

Chapter 1 : Tennyson Archives

Alfred Tennyson () was born in Somersby, Lincolnshire, the third surviving son of a rector whose violent alcoholism blighted the family home. Tennyson went to Cambridge where he met Arthur Henry Hallam whose early death was to prompt Tennyson to write his great elegy of mourning, In Memoriam.

Is Tennyson really "one of the most popular poets in the English language"? Hard evidence is needed in the article to support this claim. Can you do the editing? And it should be British because of the ambiguity of the word English. OR original research, go ahead and write one! Otherwise I may try and cobble something together from citable sources. I for one do have several gay and bisexual friends. With regards to the present topic, you might want to refer to this reference [2]. Several particular issues I have with the current text include the psychobabble and speculative nature of the following: The idea of homosexuality denoting a psychological identity did not yet exist, and since the men were most likely chaste[10], they had nothing to reproach themselves for, regarding the sin of sodomy. The Unquiet Heart, Oxford, Also, homosexuality has never been treated as a "psychological identity," unless the author means as a psychopathological construct, in which case this was only truly the case in several of the DSMs until DSM-IV, when it was removed. The whole paragraph sounds rather nonsensical. I do agree Tennyson and Hallam shared a very rare and close love - he does state repeatedly in In Memoriam that he was closer with Hallam than with his brothers - but I think we would need some strong evidence that it was homoerotic for us to make that assertion. Otherwise it would seem to be a knock against platonic love to say that two guys cannot love each other so strongly without it being homoerotic, or that romantic love is stronger than platonic love, which unfortunately is what the inclusion of the following would imply: Certainly the paragraph you cite as nonsensical makes perfect sense to me. I do not recall this was a widely held theory or if it was, then not in my time. I do remember an old college friend initially writing her thesis arguing for a romantic interest between Tennyson and Hallam. But she instead arrived at the unexpected conclusion that this was a very unlikely possibility based on available evidence from letters etc. Speaking of the letters, there are a myriad of plausible interpretations for the burning of letters. What would add weight to the romantic theory is if there were friends or close acquaintances who expressed suspicions of a romantic relationship, yet nothing of the kind exists. I feel as though I had never known love until now. I feel above consequence, freed from destiny, at home with happiness. This was written after Hallam and Tennyson had already become close and stands in strong opposition to the romance theory. Just my two cents. It was common, in the days of writing letters, to burn them, whether before or after the sender died. History has blessed us with many great talented gay artists who have left us with many wonderful and priceless creations, ranging from the Ancient Greeks to some of our very contemporaries in literature, music, visual arts and architecture. Unfortunately for us Tennyson is simply not one of them. The section IS one-sided, though. I had wondered myself if there was anything to his relationship with Hallam that was beyond just friendship. I have not come across anything to support this theory and in fact there were more reasons and not conjecture against my original theory. In answer to the question of why the letters of Hallam and Tennyson were burned, first, letter writing during that time period was much more common than now, and carried a much different meaning. When all this is considered it really is a stretch to jump to the conclusion that the letters of Tennyson and Hallam were burned to conceal a romantic attachment. A philosophy course in reasoning and logic would not be required to caution oneself against this position given the full context. I feel as though I had never known love until now" is taken on face value, whereas the issue of same-sex attraction warrants significant discussion. You do not ask for opinions and then simply state in the end that we should hold to your opinion when the general view differs from yours. Viewing your past [where a consensus was called for], it is clear you know how this should really work. Therefore your motives and methods are highly questionable. The arguments for removing this section in is considerably stronger and more compelling than the ones you have offered for retaining it. Therefore the consensus is clearly for its removal. I stated my opinion but respected the consensus. Are you making a personal attack on me? The paragraphs under discussion present a rather fringe theory not widely accepted or much entertained by scholars. God have mercy

