

Chapter 1 : HOUGHTON | Richard Ford

Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton, FRS (19 June - 11 August) was an English poet, patron of literature and politician.

He was educated privately, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in Blakesley, afterwards dean of Lincoln, and others. After taking his degree, Milnes travelled abroad, spending some time at Bonn University. Thence he went to Italy and Greece, and published in a volume of Memorials of a Tour in some Parts of Greece, describing his experiences. He returned to London in , and was in that year elected to Parliament as member for Pontefract. His parliamentary career was marked by much strenuous activity. He interested himself particularly in the question of copyright and the conditions of reformatory schools. His literary career was industrious and cultured, without being exceptionally distinguished. Church matters had always a claim upon him: Milnes also contributed largely to the reviews. His poetry is meditative and delicate; some of his ballads were among the most popular of their day, and all his work was marked by refinement. But his chief distinctions were his keen sense of literary merit in others, and the judgment and magnanimity with which he fostered it. He was surrounded by the most brilliant men of his time, many of whom he had been the first to acclaim. His chief title to remembrance rests on the part he played, as a man of influence in society and in moulding public opinion on literary matters, in connexion with his large circle of talented friends. He secured a pension for Tennyson, helped to make Emerson known in Great Britain, and was one of the earliest champions of Swinburne. He helped David Gray and wrote a preface for *The Luggie*. He was, in the old sense of the word, a patron of letters, and one who never abused the privileges of his position. Milnes married in the Hon. He died at Vichy on the 11th of August , and was buried at Fryston. His son, the second Baron Houghton, was created Earl of Crewe q.

Chapter 2 : Richard_Monckton_Milnes,_1st_Baron_Houghton-KNOWPIA

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He was educated privately, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1817. There he was at once drawn into a literary set, and became a member of the famous "Apostles" Club, which then included Tennyson, Hallam, Trench, J. Blakesley, afterwards dean of Lincoln, and others. After taking his degree, Milnes travelled abroad, spending some time at Bonn University. Thence he went to Italy and Greece, and published in 1821 a volume of *Memorials of a Tour in some Parts of Greece*, describing his experiences. He returned to London in 1822, and was in that year elected to Parliament as member for Pontefract. His parliamentary career was marked by much strenuous activity. He interested himself particularly in the question of copyright and the conditions of reformatory schools. His literary career was industrious and cultured, without being exceptionally distinguished. Church matters had always a claim upon him: Milnes also contributed largely to the reviews. His poetry is meditative and delicate; some of his ballads were among the most popular of their day, and all his work was marked by refinement. But his chief distinctions were his keen sense of literary merit. He was surrounded by the most brilliant men of his time, many of whom he had been the first to acclaim. His chief title to remembrance rests on the part he played, as a man of influence in society and in moulding public opinion on literary matters, in connexion with his large circle of talented friends. He secured a pension for Tennyson, helped to make Emerson known in Great Britain, and was one of the earliest champions of Swinburne. He helped David Gray and wrote a preface for *The Luggie*. He was, in the old sense of the word, a patron of letters, and one who never abused the privileges of his position. Milnes married in 1823 the Hon. Elizabeth Bouverie. He died at Vichy on the 11th of August 1862, and was buried at Fryston. His son, the second Baron Houghton, was created Earl of Crewe in 1863. Copyright Statement These files are public domain.

Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton FRS (19 June - 11 August) was an English poet, man of letters, and politician. Milnes was born in Bolton Street, Mayfair, London, the only son of Robert Pemberton Milnes () of Fryston Hall, near Wakefield, by Hon. Henrietta Maria.

