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The psychology of Hawthorne's Twice-told tales

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Thesis

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HAWTHORNE'S TWICE-TOLD TALES

by

Angie Catherine Reed
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Approved by

[Signatures]

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I have read also Tales-Told-Tales, a group of thirty-five selections written in the haphazard period of a man's life. Scores of psychologists have been applied to determine the satisfaction of the sciences to the field of literature.
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PSYCHOLOGY OF HAWTHORNE'S TALES

INTRODUCTION

As the reader peruses the following thesis, it is advisable to inform him of the paradoxical quality that must always be evident in any psychology determined through literature.

I have examined the author's life carefully by way of much written material. When considered in terms of a review, I have discovered that a man's life may be contradictory. The stories found in *Twice-Told Tales* are reflective of a dual personality which may to a greater or lesser degree prevail in all individuals. Moreover, Hawthorne, posing as an observer of mankind, presented himself as an enigma to himself.

I have read also *Twice-Told Tales*, a group of thirty-nine selections written in the hazardous period of a man's life. Books of psychology have been consulted to determine the application of the science to the field of literature.
I think several definitions will make less vague the reading of this thesis. Psychology as the science of human behaviour is concerned with man's response to the impressions made upon him by objects, people, and events.

Behaviour is the individual's way of dealing with these situations, and if not a complete failure results finally in some sort of adjustment to the conditions in which one lives, and this adjustment culminates in social and moral habits, in habits of work, in ways of thinking and acting, in short, in habits of life. Paradoxical is seemingly contradictory, but possibly true. Dual personality is usually a pathological condition in which a person thinks, acts, and feels at different times like two different individuals.

With the above definitions declared, the objective of this manuscript is the revealing of the author's psychology by a study of Twice-Told Tales. Although these tales have been told before, both the reader and writer must realize that with an acquired familiarity of the selections, the Hawthornesque quality detaches itself readily. This quality in the historical sketch is recognized by Hawthorne's style and technique. Like Scott in manner of development, Hawthorne's method is to use these devices: the spotlighting of a few scenes, the opposition of two groups, the picturing of a procession, the creation of a twilight zone of the supernatural, the use of symbols and allegory with moral and didactic aim, and the
I am very grateful to Dr. Smith for the assistance and guidance he has provided during the preparation of this manuscript. His invaluable advice and encouragement have been instrumental in shaping the final product.

In addition to Dr. Smith, I would like to acknowledge the contributions of Mr. Johnson and Ms. Lee, who have provided invaluable feedback and support throughout the writing process.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to my family and friends for their unwavering support and encouragement. Without their constant encouragement and love, this work would not have been possible.

Thank you all.
general expository tendency. If Hawthorne deals with a sketch relative to his personal experiences, he digresses invariably from a cheery mood to a melancholy mood before the tale is completed. The use of allegory in the moral problem stories is a familiar device of this author.

My method then is to record the impressions made upon Hawthorne. Each group of impressions of like kind will involve a chapter, and attach themselves to similar literature which the man produced. For example, Hawthorne's stories of Colonial history and religion are not really the result of his history readings, but are truly the awareness of his being a humble descendant of a proud Puritan ancestor.
CHAPTER I

THE HATHORNE OGRE

Once upon a time there was in America a group of people called Puritans who were foolish enough to believe that their way was the only way. So adamant were they that even little boys would run into the forest rather than look at the somber cloaked figures with their dour faces. Of course some stubborn Puritans weren't so bad as others. A few helped to get rid of unkind rulers and brought about a desire to love their home and never to leave it.

Among these Puritans with the very foolish whims were two, William Hathorne and his son John. William had crossed from England in the Arbella in 1630 when he was twenty-three years of age. William was a merchant, a preacher, and a very stern judge; and if people worshipped God as they wished, William ordered the individuals to be whipped. Yes, William was a whipper of Quakers, and after punishing them he sent them off into the woods to live by themselves. Now, John, his son, was just as bad. Instead of whipping Quakers he even condemned to death women who believed in witchcraft. (1)

DEPARTMENT OF

THE AFRICAN GAMES

Now now a little phrase of a thought of yours.

Gather together in your communities to deliberate and
issue your thoughts and ideas should that occur.

Even your minds and ideas can create something that
may be impossible for you.

The meaning of this phrase is to make your thoughts
and ideas come to a conclusion and take action.

Let's work together to make our thoughts and ideas
come to a conclusion and take action.

To take every point and place to make it.

As we come together to make our thoughts and ideas
come to a conclusion and take action.

All affirm to have a phrase and call to action.

PS: (Date)
One woman, Rebecca Nurse, uttered a curse upon John. The curse took effect. No one paid any more attention to the Hawthornes and the family became smaller and smaller and poorer and poorer. (2)

Poor Jonathan Cary, who lived in Charleston, asked if he might hold his wife's hand. Justice Hathorne told Jonathan his wife was a witch. "No, you cannot hold her hand," he replied.

Then she asked Jonathan to wipe the tears from her eyes and the sweat from her face, which he did.

"Could I lean against you? For I am going to faint," she asked. The Judge replied, "You have strength enough to torment these persons, you have strength enough to stand alone." (3)

Although these men were cruel in forcing people to believe as they did, they also were useful. John's grandson Daniel sailed a big ship, "The Fair America", and during the year 1775 attacked British ships bringing soldiers for General Howe. Captain Daniel was wounded once in the head by a big musket ball. So famous was he that a ballad was

(2) Stearns, F. P. Life and Genius of N. Hawthorne J. P. Lippincott, Philadelphia 1906, p. 27

(3) Ticknor, William North Am. Review—"Works of N. Hawthorne" Ticknor and Fields, Boston October, 1864
I. Why the United States entered the war and the reasons for its entry into the conflict.

(2) The entry of the United States into the conflict was a direct result of the aggression and expansionist policies of the Axis powers. The United States, as a neutral nation, was compelled to take action in defense of its national interests and the principles of international law.

II. The role of the United States in the conflict.

(3) The United States played a crucial role in the conflict, providing military aid, economic support, and diplomatic efforts to allies and the United Nations. The United States also contributed significantly to the Allied victory in the Pacific Theater.

(4) The United States participated in the development of the atomic bomb and its use in dropping on Japan. The United States was one of the major players in the post-war world order, setting the stage for the Cold War and the formation of NATO.
written for him. (4)

William, who didn't like Quakers, also disliked Charles II.

William wrote King Charles II asking him not to interfere with the affairs of the Quakers here in America. King Charles was more lenient toward the Quakers than William.

"And did King Charles punish my ancestor William?"
interrupted young Nathaniel Hathorne, aged nine, of his Aunt Mary.

"I don't think so, for William died not long afterwards, but King Charles did try to punish the regicides who were responsible for the death of his grandfather, Charles I. (5)

"However the regicides and their deeds are another story and are not directly connected with your great, great, great grandfather."

Such stories are typical of the Manning house on Herbert Street where young Hawthorne dwelt with his mother after the

---


death of his sea captain father, Nathaniel Hathorne. (6)

Mrs. Hathorne, the young widow with three children, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, and Louisa, did not, as practically all literature has emphasized, become a confirmed recluse. Professor Manning Hawthorne, of the University of Maine, maintains that the exaggerated stories pertaining to his relative were the yarns spun by an old woman—a sister-in-law—Elizabeth Peabody, at the age of ninety. (7)

It is no doubt true that the author's mother abided by the Puritan standard of widowhood, but that her children did not lack the companionship of the family circle is apparent from the very fact of their living in a big household of children.

"The Gentle Boy" published in 1832, was the first of Twice-Told Tales. It is a story of the unkindness of the Puritan to the Quaker. Hawthorne was no doubt influenced by his aunt's stories and relied upon some historical data to which he added his imaginative quality.


(7) Hawthorne, Manning Intimate Account of Hawthorne Lecture I—University of Maine, Orono October, 1942
In the text, the text is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a document, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
In the "History of the Quakers" Lowell writes of Anne Coleman and four of her friends who were whipped through Salem, Boston, and Dedham by order of William Hathorne. (8) This episode is mentioned in the introduction of the Scarlet Letter. The other bit of data deals with Robinson and Stevenson hanged on Boston Common, October 27, 1659.

Hawthorne did not use the episode of Anne Coleman, but did use the event of Robinson and Stevenson in writing "The Gentle Boy."

The story of this tale deals with the child of one of those dead men. The author uses his imagination in tracing the life of the boy and reveals sympathy and pathos in his writing.

When Hawthorne visualized the scene of the Puritan meeting the fatherless boy Ilbrahim he was revealing the same protective quality found in his own home among his own people. Ilbrahim had just been driven away from the town by the Quakers.

"Your home will scarce be comfortable, Ilbrahim, this cold autumn night, and I fear you are ill provided with food. I am hastening to a warm supper and bed and if you will go with me, you shall have them." (9)


The traveller took the child in his arms and wrapped his cloak about him, while his heart stirred with shame and anger against the cruelty of the instruments in this persecution.

The sympathy and love for the child which prevails in many other selections predominates in a highly imaginative degree.

As they entered the door, they overheard the muttered sentiments of assemblage, and when the reviling voices of the little children smote Ilbrahim's ears, he wept. (10)

So strongly displayed is his love of children that the cause of the Quakers becomes subordinated. There is a contrast drawn between the real mother and Dorothy Pearson. The real mother clung to her fanatical spirituality, deserting her son and enhancing her loneliness. The writer develops sympathy for Dorothy in lieu of Catherine.

Most adeptly does the little vivid emotional scene react upon the reader. Ilbrahim, struck down by the attack of his beloved playmates, fails to rally again and his sensitive spirit gradually fades away. And as a person blossoms with cherishing, as did Hawthorne in his own life, so does even the little child die without the contact of his fellow playmates.

This attitude toward the child and the family unit is found again in "The Hollow of the Three Hills". I could have discussed this tale in another chapter, "The Medieval Spirit of Salem" because of the diabolical theme. But since the Hathorne ogre condemned witches, his influence is reflected in "The Hollow of the Three Hills." The witch, who foretells by conjuring up scenes of a woman's life, is quite effective and characteristic. As a matter of fact, she appears human and only by a few adjectives would one know that she is other than a woman of magic.

No doubt Hawthorne's interest in witches was somewhat modified and subdued after his maturity. However, H. Bridge, his college classmate, tells us he never failed to find interest in the occult, and attended seances even in Europe. (11)

Regarding the psychology of the child the same idea prevails here as in "The Gentle Boy," but the same mood is not prevalent.

There is no apparent pathos. It moves along commonly and quickly. The young wife has left her home, her husband and child. This deed becomes a burden on her conscience.

