows the Tracks of "The Carson Fossil- Footprints"

Dan De Quille and Mark Twain began their careers by influencing each other. From their early days on the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise, they vied with each other in hoaxing their readers with tall tales, and sometimes played journalistic jokes on each other. Their mutual influence lasted well beyond their association on the Enterprise, and even beyond the time when they were close friends and intended to stimulate each other's imaginations. By the mid-1880s, De Quille had probably receded in importance to Twain and became merely one of many influences on him, just another contributor to his "tank" of stored memories and ideas that he drew on as needed. Twain, on the other hand, continued to exert a strong influence on De Quille. It was obvious to De Quille how much more successful Twain was than he. He not only followed Twain's career with interest and some envy, but also continued to look to Twain's works for inspiration. Once started, however, De Quille did not slavishly imitate but developed the hint in his own way. How this process worked may

be seen in a skillful anecdote in one of his newspaper articles that is almost certain to have been suggested by Twain's sketch "The Carson Fossil-Footprints."

"The Carson Fossil-Footprints" was published in the first issue of The San Franciscan magazine, on February 16, 1884.<sup>1</sup> The magazine, which lasted only two years, was published by Joe Goodman, a friend and former employer of both De Quille and Twain. De Quille was familiar with it because Goodman also received and published a short story from him.<sup>2</sup> De Quille must have read Twain's sketch because the first issue contained pieces by many old friends and former colleagues; it was not an issue he would have missed. A little more than a year later, De Quille found an opportunity to use "The Carson Fossil-Footprints" as the basis of an anecdote which humorously echoes it.

De Quille's anecdote can be found in his Salt Lake City Daily Tribune column of July 19, 1885. Although De Quille was associated with the Enterprise from 1862 until it ceased publication in 1893, the relationship was uneven and not, on his part, exclusive. After a number of experiences of having been sus-

pended and even fired, De Quille free-lanced and took on other jobs, including that of correspondent to the Daily Tribune. He wrote weekly columns for this newspaper from March 1885 until shortly before he left the Comstock in 1897. He appears to have been given great latitude in what he could write about. On July 19, 1885, he chose to devote his column to a series of ghost stories and tall tales.

These narratives were told within the frame of another story, a supposed report of a weekly meeting of Virginia City characters at the Green Goose Saloon. Among the regulars are two with humorous German names who were probably imaginary, Professor Holzkopf ("blockhead") and Hans Tugendspiegel ("model of virtue"), and another named "Captain Jim," who might have been modeled on a real person. "Lying Jim" Townsend, a famous journalist of the Comstock and mining camps on the Eastern slope of the Sierras, was also popularly known as "Captain Jim." As his sobriquet suggests, Townsend was adept at the impromptu concocting of remarkably detailed tall tales. It is appropriate, therefore, that De Quille selected him to be the one to continue the speculation that Mark Twain began on the origin of the Carson City fossil-footprints.

Four layers of hoax exist in the relevant extract, the conclusion, from this column. First, of course, is the frame story of the column. Next is the background of Twain's "history" of the footprints. Then comes "Captain Jim's" theory, and last is a subtle spoof of Townsend. De Quille gently ribs Townsend by attributing to him a theory which becomes so increasingly far-fetched and obvious that it is finally seen through and exposed by Hans Tugendspiegel. De Quille himself excelled in contriving extremely successful hoaxes. His own delicate hoax in this case consists of the

plausible-sounding account of how a yarn-spinning competitor ineptly transgressed believability and was consequently embarrassed. In addition, therefore, to following up the topic of Twain's "The Carson Fossil-Footprints," De Quille's anecdote also emulates the earlier piece in its good-humored joshing of friends. But the complexity of its structure, and especially its implied lesson about hoaxing, are distinctive inventions of De Quille's.

### Shoes For "Walking the Waters."

Chiming in with these stories of boots and shoes came a conversation between Captain Jim and Professor Holzkopf, who had succeeded in persuading Hans to furnish them a bottle of Hocheimer. They were discussing the supposed human tracks at the stone quarry at the State Prison at Carson City. While the Professor believed the tracks to have been made by a gigantic sloth of an extinct race, Captain Jim gave it as his opinion that they were made by a human being wearing a kind of shoe made expressly for traveling over soft and swampy ground.

Said he: "As the Piutes of ancient times doubtless obtained the greater part of their living by hunting on the borders of the lakes and swamps which then covered the greater part of what is now the State of Nevada, it is not improbable that they were on their excursions in search of game, [while wearing] an unusually long and broad kind of moccasin, made of rawhide and calculated to enable them to pass over quicksands and swamps, just as the Indian tribes of Canada use a sort of network shoe for passing over deep snow."<sup>3</sup>

"In Norway at the present day the people living near the extensive salt marshes on the sea coast use shoes on which they skim about in places in which there is not more than an inch of water above the ooze.



These shoes are about ten feet in length by eight inches in width in the widest part, and are shaped like their snow-shoes. These shoes are decked over, and are in fact little canoes or scows, but made almost as light as a violin or guitar. On the decks in the center are places in which to put and strap fast the feet. The two shoes are fastened together by means of slats of wood about a foot in length, and working on pins or hinges. Mounted on these shoes, with a double-bladed oar, the hunter skims over the marshes. On the sides of the shoes are hinged bits of fin-shaped wood that fold in against the side of a shoe when it is pushed forward, but which spread out and take hold upon the water when there is a backward movement. Thus the hunter may either glide about on the ooze or may take his long oar and skim away over the water as though standing up in a canoe. Upon these water-shoes the Norwegians not only range the marshes, but often venture out to sea a distance of two or three miles."

**"Vive La Compagneia!"**

Here Hans Tugendspiegel broke in by saying: "Captain, I suppose you vill wear a pair of shoes like dose when you go up into der mountains on dat big prospecting trip of yours?"

The Captain looked hurt, Professor Holzkopf set down his glass aghast, and for a moment all in the house felt embarrassed.

Seeing that he had put his "foot in it"--spoken of a rope in the house of the hanged--Hans hastened to make all right again. He cried: "It is my treat. Efferybody take a glass mit me!"

All being provided, Hans broke out with:

"Ich nehm mein Glaeschen in die Hand,  
Vive la Compagneia!  
Und fahr, damit in's Unterland,

Vive la Compagneia!  
Vive la, vive la, vive la, va,  
Vive la, vive la, hopsasa!  
Vive la Compagneia!

Ich nehm mein Glaeschen wieder  
empor,  
Vive la Compagneia!  
Und halt's an recht und linke Ohr,  
Vive la Compagneia!  
Vive la, etc."

**Notes**

1. The text of the sketch, along with its biographical and bibliographical background, can be found in Everett Emerson, "A Send-Off for Joe Goodman: Mark Twain's 'The Carson Fossil-Footprints,'" Resources for American Literary Study, 10:1 (Spring 1980), 71-78.

2. De Quille's story, "Old Owley and Little Geese," appeared in The San Franciscan on March 22, 1884, on pages 2-4. For assistance in locating this story I wish to thank Dr. Bonnie Hardwick, Head, Manuscripts Division, of the Bancroft Library.

3. This sentence is incomplete in the original printed text. The words supplied in brackets are an editorial emendation.

4. This is a Swabian version of a familiar drinking song. The German lines may be translated as follows: "I take my glass in hand . . . And travel with it to the underland [lowland]" and "I lift my glass up again . . . And hold it to the right ear and the left . . ."

Lawrence I. Berkove  
Univ. of Michigan--Dearborn

**Dates to Circle**

September 1, 1988. Deadline for submission of papers for the Connecticut

Yankee centennial conference (see Call for Papers below).

December 27-30, 1988. Mark Twain Circle of America meeting in conjunction with the 1988 MLA Convention in New Orleans; date, time, and precise location have not yet been established.

August 10-12, 1989. "Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee: American Issues 1889-1989" conference at Elmira College and the Quarry Farm Center for Mark Twain Studies. Program Co-Chairmen: Louis J. Budd and Everett Emerson.

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### Call for Papers

MARK TWAIN'S A CONNECTICUT YANKEE: AMERICAN ISSUES, 1889-1989-- Papers are invited for the centennial conference to be held 10 to 12 August 1989 at Elmira College and the Quarry Farm Center for Mark Twain Studies.

