

BRITISH AND IRISH AUTHORS

Introductory critical studies

ALFRED TENNYSON

This book provides a valuable introduction for students and other readers of Tennyson's poetry and presents a challenging new account of its major themes and concerns.

Elaine Jordan examines Tennyson's uneasy position as a writer of the male middle-class ascendancy and shows how his poetry reveals ambivalent attitudes towards manliness, war, and nineteenth-century scientific rationality. In his early Idylls she finds him experimenting with different political attitudes, investigating the relationship between individual happiness and general progress; in his monologues he is caught between motion and stasis, calling into question the Romantic quest to integrate the language of self with its object; in *The Princess* he addresses contemporary debates on the role and status of women; his *In Memoriam* explores loss and relationship through images of the body and questions of language; *Maud* deals with images of masculinity and femininity in relation to violence and sexual love; and *Idylls of the King*, his most imperialist and most pessimistic poem, highlights his regard for intuition and vision in the face of scientific 'laws' of nature and society.

The study introduces these themes and shows how they relate to each other. By means of close and persuasive analysis of the poetry, Elaine Jordan argues that Tennyson's treatment of issues such as gender reveals the questioning of social life which underlies his art.



BRITISH AND IRISH AUTHORS

Introductory critical studies

In the same series:

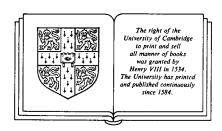
Richard Dutton Ben Jonson: to the first folio
Robert Wilcher Andrew Marvell
David Hopkins John Dryden
Jocelyn Harris Samuel Richardson
Simon Varey Henry Fielding
John Barnard John Keats
Peter Raby Oscar Wilde
John Batchelor H. G. Wells
Patrick Parrinder James Joyce
Martin Scofield T. S. Eliot: the poems



ALFRED TENNYSON

ELAINE JORDAN

Lecturer in Literature, University of Essex



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

CAMBRIDGE

NEW YORK NEW ROCHELLE MELBOURNE SYDNEY



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi

Cambridge University Press
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521313377

© Cambridge University Press 1988

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 1988
Re-issued in this digitally printed version 2009

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

Jordan, Elaine. Alfred Tennyson. (British and Irish authors) Bibliography. Includes index.

 Tennyson, Alfred Tennyson, Baron, 1809–1892 –
 Criticism and interpretation. I. Title. II. Series. PR5588.J59 1988 821'.8 87–26789

ISBN 978-0-521-30822-9 hardback ISBN 978-0-521-31337-7 paperback



To Matthew, Tom and Susanna, and to my mother



> And if I be, as truecast Poets are, Half woman-natured, typing all mankind; So must I triple-man myself and case My humours as the caddisworm in stone, Or doing violence to my modest worth With one long-lasting hope chain-cable-strong Self-fixt, inmoor in patience, till I die.

> > Unpublished lines, 1839 (Printed in Christopher Ricks, Tennyson, p. 161)

. . . a man solitary and sad, as certain men are, dwelling in an element of gloom, - carrying a bit of Chaos about him, in short, which he is manufacturing into Cosmos! . . . He had his breeding at Cambridge, as if for the Law, or Church; being master of a small annuity on his father's decease, he preferred clubbing with his mother and some sisters, to live unpromoted and write poems. In this way he lives still, now here now there; the family always within reach of London, never in it; he himself making rare and brief visits, lodging in some old comrade's rooms. I think he must be under forty, not much under it. One of the finest looking men in the world. A great shock of rough dusty-dark hair; brightlaughing hazel eyes; massive aquiline face, most massive yet most delicate, of sallow brown complexion, almost Indian-looking; clothes cynically loose, free-and-easy; - smokes infinite tobacco. His voice is musical metallic, - fit for loud laughter and piercing wail, and all that may lie between; speech and speculation free and plenteous: I do not meet, in these late decades, such company over a pipe! - We shall see what he will grow to. He is often unwell; very chaotic, - his way is thro' Chaos and the Bottomless and Pathless; not handy for making out many miles upon.

Carlyle to Emerson, August 1844 (*The Correspondence of Emerson and Carlyle*, ed. J. Slater, New York, Columbia University Press, 1964, p. 363)



Contents

	Preface pag	e ix
	Chronology	xiii
	A note on sources	xvi
In	troduction	1
	Something of the life	1
	Typing all mankind	7
	The grounds of belief: science, religion and politics	21
1	English Idyls	28
	Early poems	28
	Pictures of love	32
	The widening compass	46
2	Monologues and metonymy	55
3	The Princess: mimicry and metamorphosis	83
4	In Memoriam: 'some wild Poet'	109
5	Maud, or the madness	138
6	Idylls of the King	157
	Notes	183
	Index	188

vii



Preface

Work on this book has fascinated and instructed me, and I have hoped that in following up what captured my attention it would also interest readers. Though I have drawn gratefully on a wide range of works on Tennyson, I have not given a bibliography of these: works mentioned in the notes provide a sufficient starting point for further reading. One can almost always find something even in books which are antipathetic: in writing we are dependent on others even as we become convinced that only our own way of going about things will do.

