

*A Guide to Trollope [Winifred Gregory Gerould, James Thayer Gerould] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

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. Though a clever and well-educated man and a Fellow of New College, Oxford , he failed at the bar due to his bad temper. In addition, his ventures into farming proved unprofitable, and he lost an expected inheritance when an elderly childless uncle [a] remarried and had children. As a son of landed gentry , [3] he wanted his sons to be raised as gentlemen and to attend Oxford or Cambridge. Anthony Trollope suffered much misery in his boyhood owing to the disparity between the privileged background of his parents and their comparatively small means. Grandon , Monken Hadley. Home to Anthony and his mother “ After a spell at a private school at Sunbury , he followed his father and two older brothers to Winchester College , where he remained for three years. He returned to Harrow as a day-boy to reduce the cost of his education. Trollope had some very miserable experiences at these two public schools. At the age of twelve, he fantasised about suicide. However, he also daydreamed, constructing elaborate imaginary worlds. After that failed, she opened a bazaar in Cincinnati , which proved unsuccessful. Thomas Trollope joined them for a short time before returning to the farm at Harrow, but Anthony stayed in England throughout. His mother returned in and rapidly made a name for herself as a writer, soon earning a good income. He gave up his legal practice entirely and failed to make enough income from farming to pay rents to his landlord, Lord Northwick. In , he fled to Belgium to avoid arrest for debt. In Belgium, Anthony was offered a commission in an Austrian cavalry regiment. To accept it, he needed to learn French and German; he had a year in which to acquire these languages. To learn them without expense to himself and his family, he took a position as an usher assistant master in a school in Brussels, which position made him the tutor of thirty boys. After six weeks of this, however, he received an offer of a clerkship in the General Post Office , obtained through a family friend. He returned to London in the autumn of to take up this post. Trollope hated his work, but saw no alternative and lived in constant fear of dismissal. The position was not regarded as a desirable one at all; but Trollope, in debt and in trouble at his office, volunteered for it; and his supervisor, William Maberly , eager to be rid of him, appointed him to the position. His professional role as a post-office surveyor brought him into contact with Irish people, and he found them pleasant company: I soon found them to be good-humoured, clever“the working classes very much more intelligent than those of England“economical and hospitable. Soon after their marriage, Trollope transferred to another postal district in the south of Ireland, and the family moved to Clonmel. At the time of his marriage, he had only written the first of three volumes of his first novel, *The Macdermots of Ballycloran*. Within a year of his marriage, he finished that work. He wrote his earliest novels while working as a Post Office inspector, occasionally dipping into the " lost-letter " box for ideas. Some critics claim that Ireland did not influence Trollope as much as his experience in England, and that the society in Ireland harmed him as a writer, especially since Ireland was experiencing the Great Famine during his time there. Henry Colburn wrote to Trollope, "It is evident that readers do not like novels on Irish subjects as well as on others. The two-year mission took him over much of Great Britain, often on horseback. Trollope describes this time as "two of the happiest years of my life". His postal work delayed the beginning of writing for a year; [27] the novel was published in , in an edition of 1, copies, with Trollope receiving half of the profits: Although the profits were not large, the book received notices in the press, and brought Trollope to the attention of the novel-reading public. In his autobiography, Trollope writes, "It achieved no great reputation, but it was one of the novels which novel readers were called upon to read. Thackeray and Smith both responded: Trollope offered Smith *Castle Richmond* , which he was then writing; but Smith declined to accept an Irish story, and suggested a novel dealing with English clerical life as had *Barchester Towers*. Trollope then devised the plot of *Framley Parsonage* , setting it near Barchester so that he could make use of characters from the *Barsetshire* novels. He was earning a substantial income from his novels. He had overcome the awkwardness of his youth, made good friends in literary circles, and hunted

