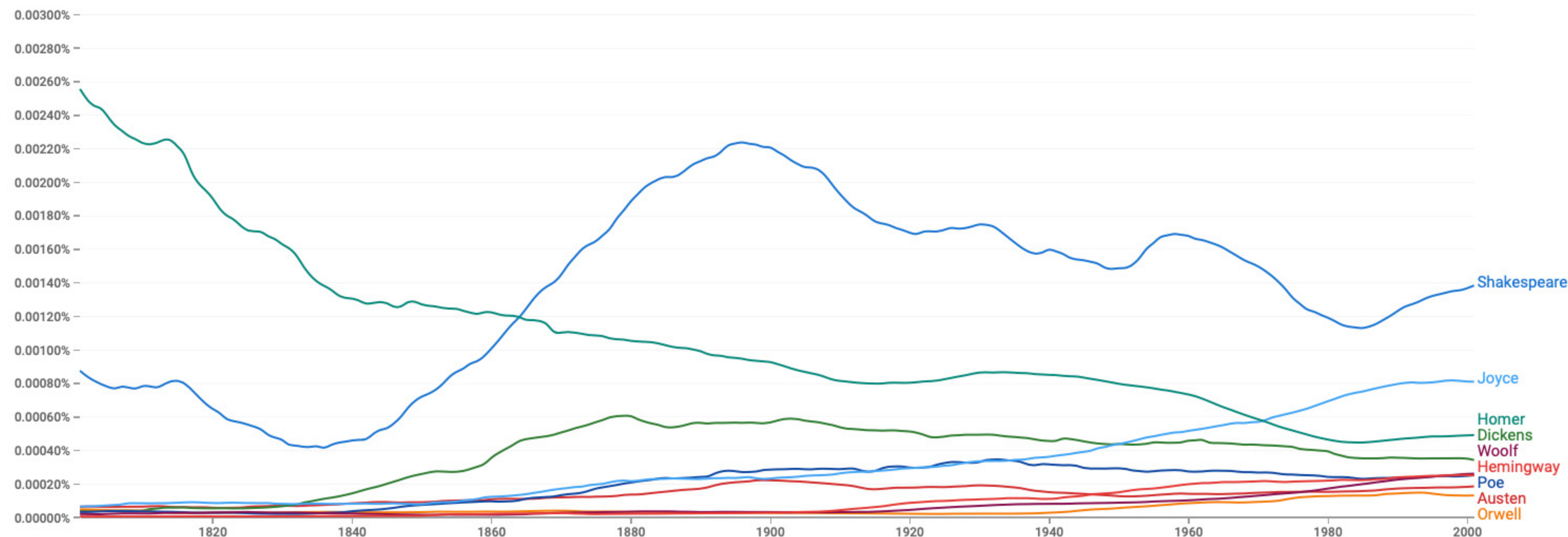


The above ngram, courtesy of Google Books, illustrates the top five texts on the AC according to Google Books references across time, for the period 1801-2001 (with a smoothing of ten applied, case insensitive). A few patterns are readily apparent from this graph: first, that, as expected, no mention of the texts appears before their relative publication date (with the exception, of course, of Chaucer, which predates the graph by almost 500 years). Second, although *Pride and Prejudice* achieved the highest score on the AC, it nevertheless does not warrant as many mentions as do some of the other top five texts, notably *Jane Eyre*, which appears to have been something of a phenomenon when it was published in the mid 19th century. Interest in all of these texts rises into the early 21st century (with the exception of 1984, which saw, perhaps not a surprise, its biggest jump as we approached the titular date). This data suggests, given the number of nonfiction and scholarly texts present on Google Books, that authors are writing about, and referencing, Chaucer at a much greater pace than the three texts which outstrip it on the AC. *Jane Eyre* is a surprise second place, seeing most of its success, outside of its initial success, that is, as first and second wave feminism swarmed the American consciousness 1950-present.



This ngram, especially when viewed in light of our previous one, suggests a few visible patterns over time. This graph measures authorial interest as determined by Google Books references within the database from the same time period (1801-2001), including only authors that received greater than 70CR across all AC-adopted texts. Predictably, Shakespeare continues to dominate, though early in the canon, nearer the 17th century, it was instead Homer that was dominant. Note the similarity with the above graph in which Chaucer was extolled, and both are evidentiary of the fascination with the Classical period around this time of history; as previously explained, the root of the long-lasting Gothic genre. The third feature of this graph worth examining is the slow ascent of James Joyce. Mentions of him begin far before his writing career (or even his birth), and may be indicative of data errors, giving us a window into the usability of these graphs. More of interest, however, is slow-burning trip to wrest second place from Homer or Dickens - interesting because Joyce's texts are ludicrously, legendarily opaque, and as the myriad riddles within them become solved, appreciation seems to increase. Either that, or the conversation caused by the riddle-solving process accomplishes the same outcome.