(There will be a partial travel subsidy for the papers accepted.) Possible areas for topics, besides A Connecticut Yankee itself, include Mark Twain and Elmira, Twain's view of American history, Twain in the 1880s, social justice and reform in the 1880s, technology as a cultural force in the 1880s and 90s, Twain and fantasy fiction or utopian fiction, and British-American relations. Length: suitable for delivery within twenty to a maximum of thirty minutes. Submit two copies (with author's name on a separate sheet) before 1 September 1988 to Dr. Darryl Baskin, Elmira College, Box 900, Elmira, NY 14901. Co-Chairmen of Program Committee: Louis J. Budd, Duke University, and Everett Emerson, University of North Carolina.

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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

Abbreviations used in this bibliographical series are listed in the January-February 1988 *Mark Twain Circular*. Readers wishing to keep up to date on Twain scholarship may also wish to consult the other bibliographic sources listed in that issue.

ANDERSON, DOUGLAS. *Huckleberry Finn* and Emerson's 'Concord Hymn.'" *Nineteenth-Century Fiction*, 40:1 (June 1985), 43-60. The final ten chapters of *HF*, though burlesque, "are, in part at least, a deeply serious meditation on the themes and the language of Emerson's 'Hymn Sung at the Completion of the Concord Monument, April 19, 1836.'" MT's references are "heavily veiled and perhaps unconscious," but Emerson's and MT's embattled farmers "share first a comic and then a haunting kinship that gathers up a number of threads running throughout the novel."

ANON. "Experts Split on Whether Twain, His Works Racist." *Jet*, 68:5 (15 April 1985), 38. A brief item on the dispute over *HF*, noting Shelley Fisher Fishkin's recent publication of an MT letter (24 Dec 1885) sympathetic toward Blacks. In response, Carmen Subryan (Center for Academic Reinforcement, Howard University) argues that *PW* shows MT remained a racist a decade after *HF*. "Even though he is raised as White, the Black son is a failure in life. Ms. Subryan said, 'Twain seemed to be stressing that one drop of Black blood in his veins made it impossible for success.'"

BECKER, JOHN E. "Twain: The Sentiments Was Interesting but Tough." Jan Wojcik and Raymond-Jean Frontain (eds.), *Poetic Prophecy in Western Literature* (Rutherford, NJ: Fairleigh Dickinson UP, 1984), 131-

42, 212. *HF* is a prophetic work, undermining myths of our culture and confronting the question of whether truth and trust (which can only exist within a sense of community) are possible. Huck himself fails truly to grow, "because ultimately he is the instrument of Twain's prophecy and not truly dramatized."

EBY, CECIL D. "Dandy versus Squatter: An Earlier Round." *Southern Literary Journal*, 20:1 (Fall 1987), 33-36. MT's early sketch "The Dandy Frightening the Squatter" (1852) follows a familiar tradition in which a rustic defeats a city slicker; a case in point is Joseph Dodderidge's dramatic skit "Dialogue of the Backwoodsman and the Dandy" (1821), here summarized.

GARDINER, JANE. "A More Splendid Necromancy: Mark Twain's *Connecticut Yankee* and the Electrical Revolution." *Studies in the Novel*, 19:4 (Winter 1987), 448-58. Hank's defeats of Merlin are always through a pretended superior magic, generally involving the use of electricity to run telegraphs, detonate explosives, or electrocute his enemies. The ambivalent view of technology in *CY* reflects popular views of the liberating and destructive effects of electricity at the time it was being written.

GILMAN, SUSAN. "'Sure Identifiers': Race, Science, and the Law in Twain's *Pudd'nhead Wilson*." *South Atlantic Quarterly*, 87:2 (Spring 1988), 195-218. *PW* dramatizes the contradictions in a society which insists on a white race and a black one without gradations between the two, and bolsters its position by legislated definitions and pseudo-science. *PW* mirrors what had been repressed in that society and in the perception of MT, who associated "race mixture with the destruction of basic assumptions about identity not only racial, but also social and even sexual identity" (both "Tom" and Roxy disguise their sex in their disguises). In the end the

false "Tom" is revealed only through his fingerprints and not through any supposed racial characteristics. In later writings MT shows obsession with the nature of reality and how it can be known.

HANSEN, CHADWICK. "There Warn't No Home Like a Raft Floating Down the Mississippi, or Like a Raft Floating Down the Neckar, or Like a Balloon Balloning Across the Sahara: Mark Twain as Improviser." Stanley Weintraub and Philip Young (eds.), *Directions in Literary Criticism* (Festschrift for Henry W. Sams; University Park: Pennsylvania State UP, 1973), 160-67. (Listed in *Mark Twain: A Reference Guide* [Boston: G.K. Hall, 1977], Addenda, p. 405 as not seen.) *TA* contains parallels to the shelved manuscript of *HF* in the scenic set-pieces, idyllic descriptions of rafting, celebration of innocent nakedness, the story of a pathetically soured practical joke, and even the suggestion of a lame obituary; but all of these occur relatively early in *TA*. *TS Abroad* also contains themes of *HF*, but now handled superficially. To Hansen, the explanation lies less demonstrably in MT's psyche than in his methods of composition, especially his improvising on the structure of an episodic journey.

HOAG, RONALD WESLEY. "Mark Twain's Correspondence with Two Press Associations: On Humor, Providence, the Light Bulb, and Other Relationships." *Southern Literary Journal*, 20:1 (Fall 1987), 3-21. In six letters to the National Editorial Association (now the National Newspaper Association) and the Missouri Press Association, MT declines invitations to speak, comments on the nature of American humor, and reveals his warm regard for the press and affection for Missouri.

KASTELEY, JAMES L. "The Ethics of Self-Interest: Narrative Logic in *Huckleberry Finn*." *Nineteenth-Century Fiction*, 40:4 (March 1986),

412-37. Huck and Jim established a community when they met on Jackson's Island, but the King and Duke violate that community through the frauds they practice, even on Huck and Jim. Freedom is only possible in a true community, which is "only rarely and temporarily achieved. This makes the ethical life one of unending quest."

KISKIS, MICHAEL J. "Susy Clemens as the Fire for Mark Twain's Autobiography." *Mid-Hudson Language Studies*, 10 (1987), 43-50. In 1885 MT began autobiographical dictations influenced by seeing Ulysses S. Grant working on his memoirs and thirteen-year-old Susy Clemens writing a biography of her father, marked by unselfconscious candor. MT returned to the dictations with greater force in his late years, seeking a charm and easy flow of words by avoiding too-great dependence on chronology and structure. The death of Susy in 1896 was a crushing blow to which MT responded with self-reproach for not having appreciated her sufficiently while she lived, and with admiration for her intellect and questionings.

KORDECKI, LESLEY C. "Twain's Criticism of Malory's Romance: *Forma Tractandi* and *A Connecticut Yankee*." *Nineteenth-Century Literature*, 41:3 (Dec 1986), 329-48. "Despite Mark Twain's ostentatious societal concerns, his greater and more literary task in *A Connecticut Yankee* is to challenge medieval, specifically Malorian romantic, storytelling techniques by an initial parody which evolves into an ambiguous compliment to this medieval literary form." *CY's* structure, "the *forma tractatus* of medieval rhetoric, is that of an Arthurian romance; the style or *forma tractandi* is that of nineteenth-century, rationalistic anti-romance."

MARKS, BARRY A. "The Making of a Humorist: The Narrative Structure of

*Huckleberry Finn*." *Journal of Narrative Technique*, 12:2 (Spring 1982), 139-45. *HF* is more understandable when read backward from the end, when Huck learns that Pap is dead and Jim free (thus making his flight and Jim's elaborate rescue unnecessary). Huck in turn keeps this information from the reader in the narrative present of a story he began writing after he learned his friends Jim and Tom had deceived him (the knowledge affects his portrayal of them). This parallels the action of the first-night audience of "The Royal Nonesuch," who acquiesced in the deception of their neighbors the second night.

MITCHELL, LEE CLARK. "'De Nigger in You': Race or Training in *Pudd'nhead Wilson*." *Nineteenth-Century Literature*, 42:3 (Dec 1987), 295-312. *PW* escaped from *MT*'s own original intentions and is marked by conflicts between intentions and results, uncertainty as to the relative influence of nature and nurture. "In a novel so strenuously opposed to racism, unalterable traits serve nonetheless as a reminder of all that training cannot affect." In the end Tom is revealed as not merely the murderer, but also the "usurper," whose fate is to be sold down the river.

MURPHY, BRENDA. "'The Blue Hotel': A Source in *Roughing It*." *Studies in Short Fiction*, 20:1 (Winter 1983), 39-44. Argues that Stephen Crane's story was inspired by the incident in *RI* in which the narrator was stranded in a Nevada Hotel by flooding of the Carson River (Ch. 30-31).

