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	Titolo	The Boy-Man, Masculinity and Immaturity in the Long Nineteenth Century / / by Pete Newbon
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	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (364 pages)
	Collana	Palgrave Studies in the History of Childhood, , 2634-6540
	Disciplina	155.332
	Soggetti	Social history
		Great Britain - History
		Civilization - History
		Sociology
		Social groups
		Literature - History and criticism
		Social History
		History of Britain and Ireland
		Cultural History
		Sociology of Family, Youth and Aging
		Literary History
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
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	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Introduction: Too Much the Boy-Man -- Self-Incurred Immaturity -- Literary Origins: Sterne, Rousseau, Chatterton, and Wordsworth -- Namby-Pamby Wordsworth -- The Marks of Infancy Were Burned Into Him -- Chapter 6: Little Johnny Keats: A Boy of Pretty Abilities -- Lamb and the Age of Cant: Jokes, Puns, and Nonsense -- Hartley Coleridge and the Muscular Christians -- Pantomime and the Politics of Play -- The Dark Interpreter: De Quincey, and the Legacy of Wordsworthian Childhood -- A Farewell to Skimpole: Romantic Boy-Men and Canonical Occlusion -- Index.
	Sommario/riassunto	This book explores the evolution of male writers marked by peculiar

traits of childlike immaturity. The 'Boy-Man' emerged from the nexus of Rousseau's counter-Enlightenment cultural primitivism, Sensibility's 'Man of Feeling', the Chattertonian poet maudit, and the Romantic idealisation of childhood. The Romantic era saw the proliferation of boy-men, who congregated around such metropolitan institutions as The London Magazine. These included John Keats, Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, Hartley Coleridge, Thomas De Quincey and Thomas Hood. In the period of the French Revolution, terms of childishness were used against such writers as Wordsworth, Keats, Hunt and Lamb as a tool of political satire. Yet boy-men writers conversely used their amphibian child-adult literary personae to critique the masculinist ideologies of their era. However, the growing cultural and political conservatism of the nineteenth century, and the emergence of a canon of serious literature, inculcated the relegation of the boy-men from the republic of letters. .