The society is governed by its Council, which is chaired by the Societys President, according to a set of statutes and standing orders. The members of Council and the President are elected from and by its Fellows, the members of the society. As of , there are about 1, fellows, allowed to use the postnominal title FRS, there are also royal fellows, honorary fellows and foreign members, the last of which are allowed to use the postnominal title ForMemRS. The Royal Society President is Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, who took up the post on 30 November , since , the society has been based at 6â€™9 Carlton House Terrace, a Grade I listed building in central London which was previously used by the Embassy of Germany, London. The Royal Society started from groups of physicians and natural philosophers, meeting at variety of locations and they were influenced by the new science, as promoted by Francis Bacon in his *New Atlantis*, from approximately onwards. A group known as The Philosophical Society of Oxford was run under a set of rules still retained by the Bodleian Library, after the English Restoration, there were regular meetings at Gresham College. It is widely held that these groups were the inspiration for the foundation of the Royal Society, I will not say, that Mr Oldenburg did rather inspire the French to follow the English, or, at least, did help them, and hinder us. But tis well known who were the men that began and promoted that design. This initial royal favour has continued and, since then, every monarch has been the patron of the society, the societys early meetings included experiments performed first by Hooke and then by Denis Papin, who was appointed in . These experiments varied in their area, and were both important in some cases and trivial in others. The Society returned to Gresham in , there had been an attempt in to establish a permanent college for the society. The first proposal was given by John Evelyn to Robert Boyle in a letter dated 3 September , he suggested a scheme, with apartments for members. The societys ideas were simpler and only included residences for a handful of staff and these plans were progressing by November , but never came to anything, given the lack of contributions from members and the unrealisedâ€™perhaps unrealisticâ€™aspirations of the society. During the 18th century, the gusto that had characterised the early years of the society faded, with a number of scientific greats compared to other periods. The pointed lightning conductor had been invented by Benjamin Franklin in , during the same time period, it became customary to appoint society fellows to serve on government committees where science was concerned, something that still continues. The 18th century featured remedies to many of the early problems 2. It is a spa and resort town and in World War II was the seat of government of Vichy France from to , the term Vichyste indicated collaboration with the Vichy regime, often carrying a pejorative connotation. Today, the inhabitants are called Vichyssois. Up until the 18th century they were more known as les Vichois which stems from the Occitan name of the town. The writer Valery Larbaud uses the term Vicaldiens after the Ancient Roman Latin name for the community, the city enjoys an inland oceanic climate that incorporates some characteristics of a mountain climate because of the nearby Massif Central and Alps. Heavy snows in the Massif Central often make roads impassable, rainfall is moderate around Vichy, averaging about . Vichy lies on the banks of the Allier River, the source of the Allier is in the nearby Massif Central plateau which lies only a few miles to the south, near the regions capital, Clermont-Ferrand. The historical existence of volcanic activity in the Massif Central is somewhat visually evident, volcanic eruptions have happened for at least , years, but all volcanoes there have been dormant for at least years. Volcanic activity in the area is the cause of the many thermal springs that exist in. This city is accessible from departmental road , former route nationale , the RD e, former RD from Thiers, Vichy is situated 20 km from the A autoroute and 35 km from the A89 autoroute. Currently, this city has no expressways, the expressway A and the northwest and west loops will be the first to directly connect to Vichy. The inclusion of access to the A expressway, opened in , in , only regional two-lane highways pass through the urban ring of Vichy. MobiVie is the network of transport for 6 communes of Vichy Val dAllier intercommunality. This network is composed

of nine lines as of , mobival is an on-call transportation service for Vichy and its neighborhood. This service offers the local communes a reliable service for areas that are not served by the MobiVie network. In 52 BC, on returning from their defeat at the Battle of Gergovia by the Gallic legions of Vercingetorix and these Roman settlers had acknowledged the therapeutic value of the springs in the area and were eager to exploit them 3. Whigs British political party