PINSKER, SANFORD. "*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, Play Theory, and the Critic's Job of Work." *Midwest Quarterly*, 29:3 (Spring 1988), 357-65. Tom in *TS* is a lovable scamp, but in *HF* the romance turns cruel. Elsewhere, *MT*'s canon moves steadily back toward Hannibal; but *TS* insists that play can thwart authority and villains.

PRIBEK, THOMAS. "Huckleberry Finn: His Masquerade and His Lessons for Lying." *American Literary Realism*, 19:3 (Spring 1987), 68-79. Most of Huck's lies (as to Mrs. Loftus, the slave-hunters, and the Wilks girls), are awkward improvisations and weak in the details. The names he assumes (often from people he knows or from places he has recently been) are quickly chosen and easily forgotten. It is only in the last chapters, when he becomes "Tom Sawyer," that Huck comfortably and convincingly sustains a false identity.

RICHARDSON, THOMAS J. "Is Shakespeare Dead? Mark Twain's Irreverent Question." Philip C. Kolin (ed.), *Shakespeare and Southern Writers: A Study in Influence* (Jackson: UP of Mississippi, 1985), 63-82. Arguing that "Twain knew his Shakespeare very well indeed," Richardson discusses "The Killing of Julius Caesar 'Localized'" (1864), *MT*'s unfinished burlesque of *Hamlet*, the Duke's speech in *IIF*, and *Is Shakespeare Dead?* (1909) as evidence of *MT*'s "ambivalent attitude toward Shakespeare and his works, as part of his characteristic ambivalence toward established civilization, traditional standards, and classic literature." Richardson also cites numerous other examples of *MT*'s interest in Shakespeare (but errs in including *The Letters of Quintus Curtius Snodgrass*, which Brinegar [1963] and Bates [1964] have shown are not by *MT*).

ROBINSON, FOREST G. "Patterns of Consciousness in *The Innocents Abroad*." *American Literature*, 58:1 (March 1986), 46-63. The polar oppositions in *MT*'s outlook between romance and reality, between rhapsody and low vernacular, lie "not in experience but in consciousness itself," as in *MT*'s outbursts of resentment. Neither sleep nor memory can set the consciousness comfortably at rest; rather, *MT* comes (as also in *CY*) to a kind of historical myth-making as escape.

SAWICKI, JOSEPH. "Authority/Authority: Representation and Fictionality in *Huckleberry Finn*." *Modern Fiction Studies*, 31:4 (Winter 1985), 691-702. The disputed ending is "a central passage, revealing the 'double-logic' of the novel; in other words, the rhetorical strategies of Twain's novel undermine some of the very thematic positions the text wants to elucidate." "The 'Evasion' . . . is the climax of a subtext that makes problematic the hierarchy between realism and romance, between reality and literariness." Huck as character must be seen separately from Huck as narrator, writing after the events and concealing from the reader his knowledge of how the events turned out.

SCHMITZ, NEIL. "Mark Twain, Henry James, and Jacksonian Dreaming." *Criticism*, 27:2 (Spring 1985), 155-73. "The writers who came of age during the Reconstruction, notably Mark Twain and Henry James, refuse to take the romantic question in the Jacksonian text seriously, and when they represent the style in their fiction the expression is invariably lunatic," as in the "manic address" and "egotistical intensity" of the "beguiling fatherly discourse" in *GA* and *Roderick Hudson*.

SHRUBB, PETER. "*Huckleberry Finn*: Floating from Judgment." *Critical Review* (Canberra), 28 (1986), 63-69. Taking up Leo Marx's suggestion that the unsatisfactory ending of *HF* results from MT's own background and that of his audience, Shrubbs points to "occasions . . . when a character may be thought of as performing to an audience." Jim is portrayed in a series of set-pieces, and when MT escapes condescension he falls into melodrama and sentimentality. *HF* is facile, with a freedom that consists in floating away and with "the childish determination to be the centre, and the only centre, of the universe."

STAHL, JOHN DANIEL. "American Myth in European Disguise: Fathers

and Sons in *The Prince and the Pauper*." *American Literature*, 58:2 (May 1986), 203-16. In *P&P* MT's "psychological obsessions and his quest for a cultural identity meet." The European setting freed Mark Twain to write about father-son relationships within a society, as he could not in *TS* and *HF*. His orphaned boys seek "to recover their lost fathers; and in the process they invent themselves." In this they also fulfill an American cultural preoccupation.

WELLS, DANIEL A. "Mark Twain in *The Overland Monthly* (1868-1900): An Annotated List of Citations." *American Literary Realism*, 20:2 (Winter 1988), 85-92. Almost fifty articles about MT or briefly mentioning him are listed and described, often with quotations.

WILLIAMS, STANLEY T. "Mark Twain: humorista y filosofo." in *Tres escritores clasicos de la literatura de los Estados Unidos*, traduccion por Filiberto Gomez Gonzalez. Mexico City: Publicaciones del Instituto Mexicano-Norteamericano de Relaciones Culturales. Vol. IX, n.d., pp. 32-54. (Listed in *Mark Twain: A Reference Guide* [Boston: G.K. Hall, 1977] as 1948.B65, not seen.) One of three lectures by Williams (the other two were on Poe and Whitman) at the National University in October 1947, this is a straightforward account for a general, educated audience; a note acknowledges a great debt to Wagenknecht's *Mark Twain: The Man and His Work*. (Pamphlet deposited at the Stowe-Day Library, Hartford, CT.)

The Mark Twain Circle of America and the Mark Twain Journal are independent organizations. The \$5.00 annual membership and \$12.00 annual subscription are separate payments, to be sent to the addresses below. An individual who pays dues to the Circle, or subscribes to the Journal, or both, will receive one subscription to the Mark Twain Circular; there will be six issues per year.

#### THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA

An organizational meeting was held at the December, 1986 meeting of the Modern Language Association, in New York. Founding officers were Louis J. Budd as first President, Alan Gribben, and Everett Emerson. At the 1987 MLA meeting Gribben was elected President, Pascal Covici Vice-President, and Emerson to continue as Executive Coordinator.

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

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

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

#### THE MARK TWAIN JOURNAL

Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author.

In 1982 Mr. Clemens retired and the Journal moved to Charleston, SC.

Emphasis is on contemporary sources: recent issues include photographs of Mark Twain's steamboats and his 1867 Quaker City cruise that led to The Innocents Abroad. Criticism has a smaller but important place, as in the Fall, 1984 issue devoted to articles by Black writers on Huck Finn, and the Fall, 1985 issue, with major articles on 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 latest issue (see outside wrapper) rather than 1988. Prices are on the coupon below, and include 1988 issues of the Circular.

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: Everett Emerson, Executive Coordinator

THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA  
Greenlaw Hall, Campus Box 3520  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, NC 27599

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

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Please enter my subscription to the Mark Twain Journal at the new-subscriber price of \$10.00 for 1986, \$15.00 for 1985-1986, \$20.00 for 1985-1987 (see outside wrapper for latest issue; 1988 will be \$12.00 when it appears).

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July, 1988

**FULFILLMENT NOTICE:** After many delays, the Mark Twain Journal is moving toward a Fall, 1986 issue at last! Several articles are now in various stages of proof, among them a major calendar of Mark Twain's steamboats by Edgar M. Branch, a Dan De Quille sketch about steamboats with discussion by Lawrence Berkove, and articles which will probably carry over into following issues; among those are an account of Mark Twain's visit to the Naval Academy, some naughty references in A Tramp Abroad, the story of the burglary at Twain's "Stormfield" home at Redding, and Sam and Livy's favorite hymns. And there is more. The harried Editor of the Mark Twain Journal is slowly beginning to understand the Aldus PageMaker® program, getting results that sometimes look professional.

**LIBRARIANS:** Please note in your Cardex that the latest issue of the Mark Twain Journal is 24:1 (Spring 1986), and also that fulfillment information on the Journal is regularly provided in this Mark Twain Circular.

PLEASE DO NOT ENTER CLAIMS THIS SUMMER FOR ISSUES AFTER 24:1 (SPRING 1986). OUR STAFF IS VERY SMALL, AND MUST ALLOCATE TIME BETWEEN FINISHING THE ISSUES DUE ON YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AND ANSWERING INQUIRIES ABOUT WHEN THOSE ISSUES WILL BE READY. WE NEED YOUR COOPERATION.

