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Wrestling with This World: A View of George Chapman. By ROBERT K. PRESSON.

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King's death and restored with his resurrection. In the penultimate verse paragraph, no new rhymes are introduced, but suspended rhymes (uncompleted circles) are forcibly completed. At this still point, forward movement subsides, irregularity disappears, and order is poignantly affirmed. (JAW)

Byron's Cain. By Leonard Michaels.....

Abstract. Self-pitying and suicidal, Cain complains bitterly about his circumstances but unlike other Byronic heroes he suffers no personal guilt and, aside from his intelligence, nothing explains the radical difference between him and his pious, uncomplaining family. After Abel is murdered, however, a basis for Cain's distinctive temperament exists because he becomes none other than Cain, infamous Biblical murderer; as if he had read the Bible, he asks, "Am I then my brother's keeper?" Theological questions proliferate in the play, but, in the manner of his questioning, Cain repudiates their personal significance as well as any serious effort to engage them, and, because his quizzical intelligence leads him—as self-proclaimed enemy of death—to murder, consciousness itself seems finally repudiated. Thus, Cain resembles theatre of the absurd, for it treats consciousness as the excellent human capacity to discover its own inadequacy. Paradox and irony are everywhere in Cain and constitute Byronic playing as well as a play. Cain may represent loss of respect for traditional cosmologies, but it seems also to represent loss of faith in a poetic mode, even in story itself—except, perhaps, the kind of anti-story Byron tells. (LM)

Abstract. The manuscript of The Years reveals an evolution from a literal concept of an essay-novel form to a novel of fact and vision, combining externality and internality. The first two manuscript notebooks, covering the 1880 section of the novel, alternate between expository essays and fictional scenes. The essays comment on the social, economic, and sexual forces of the period, and the fiction dramatically illustrates how these forces control the lives of the characters. In revising this section Mrs. Woolf eliminated the essays and compacted some of the factual material into the fiction. As the writing progressed, she relied more and more on the internal vision of characters to reveal the pattern of continuity in external events from past to present. This attempt to modify the form of the traditional family chronicle by bridging the years through moments of vision fails because there is a lack of balance between fact and vision. The detailed portrayal of Victorian family life, partly the result of combining the essay and the fiction in revision, is not matched by a similar detailed delineation of later historical periods; and the lack of an articulate visionary center weakens any meaningful interaction between fact and vision. (CGH)

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