My main enterprise has been to re-read the poems: to listen to them and then come back from that immersion to try and communicate my sense of what they were and how they worked. No such reading is ever entirely innocent and open. My individual response in the England of the 1980s is coloured by this moment and place, and must also encounter what I can recover of Tennyson in the 1830s or 1860s, for example – very different moments in his long career.

In pursuit of his range of interests in the current of the nineteenth century I have been enlightened by work which crosses the boundaries of the literary. Poetry is a special discourse, but not a restricted one. I have tried to make available to students the results of my reading, not only in the specific studies of the Tennyson Research Bulletin or in Isobel Armstrong's survey of critical responses to poetry in the light of Victorian aesthetics, Victorian Scrutinies, but in studies ranging from printing technology and publishing practice to political and legal changes in the status of the middle classes and of women. Tennyson's distaste for the Manhood and Beauty model of men and women, and his serious concern with what women could be, have engaged me particularly; I hope this will not prove to be too much at odds with my sense of how erotic his writing is.

Knowing how much Tennyson's love of pictorial art informed his poetry, and how much he admired Turner, I looked at Turner's paintings and became convinced of significant affinities between the older painter and the poet, as they expressed in their



PREFACE

different media their response to the age. Work on Turner by John Gage, Ronald Paulson and Mordecai Omer was very exciting here. Their commitment to their art, their investigation of its powers and problems in their time, is accompanied by shared influences in their reading in mythological scholarship and spiritualism or theosophy. I came to see that what looked like minor eccentricities of thought – the sort that feed into 'alternative' cults still – were elements in a major historical transition from the dominance of religious ways of thinking to the dominance of science.

John Killham's pioneering Tennyson and 'The Princess' offered a base for thinking about this transition, which carried with it rethinking of society and of the role of women. All this was elaborated by W. D. Paden's Tennyson in Egypt (1941), and by A. J. Busst, E. S. Shaffer and Barbara Taylor in their respective works which are mentioned in the notes of this book; finally clinched and made coherent to my mind by unpublished work of Gareth Stedman Jones, which he has kindly allowed me to cite. Tennyson seems to me modern, sceptical and rationalistic; but his sisters and brothers, especially Mary and Frederick, were fascinated with spiritualism, entering the Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem. Spiritualism, like mesmerism and phrenology, was a form by which older religious and ethical habituations tried to adapt to the materialism of science. Tennyson's poetry, addressing common human experience of desire and death, is another mode of adaptation, enquiry and endurance, immensely influential and to me undoubtedly better. In studying the effects of scientific enquiry on nineteenth-century ideas, imagination and writing, I have learned much from Gillian Beer, W. F. Cannon, Walker Gibson and from Tess Cosslett's book The Scientific Movement and Victorian Literature, Harvester Press, 1982, as well as the book she edited, Science and Religion in the Nineteenth Century, Cambridge University Press, 1983.

I would like now to express my gratitude to friends and colleagues for their encouragement and advice, and for odd passing comments that provoked further thought according to my own fancy: especially to Leonore Davidoff, Ludmilla Jordanova, Angela Livingstone, David Musselwhite, Gabriel Pearson and Harry Tait. My thanks to Sylvia Sparrow, who helped with that archaic business of typing, and to Terry Tostevin and all the library staff at Essex University for their friendliness and patient help; also to the librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge, for per



PREFACE

mitting me to examine manuscripts of In Memoriam and Maud; and finally to the Tennyson Research Centre, Lincoln, for quotation from the unpublished 1848 Lincoln proofs of The Princess, by permission of Lord Tennyson and the Lincolnshire Library Service.

My greatest debt is to Christopher Ricks, both for his scholar-ship and his critical intelligence. When I was an Oxford undergraduate, having come from the very different world of a northern girls' grammar school, he showed me that being clever was not incompatible with common human affections; my original work on Tennyson's manuscripts was under his supervision; and his generosity has been continued even when increasingly we have disagreed. He has animated my thinking – pointing out, for example, that 'Cyril' in *The Princess* is an anagram of 'lyric', which was far from a petty point for my reading, especially when supported by the lines in the 1848 proofs to which he drew my attention, and which now conclude my account of *The Princess* in Chapter 3. For this and for other information, insights and admonitions I am grateful.