upon us. What is consistent with this and also very telling is the following. She above all is ever a sacred object of my thoughts. He spoke forcefully about the ravaging curiosity of scholars. Great men, he said angrily, have their private lives ripped open like a pig. He would, he said, as soon kill a pig as write a letter, and he wanted to build an altar to the Englishwoman who, upon reading a biography, burned the letters she had from famous men. He wrote a poem expressing his envy of Shakespeare because people pried less into the lives of famous men during earlier times. You may also want to look at this [[4]]. Edited by Cecil Y. Lang and Edgar F. Here are a few excerpts: The next year Tennyson wrote to Edward Moxon, his publisher, that an Edinburgh paper mentions that I have a poem in the press. Confound the publicities and gabblings of the 19th century! Tennyson wrote few letters in his life; he disliked explaining himself. Can one think of another famous poet in modern times who never wrote a single essay? And after his death his son Hallam and his widow, Lady Emily, destroyed most of the correspondence as well as some of his personal papers. Hallam said Tennyson was too shy. And he was the man who could write moving letters to Emily Sellwood during an engagement that lasted 14 years. To her alone he wrote about writing: I require quiet, and myself to myself, more than any man when I write. And In letters, words too often prove a bar of hindrance instead of a bond of union. When I was discussing past edits like this [[5]] or this [[6]] I was referring to the person who raised this current discussion in the first place, Eceresa. I am not counting the user whose name is an offensive pun on the Columbine Massacre and who is probably a non-contributor. Please do not reinsert the paragraphs unless there is a clear change in consensus following a proper discussion. I think the new sentences are much better than the old. This is likely something that would be clear with greater familiarity with the field. Among scholars of English lit, there certainly is some smattering of sexuality in an article here or there, but these are relatively few and far between. In fact it appears that most of the discourse on this subject currently occurs outside of English lit rather than in it. Given the composition of the scholars in this area, this cannot be explained by prudishness. Rather, people outside the field are often speaking from a position of less familiarity with the subject at hand and so are more likely to reach a less informed conclusion. I will make some slight modifications to the sentences which I hope you will find acceptable. I understand the points you are making and agree at looking again at the text. Although I would caution at approaching this purely from the english lit angle. This is a note to let the editors of this article know that File: If this article needs any attention or maintenance, it would be preferable if that could be done before its appearance on the Main Page. Unwatched, the garden bough shall sway, The tender blossom flutter down, Unloved, that beech will gather brown, This maple burn itself away. Archive â€” More featured pictures Inconsistencies Tennyson is said here to be the 9th most frequently quoted writer in the Oxford Dictionary of Quotations, however if you are to look up Alexander Pope, you will find that Pope is named as the third most frequently quoted "behind Shakespeare and Tennyson". So which is it? Is Tennyson the second or the third most frequently quoted? The picture however says Hallam lived until , long after Tennyson had passed. Does anybody have any objections? This user has added similar requests to link to biographies hosted on the same site to about 50 different articles. Although I believe that these requests were made in good faith, adding the links to all of the articles would be spamming. A fuller explanation of my own opinion on these links can be found here , if anyone wishes to read it. If someone can add the external link below, or give me the ok to add it, that would be great. Ten of the greatest:

Chapter 2 : alfred lord tennyson Archives - Beaming Notes

Alfred, Lord Tennyson. Alfred Tennyson was Britain's Poet Laureate from until his death in His works have retained a solid popularity to this day, and his writing is frequently quoted.