” The Whigs were a political faction and then a political party in the parliaments of England, Scotland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom. Between the s and s, they contested power with their rivals, the Whigs origin lay in constitutional monarchism and opposition to absolute monarchy. The Whigs played a role in the Glorious Revolution of , and were the standing enemies of the Stuart kings and pretenders. The Whigs took full control of the government in , and remained dominant until King George III, coming to the throne in The Whig Supremacy was enabled by the Hanoverian succession of George I in , the Whigs thoroughly purged the Tories from all major positions in government, the army, the Church of England, the legal profession, and local offices. The Partys hold on power was so strong and durable, historians call the period from roughly to the age of the Whig Oligarchy. Both parties were founded on rich politicians, more than on votes, there were elections to the House of Commons. The Whig Party slowly evolved during the 18th century, later on, the Whigs drew support from the emerging industrial interests and wealthy merchants, while the Tories drew support from the landed interests and the royal family. The term Whig was originally short for whiggamor, a term meaning cattle driver used to describe western Scots who came to Leith for corn. In the reign of Charles I the term was used during Wars of the Three Kingdoms to refer derisively to a faction of the Scottish Covenanters who called themselves the Kirk Party. It was then applied to Scottish Presbyterian rebels who were against the Kings Episcopalian order in Scotland, Whig was a term of abuse applied to those who wanted to exclude James on the grounds that he was a Roman Catholic. The fervent Tory Samuel Johnson often joked that the first Whig was the Devil, the Whigs, under Lord Shaftesburys leadership, wished to exclude the Duke of York from the throne due to his Catholicism, his favouring of monarchical absolutism and his connections to France. They believed the Duke, if allowed to inherit the throne, would endanger the Protestant religion, liberty, the first Exclusion Bill was supported by a substantial majority on its second reading in May In response, King Charles prorogued Parliament and then dissolved it and this new parliament did not meet for thirteen months, because Charles wanted to give passions a chance to die down. When it met in October , an Exclusion Bill was introduced and passed in the Commons without major resistance, Charles dissolved Parliament in January , but the Whigs did not suffer serious losses in the ensuing election. The next Parliament first met in March, at Oxford, but Charles dissolved it only after a few days, when he made an appeal to the country against the Whigs, and determined to rule without Parliament. With around undergraduates, graduates, and over fellows, by combined student numbers, it is second to Homerton College, Cambridge. Members of Trinity have won 32 Nobel Prizes out of the 91 won by members of Cambridge University, five Fields Medals in mathematics were won by members of the college and one Abel Prize was won. Other royal family members have studied there without obtaining degrees, including King Edward VII, King George VI, along with Christs, Jesus, Kings and St Johns colleges, it has also provided several of the well known members of the Apostles, an intellectual secret society. In , Trinity hosted the meeting at which Cambridge undergraduates representing private schools such as Westminster drew up the first formal rules of football, Trinitys sister college in Oxford is Christ Church. Like that college, Trinity has been linked with Westminster School since the schools re-foundation in , the college was founded by Henry VIII in , from the merger of two existing colleges, Michaelhouse, and Kings Hall. At the time, Henry had been seizing church lands from abbeys, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, being both religious institutions and quite rich, expected to be next in line. The King duly passed an Act of Parliament that allowed him to any college he wished. The universities used their contacts to plead with his sixth wife, the Queen persuaded her husband not to close them down, but to create a new college. The king did not want to use royal funds, so he combined two colleges and seven hostels to form Trinity. Contrary to popular belief, the lands granted by Henry VIII were not on their own sufficient to ensure Trinitys eventual rise. In its infancy Trinity had owed a great deal to its college of St Johns. Its first four Masters were educated at St Johns, and it took until around for the two colleges application numbers to draw even, a position in which they have

remained since the Civil War. Bentley himself was notorious for the construction of a hugely expensive staircase in the Masters Lodge, most of the Trinity's major buildings date from the 16th and 17th centuries. Thomas Nevile, who became Master of Trinity in 1663, rebuilt and this work included the enlargement and completion of Great Court, and the construction of Nevile's Court between Great Court and the river Cam. Nevile's Court was completed in the late 17th century when the Wren Library, in the 20th century, Trinity College, St John's College and King's College were for decades the main recruiting grounds for the Cambridge Apostles, an elite, intellectual secret society.

West Yorkshire is a metropolitan county in England. It is an inland and in relative terms upland county having eastward-draining valleys while taking in moors of the Pennines and has a population of 2. West Yorkshire consists of five boroughs and shares borders with the counties of Derbyshire, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, North Yorkshire. In the heart of the county is Leeds Bradford International Airport, West Yorkshire County Council was abolished in so its five districts became effectively unitary authorities. However, the county, which covers an area of 2, square kilometres, continues to exist in law. Since it has been the headquarters of Wakefield City Council, the county initially had a two-tier structure of local government with a strategic-level county council and five districts providing most services. In 2009, throughout England the metropolitan county councils were abolished, the functions of the county council were devolved to the boroughs, joint-boards covering fire, police and public transport, and to other special joint arrangements. Organisations such as the West Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive continue to operate on this basis, although the county council was abolished, West Yorkshire continues to form a metropolitan and ceremonial county with a Lord Lieutenant of West Yorkshire and a High Sheriff.