Having interviewed the witch, who reveals the misfortunes of child, husband, mother, and father, she dies.

Hawthorne aptly expresses her punishment in the words of her tormentor.

"Here has been a sweet hour's sport."


There is some psychology to offer from this group. This evidence is the power and authority of his ancestors made known to him by his family.

No doubt William and John prevailed against their respective English governors. William served as a member of the legislature, and if his son John has no direct connection with government, at least John's son found vexation for the governors by bringing smallpox to Salem. (12)

Some of these historical sketches are alike in content. That fierce spirit of liberty found in the Hathorne ancestor is recognizable in the allegorical figure "The Gray Champion,"

(12) Hawthorne, M. Intimate Account of Hawthorne University of Maine, Orono October, 1942 (Lecture)
and in the historical figure John Endicott. Include John Endicott's hatred of the Episcopalian with William Hathorne's dislike of the Quaker and you have a complete ironic picture of religion in colonial times. Is it any wonder that Hawthorne allied himself with no church?

John Endicott was desirous of liberty to worship God as he wished. The bigoted Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, controlled the religious affairs of the early colonies. Not only upon America, but upon Scotland and even Ireland did he attempt to inflict the Episcopal faith.

Now this news has just been brought from Boston by Roger Williams to the Puritan captain as told by our author in "Endicott and the Red Cross." (13)

"Fellow soldiers--fellow exiles," began Endicott, speaking under strong excitement, yet powerfully restraining it,

"Wherefore did ye leave your native country...... Wherefore have we come hither to set up our own tombstones in a wilderness? A howling wilderness it is! Was it not for the enjoyment of our civil rights? Was it not for liberty to worship God according to our conscience?"

"Call you this liberty of conscience?" interrupted a voice on the steps of the meeting-house.

(13) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales--"Endicott and the Red Cross Knight"
Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 pp. 485-495
It was the Wanton Gospeller.

"What hast thou to do with conscience, thou knave?" cried he. "I said liberty to worship God, not license to profane and ridicule him."

Accurately and quite simply has Hawthorne supported a true incident of John Endicott and the Red Cross, without the profuseness of the abstract and the allegory maintained in "The Gray Champion." (14)

Andros and Randolph's tyranny are the problem of "The Gray Champion." (15) The author has used a legend of the Connecticut Valley. (16) The legend originally dealt with the defense of frontier towns. In the sketch it is an example of arbitrary power. "The Gray Champion" was no doubt one of the Hadley regicides who lived constantly in terror because he was responsible for the death of Charles I. Since "The Gray Champion" had stayed the march of a king it wouldn't be to improbable in Hawthorne's pages for him to stay the march of Randolph and force his submission.

(15) Herbert, H.H. The Fair Puritan H. L. Williams, Boston 1845 pp. 1-10; p. 46
Endicott appears again in "The Maypole of the Merry Mount." This time he is cutting down a Maypole instead of a Red Cross. Endicott is now also governor. With but a bit of allegory displayed in the characters dancing about the Maypole, Hawthorne gives himself up to a humorous characterization of the Puritan. (17)

"How many stripes for the priest?" inquired Ancient Palfrey.

"None as yet," answered Endicott, bending his iron frown upon the culprit. "It must be for the Great and General Court to determine, whether stripes and long imprisonment, and other grievous penalty, may atone for his transgressions."

"And this dancing bear," resumed the officer. "Must he share the stripes of his fellows?"

"Shoot him through the head," said the energetic Puritan. "I suspect witchcraft in the beast."

For the May Lord and Lady of the May recently married, Hawthorne conveys his sympathy in these lines spoken by Endicott:

"Then bring them along with us, but more gently than their fellows."

There will not be found anywhere in Twice-Told Tales a different attitude toward youth. An intense tenderness is always present.

(17) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales—"Maypole of Merry Mount" Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 pp. 70-84
Associated with this quality of tenderness found in Hawthorne's writings and also in his own life is the condition of idleness. Regarding the author's life I have related that for a period of five years or more he lived in the Manning house. No mention is made by biographer Julian of tasks assigned in the home. The youth knew much leisure even before the days of Raymond, Maine. Unlike the Hawthorne men the young Hawthorne descendant had a bit of fondness for the idler. In the preface to the *Scarlet Letter* the Puritan descendant confesses this weakness.

"Either of these stern and black-browed Puritans would have thought it quite a sufficient retribution for his sins, that after so long a lapse of years, the old trunk of the family tree, with so much venerable moss upon it, should have born, as its topmost bough, an idler like myself." (18)

Thus in the "Maypole of Merry Mount" the author reveals this same Puritan attitude toward idleness.

"When they met in conclave, it was never to keep up the old English mirth, but to hear sermons three hours long, or to proclaim bounties on the heads of wolves and the scalps of Indians. Woe to the youth or maiden who did but dream of a dance!" (19)

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(18) Hawthorne, N. *Novels and Tales of Hawthorne* Modern Library Ed. B. Cerf, New York 1937

(19) Hawthorne, N. *Twice-Told Tales*—"Maypole of Merry Mount" Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston 1882 p. 77
The three remaining selections, "Howes' Masquerade," "Old Esther Dudley," and "Edward Randolph's Portrait," are woven about the historical mansion, the old Province House, located on Washington Street. Like all historical landmarks it maintained a glamorous effect upon passers-by. Hawthorne was a passerby and, once inside, his imagination overshadowed his historical accuracy and he proceeded to visualize the colonial days from Shute to William Howe. Juggling the affair of the masked ball from Concert Hall, March 11, to Province House, February 22, which was the true date of the Queen's Ball, he discloses the tyrannical traditions of the governors through a pageant of masked figures. (20) Colonel Joliffe, a scion of the English traditions, is the fanciful ogre who reminds one of Hawthorne's ancestors with "his black puritanical scowl that threw a shadow around about him." (21)

But the aristocratic traditions of the past can possess only transient value for Hawthorne writes that the convivial mood of the commoner with his fondness for cigar smoke, whis-


key punches, and pretty girls, by name Susan, is more alluring. (22)

"Esther Dudley" is quite a fanciful tale with a true ghostly quality. (23)

He developed an idea from his American Notebook. (24)

"Esther Dudley" is simply a symbol of the decaying power of the past. There is no evidence for the name Dudley. It was a popular name. In "The Gray Champion" Joseph Dudley was a Loyalist governor; in "Howe's Masquerade" Thomas Dudley was a Puritan governor.

Third in the series of Province House legends is the sketch that he named "Edward Randolph's Portrait." Edward Randolph was surveyor of Customs in 1678. Most influential in colonial affairs, he wrote the following item to the archbishop of Canterbury:

"I am attacked from every part: the ministers quarrel for my bringing in ye common prayer. . . . . the proprietors of Maine are troubled that the province is taken from them; the tavern keeper and victualling houses curse me for advancing their excise. I am like to expect Samson's fate. . . . . and now nothing can settle this distracted country and check the insolences of the people but a sober and unbiased gentleman from England to be our governor." (25)

Such a victim of the people's ill will is preserved for posterity by means of a portrait. Actually it was reported to be in the New England Museum, after being removed from the Province House.

Hawthorne proceeded to describe this picture with all the torture of the soul expressed on the face. This "inner consciousness" which was destined to make the author famous is merely hinted. (26)

The torture of the soul had come forth upon the countenance. It seemed as if the picture, while hidden behind the cloud of immemorial years, had been all the time acquiring an intenser depth and darkness of expression, till now it gloomed forth again, and threw its evil omen over the present hour. Such, if the wild legend may be credited, was the portrait of Edward Randolph, as he appeared when a people's curse had wrought its influence upon his nature. (27)

One more concluding impression is obtained from this grouping—the provincial quality. It is the same quality that led the poet Burns inured to hardship to buy a farm in native Scotland and to write of provincialism in "The Cotter's Saturday Night". With Hawthorne also inured to hardship, the long connection of a family with one spot creates a kindred between the human being and the locality. It is not love but instinct that could prompt Hawthorne to feature these histor-

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(26) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales--"Edward Randolph's Portrait"

(27) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales
Houghton-Mifflin Company 1882 p. 303
ical figures, "The Gray Champion," "The Gentle Boy," and Endicott. He admits himself in his preface to the "Scarlet Letter" the revelation:

And yet though invariably happiest elsewhere, there is within me a feeling for old Salem, which, in lack of a better phrase I must be content to call affection....But the sentiment has likewise its moral quality. The figure of that first ancestor invested by family tradition with a dim and dusky grandeur was present to my boyish imagination, as far back as I can remember. It still haunts me and induces a sort of home feeling with the past, which I scarcely claim in reference to the present phase of the town. I seem to have a stronger claim for residence on account of the grave, bearded, sabled cloaked and steeple crowned progenitor. (28)

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The writer is expressing concern about the potential use of "metal detectors" and the consequences of the decision to use them.

I must emphasize that I am not against technology, but the application must be carefully considered to ensure that it does not infringe on personal liberties. I believe that the use of metal detectors in education may lead to a loss of privacy and a feeling of constant surveillance. It is essential to strike a balance between security and individual freedom.

I understand the need for security, but I believe that there are alternative measures that can be implemented without resorting to technology. For example, surveillance cameras can be used to monitor the area outside of school hours, and trained security personnel can be deployed to ensure safety.

I hope that my concerns are taken into account, and that there is a discussion on how to implement these measures in a way that respects the rights of students and staff.

(Signed) Student and Parent of [Student Name]
When Nathaniel was about nine years of age he received a foot injury. This injury did not heal until he had been at Raymond for a while. (1) Since he could not frequent the wharves like the average boy, the youth spent a solitude reading books. Shakespeare, Spenser, Scott, and Bunyan were the elected.

Mrs. Hawthorne did not devote a great deal of her leisure to him because of her recent bereavement.

Interspersed with the reading and attendance at a dame school, stories were exchanged among the children.

Among the anecdotes related are several: Hawthorne said about a neighbor who was trying to be friendly to him,

"Take her away! She is ugly and fat, and has a loud voice!"

Again he roared forth to his family:

"My Lord, stand back, and let the coffin pass!" (2)

(1) Arvin, N. Hawthorne, Little, Brown, & Co., Boston 1929 pp. 3-18

(2) Hawthorne, Manning Intimate Account of Hawthorne University of Maine, Orono October 1942 (Lecture)
II. AGRICULTURAL

III. VETERINARY

When animals are而言 the phase of the cycle of

a look into the fact that and not least, we can then

afford to approach the subject of the health and welfare

matter in the same way that the farm yard is a collection

knowledge, where the veterinary, staff, farmers, and the

were the section.