enthusiastically. In , Trollope was among the founders of the liberal Fortnightly Review. In the autumn of , Trollope resigned his position at the Post Office, having by that time saved enough to generate an income equal to the pension he would lose by leaving before the age of . His resignation from the Post Office removed this disability, and he almost immediately began seeking a seat for which he might stand. Every election since had been followed by a petition alleging corruption, and it was estimated that of the 1, voters in would sell their votes. In , Trollope made his first trip to Australia, arriving in Melbourne in July, with his wife and their cook. This fear was based on rather negative writings about America by his mother, Fanny, and by Charles Dickens. On his return, Trollope published a book, *Australia and New Zealand*. It contained both positive and negative comments. On the positive side, it found a comparative absence of class consciousness, and praised aspects of Perth, Melbourne, Hobart and Sydney. What most angered the Australian papers, though, were his comments "accusing Australians of being braggarts". He found that the resentment created by his accusations of bragging remained. Even when he died in , Australian papers still "smouldered", referring yet again to these accusations, and refusing to fully praise or recognise his achievements. He spent some time in Ireland in the early s researching his last, unfinished, novel, *The Landleaguers*. It is said that he was extremely distressed by the violence of the Land War. *Barchester Towers* has probably become the best-known of these. In particular, critics who concur that the book was not popular when published, generally acknowledge the sweeping satire *The Way We Live Now* as his masterpiece. Trollope will remain one of the most trustworthy, though not one of the most eloquent, of the writers who have helped the heart of man to know itself. A race is fortunate when it has a good deal of the sort of imaginationâ€™of imaginative feelingâ€™that had fallen to the share of Anthony Trollope; and in this possession our English race is not poor. Auden wrote of Trollope as follows: Compared with him, even Balzac is too romantic. But Lord David Cecil noted in that "Trollope is still very much alive List of works[ edit ].

Chapter 2 : Guide To Trollope | Descargar PDF

*A Guide to Anthony Trollope has 4 ratings and 0 reviews: Published January 1st by Encore Editions, pages, Hardcover.*

Like the Barsestshire novels, *The Vicar of Bullhampton* is about the passionate conflicts taking place just beneath the surface of a seemingly placid English village. In ministering to his parishioners, Frank Fenwick, the well-meaning but incautious Anglican vicar of the title, finds himself entangled in their troubles. First, there is the attempt of Frank and his wife Janet to encourage the courtship of his longtime friend, the local squire Harry Gilmore, with her longtime friend, the near-penniless Mary Lowther. It does not go smoothly. Walter has a rich uncle, but is only the third heir in line, and it seems very unlikely that he will succeed to the estate. I could have built a chapel for them with my own hands on the same spot, if it had been necessary. The sting is in their desire to sting, and in my inability to show them their error, either by stopping what they are doing, or by proving myself indifferent to it. Emily Hotspur, the beautiful and vivacious daughter of a landed family, is desired by her parents to marry a wealthy, decent man who fatally lacks charisma. Instead she falls in love with her handsome and deeply indebted cousin George. He knew that Cousin George was no fitting husband for his girl, that he was a man to whom he would not have thought of giving her, had her happiness been his only object. As in *Clarissa*, the love of a virtuous young woman for an inveterate rake will lead to tragedy. Other Trollope novels that feature young women pursued by honorable but unexciting men, but who find themselves drawn to charming but disreputable profligates with suspect motives: Henry Jones, a London clerk, is the nearest male relative and thus heir of the old Squire Indefer Jones. The squire is tormented because his wealth is mainly tied up in the properties which Henry is set to inherit; the squire can bequeath to Isabel, his young niece who has lovingly looked after him for the past ten years, only a modest legacy. I will see to that myself as soon as I am able to raise a penny on the property. You may be sure of this, that on no earthly consideration would I take a penny from your hands. Kept in the Dark When the letter was completed, she found it to be one which she could not send. As their engagement continues she discovers that their sensibilities are not in sympathy; he is older and far more jaded. She ultimately makes the difficult decision to break it offâ€”difficult because a woman who ends an engagement is seen as inconstant. As she tells a friend, "I am prepared to bear all the blame. I must bear it. George finds a sympathetic ear and a kind heart in Cecilia, and soon proposes to her. She wants to tell him about her past engagement but keeps putting off her confession. Events overtake her intentions, and once they are married, that previous engagement becomes a secret she must conceal. When George reads the letter, he "felt for a moment as though he had received a bullet in his heart. His wild suspicions are without foundation, of course. Cecilia is affronted and angered by his jealousy, and George finds her denials unconvincing. He soon decides to separate from his wife and go to live on the Continent. That one damning fact was there,â€”clear as daylight, that she had willingly bestowed herself upon this baronet, this creature who to his thinking was vile as a man could be. As to that there was no doubt. How different must she have been from that creature whom he had fancied that he had loved, when she would have willingly consented to be the wife of such a man? It was grievous to be borne,â€”the fact that he had been so mistaken in choosing for himself a special woman as a companion of his life. He had desired her to be all honour, all truth, all simplicity, and all innocence. And instead of these things he had encountered fraud and premeditated deceit. Trollope portrays two people whose desire to reconcile is overwhelmed by their need to cling to their outrage and sense of injury. Other Trollope novels that feature couples whose mutual misunderstanding threatens their marriage: This novel was left unfinished by Trollope at his death. It is set in Ireland, a place with which Trollope was intimately familiar. He lived there for much of the 40s and 50s while working for the Post Office; it was in Ireland that he met his English wife, Rose Heseltine, and began his writing career. Trollope was dismayed by the misery and suffering he witnessed in Ireland, a dismay he expressed in his early novels such as *The Macdermots of Ballycloran* and *Castle Richmond*. But he was also disgusted by the violence of the oppressed. The novel opens with the deliberate flooding of the fields of an English-born landlord, Philip Jones, by a shadowy group of toughs ostensibly seeking rent abatements but whose ultimate goal is to drive Jones off his land. As Jones is boycotted by villagers who face reprisals if they