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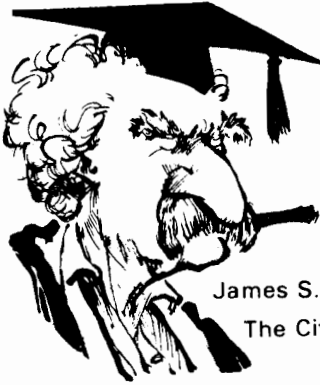
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**ALL SUBSCRIBERS:** PLEASE SEE THE TOP OF THIS PAGE FOR FULLFILLMENT INFORMATION ON THE MARK TWAIN JOURNAL. Claims for the Fall, 1986 issue (24:6) and after cannot yet be honored, and needless claims will only delay them longer.





# Mark Twain Circular

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

James S. Leonard, Editor, Mark Twain Circular  
The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409

Thomas A. Tenney, Editor, Mark Twain Journal  
The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409

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## A Message from the President

As the second president elected by this new Circle, I was amused the other day to run across Mark Twain's account of the first society dedicated to his works. According to Elizabeth Wallace (who heard him relate the episode), Twain was flattered to be notified from England of the formation of The Mark Twain Club, which proposed to study the serious elements in his works "in a scholarly and scientific manner, and . . . delve deeply into the stores of philosophic wisdom which were sometimes hidden from the casual reader." Twain promptly gave his blessing to the announced intention of making his books "the subject of profound study," since, to his own mind, "his works had not received the attention from scholars and from learned societies that he felt they deserved." But after receiving periodic reports and proceedings, together with a Mark Twain Club pin set with precious stones, he was chagrined to encounter the President of the society and learn that this individual "was the charter member," and that in reality "there had never been any others." Leaning forward confidentially, this

President dismayed Twain by revealing, "'I am The Mark Twain Club'" (Mark Twain and the Happy Island [Chicago: McClurg, 1913], pp. 25-28).

The list of our 250 members and the wall-to-wall attendance at our two MLA Special Sessions testify that no subterfuge is being practiced a century after this good-natured prank was played on our subject. The Mark Twain Circle of America was named to avoid any confusion with previous Mark Twain "Societies," to suggest the inclusiveness of its potential membership and the supportive nature of its mission, and to encourage the enlisting of scholars interested in other literary and historical figures who were part of Mark Twain's contemporary "circle." It has a solid and growing membership and an ambition to become one of the allied groups privileged to list their meetings in the Modern Language Association convention program.

I had originally hoped, in my first message to the members, to announce the approval by the MLA Program Committee of our proposed Special Session for the New Orleans meeting in December. In consultation with the outgoing President (Louis J.

Budd) and the Executive Coordinator (Everett Emerson), I submitted a detailed proposal for a program on "Mark Twain and the River": Edgar M. Branch was to speak about his ongoing research into Mark Twain's river years; Susan K. Harris would examine how Twain's lyricism about the river is related to issues about sentimental language in his century; Robert Sattelmeyer would discuss the circumstances surrounding Clemens' embarking on his piloting career and the pecuniary and imaginative benefits this decision had for him. Alfred Habegger, author of Gender, Fantasy, and Realism in American Literature, would respond to these three speakers and offer his own views of what the river signified for Twain. It was hoped that the topic of "Mark Twain and the River" would have a special appeal for an academic conference scheduled in the very city that was the terminus port for Clemens' many voyages as a pilot on the Mississippi River, and that it would seem an appropriate occasion for a scholarly reexamination of what the river meant to Mark Twain in literal and figurative terms. Then, too, the time seems propitious for such a forum, inasmuch as the University of California Press has published, within the current decade, all of the surviving letters and notebooks associated with Clemens' river years as well as the personal notebooks he kept during his return trip down the river in 1882. Indeed, the linkage of Mark Twain, the river, and New Orleans is so celebrated and mythologized that we hoped our Special Session would attract many MLA members and possibly assist the national office of the MLA in planning publicity for the upcoming convention. With the approval of this third consecutive Special Session, we would have fulfilled one of the major criteria for gaining the affiliation status within the MLA that the Mel-

ville Society and a few other author groups already enjoy.

I was immensely disappointed, then, to receive a form letter in May 1988 informing me that ours "was not among the proposals that were accepted." The letter invited me to request additional information about why the proposal was rejected, and I wrote back but thus far have received no explanation.

Now the Mark Twain Circle of America faces the prospect of disappearing altogether from the activities of the 1988 MLA convention. Yet in the past few months I have been encouraged by several developments offering compensating alternatives. James D. Wilson of the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette is coordinating a search for an alternative site for a meeting of our Circle in New Orleans during the December convention. Thus, we may yet hear our speakers (or at least those panelists who still plan to attend the conference, with substitute speakers for absent ones) and hold our annual business meeting following a pleasant dinner at a New Orleans cafe or aboard a riverboat. More on this in another month. The cost per person would be somewhere between fifteen and thirty dollars--as low as we can possibly negotiate it.

Additionally, Everett Emerson has agreed to make arrangements for a suite in the MLA headquarters hotel so that members of the Mark Twain Circle can gather for drinks on another evening of the convention. This will give us two occasions to meet socially and professionally in New Orleans.

It might also be feasible to convene a scheduled business meeting during the upcoming Elmira College conference, "Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee: American Issues 1889-1989," sponsored by the Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm

on August 10th, 11th, and 12th of 1989. Several members have recently suggested that, if the MLA is only intermittently interested in fostering an organization such as the Mark Twain Circle of America, it might be preferable for us to find a spiritual and physical "home" such as Quarry Farm where the Center for Mark Twain Studies can supply facilities and year-round assistance. In any event, it appears advisable to hold more than one business meeting next year, since we face a series of decisions involving the future of the society.

In this connection, I will mention that Alfred Bendixen (California State University, Los Angeles), a member of the Edith Wharton Society, has approached me with the tantalizing suggestion that our two societies and various similar societies formed for the study of American authors (and passed over by the MLA) organize a coordinating council to sponsor symposiums independent of MLA conventions. In other words, five, ten, or fifteen American author societies such as ours could band together to enjoy the benefits of group hotel rates and so forth, and be assured that our sessions would be printed in a program. We may now be standing at the threshold of a new era of scholarly meetings, if this invitation to the other groups is received as positively as Professor Bendixen and I anticipate. The joint conferences might even meet at a more convenient time of the year than the days after Christmas, for that matter.

These and other developments offer exciting possibilities that I will be communicating with you about in the succeeding months. Please feel free to give me your advice, by letter or telephone (512) 471-8387, 343-0648, as events transpire. I look forward to my task of determin-

ing the will of our membership in guiding the Mark Twain Circle of America through the uncharted waters ahead.

Alan Gribben  
University of Texas at Austin

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### Call for Papers

AMERICAN UTOPIAS: TEXTS AND CONTEXTS (A Special Issue of ATQ)-- In recognition of the centenaries of Looking Backward (1988) and Connecticut Yankee (1989), the March 1989 issue of ATQ (The American Transcendental Quarterly) will be devoted to studies of 19th-century American utopianism-- utopian (or dystopian) literature, theory, or experiments. This special issue will be edited by Professor Jean Pfaelzer of the University of Delaware. Professor Pfaelzer is the author of The Utopian Novel in America, 1886-1896: The Politics of Form.

Address inquiries, proposals, and manuscripts to:

Professor Jean Pfaelzer  
Department of English  
University of Delaware  
Newark, Delaware 19711

Deadline for submission: October 15, 1988.

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### Huck Finn in Boston

Authors dispirited about the sometimes brutal vigorousness of the contemporary reviewing process may be heartened by the knowledge that at least their work won't fall into the hands of the reviewer for the Boston Daily Evening Traveler (March 1, 1885, p. 1, "New Publications") who

prepared the following commentary (appearing alongside advertisements for the Stammering Institute, Dr. Dehaut's Purgative Pills, and Dr. C. C. Beer's cures for "drunkenness and opium eating"). --J.S.L.

**HUCKLEBERRY FINN.**

It is little wonder that Mr. Samuel Clemens, otherwise Mark Twain, resorted to real or mock lawsuits, as may be, to restrain some real or imaginary selling of "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" as a means of advertising that extraordinarily senseless publication. Before the work is disposed of, Mr. Mark Twain will probably have to resort to law to compel some to sell it by any sort of bribery or corruption. It is doubtful if the edition could be disposed of to people of average intellect by anything short of the point of a bayonet. This publication rejoices in two frontispieces, of which the one is supposed to be a faithful portrait of Huckleberry Finn, and the other an engraving of the classic features of Mr. Mark Twain as seen in the bust made by Karl Gerhardt. The taste of this gratuitous presentation is as bad as is the book itself, which is an extreme statement. Mr. Clemens has contributed some humorous literature that is excellent and will hold its place, but his Huckleberry Finn appears to be singularly flat, stale

and unprofitable. The book is sold by subscription. [New York: C. L. Webster & Co.]