When horticulture not because of part, but because of a part

farms with the research and assistance of a group

adopted articles were exchanged among the children.

A group of mechanics relates the several industries

which support a number of, who are trying to be familiar to the

were per month, 800 at most and 70 at least, and we

A fairly good number to the family

"the farm stand pack", and I ask the opinion, please (6)

(1)

Arthur M.

Little, President

Co. Board

1287, G.P.O. 2-19

(2)

Herbert Meekin

Institute, Agriculture of Medicine

Oxford 189 (Lambton)
Children do make unusual remarks. It is not always an indication of genius. Hawthorne did develop stories using these ideas spoken in childhood. Because of her ugliness kind Hepzibah was disliked by her brother, and cemeteries and coffins were favorite topics in his writings.

Of all the fantastic tales he told as a boy to his sister Elizabeth the inevitable conclusion always was, "I'll never come back; I'll run away to sea".

The longing for sea adventure, sublimated by nature's ill, the foot, the distaste for the ugly, the lure of the dismal were fancies created for Hawthorne in his early Salem home.

In whatever direction the fellow might turn he was confronted by an immemorial haze. Salem, stricken by the War of 1812, was lingering for decay.

Slowly fading grandeurs were the proud recollections of the townspeople. Its past was Gothic. Its many-gabled roofs, its sailors from the Baltic as well as the China Seas; its old worn appearances, the isolation of a sleepy town—all reflected the Middle Ages. And this ancient setting was peopled with creatures and their conversations, yarns of the colonial days, of course, but more vivid legends of the Crystal Hills of the White Mountains, locked closets in haunted houses, the distilling of the elixir of life were retold by old serving women, grave diggers, charcoal burners, and even the good-for-nothings who haunted the waterfronts. (3)

But though the people of Salem listened and enjoyed their old tales, they were aroused by mesmerism, a new sensation which permitted their fancies to wander over the borderline.

In the second chapter I have chosen the following selections for review: "The Great Carbuncle," "Dr. Heidegger's Experiment", "The White Old Maid", and "The Wedding Knell."

The legend of "The Great Carbuncle" is a popular one. (4) As told in Sullivan's History of Maine three hills of silver were sold by a Sachem to an Englishman two hundred years ago. The savages discovered that the leading passion of the Europeans was to obtain wealth by fortuitous events. In the White Mountains with their tops looking like snow it was expected a gem would be found, a carbuncle suspended from a rock over a pond of water. To prevent one from possessing it, evil spirits were associated with it. (5)

In Hawthorne's Notebook is an entry pertaining to the


The students from year to year have been in search of a particular rock, somewhere on the mountains in the vicinity of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, which is supposed to contain some valuable ore, but they cannot find it. One man in the barroom observed that it must be enchanted. (6)

Also Scott's novel, The Pirate, speaks of that wonderful carbuncle which gleams ruddy as a furnace to them who view it from beneath, but has ever become invisible to him whose daring foot has scaled the precipices from which it darts its splendour.

G. Barnett Smith maintains that the persons involved in the sketch were familiar types whom Hawthorne had met in life. (7) These individuals all seeking the goal were lonely because their pursuit, which was evil, separated them from the hearts of men. Only two are not estranged, Hannah and Matthew. Of course the Puritan author must be considerate of all displayed affection. Pride, cynicism, greed, power, popularity, and ambition dominate these people with the exception of the wedded couple. They desire the stone as do all the others, but with a different motive.

(6)

(7)
Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 p. 555
If they secure the carbuncle it will be used in their cottage to strengthen their love and need for each other. It is but natural that Matthew and Hannah are the ones who glimpse the jewel of the hills. To them it proved a blessing, to the others a curse.

Apparently the author combined a medieval legend, often told in Salem, the influence of Scott, a few traits of character recognized in people, and his sympathy, to produce "The Great Carbuncle."

"Dr. Heidigger's Experiment" is popular in legend in much the same way as the Carbuncle. (8) But the inspiration for Hawthorne was found in the Salem Gazette. It was a reprint of "The Wandering Jew" who had been seen in London. (9) This event stimulated interest in the subject of the deathless one.

Now this theme fascinated Hawthorne. Repeatedly he refers to it. Here are some of the instances: "The Birthmark," "The Great Carbuncle," "The True Fountain of Youth in a Case Bottle," The Scarlet Letter, American Notebooks, and "Letter to Mr. Curtis."

(8) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales "Dr. Heidigger's Experiment" Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 pp. 258-272

(9) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 p. 566
Of all the characters in the story, Dr. Heidigger is the only one happy in old age. The widow has lost her beauty; Colonel Killigrew suffers from the lusts of the flesh; Mr. Medbourne, once a healthy man, is now a beggar; and the remaining characters are victims of the vanity of youth in a similar way. How vain, how futile are the pursuits of youth! The Puritan descendant is gently ridiculing his victims.

In "The White Old Maid" (10) there is a passage describing a town which illustrates the youthful writer's environment.

Here were pompous merchants in white wigs and laced velvet; the bronzed faces of sea captains; the foreign garb and air of Spanish creoles; and the disdainful port of natives of old New England; all contrasted with the rough aspect of one or two back settlers negotiating sales of timber from forests where axe had never sounded.

Quite morbid in theme is "The White Old Maid." A young woman who has lost by death her sweetheart has made an agreement to meet her earthly rival, a proud and lofty woman, at a tryst of death. The tryst will be in the dead young man's chamber. Hawthorne upholds the value of connubial love through his characterization of the crazed old maid. She interrupts weddings of the false heart, and pursues funerals to the grave. Eventually age beckons the rivals to the tryst of

In the case of the wolf, the pack is the unit, the
family the band. In the case of man, it is the
family that is the pack, the band the unit. The
development of the band was a natural evolution
of the family, and the development of the pack
was a natural evolution of the band. The
members of the pack are related by blood, and
the members of the family are related by
marriage. The pack is the unit of the...
death. The dark curl of the dead man's hair is rendered to the old maid by the lofty, proud rival. This dark curl was symbolic of the pledge exchanged between them. There is more suffering in life from the seeking of the wealth, than in the loss of love by death.

The borderland fantasy, which was the genesis of Hawthorne's genius, is most appropriate. As in "Howe's Masquerade," Hawthorne so gradually draws us from the real to the supernatural that we are hardly aware of our transfer. (11)

Here are some examples:

Yes, it was a corpse, in its burial clothes. Suddenly, the fixed features seemed to move with dark emotion. Strange fantasy! It was but the shadow of the fringed curtain waving betwixt the dead face and the moonlight, as the door of the chamber opened and a girl stole softly to the bedside. (12)

Again in the concluding paragraph he so gently leads us back to reality.

(11) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales
     Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston
     1882 p. 567

(12) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales—"The White Old Maid"
     Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston
     1882 p. 414
The stately dame had fallen on her knees, with her forehead on the holy knees of old maid, one hand upon the floor and the other pressed convulsively against her heart. It clutched a lock of hair once sable, now discolored with a greenish mould. As the priest and layman advanced into the chamber, the old maid's features assumed such a semblance of shifting expression that they trusted to hear the whole mystery explained by a single word. But it was only the shadow of a tattered curtain waving betwixt the dead face and the moonlight. (13)

The simple tale, "The Wedding Knell", emphasizes a moral. (14) The emotion of love is mocked. The woman had been married several times and now, a bedizened, wrinkled, creature she is anticipating marriage to her former bachelor sweetheart. Thus ready, she sees the arrival of her bridegroom in his shroud.

Amid the funeral tolling of bells, Mr. Ellenwood arrives. His accomplices are all arrayed in accoutrements of mourning. Without hesitation he censures his sweetheart's worldliness.

"At your summons I am here but other husbands have enjoyed your youth, your beauty, your warmth of heart, and all that could be termed your life: What is there for me but your decay and death?

"And therefore have I bidden these funeral friends, and bespoken the sexton's deepest knell, and am come, in my shroud, to wed you, as with a burial service, that we may join our hands at the door of the sepulchre and enter it together."

The stern lesson of the day had done its work; her worldliness was gone. She seized the bridegroom's hand.

"Yes," cried she. "Let us wed, even at the door of the sepulchre! My life is gone in vanity and emptiness. But at its close there is one true feeling. It has made me what I was in youth; it makes me worthy of you. Let us wed for Eternity." (15)

In his choice of subject matter, Hawthorne was displaying the same Gothic themes used by the German romantics Tieck and Hoffman. (16) They also wrote of bridegrooms decked in shrouds, and lovers knocking at each other's tombs. However, Hawthorne's Gothic material was obtained from legends retold in Salem.

The romantic treatment that our author was developing was partly an influence of Schiller. (17)

(15) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 p.50
CHAPTER III

THE WILDERNESS OF YOUTH

The recurring solitude which was moulding a personality surrounded Nathaniel when he left Salem for his uncle's farm in Raymond, Maine. However, this solitude is a type found enjoyable to all men sometime or other in their lives. There was a budding of life in nature's loneliness, a healing balm to which the youth responded. Soon his lameness disappeared. The effect of those long idle hours lying on a rock, or his spending a night in a cave were recalled years later. (1)

"I ran quite wild," he wrote a quarter of a century later, "would, I doubt not, have willingly run wild till this time, fishing all day long or shooting with an old fowling piece. I lived in Maine like a bird of the air, so perfect was the freedom that I enjoyed. But it was there I got my first curst habit of solitude."

To me the word solitude does not convey too accurate an impression of the boy's life in the wilderness. There could be a solitude, but let me say an intermittent one,

RECOMMENDATION

The undersigned have carefully considered the matter under the instructions of the Director General of Health, and they are of the opinion that the public interest will best be served by the following recommendations:

1. The immediate exclusion of all workers in the poultry industry from the premises of the industry until such time as a comprehensive survey of the health of the workers has been conducted.

2. The implementation of strict hygiene measures at all poultry and egg processing plants, including the provision of adequate facilities for the regular washing of hands, the use of protective clothing, and the implementation of regular health checks for all workers.

3. The establishment of a system for the regular monitoring of the health of workers in the poultry industry, including the provision of medical care and the implementation of early intervention for any cases of disease or illness.

4. The provision of training and education programs for workers in the poultry industry, including the provision of information on the health risks associated with their work and the implementation of programs to promote healthy eating habits.

5. The establishment of a system for the regular assessment of the health and safety of workers in the poultry industry, including the provision of regular audits and the implementation of corrective actions where necessary.

The undersigned recommend that these recommendations be implemented as soon as possible to ensure the health and safety of workers in the poultry industry and to protect the public from the potential risk of disease.

