## Trollopeans—and Others

Several years ago I was sitting with my friend Michael Sadleir; he remarked that Escott's book was the only book on Trollope and it was high time there was another. "Why don't you write it?" I inquired. "You have the material, the knowledge and the enthusiasm; you do it." Naturally when Mr. Sadleir asked me to read his book and write an introduction to it, I felt bound to do so; and as I read, the duty became a pleasure.

The world is divided into Trollopeans—and others. If you, reader, are not one of us, hasten to become one, for there are few pleasures equal to that of knowing Trollope through and through as Sadleir does, and as Tinker (of Yale) does, and as Osgood (of Princeton) does, and—I should like to add—as I do. I do not say that Trollope is our greatest novelist; I know that he is not, but I can read him with delight when I can't read anyone else.

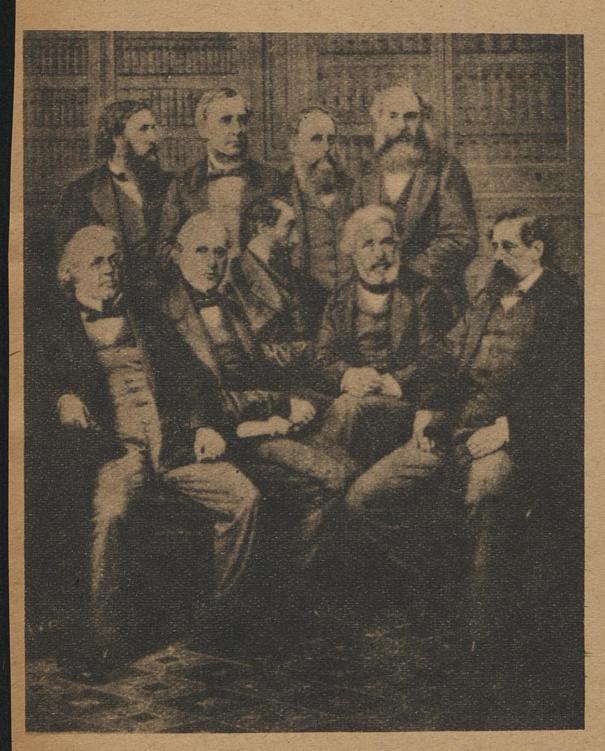
Trollope's mother (bless her stout heart) kept her family from starving by making fun of us in her first book, Domestic Manners of the Americans (1832). I "guess" we were pretty raw in those days. And if there is a good deal about Mrs. Trollope and her novels in this book, it will be remembered, as Mr. Sadleir says, "that from her books came, in reality, the greater books of her son, and while his live those that prepared their way should

not be altogether forgotten."
And so it is that after almost fifty years of neglect Trollope is again coming into his own, and is being read when those whom we once called the great Victorians are neglected. • •

People interested Trollope, interested him enormously; cities did not, particularly; nor did the country, except as a place in or on which to hunt the fox. But individuals interested him, and not individuals only, but families, and several generations of families. Not only is Trollope a portrait painter but he is a biographer also. Trollope's novels are, the best of them, biographies; and as such they are unique. And he has described, faultlessly, the social life of a period now, alas! no more.—A. Edward Newton in "End Papers." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