Much of his verse was based on classical mythological themes, such as Ulysses , although " In Memoriam A. During his career, Tennyson attempted drama, but his plays enjoyed little success. He is the ninth most frequently quoted writer in The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations. An illustration by W. Britten showing Somersby Rectory, where Tennyson was raised and began writing His father, George Clayton Tennyson " , was rector of Somersby " , also rector of Benniworth " and Bag Enderby , and vicar of Grimsby George Clayton Tennyson raised a large family and "was a man of superior abilities and varied attainments, who tried his hand with fair success in architecture, painting, music, and poetry. He was comfortably well off for a country clergyman and his shrewd money management enabled the family to spend summers at Mablethorpe and Skegness on the eastern coast of England". Tennyson and two of his elder brothers were writing poetry in their teens and a collection of poems by all three was published locally when Alfred was only His first publication was a collection of "his boyish rhymes and those of his elder brother Charles" entitled Poems by Two Brothers, published in Although decried by some critics as overly sentimental, his verse soon proved popular and brought Tennyson to the attention of well-known writers of the day, including Samuel Taylor Coleridge. 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. In Tennyson published his second book of poetry, which notably included the first version of The Lady of Shalott. The volume met heavy criticism, which so discouraged Tennyson that he did not publish again for ten years, although he did continue to write. That same year, Hallam died suddenly and unexpectedly after suffering a cerebral haemorrhage while on a holiday in Vienna. He liked the nearness of London, whither he resorted to see his friends, but he could not stay in town even for a night, his mother being in such a nervous state that he did not like to leave her This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. October Learn how and when to remove this template message In , while living modestly in London, Tennyson published the two volume Poems , of which the first included works already published and the second was made up almost entirely of new poems. They met with immediate success; poems from this collection, such as Locksley Hall , " Break, Break, Break ", and Ulysses , and a new version of The Lady of Shalott, have met enduring fame. Gilbert later adapted and parodied the piece twice: It was in that Tennyson reached the pinnacle of his career, finally publishing his masterpiece, In Memoriam A. Later the same year, he was appointed Poet Laureate , succeeding William Wordsworth. In the same year on 13 June , Tennyson married Emily Sellwood , whom he had known since childhood, in the village of Shiplake. They had two sons, Hallam Tennyson b. Tennyson rented Farringford House on the Isle of Wight in , eventually buying it in Tennyson fulfilled the requirements of this position by turning out appropriate but often uninspired verse, such as a poem of greeting to Princess Alexandra of Denmark when she arrived in Britain to marry the future King Edward VII. In , Tennyson produced one of his best-known works, " The Charge of the Light Brigade ", a dramatic tribute to the British cavalymen involved in an ill-advised charge on 25 October , during the Crimean War. A passionate man with some peculiarities of nature, he was never particularly comfortable as a peer, and it is widely held that he took the peerage in order to secure a future for his son Hallam. The sound quality is poor, as wax cylinder recordings usually are. Sketch of Alfred Tennyson published one year after his death in , seated in his favourite arbour at his Farringford House home in the village of Freshwater, Isle of Wight Photograph of the cedar tree at Swainston Manor, Isle of Wight. In the late s, Lady Simeon at Swainston told her nurse that Tennyson wrote "Maud" under this tree. Note the similarities in setting between this photo and the arbor above. Photos of the Gardens at Swainston under the wiki entry for Swainston Manor. Towards the end of his life Tennyson revealed that his "religious beliefs also defied convention, leaning towards agnosticism and pandeism ": Tennyson recorded in his Diary p. He died on 6 October at Aldworth, aged He was buried at Westminster Abbey. His last words were, "Oh

that press will have me now! The influence of John Keats and other Romantic poets published before and during his childhood is evident from the richness of his imagery and descriptive writing. The insistent beat of Break, Break, Break emphasises the relentless sadness of the subject matter. The language of "I come from haunts of coot and hern" lilts and ripples like the brook in the poem and the last two lines of "Come down O maid from yonder mountain height" illustrate his telling combination of onomatopoeia, alliteration, and assonance: The moan of doves in immemorial elms And murmuring of innumerable bees. Tennyson was a craftsman who polished and revised his manuscripts extensively, to the point where his efforts at self-editing were described by his contemporary Robert Browning as "insane", symptomatic of "mental infirmity". He also reflects a concern common among Victorian writers in being troubled by the conflict between religious faith and expanding scientific knowledge. Tennyson possessed a strong poetic power, which his early readers often attributed to his "Englishness" and his masculinity. Auden maintained a more critical stance, stating that Tennyson was the "stupidest" of all the English poets, adding that: In , Dante Gabriel Rossetti and William Holman Hunt made a list of "Immortals", artistic heroes whom they admired, especially from literature, notably including Keats and Tennyson, whose work would form subjects for PRB paintings. A dexter arm in armour the hand in a gauntlet or grasping a broken tilting spear enfiled with a garland of laurel; Supporters: Respiciens Prospiciens [40] "Looking backwards is looking forwards". These are a difference of the arms of Thomas Tenison " , Archbishop of Canterbury , themselves a difference of the arms of the 13th-century Denys family of Glamorgan and Siston in Gloucestershire, themselves a difference of the arms of Thomas de Cantilupe c. Partial list of works[edit] Alfred Tennyson, portrait by P. The title is a quote from the poem. From Poems, Chiefly Lyrical

Chapter 3 : From the archive: Death of Lord Tennyson | Books | The Guardian

EMBED (for calendrierdelascience.com hosted blogs and calendrierdelascience.com item tags).