[Thanks to Louis J. Budd for furnishing a copy of the above, which can be found on microfilm at the Boston Public Library.]

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**Dates to Circle**

December 27-30, 1988. Mark Twain Circle of America meeting in conjunction with the 1988 MLA Convention in New Orleans; date, time, and precise location have not yet been established. See Presidential message above.

August 10-12, 1989. "Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee: American Issues 1889-1989" conference at Elmira College and the Quarry Farm Center for Mark Twain Studies. Program Co-Chairmen: Louis J. Budd and Everett Emerson.

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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

Abbreviations used in this bibliographical series are listed in the January-February 1988 *Mark Twain Circular*. Readers wishing to keep up to date on Twain scholarship may also wish to consult the other bibliographic sources listed in that issue.

BUDD, LOUIS J. "The Recomposition of *Huckleberry Finn*," *Missouri Review*, 10:1 (1987), 113-29. The way readers see *HF* has been shaped by popular reverence, by dramatizations and adaptations, by bannings and the recent problems over racism (the problems are real, the complaints partly justified), by the influence of illustrators, and by the difficulties of translating *HF* into a foreign language and a foreign culture. Separating *HF* from the earlier *TS* took time, and many readers still link them as a single story. To Budd the greatest reshaping of *HF* has come from its status as a classic: "By making *Huckleberry Finn* an official masterpiece we may have turned the book against its best qualities," leading "new readers [to] approach it too cautiously, even timidly"; better they "feel free to approach and recompose *Huckleberry Finn* with freshness and zest."

BURNS, PHILIP. "Fabrication and Faultline: Language as Experience in *Roughing It*." *Midwest Quarterly*, 29:2 (Winter 1988), 249-63. Words make up for any deficiency

of events in the West: "As a record of the narrator's experience, the novel explores the gap between his expectations (words) and his discoveries (facts)." In the collapse of language, *RI* "concerns pretense and falseness and the failure of the West as an alternative to the repressive East."

CALISCH, RICHARD. "Mark Twain and the American Myth." *English Journal*, 75:6 (October 1986), 60-63. *HF* caricatures the mythic figures of Jonathan Edwards, Benjamin Franklin, and Rip Van Winkle in the puritanical Miss Watson, the shrewd though inept King and Duke, and Huck's ne'er-do-well Pap. These mythic figures persist today as literary forms despite MT's scathing attack that "takes on the whole of American mythology and reveals it for what he thought it was: shallow, hypocritical, mean, and, in the most humanistic of definitions, evil."

CONCONI, CHUCK. "Personalities." *Washington Post* (16 June 1987), F3. Allen Appel's first novel, *Time after Time* (Carroll & Graf Publishers), has been named a 1986 best book by the American Library Association. "The Upper Marlboro writer's next book, to be published in the Spring, has his central character going back in time, where he meets Mark Twain and persuades him to write 'Huckleberry Finn.'"

DUNCAN, JOHN E. "The Writer, the Pastor, and the Shipmaster." *Heritage: The Magazine of the New York State Historical Association*, 4:5

(May/June 1988). On the Quaker City cruise that produced IA. The captain was Charles C. Duncan, a member of Henry Ward Beecher's Brooklyn church. (This article is adapted from Duncan's book, *The Sea Chain*, described in "About Mark Twain," April, 1987).

DWYER, RICHARD A., and RICHARD E. LINGENFELTER. *Lying on the Eastern Slope: James Townsend's Journalism on the Mining Frontier*. Miami: Florida International UP, 1984. On "Lying Jim" Townsend, MT's Nevada newspapering colleague; MT is mentioned a few times (indexed). MT credits him in Ch. 35 of *RI* with pointing out that a proposed 250-foot tunnel would be prohibitively expensive, as it would exceed the width of the hill and 225 feet of tunnel would have to be carried out on a trestle. Crediting Townsend with originating the "Jumping Frog" story is an error.

GILLMAN, SUSAN. "'Dementia Americana': Mark Twain, 'Wapping Alice,' and the Harry K. Thaw Trial." *Critical Inquiry*, 14:2 (Winter 1988), 296-322. In 1877 MT forced a shotgun marriage on the accused seducer of a maid in the Hartford household, only to learn years later that she had never been pregnant. He wrote about the incident in 1897 or 1898 as "Wapping Alice," but set the manuscript aside when he was unable to find a publisher. He returned to the story in autobiographical dictations in April, 1907, when the papers were

full of the lurid trial of Harry K. Thaw for shooting the celebrated architect Stanford White; the defense was a plea of insanity brought on by White's alleged seduction of young Evelyn Nesbit several years before her marriage to Thaw. A key issue was the question of whether the 16-year-old girl had been merely an innocent victim. In "Wapping Alice" and the Thaw trial, "what is at stake in both is female power, that is, the use by a woman defined as sexually powerless of her own sexual power."

GOTO, SHOJI. "Huck's Dream, Twain's Despair." *The American Review*, No. 21 (March 1987), 74-91. (In Japanese, published by the Japanese Association for American Studies; offprint and 750-word English abstract deposited at Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm), It was because MT believed that official religions, histories, and the conscience were lies "that he created Huck, who is always escaping from everywhere and everything, staying nowhere."

HEATH, WILLIAM. "Tears and Flapdoodle: Sentimentality in *Huckleberry Finn*." *South Carolina Review*, 19:1 (Fall 1986), 60-79. MT's contemporaries responded to the brutality and acquisitiveness of their age with a cult of sentimentality. Though not himself immune to it (see his *JA* and his love letters to Livy), MT ridiculed sentimentality in *HF*.

LANDAU, SARAH BRADFORD. "Mark Twain's House in Connecticut." *The Architectural Review* (London), 169:1009 (March 1981), 162-66. A substantial description of the house in Hartford, with illustrations of other houses designed by the same architect, Edward Tuckerman Potter, and discussing European architecture of the period that influenced him. "In the final analysis, however, nothing could be more American than this resplendant house which provided its owner with the latest American domestic style."

LAUBER, JOHN. *The Making of Mark Twain: A Biography*. New York: American Heritage (distributed by Houghton Mifflin, Boston). On MT's first 35 years, up to his marriage in 1870; that is the beginning point of Kaplan's *Mr. Clemens and Mark Twain*. The general, educated reader will find this biography enjoyable, and scholars will respect Lauber's command of his materials. The narrative bibliography and notes are written to be read; they are interesting, useful, and informative, but not ponderous.

MARX, LEO. "The Vernacular Tradition in American Literature." Joseph J. Kwiat and Mary C. Turpie (eds.), *Studies in American Culture: Dominant Ideas and Images* (Minneapolis: U of Minnesota P, 1960), 109-12. Responding to strictures on the frontier colloquial tradition in *The Complex Fate* [in which Marius Bewley comments a

few times and harshly on Walt Whitman, and fewer times but favorably on MT], Marx praises Whitman (110-15) and MT (116-22) for forging a new literary language. For MT, the *manner* and the fitness of the language were "literary ethic." The vernacular style is both a "defiance of what pretends to be a superior culture" and an affirmation, both of the natural and of human solidarity.

McCLAIN, LAURENCE. "'A Murder, a Mystery, and a Marriage': Mark Twain's Hannibal in Transition." *Library Chronicle of the University of Texas at Austin*, n.s. No. 37 (1986), 55-75. Describes the history of MT's unfinished 8,000-word manuscript, now at the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas; an unauthorized edition of 16 copies appeared in the 1940s, but the Mark Twain Estate obtained a court injunction against further publication. This story of a Frenchman who mysteriously appears in the dull village of Deer Lick (he had fallen from a balloon) marks a shift in MT's view of small Missouri towns, from the idyllic St. Petersburg and toward a more somber perspective. The Frenchman is an early version of the "transcendent figure" Henry Nash Smith said first appears in the form of Colonel Sherburn in *HF*.

MORROW, PATRICK D. "Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and the San Francisco Circle." *A Literary History of the American West*. Fort Worth: Texas Christian UP, 1987, pp. 338-59.

This provides a useful look at MT in a self-consciously literary environment, but does not add new information or interpretation. The list of sources (briefly annotated) is not exhaustive. Articles by other writers in this volume mention MT (indexed).

