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GROSVENOR, JOHN (1742-1823) Born in Oxford, John Grosvenor was a printer and editor*. Trained as a surgeon, he gained a post at the University as a surgeon at Christ Church. When in 1795 the University printer William Jackson died, Grosvenor became editor and printer of the weekly* *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, Oxford's only newspaper at the time. Having started the *Journal* in 1753 under the title, *News, Boys, News or the Electioneering Journal*, Jackson left his estate, including the *Journal*, to his servant and friend Mary Jones, who continued to work at the High Street office. It was not until 1816, after Mary's death* that Grosvenor & Hall, joint printers of the paper, became proprietors* of the *Journal*. Grosvenor then retired from his post as surgeon in 1817.CL

Sources: *ODNB*, Jenkins online accessed 11 July 2008.

GROVE, ARCHIBALD NEWCOMEN (1885-1920) Grove's single claim to journalistic fame is as the founder of the *New Review** (1889-1897), of which he was the proprietor* (1889 – Dec. 1893) and editor* (until Dec. 1894). He modelled his journal closely on the *Contemporary Review**, attempting to offer similar quality at a much lower price* of 6d. When Grove started the *New Review*, he had little or no previous experience as a journalist. In fact, even during his time as editor, Grove's attention appears to have been focused mainly on his political career, and he failed to leave a distinctive mark on his brainchild. He was a Liberal MP for West Ham North (1892-1895), and he later went on to take the seat for South Northamptonshire (1906-1910).

Grove was a close friend of Edmund Gosse*, who temporarily took over the editorship when Grove was on honeymoon at the end of 1889, and was instrumental in enlisting major contributors like Tennyson, Henry James* and Andrew Lang*. Their presence did not prevent the journal's financial decline, which Grove attempted to counteract to no avail by raising its price twice; in 1894 it reached 1s. In January 1894, he relinquished the ownership to a 'little company' of friends, which included publisher* William Heinemann, who used the journal as a testbed for his own company's publications. Arthur Waugh – who later became general manager at Chapman & Hall* – acted as Grove's subeditor during 1894, and he remembers him as a 'smart, dapper little man' who was bitterly harassed 'by the lack of pence which vexes public men'. In January 1895, Grove made way for the flamboyant William Ernest Henley*. There are no records of any jour-

nalistic activities on Grove's part after this. OD
Sources: *WWW*, *Who's Who of British Members of Parliament*.

GROVE, GEORGE (1820-1900) Although George Grove entered journalism having first worked as a civil engineer and public servant, he rapidly became a major figure in periodical publishing in Britain as editor* of *Macmillan's Magazine** (1868-1883). On appointment Grove was already fully conversant with *Macmillan's Magazine's* progressive philosophic slant, having been assistant editor on the journal since 1866, and his commissioning policy assured continuity. Even so, he shifted emphasis to reflect his own political*, social, ethical and cultural priorities, as with the journal's coverage of the 'Irish Question', parliamentary franchise reform, and deficiencies in the British education system. Grove was particularly concerned with the perceived threat of the newly unified Germany to peace and stability in Europe; accordingly, he commissioned articles that surveyed Britain's defence capabilities together with pieces that explored international co-operation and conflict resolution.

In cultural matters, Grove ensured that *Macmillan's Magazine* also reflected his own biblical, geographical and diverse cultural interests. Music* especially, a lifelong passion, was for the first time given coverage. Throughout his tenure at *Macmillan's Magazine*, a journal that was originally conceived as family* reading, Grove gave new prominence to poetry* and fiction written by women (Christina Rossetti, Margaret Oliphant* and Frances Hodgson Burnett), as well as articles about women and for female readers*. As for contributors, Grove blended youth with experience and proven distinction. While calling upon such eminent figures as Sir John Seeley (history* and politics), Clements Markham (geography) and Frances Martin (women's education), he also gave younger writers such as Arthur J. Evans (archaeology) and Edward Dannreuther (contemporary music) their chance to shine.

As an editor Grove was dependable, versatile, supportive and discriminating, and his success led *Macmillan's* to give him more responsibility within the firm; having acted as general literary advisor since the 1860s, he was appointed full-time general editor in 1873 while retaining the editorship of its *Magazine*. Grove left *Macmillan's Magazine* on his appointment as director of the newly created Royal College of Music (1883-1894), an institution for which he had lobbied long and hard. Away from magazine journalism, Grove was a distinguished lexicographer and musicologist, being best remembered as the editor of the