Wakefield's Parish Church was raised to cathedral status in 1981 and after the elevation of Wakefield to diocese, Wakefield Council immediately sought city status and this was granted in July 2002. However the industrial revolution, which changed West and South Yorkshire significantly, led to the growth of Leeds and Bradford, Leeds was granted city status in 1975 and Bradford in 1976. The name of Leeds Town Hall reflects the fact that at its opening in Leeds was not yet a city, the county borders, going anticlockwise from the west, Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Derbyshire, South Yorkshire and North Yorkshire. It lies almost entirely on rocks of carboniferous age which form the southern Pennine fringes in the west, in the extreme east of the metropolitan county there are younger deposits of magnesian limestone. The Bradford and Calderdale areas are dominated by the scenery of the slopes of the Pennines, dropping from upland in the west down to the east. There is a conjunction of large scale industry, urban areas. The dense network of roads, canals and railways and urban development, the carboniferous rocks of the Yorkshire coalfield further east have produced a rolling landscape with hills, escarpments and broad valleys. In this landscape there is evidence of both current and former industrial activity. There are numerous derelict or converted mine buildings and recently landscaped former spoil heaps, the scenery is a mixture of built up areas, industrial land with some dereliction, and farmed open country.

6. During his career, Tennyson attempted drama, but his plays enjoyed little success and he is the ninth most frequently quoted writer in *The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*. Tennyson was born in Somersby, Lincolnshire, England and he was born into a middle-class line of Tennysons, but also had a noble and royal ancestry. George Clayton Tennyson raised a family and was a man of superior abilities and varied attainments, who tried his hand with fair success in architecture, painting, music. He was comfortably well off for a clergyman and his shrewd money management enabled the family to spend summers at Mablethorpe. James Church, Louth and rector of Withcall, Tennyson's father carefully attended to the education and training of his children. Tennyson and two of his brothers were writing poetry in their teens and a collection of poems by all three was published locally when Alfred was only 16. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1827, where he joined a society called the Cambridge Apostles. His first publication was a collection of his rhymes and those of his elder brother Charles entitled *Poems by Two Brothers*. In 1830, Tennyson was awarded the Chancellors Gold Medal at Cambridge for one of his first pieces, reportedly, it was thought to be no slight honour for a young man of twenty to win the chancellors gold medal. He published his first solo collection of poems, *Poems Chiefly Lyrical* in 1830, Claribel and Mariana, which later took their place among Tennyson's most celebrated poems, were included in this volume. Although decried by critics as overly sentimental, his verse soon proved popular and brought Tennyson to the attention of well-known writers of the day. In the spring of 1832, Tennyson's

father died, requiring him to leave Cambridge before taking his degree and he returned to the rectory, where he was permitted to live for another six years and shared responsibility for his widowed mother and the family.

7. Greece – Greece, officially the Hellenic Republic, historically also known as Hellas, is a country in southeastern Europe, with a population of approximately 11 million as of 2019. Athens is the capital and largest city, followed by Thessaloniki. Greece is strategically located at the crossroads of Europe, Asia, situated on the southern tip of the Balkan peninsula, it shares land borders with Albania to the northwest, the Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria to the north, and Turkey to the northeast. Greece has the longest coastline on the Mediterranean Basin and the 11th longest coastline in the world at 13,676 km in length, featuring a vast number of islands, eighty percent of Greece is mountainous, with Mount Olympus being the highest peak at 2,918 metres. From the eighth century BC, the Greeks were organised into various independent city-states, known as polis, which spanned the entire Mediterranean region and the Black Sea. Greece was annexed by Rome in the second century BC, becoming a part of the Roman Empire and its successor. The Greek Orthodox Church also shaped modern Greek identity and transmitted Greek traditions to the wider Orthodox World, falling under Ottoman dominion in the mid-19th century, the modern nation state of Greece emerged in 1832 following a war of independence. Greece's rich historical legacy is reflected by its 18 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, among the most in Europe, Greece is a democratic and developed country with an advanced high-income economy, a high quality of life, and a very high standard of living.

Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton (19 June - 11 August) was an English poet and politician. The son of Robert Pemberton Milnes, of Fryston Hall, Yorkshire, and the Hon. Henrietta Monckton, daughter of the fourth Lord Galway, he was born in London.

Edit Milnes, son of Robert known as "single-speech" Milnes, was born in London, and educated privately and at Cambridge. He sat in the House of Commons for Pontefract from to , when he was raised to the Peerage. His interests were, however, mainly literary and philanthropic, and it was said of him that he "knew everybody worth knowing at home and abroad;" and his sympathies being of the widest, he was able to bring together the most opposite extremes of life and opinion. He championed the cause of oppressed nationalities, and of the abolition of slavery. He published many volumes of poetry, among which were Poetry for the People and Palm Leaves He also wrote a Life of Keats, and various books of travels. Henrietta Maria Monckton , 2nd daughter of the 4th Viscount Galway. His father achieved some distinction. Born in , eldest son of Richard Slater Milnes, M. In , at the age of twenty-two, he became M. In October he declined the offer of a seat in Mr. In he travelled in southern Italy, and afterwards printed the journal of his tour for private circulation. He was highly popular in society, but of a fastidious nature, and he refused a peerage offered by Lord Palmerston in He died on 9 November There he owed much to the influence of his tutor, Connop Thirlwall, later bishop of St. Davids, and without great academic success he won notice. In December , on the invitation of F. Gladstone, he went with Hallam and Thomas Sunderland as a deputation from the Cambridge to the Oxford Union Society, to argue the superiority of Shelley as a poet to Byron. He earned an M. Maurice, John Sterling , and others. After travelling in Germany, where he spent some time at the university of Bonn, he went to Italy and became popular in Italian society. He visited Landor at Florence. With Christopher Wordsworth he made a tour in Greece, and afterwards described it in a volume of poetical Memorials London, , which drew praise from Christopher North. Returning to England in , he began his life in London society in the following year. Naturally generous and always ready to offer his help, he found a romantic pleasure of his own in giving it. But he was eminently a dilettante; while his interests were wide, he shirked the trouble necessary for judgments other than superficial. He had many fine tastes and some coarse ones. But he afterwards adopted a serious and at times pompous vein which was not appreciated; and although he was a warm advocate of several useful measures, he failed to make any mark as a politician. In he published a speech he had delivered on the question of the ballot, and a pamphlet on Purity of Election. With Guizot he kept up a correspondence on English politics. He did much to secure the passing of the Copyright Act, and he introduced a bill for establishing reformatories for juvenile offenders. In Irish questions he urged a scheme for endowing catholic concurrently with Anglican clergy, as likely to aid in averting a repeal of the union. In he went to Paris to see something of the revolution, and to fraternise with both sides. On his return he wrote, as a Letter to Lord Lansdowne, , [3] a pamphlet on the events of that year, in which he offended the conservatives by his sympathy with continental liberalism, and in particular with the struggle of Italy against Austria. The pamphlet excited some controversy and much hostile criticism, which came to a head in a leading article in the Morning Chronicle, written by George Smythe, afterwards Lord Strangford, whom, in December , Peel had preferred to Milnes for the under-secretaryship for foreign affairs. Milnes, who was coarsely handled in the article, at once challenged the writer; but Smythe made an apology, and it was accepted. In December he had assisted Lord Northampton to prepare The Tribute, a Christmas annual, for which he obtained contributions from his friends, in particular from Tennyson. After some hesitation, the latter sent Milnes the stanzas which afterwards formed the germ of Maud. His poems excited some public interest, and a few of them became popular, especially when set to music. In the Westminster Review he wrote a notice of the works of Emerson , who sent him a friendly acknowledgment. In the controversy over the anglo-catholic revival he supported the movement in his One Tract More, by a layman , a pamphlet which was favourably noticed by Newman Apologia, ch. Milnes, who was always ready to assist any one connected with literature, at this time exerted himself to obtain a civil list pension for Tennyson, and he helped Hood in his last days, and on his death