His works have retained a solid popularity to this day, and his writing is frequently quoted. His father, clergyman George Tennyson, was very involved in his education. As a result, Tennyson began writing at an early age and published a collection of poetry with his older brothers before he turned 10. In 1812, Tennyson began studying at Trinity College in Cambridge. The death of his dear friend impacted Tennyson deeply, and his grief for Hallam would often creep into his work. One of his longest, most beloved works, "In Memoriam A. H. H.", was written during the 1830s. During the 1830s, Tennyson lived modestly and quietly. In 1832, Tennyson published his work for the first time in 10 years, having been discouraged after the hostile reception to his previous publication. This seemed to jump-start his writing career. Unfortunately, he would once again need to put his writing on hold due to ailing health. Finally, his writing hit its stride in 1832. Three things happened to Tennyson this year: Sellwood was a very educated woman, and would often assist Tennyson with his writing. Finally, 1832 was also the year he became the Poet Laureate upon the death of William Wordsworth. During his tenure as Poet Laureate, Tennyson seemed to become more self-conscious of his writing. This would make sense, given that his position required him to produce a substantial quantity of writing under rigid Victorian constraints of propriety. Tennyson, for reasons unknown, feared that such a poem would not behoove a Poet Laureate. He would decline both times before eventually accepting a third offer in 1832. Tennyson held the title of Poet Laureate until his death on October 6th, at the age of 71. His 40 year tenure as Poet Laureate was unprecedented, and remains the longest anyone has held the title. Work and Themes Tennyson was often criticized for being too sentimental and melancholy, but his lyrical verses endure to this day. His poetry has such a melodic quality to it that his wife would often compose musical accompaniments. However there are several recurring elements in his work, many of which reflected the events of his life. Nature often played a role in his works since it was, by all accounts, a lifelong passion. He would spend his childhood playing outdoors and his adulthood quietly walking through the woods. His poems often use nature as a descriptive device. Mythology and folklore are also prominently featured in his writing, seen in poems like "Lady of Shalott," "Ulysses," and "Idylls of the King. Death and grief were also frequent subjects, giving Tennyson a reputation as a melancholic author. However, it was these works that embraced and contemplated such topics that became his most popular. Both poems embrace death and grief as a universal experience and leave the reader unexpectedly consoled. Meetings feature a prepared lecture given by a member, and an open discussion on the topic afterward. These efforts were not well-received.

Chapter 4 : Talk:Alfred, Lord Tennyson/Archive 2 - Wikipedia

LibriVox recording of Idylls of the King by Alfred, Lord Tennyson. Read by Elizabeth Klett. Idylls of the King, published between 1832 and 1885, is a cycle of twelve narrative poems by the English poet Alfred, Lord Tennyson which retells the legend of King Arthur, his knights, his love for Guinevere and her tragic betrayal of him, and the rise and fall of Arthur's kingdom.

Chapter 5 : Poems (Tennyson,) - Wikipedia

Tennyson, the manuscripts at the Berg Collection of the New York Public Library and the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center of the University of Texas at Austin v.

Chapter 6 : Sutton tennyson Archives - Gossiping Heifers

Alfred Tennyson, 1st Baron Tennyson FRS (6 August - 6 October 1892) was a British poet. He was the Poet Laureate of Great Britain and Ireland during much of Queen Victoria 's reign and remains one of the most popular British poets.

Chapter 7 : Formats and Editions of The Tennyson archive [calendrierdelascience.com]

DOWNLOAD PDF TENNYSON (THE TENNYSON ARCHIVE)

An Archive of Our Own, a project of the Organization for Transformative Works.

Chapter 8 : Alfred Tennyson Archives | Poem Analysis

The Tennyson Research Centre Collection, housed in Lincolnshire Archives, is the most significant collection on Alfred Tennyson in the world. Alfred Tennyson was the most popular voice of the 19th century and the Tennyson Research Centre contains arguably the best collection in the world of his papers.

Chapter 9 : Tennyson Archives - English History

This is an archive of past discussions. Do not edit the contents of this page. If you wish to start a new discussion or revive an old one, please do so on the current talk page.