

angry about the latter review, and replied to the reviewer in some caustic, but entirely unnecessary, verses.

In the same year Hallam and Tennyson made an expedition into Spain to carry aid to the rebel leader in arms against the king. The expedition was not by any means a success. In 1831 Tennyson left Cambridge, without taking his degree, and shortly after his return home his father died. The family, however, did not remove from Somersby, but remained there until 1837. Late in 1832 appeared another volume entitled *Poems by Alfred Tennyson*. This drew upon the unfortunate author a bitterly sarcastic article in the *Quarterly*, written probably by its brilliant editor, John Gibson Lockhart. The result of this attack was that Tennyson was silent for ten years, a period spent in ridding himself of the weaknesses so brutally pointed out by the reviewer.

In 1833 Arthur Henry Hallam died, and for a time the light of life seemed to have gone out for Alfred Tennyson. The effect of the death of Hallam upon the poet was extraordinary. It seemed to have changed the whole current of his life; indeed, he is said under the strain of the awful suddenness and unexpectedness of the event to have contemplated suicide. But saner thoughts intervened, and he again took up the burden of life with the determination to do what he could in helping others. From this period of storm and stress came *In Memoriam*.

From 1832 to 1842 Tennyson spent a roving life, now at home, now in London, now with his friends in various parts of England. He was using his time in elaborating his poems, so that when he again came before the world with a volume, he would be a master. The circle of his friends was widening, and now included the