deal with him, he is deeply hurt that, in his view, Florian is siding with their enemies rather than confiding in him. Kate Field; image from the Boyd B. The union of Frank and Rachel faces two major obstacles. Again there is a connection to a real person: While Rachel is alone and ill, Moss tries to force himself on her—only to receive a shock. Then he got up, as though to clasp the girl in his embrace. She ran from him, and immediately called the girl whom she had desired to remain in the next room with the door open. But the door was not open, and the girl, though she was in the room, did not answer. Probably the bribe which Mr. Moss had given was to her feeling rather larger than ordinary. She did save her face so that Mr. Moss could not kiss her, but she was knocked into a heap by his violence, and by her own weakness. He still had hold of her as she rose to her feet, and, though he had become acquainted with her weapon before, he certainly did not fear it now. A sick woman, who had just come from her bed, was not likely to have a dagger with her. When she got up she was still more in his power. She was astray, scrambling here and there, so as to be forced to guard against her own awkwardness. Whatever may be the position in which a woman may find herself, whatever battle she may have to carry on, she has first to protect herself from unseemly attitudes. Before she could do anything she had first to stand upon her legs, and gather her dress around her. But he had the knife stuck into him. She had known that he would do it, and now he had done it. She rang the bell violently, and, when the girl came, desired her to go at once for a surgeon. He would not believe of a woman that she could have a will of her own. By treating her like an animal he thought he would have his own way. Moss understands it now. Not only is Rachel sexually assaulted and Moss stabbed by her in self-defense, but multiple characters are shot or shot at, several are murdered including one of the major characters, and had the novel been finished it would have ended with a hanging. It is a dispirited and dispiriting work that is definitely not the place to begin with Trollope. For other posts on Trollope, please see:

