

greater number of the master minds of England. He was poor, so poor in fact that he was reduced to the necessity of borrowing the books he wished to read from his friends. But during all this time he never wavered in his allegiance to poetry; he had determined to be a poet, and to devote his life to his art. At length in 1842 he published his *Poems* in two volumes, and the world was conquered.

In 1845, Tennyson, poor still, was granted by the government a pension of £200, chiefly through the influence of his friends Richard Monckton Milnes and Thomas Carlyle. There was a great deal of criticism regarding this pension from sources that should have been favourable, but the general verdict approved the grant. In 1847 appeared *The Princess*, a poem, which, at that time, did not materially add to his fame, but the poet was now acknowledged as one of the great ones of his time, and much was expected of him.

In 1850 three most important events in the life of Tennyson happened. He published *In Memoriam*, in memory of his friend, Arthur Henry Hallam; he was appointed Poet Laureate, in succession to Wordsworth; and he married Emily Selwood, a lady to whom he had been engaged for seventeen years, but whom his poverty had prevented him from leading to the altar. He was now happily married; his fame was established; his books brought him a sufficient income on which to live comfortably and well. From this point there is little to relate in his career, except the publication of his various volumes.

After his marriage, Tennyson lived for some time at Twickenham, where in 1852 Hallam Tennyson was born. In 1851 he and his wife visited Italy, a visit commemorated in *The Daisy*. In 1853 they removed to Farring-