NILSON, DON L. F., and ALLEEN PACE NILSON, eds. *Whimsy V, World Humor and Irony Membership Serial Yearbook (WHIMSY). Proceedings of the 1986 Conference: American Humor*. Tempe, AZ: W.H.I.M., English Department, Arizona State University. Contains abstracts by St. George Tucker Arnold, Jr., "The Joker in His Jays, the Writer in His Rabbits": Authorial Personality as Projected into the Humanized Animals of Two American Humorists" (on the Uncle Remus stories, and on MT's "Jim Baker's Bluejay Yarn" in *TA* and description of the Indian crow in *FE*), 18-21; G. Thomas Couser, "Mark Twain as Humorist and Autobiographer" (on MT's duplicity as seen in his persona and in "Old Times on the Mississippi"), 21-22; Betty J. Davis, "Mark Twain and the Parisians" (on his strictures in *IA*, and re-translation of "The Jumping Frog"), 22-24; and Albert C. DeCiccio, "Mark Twain's *Comety*: A Look at a Great American Humorist" (praising MT's art), 24-25.

OKUBO, HIROSHI. "A Mark Twain Chronology, Day by Day--1875--(January-February)." *Bulletin of the Faculty of Liberal Arts, Hosei University*, No. 61 (January 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 (February 1988), 145-74 [in Japanese].

---. "A Mark Twain Chronology, Day by Day--1875--(May-December)." *Studies in English Literature, Hosei University*, No. 29,30 (July 1988), 57-126 [in Japanese].

RICHARDS, DAVID. "'The Gilded Age': Zesty but Crowded." *Washington Post* (May 28, 1987), C1, C3. On the musical adaptation by Constance Congdon (music by Mel Marvin) then being performed by The Acting Company in the Kennedy Center's Terrace Theater; parallels between the Grant years and the Reagan years abound. Ultimately, the intermingled *GA* plots become cumbersome, and the strength of the show comes from the vitality of the cast.

WARTH, ROBERT D. "Mark Twain and the Gorky Affair." *South Atlantic Quarterly*, 85:1 (Winter 1986), 32-39. When the Russian writer Maxim Gorky came to New York in 1906 to plead the cause of a Russian revolution, MT was among those who greeted him, and sat by his side at a dinner; with Howells MT called on Gorky the next day at his hotel. Two days later, the *World* revealed that the woman traveling with Gorky was not Madame Gorky, but a long-time companion. MT withdrew at once in the face of public outcry, to his later regret; others have criticized his timidity. "The Gorky episode was not his finest hour."



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# HUMOR

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# HUMOR

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**Line drawings** ('Figures') and **photographs** ('Plates') must be reproducible originals and should be submitted on separate sheets, carefully numbered and labeled. They should be referred to in the text and their approximate position should be indicated. Captions should be typed on a separate sheet and placed at the end of the manuscript together with the originals.

**Tables** should also appear at the end of the manuscript, numbered consecutively and titled. Reference must be made in the text and approximate position indicated. **Footnotes** should be kept to an absolute minimum. They should be marked consecutively throughout the text by a raised number following a punctuation mark. All footnotes should be listed on a separate sheet entitled 'Notes' and should be included after the main body of the article preceding the reference section.

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Bach, Emmon and Robert Harms (eds.)

1968 *Universals in Linguistic Theory*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston

Chomsky, Noam

1957 *Syntactic Structures* (Janua Linguarum 4). The Hague: Mouton

Haugen, Einar

1966a *Dialect, language, nation*. *American Anthropologist* 68, 922-935

1966b *Language Conflict and Language Planning: The Case of Modern*

*Norwegian*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press

Keenan, Edward L.

1976 *Towards a universal definition of 'subject'*. In Li, Charles N. (ed.) *Subject*

*and Topic*. New York: Academic Press, 303-333.

Lyons, John

1977 *Semantics*, vol. 2. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Saville-Troike, Muriel

1985 *Bilingual discourse: Communication without a common language*. Paper

presented at the Second Language Research Forum, Los Angeles, CA.

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**THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA**

An organizational meeting was held at the December, 1986 meeting of the Modern Language Association, in New York. Founding officers were Louis J. Budd as first President, Alan Gribben, and Everett Emerson. At the 1987 MLA meeting Gribben was elected President, Pascal Covici Vice-President, and Emerson to continue as Executive Coordinator.

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

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

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

**THE MARK TWAIN JOURNAL**

Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author.

In 1982 Mr. Clemens retired and the Journal moved to Charleston, SC.

Emphasis is on contemporary sources: recent issues include photographs of Mark Twain's steamboats and his 1867 Quaker City cruise that led to The Innocents Abroad. Criticism has a smaller but important place, as in the Fall, 1984 issue devoted to articles by Black writers on Huck Finn, and the Fall, 1985 issue, with major articles on 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 latest issue (see outside wrapper) rather than 1988. Prices are on the coupon below, and include 1988 issues of the Circular.

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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September, 1988

**FULLFILLMENT NOTICE:** Composition of the Fall, 1986 (!) Mark Twain Journal is now moving along well, and we hope to have that issue in the mail in the fairly near future; succeeding issues should begin catching up in good order after that, as we become more experienced in using the Macintosh SE and Aldus Page-Maker® program. This computer and software give professional-quality results at least on a level with past issues of the Mark Twain Journal when things are going well, and when they aren't, pages just have to be done over until they are right. It is a relief to say that is happening less often, now. For further comment, please see the July/August Circular.

**LIBRARIANS:** Please note in your Cardex that the latest issue of the Mark Twain Journal is 24:1 (Spring, 1986), and also that fulfillment information on the Journal is regularly provided in this Mark Twain Circular.

**PLEASE DO NOT ENTER CLAIMS IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER FOR ISSUES AFTER 24:1. OUR STAFF IS VERY SMALL, AND WE MUST ALLOCATE TIME BETWEEN FINISHING THE ISSUES DUE ON YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AND ANSWERING INQUIRIES ABOUT WHEN THOSE ISSUES WILL BE READY. WE NEED YOUR COOPERATION.**

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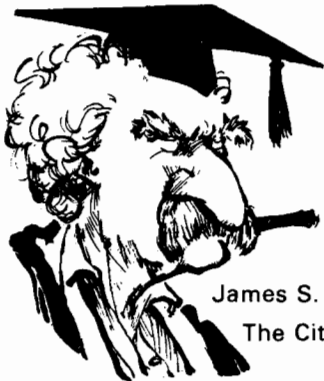
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**ALL SUBSCRIBERS:** PLEASE SEE THE TOP OF THIS PAGE FOR FULLFILLMENT INFORMATION ON THE MARK TWAIN JOURNAL. Claims for the Fall, 1986 issue (24:2) and after cannot yet be honored, and answering needless claims will delay them longer.



# Mark Twain Circular

A Newsletter of the Mark Twain Journal

Published in Association with the  
Mark Twain Circle of America

James S. Leonard, Editor, Mark Twain Circular  
The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409

Thomas A. Tenney, Editor, Mark Twain Journal  
The Citadel, Charleston, SC 29409

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Volume 2

November-December 1988

Numbers 11-12

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## Conference News

The Mark Twain Circle of America will hold its third annual meeting at Delmonico's in New Orleans on Wednesday, December 28th, beginning at 6:30 p.m. There will be a cash bar until 7:30, then dinner followed by a business meeting and a program titled "Mark Twain and the River." Shuttle service will be available from the New Orleans Hilton to Delmonico's.

The dinner menu will be Turtle Soup; Creole Eggplant (a Delmonico's specialty--eggplant, shrimp, bread-crumbs, cheese); and a choice of six entrees--Breast of Chicken Delmonico's (with heart of artichoke and mushrooms), Trout Meuniere (grilled in butter sauce), Soft Shell Crab Almondine, Catfish Marie (with étouffée sauce), Stuffed Shrimp (broiled, with seafood dressing), or Filet Burgundy (Filet Mignon in wine); Salad; Bread Pudding; Coffee.

The cost will be \$18.50 per person, which includes a 20% tip and a 9% sales tax. We anticipate an attendance of eighty or ninety Mark Twain scholars and spouses.

The restaurant is located at 1300 St. Charles Avenue (telephone 504-525-4937).

The Mark Twain Circle will also sponsor an optional riverboat cruise that will enable scholars to sample the river scenery that Sam Clemens once praised and also view historical sites and a plantation house. The group rate is \$10 per person, with a meal available for an additional charge (see notice below). This will take place on Thursday, December 29th, 2-5 p.m.

Reservations for both the dinner meeting at Delmonico's and the river cruise on the paddlewheel boat Creole Queen must reach Everett Emerson by December 1st. Mail checks to:

Professor Everett Emerson  
Department of English  
Greenlaw Hall  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3520

A reservation form for both events is included in this Circular issue.

We look forward to seeing you in New Orleans, and to holding our first "unapproved" MLA meeting.

