

**INDEX TO TREVELYAN'S
LIFE AND LETTERS
OF LORD MACAULAY
(CABINET EDITION, 1878)**

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Index to Trevelyan's Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay (Cabinet Edition, 1878) by Perceval Clark

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PERCEVAL CLARK

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INDEX TO LIFE OF MACAULAY.

INDEX SOCIETY.
PUBLICATIONS, 1879.
VI.

I N D E X
TO
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P R E F A C E.

It will not be thought necessary to urge the claims of Biography generally to be represented in the Index Society, seeing that if it cannot appeal to any special class of searchers, it is only because there is no province of literature which does not fall under its sway, no toilers in the field of Letters who have not something to do with the study of the lives of others. Nor will Index-lovers, who are fond of Macaulay's writings, look for any reason for the appearance of this Index beyond the bare fact that Mr. Trevelyan sent his book into the world without its 'bag and baggage.' But if it were necessary to reason the need of the thing, without stopping to consider whether this Life of Macaulay is to be ranked among great English biographies or no, it might be held sufficient to run the eye over nearly any page of this Index, and note the number of men famous above their kind in the most varied walks of life. In one page will be found specified entries under the names of Bulwer Lytton, Bunyan, Buonaparte, and Burke; in another Lord Carlisle and Thomas Carlyle face us cheek by jowl; in a third, Dickens and Disraeli, or Gibbon and Gladstone, or Southey, de Staël and Stanley,

show the rich and varied nature of the deposit, which this shaft has been sunk to reach. An American thought that the sublimest of all spectacles would be Macaulay standing by Wordsworth's grave; from another point of view it is equally interesting to hear what Macaulay has to say about Eugene Sue, Swift, Talleyrand, Tennyson, Kate Terry, Thackeray, Thiers and Thirlwall—names that lie as close neighbours on the opening of two pages. Or, taking the list of subjects discussed by him for reviewing, to picture another volume of "Critical and Historical Essays" containing articles on Jane Austen, Richardson's Novels, Edmund Burke, Bishop Burnet, Napoleon, Dickens's *American Notes*, Hannah More, Lord Shaftesbury, and Voltaire—a collection which might well be noted in some future "Curiosities of Literature," as one of the events which have not happened in the world of Letters. Or to glean how he ranked the great poets and historians of all time, what he held to be the best and worst things in Greek and Latin, to learn what were his favourites of the plays of Shakespeare, Molière and Schiller, of Cities, Bishops and Statesmen; to note his habits of reading, and love of poring over lists and calendars; to be able to picture his appearance and dress and manner; to gather up his thoughts and remarks, whether on religion and politics, or on olive-trees and the ex-lions of London fashion; to share with him for a moment the charms of his college life in London, or to wander forth from his library into the 'xystus,' or on to the clean-shaven lawn of Holly Lodge, while he is pouring forth unwieldy French with De Tocqueville, discussing with Ticknor the merits of Burke as a possible historian, or deluging his listeners like a waterspout with the marvels of his memory.

For it is not the "all-knowingness" of Macaulay—to quote

Sir James Stephen's expression—that has riveted the attention of those who have read the memoir of his life, so much as the human sympathy for which those who knew him only through his writings had been somehow or other loth to give him credit. Diligent students of the *Essays* and the *History* were pleasantly surprised to find that the author had a heart after all, and a heart which was nothing if not emotionable, that he could love little children and admire beautiful women,¹ enjoy life as an Epicurean, and practise virtue as a Stoic; that while the Athenæum Club held its breath at the current rumour that he was reading for pleasure the two hundred and seventy-nine critical reviews of Photius, he had the greatest zest for romantic trash, could revel among the fainting-fits of "Santo Sebastiano," discuss with relish every marble-covered volume that was issued, and repeat by the yard the sorriest of doggerel rhyme. It is this "seemingly boundless knowledge of life," as Colonel Meadows Taylor wrote of him in India, his interest in all things and all men, that lend a value to any allusions to the scenes and characters of the drama in which Macaulay played so important a part, whence it cannot but be that the historian of the annals or literature of England for an important part of the nineteenth century must turn to Macaulay's Life, as being that of one who was honoured in his generation and a glory of his time.

The single heading *MACAULAY* of course takes up a large space of this Index, and will be found, together with a few

¹ Ticknor, the historian of Spanish literature, writes in 1857: "Then I drove out to Macaulay's, who seemed uncommonly glad to see me, and talked after his fashion for half an hour with great richness and knowledge, chiefly on female beauty, which, by the most curious citations from Lady M. Wortley Montagu's letters, from Sir C. Grandison, Congreve's plays, and such out-of-the-way places, he proved had greatly increased in England since the disappearance of small-pox."

other headings, of which a list is given at page 45, to contain everything directly touching him. The list of his published writings (beginning, it will interest the Members of the Index Society to note, with an INDEX) refers of course only to writings mentioned by his Biographer, and lays no claim to be considered an exhaustive bibliography of his works. The books Macaulay read that were "mostly trash," have their places in the body of the Index, while those that stood by him in all vicissitudes as comforters, nurses, and companions, have half a page to themselves under one of the sections of MACAULAY. The particulars of his life and work in India are given under INDIA; localities in London under LONDON; various newspapers under NEWSPAPERS, and certain French and Italian towns visited by Macaulay under their countries respectively. Peers are arranged under their titles, save when they are mostly known in the *Life* by their family names, as Charles Grant, Stanley, Sir Charles Wood, and others; Bishops and Deans under their family names. Pains have been taken to prefix the Christian name or its initial to such surnames as are without it, and to give to hereditary titles their right numerical designation.

The cabinet edition of 1878 has been used for two reasons: it contains somewhat more matter than the first edition does; and from its size is one of those books that, as Dr. Johnson said, "form the mass of general and easy reading."

It is only right to state that this Index is published with Mr. Trevelyan's sanction and goodwill.

PERCEVAL CLARK.

BADFORD PARK, CRISWICK.

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