A chronology of Tennyson's life and major publications

1809	Born at Somersby, Lincolnshire, on 6 August
1816-20	Pupil at Louth Grammar School
1827	Poems by Two Brothers published by Jacksons of Louth
1827-31	At Trinity College, Cambridge
1829	Beginning of friendship with Arthur Henry Hallam, b. 1811
	In June, awarded the Chancellor's Gold Medal for his prize poem, <i>Timbuctoo</i>
	In October, elected to the undergraduate debating society, the 'Apostles'
1830	Publishes Poems, Chiefly Lyrical, in June
1831	Death of his father, in March
	Leaves Cambridge without taking a degree
1832	Severe review of <i>Poems</i> , <i>Chiefly Lyrical</i> by 'Christopher North' in <i>Blackwood's Magazine</i> , in May
	Hallam's engagement to Emily Tennyson recognized by Hallam's family
	Publishes Poems (dated 1833)
1833	Harsh review of <i>Poems</i> by J. W. Croker in <i>Quarterly Review</i>
	In September, the sudden death of Hallam, while visiting Vienna
1834-6	Love for Rosa Baring
1836	Marriage of his brother Charles to Louisa Sellwood and the beginning of Tennyson's love for her sister Emily, whom Tennyson had met in 1830
1837	In May the Tennysons move from Somersby to High Beech, Epping, in Essex His engagement to Emily Sellwood recognized by both families
1840	Engagement broken off, partly for financial reasons The Tennysons move to Kent, first to Tunbridge Wells and in 1841 to Boxley, where Park House, near by, the

xiii



CHRONOLOGY

	home of the Lushingtons, was to provide the setting for The Princess
1840-1	Invests his inheritance of about £3,000 in a mechanical wood-carving scheme promoted by his doctor, which fails finally by 1843
1842	Publishes <i>Poems</i> , in May. The first volume took poems from 1830 and 1832, with some written c. 1833; the second, new poems. Also published in America, by Ticknor
1843-4	Hydropathic treatment for 'hypochondria' near Cheltenham, where the family has now moved
1845	Granted a Civil List pension of £200 per annum, on the grounds that his poetry is unlikely to become popular
1847	Publishes The Princess, in December
1849	Renews correspondence with Emily Sellwood
1850	Publishes In Memoriam anonymously, at the end of May Marries Emily in June
	Appointed Poet Laureate in November, succeeding Wordsworth who had died in April
1852	Birth of his son Hallam; a first son had been stillborn, in 1851 Publishes Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, in November
1853	Moves to Farringford, Isle of Wight, which he buys with the proceeds of <i>Maud</i> in 1856
1854	Birth of his son Lionel
1855	Publishes Maud, and Other Poems, in July
1859	Publishes Enid, Vivien, Elaine and Guinevere, in July
1862	Publishes <i>Idylls of the King</i> with a Dedication in memory of the Prince Consort (d. December 1861), in January In April, first audience with Queen Victoria, at Osborne, Isle of Wight
1864	Publishes Enoch Arden, and Other Poems
1865	Death of his mother, in February
1868	The foundation stone of his second home, Aldworth, at Blackdown in Surrey, is laid
1869	Publishes The Holy Grail and Other Poems, in December (dated 1870)

xiv



CHRONOLOGY

1872	Publishes Gareth and Lynette volume. With the Imperial Library Works (1872-3), the Idylls of the King with a new Epilogue: To the Queen are complete except for Balin and Balan, written 1874
1875	The publication in June of Queen Mary inaugurates Tennyson's career as a playwright. It was produced the next year, with Henry Irving, who also produced and acted in The Cup (with Ellen Terry) and Becket, in 1893
1879	Publishes The Lover's Tale, the first authorized edition of this much-pirated early poem
1880	Publishes Ballads and Other Poems, in December
1883	Accepts a barony, taking his seat in the House of Lords in March 1884
1885	Publishes Tiresias, and Other Poems, in November
1886	The death of his son Lionel at the age of thirty-two, returning from India Publishes Locksley Hall Sixty Years After
1888-9	Severe rheumatic illness
1889	Publishes Demeter and Other Poems, in December
1890	Records some poems, with the assistance of Edison
1892	Dies at Aldworth on 6 October The Death of Oenone, Akbar's Dream, and Other Poems published posthumously



A note on sources

I have drawn extensively on the notes to individual poems in Christopher Ricks, *The Poems of Tennyson*, Longman, 1979 (referred to as Ricks, *Poems*).

For biographical information I have relied largely on three books: Charles Tennyson, Alfred Tennyson, Macmillan, 1950.

Christopher Ricks, Tennyson, Macmillan, 1972.

Robert Bernard Martin, Tennyson: The Unquiet Heart, Faber and Faber, 1983.

Information which does not appear in the notes is drawn from these sources. Within my text I cite line references for the published poetry unless the poems are short ones, and refer the reader to pages in the Ricks edition for all manuscript extracts, which are given in his notes to the poems. This edition has now been revised in three volumes (1987), to include material from the Trinity College manuscripts which could not originally be quoted; but I assume that the one-volume edition which I have used will be adequate for readers of this book, and accessible.