Cordially,  
Alan Gribben  
President, MTCA

ADDENDUM FROM THE CIRCLE "COORDINATOR": If you would like to attend these two planned Mark Twain Circle

outings in New Orleans and have no truck with the MLA, feel free to find your way down yonder to New Orleans, down the river. Y'all come!

I know that many members of the Circle are not now and never intend to be MLAsers.

Everett Emerson

-----  
ABOUT THE CRUISE-- The Mark Twain Circle has planned a Mississippi Riverboat cruise for interested members and their guests on Thursday, December 29, from 2-5 p.m. Our ship, the Creole Queen, is Coast Guard inspected and certified and recently received the "World's Distinctive Inland Waterway Vessel" award from Marine Engineering Log. The three-hour cruise will take us from the Riverwalk at the foot of Canal St. out to the site of the Battle of New Orleans, where in 1815 Andrew Jackson, with the help of Jean Lafitte, smashed the British. The cruise includes a 45-minute guided land tour of the battleground and Beaugard House, a plantation built on the site in 1832.

The cost of the cruise is \$10 per person. Food and beverages are available on ship at additional cost (an optional lunch buffet is \$9.75, payable on ship). We can begin boarding at 1:30 p.m. at the Poydras Street wharf, across from the Rivergate shopping mall, and will return by 5:00 p.m.

To reserve your place, please send a check for \$10 per person to Everett Emerson, using the attached form, by Dec. 1. You and your guests need not be members of the MLA or registered for the convention to participate in the cruise.

Advisory: The weather in New Orleans at Christmas time is erratic. It won't snow, but it may well rain; on the other hand, it could be sunny and warm. We have the option of sitting on deck or, in case of rain and

cold, of adjourning to one of the interior, climate-controlled rooms. There is also a well-stocked bar that welcomes patrons in all weather.

Alan Gribben

=====  
Mark Twain and the River  
New Orleans Program  
Delmonico's Banquet Room  
December 28, 1988

MORE FROM THE PRES.-- Most of Mark Twain's finest literary works have in common a setting that he made famous: the small ante-bellum town on the Mississippi River. But Twain's name has become equally associated with the gaudy steamboats docked at the wharf of that river village, and with the skill of those who piloted the colorful vessels. As all Circle members know, Samuel Clemens was himself a Mississippi River pilot between the years 1857 and 1861, and very likely would have practiced that vocation much longer had not the American Civil War closed off navigation on the river. "The face of the water, in time," Twain remembered of his piloting experiences, "became a wonderful book--a book that was a dead language to the uneducated passenger, but which told its mind to me without reserve . . . and . . . had a new story to tell almost every day" (Life on the Mississippi). He read that book almost weekly during frequent trips between St. Louis and New Orleans in the course of his employment as a dependable and seasoned pilot.

To commemorate the convening of the Modern Language Association in the city of New Orleans in December 1988, the Mark Twain Circle of America announces a program (to follow the dinner at Delmonico's) titled "Mark Twain and the River." An academic conference in the very city that was the terminus port for Samuel Clemens' many voyages on what he once

called "the majestic, the magnificent Mississippi" seems an appropriate occasion for a scholarly examination of what the river meant to Mark Twain in literal and figurative terms. Indeed, the linkage of Mark Twain, the river, and New Orleans is so celebrated and mythologized that we dare to hope our combination business meeting and academic program will attract ninety members of the Mark Twain Circle of America.

For two consecutive years the Circle has scheduled Special Sessions at the MLA meetings that have drawn enthusiastic audiences of nearly 100 scholars. In 1986, our organization presented a program titled "Mark Twain and Women" that initiated an ongoing discussion of Twain's attitude toward questions of gender and artistry. Last year, our topic of "Mark Twain and the West" provided a stimulating session involving John Seelye, Susan Gillman, Robert H. Hirst, and Hamlin Hill that was presided over by Louis J. Budd.

For 1988, we will present two twenty-minute papers by scholars engaged in ongoing research involving "Mark Twain and the River." The remaining time is allotted for a freewheeling discussion of issues raised by the speakers. Our intention is to free the session from the limitations of the customary three-paper MLA format, to provoke a potentially educational if unpredictable exchange of ideas, and to enable those attending to experience the performance of our speakers in a less formal event that somehow seems appropriate for scholarly discourse about Mark Twain's writings.

Eventually the Mark Twain Circle of America hopes to gain the affiliation status within the MLA that the Melville Society and other organizations already enjoy; for the present, however, we must be content with this series of programs that has permitted senior Mark Twain scholars to meet and converse with younger students of

this author, and that has effectively drawn many merely curious nonspecialists to share a few minutes of their MLA convention with our members. This year we have enlisted as speakers two people well-known in American literary studies: Edgar M. Branch and Robert Sattelmeyer. They will discuss the manifestations of the river in Twain's works, but they will also take up the profession of river-piloting that Twain relished so much ("the only unfettered and entirely independent being that lived in the earth," he declared in describing the former status of the pilot). The time is especially propitious for such a forum, because the University of California Press has published, within this current decade, all of the surviving letters and notebooks associated with Twain's river years as well as the personal notebooks he kept during his return trip down the river in 1882. We thus have access to a much more complete record of his activities and thoughts during these periods than has ever been the case before. The field of Mark Twain studies has also benefited from the first book-length treatment of Life on the Mississippi (by Horst Krause) and Richard Bridgman's recent, provocative study, Traveling in Mark Twain. There has never been such a suitable time to schedule a program about Mark Twain's dependence upon, and fascination with, the Mississippi River.

Edgar M. Branch will speak on "'Old Times on the Mississippi': Biography and Craft." Professor Branch is a distinguished author and editor who has earned an enduring reputation for a lifetime of research devoted to Mark Twain; his numerous publications include The Literary Apprenticeship of Mark Twain (1950) and Clemens of the Call (1969), along with two co-edited volumes of Mark Twain's Early Tales and Sketches (1980). He is now completing a vast study of Mark Twain's river years,

and his remarks will reveal some of the surprising details he has unearthed in the course of this extensive investigation.

Robert Sattelmeyer, co-editor of One Hundred Years of Huckleberry Finn: The Boy, His Book, and American Culture (1985), will analyze the circumstances surrounding Clemens' embarking on his piloting career and both the pecuniary and imaginative benefits this decision had for him. His paper is titled "Going on the River: The Economics of the Steamboat Trade in 1857." Professor Sattelmeyer has written and edited books on Thoreau and Twain and is finishing a book about Twain's connections with the Mississippi River. He recently gained national attention when he edited, in its first publication anywhere, a short tale by Twain titled "How Nancy Jackson Married Kate Wilson" that involves controversial issues of gender and sexuality.

Alan Gribben, President of the Mark Twain Circle of America, will chair the program.

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#### Huck Finn in San Francisco (and Elsewhere)

Mark Twain scholars jaded with the ordinary (and even the run-of-the-mill extraordinary) treatments of their author's work might try Julie Smith's who-dun-it mystery titled (yes, your eyes are not deceiving you: this is really the title) Huckleberry Fiend (New York: The Mysterious Press, 1987). The plot revolves around the theft of the manuscript of Huckleberry Finn, a subsequent repilfering from the original thief by a second, etc. If the plot doesn't seem to have much to do with the contents of Twain's novel, at least it starts up in a Twain locale, San Francisco, then moves to other Twain-relevant settings around the West. Will the manuscript be safely

returned? Where is Tom Sawyer, Detective, when we really need him?

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#### About the Circular

The November-December issue of the Circular has been mailed first-class to assure its arrival in time to assist Circle members in making plans for the New Orleans festivities. But the September-October issue, sent out by the usual bulk-mail method, still had not been received by some members more than a month after its mid-September mailing. If your September-October Circular does not arrive by the time you receive November-December, let me know, and I'll send you a replacement copy (by first-class mail).

Jim Leonard, Editor  
Mark Twain Circular

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#### Dates to Circle

December 28-29, 1988. Mark Twain Circle of America meeting, including dinner, at Delmonico's in New Orleans on 12/28 (in conjunction with the 1988 MLA Convention); also, riverboat cruise on the Creole Queen on 12/29. See Presidential messages above.

August 10-12, 1989. "Mark Twain's A Connecticut Yankee: American Issues 1889-1989" conference at Elmira College and the Quarry Farm Center for Mark Twain Studies. Program Co-Chairmen: Louis J. Budd and Everett Emerson.

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## ABOUT MARK TWAIN

**USEFUL ADDRESSES.** The following list is a revision of those appearing in the Autumn 1979 and Autumn 1980 supplements to Mark Twain: A Reference Guide in the journal American Literary Realism; they were published in response to requests for information.