[Signatures]

[Name]
[Date]
for what child that is a boy would not find his hours filled with the sports of nature? The intervals of solitude in the country are best represented by those periods when he found himself alone. Lack of companionship was a circumstance that was to bring the aspiring author eventually to the borderland of sanity.

Now a diary, supposedly written by the youth, discloses the companionship of a mulatto, William Symmes. (2) The publisher of this diary, Samuel Pickard, later renounced its authenticity. Neither would Julian Hawthorne, the son, vouchsafe the veracity of the diary. Frankly, I doubt if Julian Hawthorne knew about it. The young boy gave many promising examples of literature to the farm folk, to the college classroom, and even to the flames, before he won recognition.

Elizabeth Chandler, writer of a paper, *Hawthorne's Spectator*, asserts several reasons for the genuineness of the diary. (3) It is not a forgery by a negro because the evidence of style, humor, and type of observation is proof that Hawthorne wrote it. The same qualities are found in the

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UrT.
From nine years until twenty-one his home was a little hamlet peculiarly isolated and surrounded by forests, yet adventure roamed past "Manning's Folly."

It might be Major Berry with a large drove of sheep passing by, stopping to kill a young lamb no longer able to survive. Whereby Hawthorne, eagerly asking his mother permission to buy the lamb, does so for sixty-five cents.

Or going around the bend to the cove and lying on the big flat rock, the fatherless boy might watch the boats rowing up Sebago Lake.

The swapping of pocket knives with Robinson Cook and the assertion that Quakers never cheat, the dropping of the bucket in the well and his mother's refusal to let her son find it, his mother's hesitation for permission to sail on Lake Sebago, reveal an interval of association with fellow beings.

Perhaps the haze of Indian summer on the slopes of Rattlesnake Mountain gave a spirit of enchantment to the tales that were told. Mr. March Gay, of Otisfield, killing three bears, Dominicus Jordan, the peddler, telling a ghost story about a horse and a bewitched apple tree, and Mr. Joseph Moody, a minister of York, who wore a veil because he had killed a dear friend.
"Mr. Higgenbotham's Catastrophe" is a lusty tale. (4) A typical characterization of the old fashioned pedlar is given. A young man of excellent character, keen as any Yankee in driving a bargain, and fond of the girls to whom he occasionally gave a piece of tobacco, he was intensely inquisitive.

As Hawthorne has his pedlar proceed with his wares as well as his gossip to the succeeding towns, he gradually enlarges upon the account of a crime until a whole community is aroused by the deed. When Dominicus's false report is revealed the author is still amusing us with the supposed punishment inflicted on the tobacco pedlar, who, in a roguish manner, accepts, as a mere episode of the day, the treatment of the townspeople. Since the pedlar is a kind-hearted fellow and has been most sincere in his story-telling, the author rewards him by permitting him finally to see the planned hanging. Rescuing the victim, he is rewarded by marrying the niece of Mr. Higgenbotham and in due time receives the large estate of the dead uncle.

This tale is purely an amusing anecdote, suggested by a travelling character whom he had heard about. Psychology

(4) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales--"Mr. Higgenbotham's Catastrophe"
Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston
1882 pp. 127-142
asserts that the expectation of an act may cause it to be seen and the intention to do something may translate the thought into deed. (5) The writer has used the old proverb "Coming events cast their shadows before them," and like a detective story writer, gives us hints along the way. Mr. Higgenbotham was mean, crusty, and walked alone at night through the orchard.

Recently, he had hired an Irishman of doubtful reputation, and Dominicus had met the negro on the road who had reported his death.

The other sketch suggested by the episode in York, Maine, is quite another matter. "The Minister's Black Veil" reveals the best ability of the author. (6) Perhaps better discussed in the next chapter, I have used it here because of its legendary source, which Hawthorne had heard in Raymond.

The black veil worn by the minister was a symbol, a means of which Hawthorne was very fond. It represented a concealment from the outer world. And why should a man wish to be concealed from the outer world? Surely it must be something he had done and he did not wish it known. In a mood of Puritan introspection Hawthorne is principally


(6) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales—"The Minister's Black Veil" Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston 1882 pp. 52-69
concerned with the psychology of the soul. The black veil serves to emphasize the loneliness of the human soul. By baring the soul, man can be emancipated, but man doesn’t do that. (7) Neither did Hawthorne!

When the friend shows his innermost heart to his friend, the lover to his best beloved: when man does not vainly shrink from the eye of his Creator, loathsome treasuring up the secret of his sin; then deem me a monster for the symbol beneath which I have lived, and die! I look around me, and lo! on every visage a black veil! (8)

If Hawthorne wore a black veil unperceived by man, there were other reasons in addition to the loneliness of environment. The moral self is not a social self. The characteristics of the times kept him at odds with the creed of his forefathers. He wasn’t at ease with himself. A French rationalism had interested him. He belonged to no church, although his mother had a Sunday School class of forty-two boys in Raymond. (9)

He was fascinated by the Catholic Church. On one of his trips abroad it is recorded as follows:

(7) Arvin, N. Hawthorne
Little, Brown, & Co., Boston
1829 p. 58

(8) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales—"Minister’s Black Veil"
Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston
1882 p. 69

(9) Hawthorne, N. Intimate Account of Hawthorne
University of Maine, Orono
October, 1942, Lecture 1
Saint Peter offers itself as a place of worship and religious comfort for the whole human race and in one of the transepts I found a range of confessionals where the penitent might tell his sins in the tongue of his own country, whether French, German, Polish, English, or what not!

In daily life, in the pages of his tales, Hawthorne believed firmly in the confessions of the soul.

Julian Hawthorne explained why, although concerned with the revelation of the soul to God, he never joined the Catholic Church. It repelled him because he did not like the priests and the papal government. (10)

Richard Manning, one of the uncles, presented a diary as a gift to Nathaniel. In the presentation Mr. Manning suggested that a recording of daily thoughts in his best language would secure for him later a command of thought and language. The diary was not his only boyish attempt at writing. With the aid of sister Elizabeth he edited the *Spectator.* (11) This news sheet appeared every Wednesday. Price twelve cents per year. The fee was collected at the end of the year and he referred to real newspapers for his style and form. The paper contained bits of wisdom


In the face of the pressures of the larger, more complex political environment, the concept of the constitution has been abandoned in favor of the principle of rule by the majority. This has led to a situation where the constitution is merely a facade for the actual power structure of the country. The government of the country, therefore, is not bound by the constitution.

Moreover, the legal system has been weakened, as the judiciary has become an instrument of the ruling party. The right to a fair trial has been violated, and the independence of the judiciary has been compromised. The media has also been censored, and opposition voices have been silenced.

In this context, the role of the judiciary has been reduced to that of a rubber stamp for the government's policies. The government has also introduced laws that further restrict the rights of the people, such as the Prevention of Sedition Act and the Right to Information Act.

The result has been a society where basic freedoms are under threat, and the rule of law is undermined. The future of democracy in the country is in grave danger, as the government continues to erode the foundations of a free and fair society.
as well as the jokes perpetrated upon the maiden aunt.

One line from an essay entitled "Solitude" was the theme of "Ethan Brand", written quite a few years later.

All the hurry and whirl of passion is preferable to the cold calm of indifference.

At sixteen the boy was aware of an ideology and its effect upon mankind.

We do not find a great deal of evidence pertaining to his life in Cumberland County. He preferred Raymond to Salem in spite of his Aunt Mary, who tried to boss him. About the time of the advent of the Spectator he went to live with a tutor at Stroudwater. "The Vision of the Fountain" reveals Hawthorne's life there. (12)

Again solitude surrounded him in this tale, and he seems to have done quite a bit of communing with nature. No doubt in his idling at the crystal spring he felt the loneliness of the hour and created the Naiad of the water, for company. Like the waving curtain between the dead and the living in the "White Old Maid's" deathbed scene is the mirror of water between the reflection and the live Rachel.

(13) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 p. 244

(14) Hawthorne, N. "Twice-Told Tales The Vision of the Fountain" Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston 1882 pp. 242-249
...as well as the, the for a more accurate, that is the matter and..."Small" was one of them. And if there is any ambiguity, "Small" was a few examples in the...Then the push that will of the house is desirable for the rolls of intelligence. At a glance, the path may are of an isolated and...effect upon mankind. We do not think a great deal of...the problem to understand. The...the elements of the means of the problem, the elements of the means. The...the elements of the means, the elements of the means. (IS) The...newcomers' file state. I said...view from the corner and we...with the same to have done during a visit to the camp. With the...we have to do with the country and the...on a part of the house and through the means of the means. For example, like the process comparison between the same and the...area of water between the reflection and the...
We are hardly aware of the moment when the Vision disappears.

I breathed, and there was the face! I held my breath and it was gone. Had it passed away, or faded into nothing? I doubted whether it had ever been.(13)

Whenever the author admitted his solitary mood, then through shade or shadow would he conjure up his lady vision. The Vision reached out in her radiance to embrace him, which he so much desired, but then in the midst of all her glory would she disappear.

"Let me hope," thought I, or my heart will be icy as the fountain, and the whole world as desolate at this snowy hill." (14)

Dwelling within the hearth of the family was hopeful and promising. Out of the glow of the fireplace the Vision appeared again, but only temporarily, for Rachel, the Squire's daughter, the "Vision of the Fountain," had returned again as Hawthorne was leaving for home.......
We were invited down to the airport, where the American forces were assembled and I had the opportunity to look at the planes.

I observed the planes and crews and was amazed at the technology and efficiency of these advanced weapons.

Whenever I see an aircraft, I am reminded of the spirit and dedication of the men who serve in the military.

The dedication of our military is truly inspiring, and I am grateful for the sacrifices they make for our country.

The American spirit and strength are evident in the way our men and women serve our country.

Thank you for your service, and may your efforts be rewarded with success and distinction.


CHAPTER IV

THE COMPLEX OF CONCEALMENT

Hawthorne's intercourse between his family and himself through letters revealed that he did not care about going to college. (1) The reason offered was the one of expense. His uncle Richard Manning, to whom he sent often for money, assisted him. His letters throughout his life frequently made this demand. It appeared most appropriate for Hawthorne to request someone else to pay his bills even when he earned his living. (2) Not a recluse in college, he possessed shy tendencies. He paid a fine rather than prepare a commencement oration; nor would he produce a silhouette for the class gallery.

(1) Hawthorne, Manning Intimate Account of Hawthorne's Letters University of Maine, Orono October 24, 1942 Lecture II

(2) Ticknor, C. Hawthorne and His Publishers William D. Ticknor, Boston 1913 pp. 8-10
Many are the famous men who assembled at Bowdoin during the time of Nathaniel's residence: Calvin Stowe, Franklin Pierce, Horatio Bridge, Henry Longfellow, and others, all eminent in literature, theology, and politics. (3)

The men with whom Hawthorne associated were not the elegant ones like Henry Longfellow but rather the practical and democratic ones like Jonathan Gilley, Horatio Bridge, and Franklin Pierce.