### Chapter 3 : Guide to Trollope - University of Liverpool

*Trollope fans and all who want to increase their knowledge of that great Victorian novelist will welcome this guide to the worlds he created. In alphabetical entries on the multitude of characters and places in his novels the reader can quickly find the material to follow the career of a favorite—Lady Glencora, perhaps, or Mr. Harding.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Contains an excellent introductory essay on Trollope. Anthony Trollope; his public services, private friends and literary originals. It contains long summaries of the plots of many of the novels, and is supplemented by a bibliography of the first editions prepared by Margaret Lavington. Anthony Trollope; a Bibliography. The Significance of Anthony Trollope. London, Chaundry and Cox, Brief critical notes on the more important novels, with bibliographical details foreshadowing his later Trollope: Characterized in a letter to the compilers as "prentice work. A monumental work, ranking with the best of similar bibliographical studies. Supplemented in by ten pages of Addenda and Corrigenda. Garvin in The Observer describes the book as a "loving and living biography. Quotations in the Guide are from this edition. Edinburgh and London, Blackwood , A frank and factual record, with no self-glorification, practically nothing of his private life and with a modesty regarding his own work which estimates it far below its value. A Journal of Victorian Fiction. University of California Press. Summer to date. Edited by Professor Bradford A. Semiannual, ; quarterly, to date. English Men of Letters series. London , Macmillan, Booth of the University of California at Los Angeles is editing a volume of Trollope letters which may be ready for publication in You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

**Chapter 4 : Project MUSE - Guide to Trollope**

*Chronological list of Trollope's novels and stories --Major works relating to Trollope --Classification of the novels and stories --Abbreviations used to designate the works in the Guide --Alphabetical list of the works, with abbreviations used in the Guide --Conversion table of chapter numbering --Guide to Trollope.*

The Chronicles of Barsetshire It was my practice to be at my table every morning at 5. By beginning at that hour I could complete my literary work before I dressed for breakfast. This division of time allowed me to produce over ten pages of an ordinary novel volume a day, and if kept up through ten months, would have given as its results three novels of three volumes each in the year; This work regime enabled Trollope to be incredibly productive. He wrote 47 novels, plus several volumes of short stories, a number of travel books, plays, sketches, essays and criticism, translations, and even a school textbook. In all he published something like five dozen books in his lifetime. Trollope had real insight into the emotional dilemmas of everyday life and the subtle power dynamics encoded in ordinary conversation. He often portrays characters who, faced with difficult choices, are hesitating and uncertain the ones who lack doubt, such as Mrs. Proudie in the Barsetshire novels, are generally unpleasant. And the author is uncertain as well, making occasional direct asides to the reader about his imperfect knowledge of his own characters: In the present case so little of this sort have I overheard, that I live in hopes of finishing my work within pages, and of completing that pleasant taskâ€™ a novel in one volume The Chronicles of Barsetshire If you think that a series of six novels about rural English clergy sounds boring, think again. Fierce emotions seethe under the placid surfaces of the proper Victorian characters. A story about just how badly awry good intentions can go. A trustâ€™ originally created to feed, clothe and house a dozen elderly Barchester men selected from the ranks of the working poorâ€™ has over the years grown exponentially in value. The Warden introduced a number of situations and themes that Trollope revisited in his later novels: It also introduced the fictional cathedral town of Barchester and its surroundings, which Trollope would explore over another five substantial books. Were it not for the kindness of their nature, that seeing the weakness of our courage they will occasionally descend from their impregnable fortresses, and themselves aid us in effecting their own defeat, too often would they escape unconquered if not unscathed, and free of body if not of heart. The novel has two main and intertwined plots. The second plot relates to Eleanor; and if it is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife, then it is equally true that a single woman of good fortune will never be in want of suitors. Slope, an unreliable ally of the Proudies; Bertie Stanhope, the indolent and indebted son of the pleasure-loving prebendary Dr. Arabin, a fortyish Oxford scholar summoned to Barchester to aid Archdeacon Grantly in his battle to oppose the Proudies. The garden party at Ullathorne, and its preparation and aftermath, is a remarkable and very funny set-piece that spans several chapters and over a hundred pages. Over the course of the party the ecclesiastical enemies plot and scheme against and bow stiffly towards one another, while Eleanor encounters each of her suitors alone and, to her and their discomfort, together. Overtures are rebuffed, hopes are crushed, and faces are slapped before the day is over. Still, the novel introduces us to the lovely Mary Thorne and the delightful Miss Martha Dunstable, a woman in early middle age whose immense wealth derived from a dubious patent remedy enables her to say what she thinks and do what she pleases. Mary is the illegitimate daughter of Dr. Thorne, who is the only one who knows her true parentage. She becomes a close companion to the daughters of the local squire, Mr. As so often in Trollope, though, debt, financial problems and issues of propriety loom over the characters and constrain their choices. Frank is under immense pressure to disembarass the family estate by marrying a woman with money and social standing; Mary has neither. Though Frank was only a boy, it behoved Mary to be something more than a girl. Frank might be allowed, without laying himself open to much just reproach, to throw all of what he believed to be his heart into a protestation of what he believed to be love; but Mary was in duty bound to be more thoughtful, more reticent, more aware of the facts of their position, more careful of her own feelings, and more careful also of his. Lucy also finds herself engulfed by a scandal involving her brother, who unwisely agreed to sign a large bill of debt for a notoriously insolvent neighbor, and is now unable to repay it. All of these factors make Lucy keenly