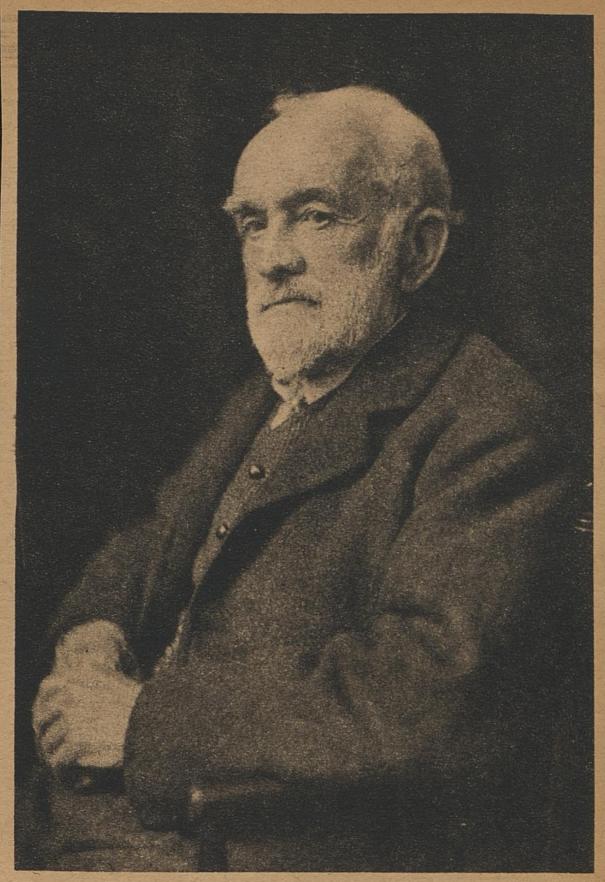
## Centenary of a Gentle

George MacDonald, Poet and Novelist, Who



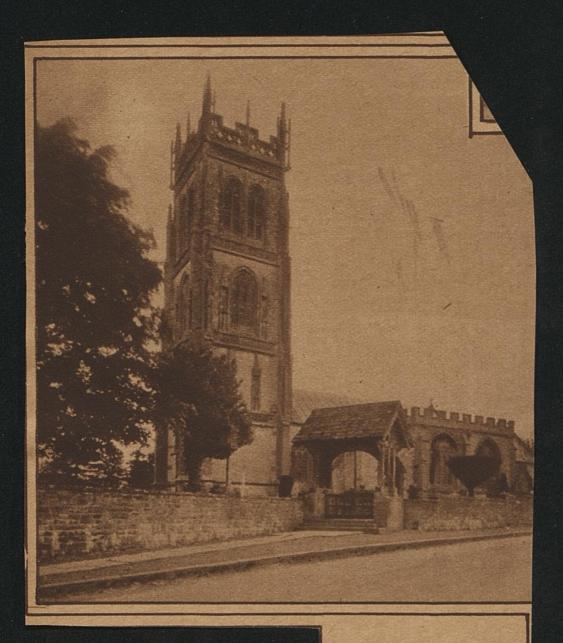
Group of Contemporary Writers.

standing—George MacDonald, J. A. Froude, Wilkie Collins, Anthony Trollope, seated—W. M. Thackeray, Lord Macaulay, Bulwer-Lytton, Thomas Carlyle, Charles Dickens.

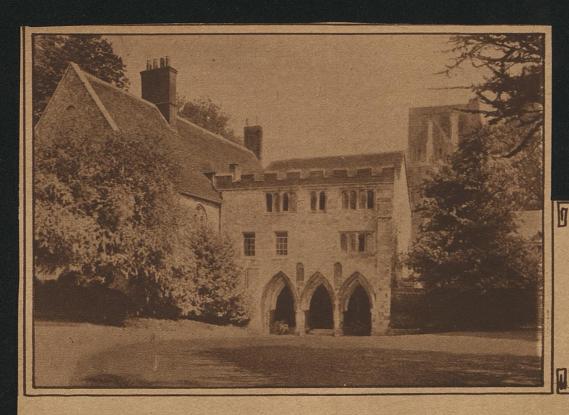


William Hale White. Mark Rutherford

hey were greatly dependent on each | with that elusive factor of character ther, as the diary tells the story of called temperament and their reheir relations, so complete was their spective temperaments were not also closely in accord as were



(Above) HUISH EPISCOPI. Trollope's description of Plumstead Episcopi in "Barchester Towers" is almost an exact picture of this old parish church in Somersetshire.



(At left) THE DEANERY, WINCHESTER. The close of the Cathedral of Winchester supplied much of the background for "The Warden" and "Barchester Towers."



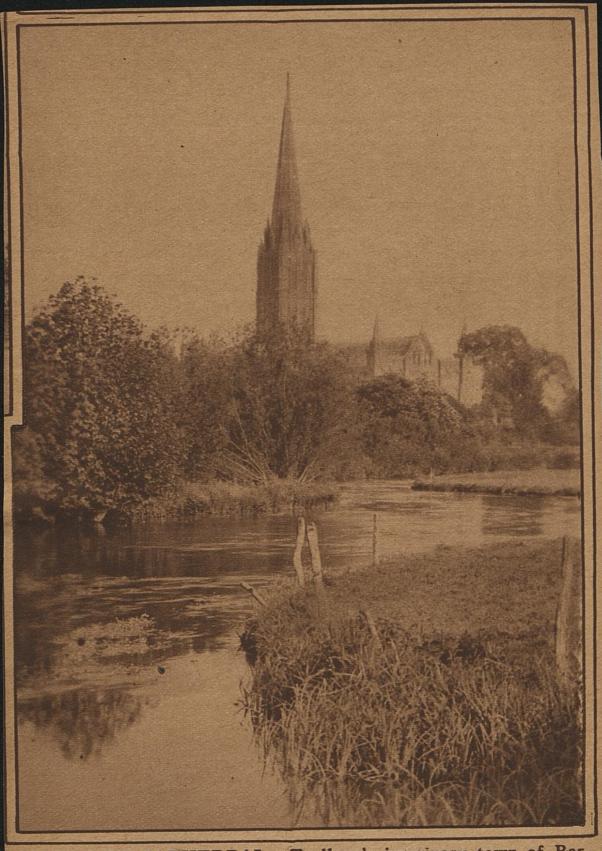
(Above)
BANAGHER,
IRELAND.
The village, unchanged since
Trollope's time,
where he lived
immediately after
his marriage, and
where he first
discovered his
ability as a
writer.



A FINE OLD ELIZA-BETHAN MANSION. This country estate in Somerset-shire is considered one of the purest examples of Tudor architecture in England. It suggested to Mr. Olcott the home of Squire Creshanbury in "Dr. Thorne."



ST. CROSS'S HOSPITAL, Winchester, England. A legal entanglement concerning this institution furnished Trollope the theme of "The Warden," the first of the Barsetshire series.



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL. Trollope's imaginary town of Barchester was drawn from his personal familiarity with Salisbury—with some touches of Winchester and Wells.