In their companionship he participated in the literary societies of the college, played cards, for which he was fined, drank wine at the local tavern, and spent hours idling on the banks of the Androscoggin watching the logs, or picking blueberries among the pines.

As graduation approached Hawthorne had not decided upon any career. He had written his mother, as told by the gossipy Miss Peabody, that he did not wish to be a lawyer and live by men's quarrels; or a minister and live by men's sins; or even a doctor to live by men's diseases. He must be a writer. (4)

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(3) Bridge, H. Personal Recollections of N. Hawthorne Harper and Brothers, New York 1893 pp. 16-31

(4) Lathrop, G. P. Study of Hawthorne James Osgood & Co., Boston 1876 p. 83
The text is not legible and cannot be transcribed accurately.
Well, he had made some schoolboy attempts in that direction and had been admired in college for his excellence in English composition. Nevertheless the idea of a writer's vocation was more or less vague, and without a specific career outlined he returned to Salem.

A letter written to his sister, Louisa, antedates the production of *Fanshaw*. The letter contains these thoughts:

> The family conceived too high an opinion of my talents and had formed expectations which I shall never realize. I have thought much upon the subject and have finally come to the conclusion that I shall never make a distinguished figure in the world, and all I hope or wish is to plod along with the multitude. (5)

But he did not do this. He produced *Fanshaw*, a novel, but a partial biography of himself. These copies published by him, a year later were recalled and destroyed. And why did he write thus and do thus?

Heredity and environment were forcing him into a future for which he was not prepared. His Puritan pride evident because of his important ancestors required that he obtain recognition; his college companions, Pierce, Bridge, and Gilley, were achieving and being rewarded; his age was one of great awakening; but he was alone, plodding an untrod path

and in a wilderness of solitude.

To destroy an edition of *Fanshaw* is a task. Does not one hesitate to destroy a bit of work completed? This deed done by Hawthorne was a favorable omen. It proved that his standard of achievement was high; it proved that he possessed a quality of the artist—conscientious effort for perfection. Many college people succeed if they obtain a gentleman's grade of mediocrity. (6) So Hawthorne's letter to Louisa belied itself.

After the commitment of *Fanshaw* to the flames, he supposedly wrote many selections which found their way thither.

Within this cycle he wrote "Sights from a Steeple." (7) More than five years had elapsed since leaving college. He had undergone the experimenter's attempts, and had been refused by seventeen publishers. Somewhat despondent, he wrote:

> I have become ambitious of a bubble and careless of solid reputation. You cannot conceive what an effect these tales have had on me. They have drawn me aside from the beaten world and led


me into a strange sort of solitude where nobody wishes for what I do nor thinks or feels as I do. (8)

There in that world of his he had become a psychologist. (9)

An observer, he had become interested in determining the particular modes of consciousness. Young Hawthorne was unaware that his desire for achievement could undermine his own sense of values. Unconsciously in "Sights From a Steeple" he is touching upon this danger.

On the verge of the harbor formed by its extremity, is a town, and over it am I, a watchmen all heeding and unheeded. Oh, that the multitude of chimneys would speak like those of Madrid and betray in smoky whispers the secrets of all who, since their first foundation, have assembled at the hearths within! Oh, that the Limping Devil of Le Sage would perch beside me here, extend his wand over this contiguity of roofs, uncover every chamber, and make me familiar with their inhabitants! The most desirable mode of existence might be that of a spiritualized Paul Pry, hovering invisible around man and woman, witnessing their deeds, searching into their hearts, borrowing brightness from their fel city, and shade from their sorrow, and retaining no emotion peculiar to himself. (10)

The desire to be a mere spectator and experimenter of humanity without any giving of yourself to mankind, is an awful idea.

We find the attitude of a select committee is:

1. To report on the evidence or principles of law.

2. To consider the evidence or principles of law.

3. To examine witnesses or documents.

4. To consider the evidence or principles of law.

5. To consider the evidence or principles of law.

6. To consider the evidence or principles of law.

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10. To consider the evidence or principles of law.
Many unkind reports circulated in the neighborhood of Salem while the experimenter lived under the eaves. Henry James had great compassion for the empiricist who had no contacts with mankind. (11) Julian Hawthorne asserted his melancholy belonged rather to his imagination than to his realities. (12) His mind was conscious of power but as yet doubtful whether that power could be so used or adjusted to leave its mark upon mankind.

Some even declared the Bowdoin graduate a tippler who spent his hours imbibing gin, brandy, and rum. Once, years later, in a public gathering in England, Henry Bennoch defended his friend from a scandalous story. (13) He admitted, as did Hawthorne himself, that he drank liquors, but with moderation. Van Wyck Brooks concluded a case of melancholia.


as you have received the following directions and note, about this important and urgent matter, my recent letter to you is not for the purpose of changing or affecting the general agreement the Board and I have reached. I have a recommendation to make to which you have the opportunity to approve or disapprove, and I would appreciate your prompt decision on this matter.

[Signature]

Secretary of Board of Directors

[Date]
was the clue to Hawthorne's retirement for twelve years. (14)

Once a year he vacationed for several weeks. From his sketches that deal with his short travels we get glimpses of sunshine. In 1831 he visited New Hampshire and Martha's Vineyard but we do not have recorded any more trips until 1837.

The years in between must have been a period of extreme hardship. He sold some original tales but the nature of the publications was generally hack work in which Elizabeth aided him.

The "Haunted Mind" appeared in 1835. (15) Whether the contents were alarming to his friends is not known but this selection was the climax of a man's life overshadowed with disappointment.

This attitude of brooding over his experiences, this fatalism, was distorting his representation in literature.


Gradually a sense of guilt was pervading the heart of all human relations.

"I'm a doomed man and over I must go," he wrote Bridge. (16)

The idea of a doom too inexorable to be struggled against had possession of his mind and his notebook for the year 1835 contains, material emblematic of him—an arbitrary and meaningless destiny holds fantastic sway.

So disturbed was his normal life at this time that two dreams are recorded.

He seemed to be walking in a crowded street. Three beautiful girls approached him, and seeing him, screamed and fled. An old friend gave him a look of horror. He was walking in his shroud. (17) Again his dream was one which recurred over a period of more than twenty years. (18)

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(16) Arvin, N. Hawthorne
Little, Brown, & Co., Boston
1929 p. 50

(17) Brooks, W. V. The Flowering of New England
E. P. Dutton & Co., New York
1936 p. 224

(18) Woodberry, G. Hawthorne
Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston
1902 p. 64
The view of the environment as it is now being understood by the development of new techniques in the field of environmental science has led to a new approach in the way we describe the interactions between living organisms and their environment. This approach is based on the concept of ecological succession, which is a dynamic process of change in the composition and structure of ecosystems over time. It involves the interplay between biotic and abiotic factors, and the outcomes of these interactions can be predicted through mathematical models and computer simulations. These models have the potential to predict the effects of climate change on ecosystems, and to inform conservation strategies. However, the accuracy and reliability of these models depend on the quality of the data used to parameterize them. Therefore, there is a need for more comprehensive and accurate data on the interactions between living organisms and their environment.
Simply he was at college. The author always maintained that it originated as a result of his seclusion.

Is it any wonder that a young attractive man without benefit of a family or a sweetheart's love confined so long should write of his heart being in a tomb before which parades the mourners, Passion, Feeling, Hope, Disappointment, Shame, and Remorse? Like a drowning man, if report be true, these are the fancies that represent human experience. Completely estranged from society, like the dream, he is ready for his shroud. (19)

"Wakefield" is the sequel to "The Haunted Mind." An insignificant man walks forth from his wife and home. Gone for twenty years, suddenly he returns, crosses the threshold, shuts the door. (20) The incident in itself is not important, but what elapses when a person steps aside from the normal path of life is. Neither with the dead or living, one fails to participate in human interests and thus one loses his bond with fellow-man. Since he cannot give of himself, he cannot receive to himself.


I am not a part of the government.

I am not a part of the government.
The abnormal experience of "Wakefield" in imagination was encroaching upon the life of Hawthorne. The imaginative and the realistic were becoming one. Hawthorne's intellect was triumphing over his sense of brotherhood and he was sacrificing everything to its own claims. To the rescue of the author came Horatio Bridge. Horatio who had foretold that Hawthorne was intended to be a writer, but who foresaw not "the unpardonable sin". (21) Hawthorne had written in his notebook for the year 1836 these meditative thoughts:

"We sometimes congratulate ourselves at the moment of waking from a troubled dream. It may be so at the moment of death." (22)

Similar to this gloomy subject matter being written is the letter to his friend Horatio Bridge. This is the letter written as a reply to melancholy Hawthorne. (23)

Augusta, October 22, 1836

Dear Hath,

I have just received your last and do not

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(21) Newton, A. Hawthorne
     Little, Brown, & Co., Boston
     1929  p. 5

(22) Hawthorne, N. American Notebooks
     Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston
     1895  year 1836

(23) Bridge, H. Personal Recollections of N. Hawthorne
     Harper & Brothers, New York
     1893   p. 72
like its tone at all. There is a kind of desperate coolness about it that seems dangerous. I fear that you are too good a subject for suicide and that some day you will end your mortal woes on your own responsibility.

However I wish you to refrain till next Thursday, when I shall be in Boston, Deo volente.

I am not in a very good mood myself just now and am certainly unfit to write or think.

Be sure you come and meet me in Boston.

Yours truly,
HORATIO BRIDGE

How fortunate for Hawthorne that he would let Bridge interrupt his passivity. For men do commit suicide without consulting their friends. Like the reasoning expressed in "The Minister's Black Veil" he had displayed the worst side of his nature instead of the best to an intimate friend.

At the request of Hawthorne many of his letters were destroyed by Bridge because of the content. (24)

Bridge, maintaining that Hawthorne had handicapped himself by his use of pseudonyms affixed to his sketches, proceeded to bring the author into open intercourse with the world. He published at his own cost of four hundred and fifty dollars, an edition of a thousand copies of Twice-

(24) Bridge, H. Personal Recollections of N. Hawthorne
Harper & Brothers, New York
1893 p. 75
Told Tales. But Hawthorne did not know of his good fortune when Bridge wrote him this letter on May 24, 1837.

Dear Hawthorne,

It is of no use for you to feel blue. I tell you that you will be in a good situation next winter instead of "under a sod." Pierce is interested for you and can make some arrangements, I know.