aware that Lady Lufton will strongly disapprove of her as a potential daughter-in-law, and that her disapproval may have disastrous consequences for her brother and his family. I had no such meaning or thought when I first knew him. But I do love himâ€”I love him dearly;â€”almost as well as Fanny loves you, I suppose. You may tell him so if you think properâ€”nay, you must tell him so, or he will not understand me. But tell him this, as coming from me: She has all the steadfast, honest virtues of a Lucy Roberts or Eleanor Harding, but in addition has a sparkling, playful wit. Lily is loved, silently but profoundly, by the boyish Johnny Eames, who grew up with Lily and her sister Bell and is now seeking to make his way in the world. Johnny is crushed when he discovers that after a whirlwind courtship Lily has accepted the marriage proposal of Adolphus Crosbie. Sunday though it was, she had fully enjoyed the last hour of daylight, reading that exquisite new novel which had just completed itself, amidst the jarring criticisms of the youth and age of the reading public. They are too sweet. But if we are to have real life, let it be real. Crawley is a remarkable portrait: Sir, there is my promise. As long as people say that papa stole the money, I will never marry your son. He looked into her eyes, which were turned eagerly towards his, and when doing so was quite sure that the promise would be kept. It would have been a sacrilegeâ€”he felt that it would have been a sacrilegeâ€”to doubt such a promise. It would have been of no avail had he made her such offer. The pledge she had given had not been wrung from her by his influence, nor could his influence have availed aught with her towards the alteration of her purpose. It was not the archdeacon who had taught her that it would not be her duty to take disgrace into the house of the man she loved. As he looked down upon her face two tears formed themselves in his eyes, and gradually trickled down his old nose. There was a dash of generosity about the man, in spite of his selfishness, which always made him desirous of giving largely to those who gave largely to him. He would fain that his gifts should be bigger, if it were possible. He longed at this moment to tell her that the dirty cheque should go for nothing. He would have done it, I think, but that it was impossible for him to speak in her presence of that which moved her so greatly. He had contrived that her hand should fall from his arm into his grasp, and now for a moment he held it. When this cloud has passed away, you shall come to us and be our daughter. The Last Chronicle of Barset, Ch. Update 8 October The seven-episode series is superbly cast: Slope, Geraldine McEwan as the peremptory Mrs. The one minor bit of miscasting is Derek New as Mr.

### Chapter 5 : Anthony Trollope - Wikipedia

*Trollope fans and all who want to increase their knowledge of that great Victorian novelist will welcome this guide to the worlds he created. In alphabetical entries on the multitude of characters and places in his novels the reader can quickly find the material to follow the career of a favorite--Lady Glencora, perhaps, or Mr. Harding.*

### Chapter 6 : Guide to Trollope

*Frequent use of quotation lends the authentic Trollope touch. A summary of the plot of each novel is included, as are Trollope's own estimates of his works. Maps of the geography of the novels are a delightful feature of the guide. Originally published in*

### Chapter 7 : - Guide to Trollope by Winifred G Gerould

*The Guide is a thoroughly worthwhile performance, a substantial contribution to a wider acquaintanceship on the part of many with the fiction of Anthony Trollope*Modern Language Quarterly.

### Chapter 8 : A Guide to Anthony Trollope by Michael Hardwick

*"The Guide is a thoroughly worthwhile performance, a substantial contribution to a wider acquaintanceship on the part of many with the fiction of Anthony Trollope."*