Mark Twain Project (Robert H. Hirst, General Editor), The Bancroft Library, University of California Library, Berkeley, CA 94720.

This consists of the collection long known as the Mark Twain Papers, and publication projects for all of his literary works, and also his letters and his notebooks and journals. Their textual authority makes the California editions of Twain's works the standard for library acquisition, but there are also attractive and inexpensive editions for the home.

Individuals who know of Mark Twain letters, documents, photographs, etc. could render a service to all who enjoy the author by sharing information with the Mark Twain Project.

Literary rights to all unpublished words by Mark Twain still belong to the Mark Twain Foundation (an individual who owns a Twain letter or manuscript owns the paper and ink), but the Mark Twain Foundation is much more willing to grant permission to publish than the past. Write to Robert H. Hirst for details.

**Mark Twain Memorial**, 351 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, CT 06105. This is the home where the Clemens family spent their happiest two decades, now meticulously restored by treating the house itself as a historical document. In addition to the house itself, open to the public (the Paige typesetting machine is in the cellar), there are lectures, an educational program, and archives of Twain documents, letters, and photographs.

**The Stowe-Day Library**, 77 Forest St., Hartford, CT 06105 is next door to the Mark Twain Memorial, separately chartered but cooperating with the Memorial and with archival material on Twain, and on other authors and public figures.

**Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies at Quarry Farm** (Dr. Darryl Baskin, Director), Elmira College, Elmira, NY 14901. This center is the hilltop home of Livy's parents, where Mark Twain and his family spent their summers for many years, and where Mark Twain did some of his most important writing in his famous octagonal study; the study has been moved to the campus of Elmira College and is open to the public. The house itself, donated to the college by Jervis Langdon, is not ordinarily open to the public, but there are residencies for scholars, summer programs for teachers (funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities), lectures and readings, and a major conference on A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court scheduled for August 10-12, 1989. For information, write to Dr. Darryl Baskin.

**Mark Twain Birthplace Museum**, Stouts-ville, MO 65283. A modern building contains the small house where Sam Clemens was born, a museum of furniture and other Twain-related items, and a library with manuscripts and other materials.

**Mark Twain Home & Museum**, 208 Hill Street, Hannibal, Missouri 63401 (Henry Sweets, Curator). The house where Sam Clemens grew up is open to the public, currently from viewing platforms outside; a restoration program scheduled to begin in 1989 will make some of the rooms again able to bear the stress of tourist traffic inside. The Mark Twain Boyhood Home Associates (also at 208 Hill St.) publish The Fence Painter, a bulletin containing interesting factual information. Individual membership is \$10/year.

**Mark Twain Society, Inc.**, Box 690, Elmira, NY 14902. Membership (\$5 for individuals) includes the Mark Twain Society Bulletin, an interesting source of information on Mark Twain and his family.

**Mark Twain Society of New York** (Alice Chapman Dauer, President), 245 West 25th St., New York, NY 10001.

**Nook Farm Museum Shop**, 77 Forest St., Hartford, CT 06105. Associated with the Mark Twain Memorial and the Harriet Beecher Stowe House, this offers a wide variety of books, postcards, slides, and gifts appropriate to the Victorian period, many pertaining to MT and his family and home.

**Becky Thatcher Book Shop**, 211 Hill St., Hannibal, MO 63401 [(314) 221-9822]. Across the street from the Boyhood Home, this shop stocks everything possibly related to Mark Twain, from souvenirs to scholarly editions of his works, and does a brisk mail-order business. This is a good source for such hard-to-get items as Milton Meltzer's picture book, Mark Twain Himself (1960.A8, now \$14.95 including postage).

**The Sons and Daughters of Pioneer Rivermen**, c/o Mrs. J. W Rutter, 126 Seneca Drive, Marietta, OH 45750. The \$15 individual annual membership brings a subscription to the S & D Reflector, a quarterly (averaging over 40 8½" x 11" pages per issue) devoted to news and photographs of steamboats, some from Mark Twain's time. Members are entitled to free admission to the steamboat W. P. Snyder Jr. at Marietta; additional family members may join for \$1.00 each for admission to the steamboat but without additional subscriptions.

**Mark Twain Research Foundation**, Perry, MO 63462. Chester L. Davis, the Executive Secretary, died December 6, 1987. Mrs. Davis is working to continue The Twainian, but is experiencing printing delays.

**Mark Twain Society**, 841 North Kirkwood Road, Kirkwood, MO 63122 (formerly the International Mark Twain Society). Mr. Clemens, President and the Founding Editor of the Mark Twain Journal, retired in 1982 at the age of eighty. The Society is no longer active, but Mr. Clemens is still a familiar and welcome sight in his town of Kirkwood, regularly attending church and visiting his friends. He finds correspondence difficult but is always pleased to talk on the telephone with fellow Twain enthusiasts [(314) 822-0852].

**Mark Twain Journal**, c/o Department of English, The College of Charleston, Charleston, SC 29424. The Journal moved to Charleston at the end of 1982, on the retirement of Mr. Cyril Clemens as Editor. Publication has been delayed during a transition to in-house typesetting by computer, but the Fall, 1986 (!) issue, Volume 24, Number 2 is in final page proof and almost ready for the printers. Parts of succeeding issues are also in page proof, and the Journal is moving well toward catching up. For subscription information please see recent issues of the Mark Twain Circular.

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For a list of libraries and other collections holding Mark Twain manuscripts, letters, and other material, consult American Literary Manuscripts (comp. J. Albert Robbins et al), Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1977. Copies are in the reference departments of major university libraries.

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Publication of an annotated bibliography of books and articles on Mark Twain will resume in the January/February 1989 issue of the Circular. For a list of other sources of information on Mark Twain, please see the January/February 1988 issue of the Mark Twain Circular.

The Mark Twain Circle of America and the Mark Twain Journal are independent organizations. The \$5.00 annual membership and \$12.00 annual subscription are separate payments, to be sent to the addresses below. An individual who pays dues to the Circle, or subscribes to the Journal, or both, will receive one subscription to the Mark Twain Circular; there will be six issues per year.

### THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA

An organizational meeting was held at the December, 1986 meeting of the Modern Language Association, in New York. Founding officers were Louis J. Budd as first President, Alan Gribben, and Everett Emerson. At the 1987 MLA meeting Gribben was elected President, Pascal Covici Vice-President, and Emerson to continue as Executive Coordinator.

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

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

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

### THE MARK TWAIN JOURNAL

Founded in 1936 by Cyril Clemens, the Mark Twain Journal is the oldest American magazine devoted to a single author.

In 1982 Mr. Clemens retired and the Journal moved to Charleston, SC.

Emphasis is on contemporary sources: recent issues include photographs of Mark Twain's steamboats and his 1867 Quaker City cruise that led to The Innocents Abroad. Criticism has a smaller but important place, as in the Fall, 1984 issue devoted to articles by Black writers on Huck Finn, and the Fall, 1985 issue, with major articles on 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 latest issue (see outside wrapper) rather than 1988. Prices are on the coupon below, and include 1988 issues of the Circular.

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: Everett Emerson, Executive Coordinator

THE MARK TWAIN CIRCLE OF AMERICA  
Greenlaw Hall, Campus Box 3520  
University of North Carolina  
Chapel Hill, NC 27599

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

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To: Mark Twain Journal

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Charleston, SC 29402

Please enter my subscription to the Mark Twain Journal at the new-subscriber price of \$10.00 for 1986, \$15.00 for 1985-1986, \$20.00 for 1985-1987 (see outside wrapper for latest issue; 1988 will be \$12.00 when it appears).

\_\_\_\_\_ printed name

LIBRARIES: \$12.00/year, no discount  
FOREIGN: add \$1.00/year for postage

REGISTRATION FORM  
 MARK TWAIN FESTIVITIES IN NEW ORLEANS

	<u>Per Person</u>	<u>No. Persons</u>	<u>Amount Enclosed</u>
Dinner at Delmonico's, 1300 St. Charles Avenue--Wednesday, December 28, 7:30 p.m. (The dinner will be preceded by a 6:30-7:30 cash bar and followed by a business meeting and a program titled "Mark Twain and the River.")	\$18.50	_____	_____
Riverboat ( <u>Creole Queen</u> ) Cruise--Thursday, December 29, 2-5 p.m. (food and drink available for an extra charge, payable on board)	\$10.00	_____	_____
TOTAL			_____

Mail check, payable to Mark Twain Circle, to:  
 Professor Everett Emerson  
 Department of English  
 Greenlaw Hall  
 University of North Carolina  
 Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599-3520

Reservations must be received by December 1.