An editorship or a clerkship at W- he can and will obtain. So courage and "au diable" with your sods!

Horatio Bridge

I suppose "Peter Goldthwaite's Treasure" could have been Hawthorne's own genius. (25) The search of endless months to find the hidden gold collected by ancestor Peter were the years that the author sat in his flag-bottomed chair destroying his own manuscripts. Peter could not invest in a solid structure of office buildings and shops, but must live in his own world that never changed and raise an airy structure dedicated to himself. In the search for the element of luck which would secure him good fortune, Peter Goldthwaite was already tearing down his own foundation. Peter did not foresee his doom—a treasure of worthless stocks and provincial bills. Hawthorne's ruminations preserved him from ruination! Horatio Bridge, who intercepted these ruminations, was another Mr. John Brown (what name

could be more common) who met Mr. Peter at the kitchen of his home and led him by the hand to security.

There are many men like Peter and my supposition is that Hawthorne was one of them. Indications in his life later prove that Hawthorne needed to lean upon someone to guide him, but with that assurance he could prove himself a better genius than his supporter.

Jonathan Gilley, a classmate of Hawthorne's, once made a wager that Hawthorne would be married within twelve years after leaving college. Hawthorne accepted the wager which was to be a barrel of wine. Twelve years had elapsed and the wine had not arrived. Perhaps it would have, but within the next year Jonathan engaged in a duel which proved fatal. (26) Now the death of a friend is an unhappy episode, but with Hawthorne there was a more significant reaction.

Once long ago Hawthorne was involved in a similar episode. Unaware of the truth, he attempted to defend the good name of a girl, Mary. By due explanation Hawthorne did not fight the duel. The girl Mary was a trickster. Thwarted in childhood, she had succeeded in breaking up a love affair between her cousin and an English gentleman. Later she tried a similar campaign against Louis, a friend

(26)

Hawthorne, J. *Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife*
James Osgood & Co., Boston
1884 pp. 167-175
of Hawthorne, saying Louis had insulted her.

Since the duel episode paralleled itself in Cilley's life, Hawthorne felt indirectly he was responsible for the man's death. The fear of Hawthorne was a foolish one. Bridge asserted that he never heard that Cilley was in any way influenced by Hawthorne's example; (27) nor had Hawthorne himself ever intimated by word or letter that he considered himself responsible for Cilley's accepting Graves' challenge.

Guilty thoughts, and to what degree man is punishable, for thinking them is the idea prevailing in "Fancy's Show Box" (28). Everyone is aware that Hawthorne was thinking about Cilley when he wrote this sketch. Delightful allegory in the disguise of Fancy, Memory, and Conscience visit Mr. Smith, who, having drunk his Madeira, is wondering whether its influence will keep him entertained in his solitude. The entertainers review scenes from his youth and middle age; a young girl, his first love, was happily married and widowed because his thought of lust had not been fulfilled; Edward Spenser, his dearest friend, was alive five years ago because the wine bottle flung by Mr. Smith had missed its aim.

Having vexed Mr. Smith successfully, Fancy closes her box, beckons her companions with their dagger and manuscript,

(27) Bridge, H. Personal Recollections of N. Hawthorne Harper & Brothers, N. Y. 1893 p. 21

(28) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales--"Fancy's Show Box" Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 pp. 250-257
and departs.

Is the guilt of a man who thinks evil but does not act punishable? Are all men capable of unuttered and unacted impulses to crime? And are they all tainted and corrupt as a result?

Safely and sanely for the reader Hawthorne resolves a decision within the bounds of sanity. Not until the crime is accomplished does guilt strike a dagger to the heart. There is no such thing in man's nature as a settled and full resolve either for good or evil except at the very moment of execution.

"Lady Eleanor's Mantle" is another one of the author's allegories in which he used the favorite symbol. This time it is Eleanor's mantle which is an image of pride. (29)

He prepares the usual setting for the episode. Black horses, a black lackey, the tolling of the funeral bell of Old South Church, the reference to King Death, help to create an unfavorable atmosphere into which Lady Rochcliffe enters. And more of the undesirable is added in the figure of the lady herself. Her lineaments suggest a haughty personality, proud, cold, and unyielding.

(29) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales--"Lady Eleanor's Mantle"
Hawthorne creates a scene of strange appearances in which Jervase Helwyse is the unfortunate admirer scorned openly by Lady Eleanor. (30) At the ball the Lady wearing her mantle appears with the characteristic supernatural touches. There is a bit too much of a feverish flush, a bit of a lassitude, and some mocking in her smile. A scene of laughing scorn is bestowed again upon her unfortunate lover after which the ball is brought simply to an end.

By the following day many of the aristocracy including Lady Eleanor have succumbed to small pox. Having ravaged the proud, it eventually entered the dwellings of the humble.

In a diabolical scene mad Jervase visits Lady Eleanor, dying, and seizes her mantle. That night her figure is burned in effigy. With the destruction of the mantle, the pestilence abated.

The source of this selection is from his notebook. Several ideas prevail on the subject of poison.

"To poison a person or a party of persons with the sacramental wine"

or:

(30)
Woodberry, G. 
Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston
1902 pp. 124-125
"An ornament to be worn about the person of a lady as a jewelled heart. After many years it happens to be broken or unscrewed and a poisonous odor comes out." (31)

The name Jervase Helwyse is a familiar one. In George Lathrop's Study of Hawthorne, it is noted that William Hathorne making his will in 1679 gives his farm at Groton to "Service Holwyse my grandchild if he can come over and enjoy it." (32)

The third detail of realism is an allusion to smallpox. It has before been mentioned that Hawthorne's ancestor brought disease into one community. No better period of time for the ceasing of the disease could be chosen than Governor Shute's administration; for in 1721 Dr. Zabdiel Boylston successfully introduced inoculation.

Combined with these miscellaneous realities, is the moral pointed. All rank, pride, and fortune disappear at the judgment day. Those that wish to be judged righteously must be democratic, and in this way the colonies of New England serve both mankind and God best.


In the days before he met Sophia Peabody he used to meditate thus:

"I had always a natural tendency toward seclusion; it appears to have been on the paternal side so that for months I scarcely held intercourse outside of my own family, going out at twilight to take the nearest way to solitude." (33)

People reported him as walking down the street, a magnificent looking figure, in slouch hat with a cloak drawn tightly about him, turning neither to the left nor the right, always with his eyes cast down, speaking to no one. (34)

Mr. Lathrop, son-in-law of Hawthorne, wrote that the homes of the best were available to Nathaniel. (35) In spite of this possibility to secure friendship we have no evidences of any friendships sponsored in Salem until the arrival of the Peabody family.

"Night Sketches," then, is typical of Hawthorne's usual routine--working days and walking nights. (36) Although

(33) Hawthorne, J. Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife
James Osgood & Co., Boston
1884 p. 96

(34) Clarke, H. Hawthorne's Country
1913 p. 62

(35) James, H. Nathaniel Hawthorne
Harper & Brothers, New York
1901 p. 45

(36) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales--"Night Sketches"
Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston
1882 pp. 477-484
the habit of night walks on a rainy night suggest gloom and shadow, this particular sketch has touches of burlesque. In describing the lovers who plunge into a puddle en route to the dance, he murmurs as they hand each other out and turn homeward again to change, "Faithful, though over head and ears in trouble."

Other pageantry plays fancy with his imagination. At a certain corner the winds have mischievous qualities. They make sport with a plump woman causing her vexations with her umbrella, her cloak, and skirts.

Suddenly his fancy is interrupted by his own introspection. An indoor scene of grandmother, parents and children arouse pity for himself.

This fate is hard, to be wandering homeless, taking to his bosom night, storm, and solitude, instead of wife and children. (37)

Fate is kind to the beauty stepping from the coach to enter her proud mansion. But again the artist consoles himself. Some day Death will arrive and these happy homebodies will go to other homes and even he will be included.

Now sounds supply his fancy instead of visions. How fortunate is he to be a "lookon" instead of riding sleep-tossed in the rumbling coach. Finally a lantern appearing

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The words of this writer on policy and politics are:

"When we speak of the power of money, we must not forget that its influence extends beyond the ballot box. It is a force that shapes our world, influences our decisions, and determines our fate."

- John Doe

"In a time of crisis, the voice of the people is the most powerful weapon in our arsenal."

- Jane Smith

"We must never allow our love for freedom to become a blind spot for the preservation of our democracy."

- Robert Johnson
conveyed by a traveller permits him to conclude his sketch moralizing on the faith of mankind in a dark and gloomy world.

About 1837 Hawthorne met Sophia Peabody but before he did the aid of Bridge had changed his deplorable attitude. His copies were selling and having been recognized by the world he now kept his best foot forward and wrote to Henry Longfellow. Henry Longfellow gave him distinction by reviewing *Twice-Told Tales* for the *North American Review*.

Into his stories began to creep the awareness of a life as yet unlived by him. Perhaps he had seen his own moral self in the counterpart of "Wakefield." Surely in the later days there is a light mood and a definite wistfulness for the social self.

Still I recognize the Sabbath sunshine. And ever let me recognize it! Some illusions and this among them, are the shadows of great truth. So long as I imagine the earth is hallowed and the light of heaven retains its sanctity, on the Sabbath—while that blessed sunshine lives within me—never can my soul have lost the instinct of its faith. If it have gone astray, it will return again. (38)

His own analysis of himself which he is offering to mankind complains even more loudly.

"O, I ought to have gone to church!"

His Puritanic brooding is absent. Even the pretty girls

can distract him from himself.

"Those pretty girls! Why will they disturb my pious meditations? Were I the minister himself I must needs look!"

The joyful mood of this Puritan piece may be attributed to Sophia. It seems they had discussed religion.

"Most absolute little Sophia, didn't thou expressly command me to go to Father Taylor's church this very Sabbath? Now, it would not be an auspicious day for me to hear the aforesaid Son of Thunder. I have a cold, though indeed I fear I have partly conjured it up to serve my naughty purpose. Some sunshiny day, when I am wide awake and warm and genial, I will go." (39)

But he never did and all life long he fought the doubts of Christianity in his heart. Why? Because Hawthorne's forefathers had crossed the Atlantic for conscience' sake. To him as to them, the consciousness of sin was the most important fact of life. Penitence was necessary for salvation. At no time did Hawthorne commit his soul to God's revelation.

"Snowflakes" is a poetic prose selection of airy images and masterful personification. (40) Musing upon the delight of a winter fire to draw forth inspiration, he calls next our attention to the outdoor scene. How transitory are the works of nature, but not more so than those of men!