befriended his family. He also contributed several articles to the Edinburgh Review, and took an interest in the management of the Royal Literary Fund. Annabel Crewe, younger daughter of the second Baron Crewe. They went to Vienna for the honeymoon, and proposed to visit Hungary; but the Austrian government refused the author of the pamphlet on the events of entrance into that kingdom. On his return Milnes resumed his literary work, and partly from disappointed expectations, partly from disagreement with either party, relinquished his practical interest in politics; he refused a lordship of the treasury offered him by Lord Palmerston, whom he now followed. Van de Weyer, Belgian minister in London, established the Philobiblon Society, a small circle of eminent men at home and abroad, interested in rare books and manuscripts. Milnes edited its Transactions. Differences of opinion respecting the pronunciation of his new name were commemorated in J. He was one of the few peers who eagerly supported the reform of the franchise, which he advocated at a meeting at Leeds, and, with John Bright, at a banquet at Manchester. He was president of the group of liberal arts at the French Exhibition of , when he spent some months in Paris, and met most of the leading statesmen of Europe. In he represented the Royal Geographical Society at the opening of the Suez Canal, and presented a report on his return. Both at Fryston and in London, at 16 Upper Brook Street, he was constantly entertaining his distinguished friends; [5] and he continued to relieve genius in distress. In he befriended David Gray , and in wrote a preface to his poem, *The Luggie*. Milnes was also instrumental in making A. Swinburne known to the public, and he drew attention to *Atalanta in Calydon* in the Edinburgh Review. He knew every one of note, and was present at almost every great social gathering. His wife predeceased him in February In he visited Canada and the United States , where he met Longfellow , Emerson, Lowell , and was everywhere widely received by leading men, partly for the sympathy he had shown with the north during the civil war. His last speech was at a meeting of the short-lived Wordsworth Society in the following July. He left 2 daughters and a son, who afterwards became lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He also issued several songs in single sheets. A collected edition in 2 volumes, with a preface and portrait, appeared in London in Whatever germs of poetry were inborn in Richard Milnes were sure of sympathetic cultivation in the famous coterie of the late twenties at Trinity, Cambridge, where the three Tennysons, the two Lushingtons, Arthur Hallam, and Richard Trench talked and wrote. Milnes was no copyist; but until the time came when Eastern travel gave him something of a new vision, and therewith something of a fresh manner, the influence of the older masters is not less patent in his work than in the earlier poems of Alfred Tennyson. In the last year of his life, at each of 2 gatherings held in honour of Gray and of Wordsworth, he dwelt on the disadvantages under which the poets of sentiment labour in comparison with the supreme poets of passion and of imagery. We may be certain, however, that Milnes would have numbered himself among the poets of sentiment, treading more nearly in the path of Wordsworth than any other. One material limitation parted the disciple from the prophet. The poems of which he himself thought most " The Flight of Youth which he placed first , Never Return, The Men of Old, The Long Ago, and Half Truth " are all poems of sentiment in his meaning of the word, and the notes of passion are rare throughout. Indeed in most of his thoughtful poetry the lights burn somewhat low; while all his life through he himself bubbled over with humour, and extracted continual enjoyment from the most varied scenes and from the most diverse social conditions. For what sounds like a paradox is indeed almost a commonplace " that utterance in verse often expresses a reaction of the soul against the moral and intellectual elements by which a man is known in his daily life. Never Return, a poem in blank verse of nearly lines, and therefore too long for this Selection, describes a gathering of friends under an Italian sky, and the eternal conflict between the outlook of sanguine youth and the cooler philosophy of mature years. It is marked by singular grace of expression, and some fine landscape painting. The Greece of Byron is more remote from us than the Greece of Pericles, and the Brownings sang of Italy with fuller knowledge and deeper devotion; but the Eastern volume of *Palm Leaves*, as Lord Houghton himself came to see when he reissued his poetry, deserves a more lasting recollection. His travels in were not those of a Burton, or even of a Mr. Wilfrid Blunt; but it may be questioned whether any English poet has obtained a closer perception of the Near East, or of the spirit by which the followers of the Prophet live and move. Such poems as Mohammedanism, The Hareem, The Tent, some of the Eastern Thoughts, and the tales told in *The Kiosk*, remain vivid and authentic after all the turmoils and changes that have harassed the land which inspired them. Denison, are all excellent in their kind Once