(40) Conway, M. D. Life of Hawthorne A. Lovell & Co., New York 1890 p. 36

Dear [Name],

Please find enclosed the following documents:

[Enclosure List]

Please review them and let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
CHAPTER V

HAWTHORNE'S OUTER SELF

Once I read an article in the "News Week" entitled "Fear Neurosis." I was impressed by the statement, "The mind that travels far keeps the body at home." Hawthorne was a traveller in reading, a wanderer in time and places, a native of a hundred far countries more congenial than Mars. (1)

Under the eaves he tracked the Arabian desert, the mountains of Central Asia, and brought the Oriental bazaar to his threshold. (2)

The wanderlust which he so craved found expression at odd times, during brief vacations. No doubt these vacations would have been longer, but he had to observe a strict economy; a small amount of money had been guaranteed him from his father's legacy.

(1) Arvin, N. Hawthorne Little, Brown, & Co., Boston 1929 p. 39

(2) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 p. 477


Corrected:

The mistake is in assuming the American accent. The correct pronunciation is "ach," not "a."
The wanderlust was a curst desire because the restless impulse made him wretched amidst domestic enjoyment. Since the author also craved the love and companionship of the hearth, he couldn't possess contentment for very long. Years later the author's own will seems to have driven him from place to place, always wishing to settle but never lighting upon the suitable spot. In America he longed for England; in England he desired the Continent; in Italy he wished for America. (3) But those youthful journeys taken while in Salem did not bring him into personal contact with man. He never felt the sympathy with his fellow men; he never was agreeable to their institutions; no matter how much amid men, he was still solitary and alone. (4)

The artistic urge for the understanding of life, later to be conveyed to paper, attracted him to north shore towns, Beverly, Marblehead, and Swampscott. The bar-room of the sailor or the toll house of the bridge was equally interesting. Other excursions to Maine, the Berkshires, the White Mountains, Martha's Vineyard, or even the Erie Canal

(3) Hawthorne, J. Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife James Osgood & Co., Boston 1884 p. 429

received some of his idle time. Various were the characters he encountered: blacksmiths, pedlars, woodchoppers, organ grinders, conjurors. Objects were recorded in his notebooks, too: a tame crow on the peak of a barn, a valley like a vast bowl filled with yellow sunlight as with wine, the effect of the morning sun on dewy grass. (5)

He was never away from Salem long but "autour de sa chambre" he relived his brief intercourse with the world.

While travelling with his uncle in the Connecticut Valley he met a group of vagabonds and took shelter with them during a storm. Several years later Hawthorne published this incident as "The Seven Vagabonds." (6)

Since we are aware of his fondness for themes of this kind it is natural that the merry revelry of the entertainers should be highlighted. All the idleness of the boy's youth claims kinship with the delightful ramblings of the vagabonds. How solitary his own life in the year 1833! There are no opportunities for gallantry to young ladies, no heart gladdened at the delight of children, no comradeship of the open road in his "Chamber Under the Eaves."

So exhilarated is he by the young maiden's merry glances


that he would gladly join her expedition at the very moment, no matter where it might lead. Since the destination of the group was the Stamford Campground, an attempt was made to organize a show program. Hawthorne's desire was to become an itinerant novelist, reciting his own extemporaneous fiction to audiences that he could collect.

As briefly as plans were made, as quickly were they dissolved. The news of the discontinuation of the camp-meeting scattered the vagabonds to the four winds. The open spirit of the highway that found companions everywhere dissolved itself into sunbeams and lo, the poor Indian and Hawthorne were alone.

Technically speaking, there is no allegory but one gets a glimpse of the fleeting hour; but while one is seeking to grasp it, it is already gone. Biographically speaking, Hawthorne is crying out against the passivity that binds him to his chair.

Methinks that the tale "The Toll Gatherer's Day" can be read in the heat of a late mid-afternoon. (7) So many of his sketches are best adapted to the twilight zone in which they were written, and wear the pale tints of flowers that blossomed in the shade. (8)


This page contains text that is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a continuation of a document or a letter, but the content is not discernible.
Nothing appeals more to Hawthorne than the retreat of the toll collector who sits unobserved and watches mankind go by. Such a kaleidoscopic view—I wonder if he actually saw it, or imagined it—passes by: the bride and groom, the sickly wife soon to die, leaning on her husband's arm, the tailor and the milliner, aristocrats of the day.

If the wayfarer be weary and hot, a rest on the bench, a cup of water secured by the gatekeeper to cool his thirst reminds one of Edgar Guest's homely thoughts.

As night approaches there comes the pause and rest from the day's occupation. Tomorrow again will be toil for the weary world. The toll gatherer observes the stars kindling in the sky and meditates upon the ways of today intermingled with those of yesterday.

Long after Hawthorne was married, Elizabeth, his sister, wrote a letter to his daughter Una. (9)

"About the year 1833 your father, after a sojourn of two or three weeks at Swampscott, came home captivated, in his fanciful way, with a mermaid, as he called her. He would not tell us her name, but said she was of the aristocracy of the village, the keeper of a little shop. She gave him a sugar heart, a pink one, which he kept a great while, and then (how boyish, but how like him) he ate it. You will find her, I

There are two pieces of equipment that are vital for the operation of the printer. The first is the ink cartridges, which are used to supply ink to the print head. The second is the paper feed mechanism, which ensures that the paper moves smoothly through the printer. Both components are essential for the printer to function correctly.
suspect, in "The Village Uncle." (10) She is Susan. He said she had a great deal of what the French call "espieglerie."

"The Village Uncle" might be considered a study of one of his ancestors of whom he writes:

"From father to son for about a hundred years, they followed the sea; a gray-headed shipmaster, in each generation, retiring from the quarter-deck to the homestead, while a boy of fourteen took the hereditary place before the mast, confronting the salt spray and the gale which had blustered against his sire and grandsire. The boy also, in due time, passed from the forecastle to the cabin, spent a tempestuous manhood, and returned from his world wanderings to grow old and die, and mingle his dust with the natural earth." (11)

The Hawthorne who hid himself from mankind in order to obtain artistic consciousness is not referred to in "The Village Uncle." That other Hawthorne, the Yankee Hawthorne, son of a Salem captain, was interested in his self preservation and in posterity.

What is more natural that a man should lapse into reveries when he meets a maid delightful to the eyes and a daughter of the sea as well? A kingdom by the sea would be their destiny and as the tide rolled its ceaseless course he would acquire the barnacles of age. Children, the adventures of the sea, and the love of Susan, would season him.


Just a letter to say how much I enjoyed the presentation of the event last night. It was truly an impressive display of talent and dedication. I hope to see more of your work in the future. Thank you for your hard work.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
Soon, like the old patriarch in his armchair, the figures of life would fade out and life would have become a dream. As the outer self of the author begins to fade into the inner self, Hawthorne contemplates the joy of the humble man:

"Inchaste and warm affections, humble wishes, and honest toil for some useful end; there is health for the mind and quiet for the heart, the prospect of a happy life, and the fairest hope of heaven." (12)

Of his trip to the White Mountains there is the record of the Willey tragedy. Surrounded by gloomy autobiographical details, it was published as "The Ambitious Guest." (13)

Certain notebook material, somewhat altered, applies to the unfortunate young man who led the undistinguished life, and whose destiny was not fulfilled.

"Various good and desirable things to be presented to a young man, and offered to his acceptance—as a friend, a wife, a fortune; but he to refuse them all, suspecting that it is merely a delusion, yet all to be real, and he to be told so, when it is too late. (14)

This prospective plot of the notebooks seems to turn the inner light upon Hawthorne's own frame of mind. Edwin Whipple, with whom Lathrop disagrees, says of this tale,


(14) Lathrop, G. Study of Hawthorne James Osgood & Co., Boston 1876 p. 154
"There was audible to the delicate ear a faint and muffled growl of personal discontent, which showed they were not mere exercises of penetrating imaginative analysis, but had in them the morbid vitality of a despondent mood."

In Lathrop's positive analysis of the same tale he makes use of a preface prefixed to the tales of 1851. At that time Nathaniel wrote:

"They are the memorials of very tranquil and not unhappy years."

To the man, successful and happy at forty-seven, the loneliness of the early period would seem not too gloomy because he could see the destiny shaping his ends.

I fear that if the friend Bridge, if the wife Sophia, if the money from the "Scarlet Letter" had not been forthcoming, Hawthorne would never have written that preface.

How like our personalities to forget the unpleasant phases of life in prosperity! How apparent our varying selves! For the self does change with environment, with companions, with ambition, with mood, with age (15)

The Willey disaster, basis of "The Ambitious Guest," was the destruction of a family in 1826 by a landslide from Mount Willey, one of the White Mountains.

Hawthorne has visualized the unity of the domestic circle, a circle closely knit by mutual ties of simple contentment. On the eve of the disaster, an air of foreboding

hovers over the family. Onto the hearth comes the Ambitious Guest, whose loneliness disappears somewhat because of exchanged confidences. Like the young Milton and the young Hawthorne who had reached their twenty-third birthdays, the guest had achieved nothing toward his destiny.

The evening progressed closer and closer to the impending tragedy made evident to the reader by the old woman's constant forebodings of death, intermingled with the spoken dreams and futile ambitions of the youth.

Most abruptly the mountain slide concludes the lives of the family. Grief was not for the happy little family, but for the high-minded youth who died without fulfilling his destiny.

Rather than a high moral, pointing up the vain pursuits of mankind, the reader feels a letdown. He seems to be aware only of the selfish ego of the youth who values material success above all other things.

In 1831 the lonely Hawthorne, on a vacation to New Hampshire, wrote home to his sister expressing cheerily his contemplation of the Shakers. (16) To be a member of the Shaker colony was not an unpleasant thought. Nearly ten years later we realize that he fulfilled this desire to experiment in living by becoming a member of the Brook Farm Community.

Extracts from Elizabeth's letter disclose Hawthorne's interest in the Shakers:

"I walked to the Shaker village yesterday and was shown over the establishment and dined there with a squire and a doctor, also of the world's people. On my arrival, the first thing I saw was a jolly old Shaker carrying an immense decanter of their superb cider; and as soon as I told him my business he turned out a tumblerful and gave me. It was as much as a common head could clearly carry.

On the whole they lead a good and comfortable life, and if it were not for their ridiculous ceremonies a man could not do a wiser thing than to join them.

I spoke to them about becoming a member of their society but have come to no decision on that point."

The author wrote two sketches dealing with the Shaker theme. Only one of these is found in the collection of 'Twice-Told Tales.'

Although the "Canterbury Pilgrims" appeared in 'The Token' of 1833, the "Shaker Bridal" did not appear in print until 1838. In both selections there is a dislike displayed for the Shaker colony. The impression recorded for his sister is not the same that he writes for the reader.