only, in "The Brownie", did Milnes reveal a sombre power which makes that poem admirable in its genre and will keep it alive. The other and longer Legends and Narrative Poems are not specially noticeable. Some may be tempted to ask whether the writer of poetry stamped by so competent a critic as Mr. Experience does not favour such a possibility. *Quisque suos patimur manes*, and it would be hard to name an instance where absorption in politics or business or society has affected either the quality or the volume of poetry belonging to the first class—using that phrase in an extended sense so as to include Hugo or Browning, as well as Dante or Milton. The fact is that the creative impulse is so powerful and so pleasurable to those who enjoy it even in small measure, that though it may sometimes dissipate itself in the sands of indolence, its flow can scarcely be diverted into another deep channel of active life. So while much unwanted verse goes to the printers, little poetry, if any, is left unwritten by those who can write indeed. And if Milnes issued no new volume after he was five-and-thirty, it was not through the expulsion of poetry from its throne by the pressure of other interests so much as through their admission by the partial abdication of poetry. To some of his relatives public life seemed to be the sole rational pursuit for a clever man of his upbringing; but such pressure would not have operated but for the decay in himself of that lyrical faculty of youth which, in its constant occurrence and its ephemeral richness, always excited his wonder as a phenomenon and his sympathy as a personal incident. In his own stronger work the gift greatly transcended the mere outflow of musical verse; indeed, as Frederick Locker wrote after his death: But at a time when many new lamps of verse are lit which are by no means beacon-fires, it is not amiss to rekindle the steady flame of his poetry by this selection.

Chapter 5 : Books by Richard Monckton Milnes Houghton (Author of The Life And Letters Of John Keats)

Email this Article Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton.

He was educated privately, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge , in After taking his degree, Milnes travelled abroad, spending some time at the University of Bonn. From there he went to Italy and Greece , and published in a volume of Memorials of a Tour in some Parts of Greece, describing his experiences. Political career Milnes returned to London in , and was elected to Parliament as member for Pontefract as a Conservative. In parliament he interested himself particularly in the question of copyright and the conditions of reformatory schools. He wrote a tract in , which was praised by John Henry Newman. He took part in the discussion about "Essays and Reviews," defending the tractarian position in One Tract More However, his chief distinctions were his sense of literary merit in others, and the way he fostered it. He was surrounded by the most brilliant men of his time, many of whom he had been the first to acclaim. His reputation rests largely on the part he played, as a man of influence in society and in moulding public opinion on literary matters, in connection with his large circle of talented friends. He secured a pension for Tennyson , helped to make Ralph Waldo Emerson known in Britain , and was one of the earliest champions of Algernon Charles Swinburne. He helped David Gray by writing a preface for The Luggie. He was, in the traditional sense, a patron of literature, who never abused the privileges of his position. Milnes has been considered as a possible author of The Rodiad, a pornographic poem on the subject of flagellation. Personal life Milnes was a persistent suitor of Florence Nightingale who finally refused to marry him , and one of her staunchest supporters along with the statesman Sidney Herbert. She died in He was succeeded in the barony by his son, Robert , who became a prominent Liberal statesman and was created Earl of Crewe in and Marquess of Crewe in Publisher to the Decadents: Pennsylvania State University Press. A history of pornography. Chisholm, Hugh, ed

Chapter 6 : Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton - Wikipedia

Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton, FRS (19 June - 11 August) was an English poet, patron of literature and politician. Background and education Milnes was born in London, the son of Robert Pemberton Milnes, of Fryston Hall, Castleford, West Yorkshire, and the Honourable Henrietta, daughter of Robert Monckton-Arundell.

Chapter 7 : Richard Monckton Milnes 1st Baron Houghton | calendrierdelascience.com

Richard Monckton Milnes, in full Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton of Great Houghton, (born June 19, , London, England" died August 11, , Vichy, France), English politician, poet, and man of letters.

Chapter 8 : Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton | Revolvry

Richard Milnes, uncle of the first Baronet, was the great-great-grandfather of Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton (see Marquess of Crewe for more information on this branch of the family).

Chapter 9 : Richard Monckton Milnes Houghton - Richard Monckton Milnes Houghton Poems - Poem Hunt

Genealogy profile for Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton (-) - Genealogy Genealogy for Richard Monckton Milnes, 1st Baron Houghton (-) family tree on Geni, with over million profiles of ancestors and living relatives.