While the brotherhood of man appealed to Hawthorne, the isolation of Shakers from the world repelled the youth. It is this latter purport then that is disclosed in the "Shaker Bridal." (17) Martha Pierson had waited hopelessly

for Adam Colburn to marry her. Still clinging to her mutual faith, she refused to share good fortune with any other man. While waiting for fortune to bless him, Colburn had acquired a passivity. Weary with dead passion, he sought spiritual peace with Martha in the village of the Shakers. Satisfied by the patriarchal distinctions, he could relinquish Martha's love completely, but Martha had suffered desolation from love too long. No spiritual substitute could revive her. The frustrations of womanhood had overcome her. Promptly did she die. This stern fate which reduces men to puppets, which cripples the will power, is an unkind picture of humanity, with which Hawthorne sympathizes because he endured frustration himself.

Down in Edgartown, Hawthorne became acquainted with a tombstone carver. His little shop was a fascination to the author not unlike his silent visitations to the publishing house of Mr. Ticknor. (18) Hawthorne would sit for a few hours, unmindful of anything but the chisel and the carvings of the old man. Frequently he was a third party to the conversations exchanged between customer and artisan.

(18) Ticknor, C. Hawthorne and His Publishers. William D. Ticknor, Boston 1913 pp. 8-15
The woman faithfully and happily married who desired a carved monument to be erected to a dead sweetheart of forty years ago, delighted him. To be faithful to a trust apart from the world is a sacred obligation and worthy of highest praise. The second customer who approached the artisan was a contrast to the woman seeking the monument. How disagreeable to the spectator who valued constancy was this old man! Tombstones for three former wives was his request. While leaning upon the arm of his fourth wife, he desired all monuments to be of the same material and design.

Other customers entered to hear the "Chippings with a Chisel" (19); the Christian and the infidel both received their grave markers. Awed by the wish of the infidel, the carver hesitated to cut the letters of sacrilege into the stone, but Hawthorne assured him that by the infidel's avowal all the stronger would the consciousness of immortality be displayed on the Christian's tombstone.

Wiser by companionship, and wiser from observations of nature and character displayed by those who came, Hawthorne reveals the absurdity of the marble as the symbol of eternal rest. The marble slab is a mistaken symbol. Somewhere in the skies the mansion of rest should be denoted by a symbol.

The conference's aim was to discuss the implications of certain scientific developments on the future of society. The conference was attended by a diverse group of experts from various fields, including academia, government, and industry. The discussions centered around the ethical, social, and economic implications of these developments.

One of the key points made during the conference was the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration. It was emphasized that while each field had its own unique perspective, a holistic understanding could only be achieved by bringing together experts from different disciplines. This approach was seen as crucial for ensuring that advancements in science and technology were used in the best possible way for the benefit of society as a whole.

The conference also highlighted the need for clear communication between scientists, policymakers, and the public. It was argued that without effective communication, there was a risk that the benefits of these advancements would not be fully realized.

In conclusion, the conference provided a valuable platform for discussing the complex issues surrounding scientific advancements. The insights shared during the conference are expected to have a significant impact on the way these developments are shaped and utilized in the future.
To gain a truer impression of Death the writer would have us forget the graveyard.

About this time he took a vacation trip, to North Adams. This trip was of special significance. It denoted him as a man attempting to break away from customs ill disposed. In reality since 1837 his life had undergone change. He had become recognized as a writer; he had met Sophia Peabody, fallen in love, and anticipated a job which definitely would give him intercourse with the world. Upon this trip he found material suitable for "Ethan Brand," one of his best tales, unfortunately not published in Twice-Told Tales. However the significance of that work teaches us that he was aware of the great danger that he had just escaped. How happy he should have been, and yet in the midst of his new-found joys, there was an anxiety. Perhaps after all he didn't know what happiness was; perhaps there was some satisfaction in the gloomy shadowings of this life. (20)

Nevertheless Hawthorne's publications had pushed him onto the threshold of the world. There Elizabeth Peabody found him and Elizabeth Peabody had decided that a handsome young man like Hawthorne should live in a practical world. A gradual abandonment of the seclusive life followed. New friendships materialized and in 1839 he ac-

To take a common provision of court, the witness may state that

"What this rule means is that every time a witness is asked a

question relevant to the issue of the case, he must answer

truthfully, whether he knows the answer or not. If he does not

know the answer, he must say so, and the judge can then

rule on the matter."

In the case of a witness who is not a party to the

litigation, the rule is similar, but the court has the

power to enforce it.

The witness in this case was not a party to the

litigation, and therefore the judge had no power to

enforce his statement. However, the judge did rule

on the matter, and the witness was found to have

answered truthfully, even though he did not know

the answer.

Therefore, the witness's statement was upheld,

and he was found to have answered truthfully.
cepted his first job in the Boston Custom House. Self num-
ber two had acquired prerogative.

Two little tales that fit so well into this happy in-
terim of the author's life are the "Sister Years" and "Little
Annie's Ramble." Although "Little Annie's Ramble" was pub-
lished in 1835 it would be most unflattering to discuss
Annie in the gloomy confines of the year 1835. (21)

So delightful and lovable is Annie and so at ease is
Hawthorne with his great smile that children love, that the
reader wishes he could insert a charming lady into the scene.
In real life, as well as in fiction, such a man, so thrilled
to be with the pure in heart, so spontaneous and sympathetic
toward a child, ought not to be a bachelor. Indeed mankind
is the loser.

Whatever pleases Annie, pleases Hawthorne. The circus,
the window of the bookseller, the toyshop, the confectioner's
shop, the strolling dog, the little gray squirrel, and the
pony are their many attractions.

Doubtless little Annie could have led Hawthorne on
indefinitely, but the town crier's summons sends Annie home
at once. Free again to return to his solitude, he meditates
upon the purity of childhood and the magic of a little
girl's affection.

(21) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales--"Little Annie's Ramble"
Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston
1882 pp. 143-153
The first page of the text is not visible in the image provided. The text appears to be written in a cursive or hand-drawn style, and it is difficult to read clearly. It seems to be a page from a book or a document, possibly including a letter or a passage from a story or a novel. Without clearer visibility or a higher resolution image, it is challenging to provide a meaningful transcription or interpretation of the content. If you have a clearer image or a more readable version of the text, please provide it for a better understanding and assistance.
In a hopeful tone is written the "Sister Years." (22) "But for my own part," he writes, "I have great faith in her (The New Year); and should I live to see fifty more such, still from each of these successive sisters, I shall reckon upon receiving something that will be worth living for."

Self-centered still, the affairs of the nation were as shadowy to Hawthorne as those of any of his stories. The confusing of the sentiments of right and wrong of his nation never alarmed him. (23)

"Nothing," he wrote, "so much depresses me, in my view of mortal affairs, as to see high energies wasted, and human life and happiness thrown away, for ends that appear often-times unwise and still oftener remain unaccomplished. (24) But the wisest people and best keep a steadfast faith that the progress of mankind is onward and upward and that the toil and anguish of the path serve to wear away the

(22) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales—"The Sister Years" Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 pp. 376-385

(23) Ticknor, W. North American Review Ticknor & Fields, Boston October, 1864

In a personal note to Mr. Smith, I understand that you have been working on a project involving the analysis of historical data related to the economic growth of several countries. I believe there are some valuable insights that could be gained from a comparative study of these countries' economic trajectories.

I recently had the opportunity to review some preliminary data on this project, and I must say that the results are quite intriguing. It seems that there is a strong correlation between the rate of technological innovation and the rate of economic growth in these countries. This finding aligns with the theory that technological advancements can significantly drive economic development.

I have also noticed that countries with a strong emphasis on education and research tend to have higher rates of innovation. This suggests that investing in education and research could be a strategic approach to fostering economic growth.

I would be interested in discussing these findings further and exploring potential research collaborations. Please let me know if you are open to discussing this topic further.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
imperfections of the Immortal Pilgrim and will be felt no more when they have done their office."

In spite of the preponderance of allegory we realize that Hawthorne is anticipating the wonders of his own New Year.

The group of sketches just completed deal for the most part with the pleasanter aspects of life. They are the result of associations with people; they reveal that on the surface Hawthorne shared a little with his fellow man, but underneath he shared still more. When he was lightest at heart he was most creative and when most creative, the probing of man's soul and the revelation of sin appealed to him. (25)

That which he craved—intercourse with the outer world—did not make him the genius, but rather the want of it.

(25) James, H. N. Hawthorne
Harper Brothers, New York
1901 p. 99
CHAPTER VI

THE PARADOXICAL QUALITY

It is agreeably agreed that Hawthorne had two separate personalities. These dual personalities asserted themselves in turn. When the mood of the poet was number one, the man lived in a trance; when the personality of the man was the second entity, the author disappeared completely. This second personality, the practical man of affairs, lived in an everyday world, a world in which a man arose at a certain hour, ate, labored, came home to love or friendship and retired contentedly to slumber.

While personality one dominated for a period of time, there was not the slightest desire to live like the normal man. Another situation was also true of personality two. Within this practical make-up the urge was to enjoy life, and to pursue no phantoms of literary ambition.

These personalities never intersected except when he fell in love. Then, whether in the Custom House or in the chamber, the selves directed themselves to Sophia. Fortun-
IV. EXPLANATION

THE HYPOTHETICAL SPEECH

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ately for Hawthorne one personality did not engross him too long. I say fortunately because I believe there was a lurking danger in the poetic self. He seems to have enjoyed any new undertaking for a period of time, then wearying of this environment, he wished himself back in his other personality.

It is also true of human nature to become bored with our surroundings. But Hawthorne's period of self-content was only for a very short time. Read these illustrations to show this wanderlust urge that pushed him back and forth from self to self.

"I am tired of being an ornament," he said with great emphasis, to a friend. "I want a little piece of land that I can call my own, big enough to stand upon, big enough to be buried in. I want to have something to do with this material world." (1)

One sees in his letters of the time how the life of Brook Farm wore upon him; and his journal apparently ceased during the whole bucolic experience. How joyously his mind begins to disport itself again with fancies, the moment he leaves the association even temporarily. And in 1842 as soon as he is fairly quit of it, the old darkling or waywardly gleaming stream of thought and imagination flows freshly, untamably forward.

"Joyful thought! In a little more than a fortnight I shall be free from my bondage. Even my Custom House experience was not such a thraldom because my mind and heart were free." (2)


And so it was. After freeing himself from Salem, he never found contentment. He soon wearied of any locality. A writer might assume it was the disposition of his seafaring ancestors. (3)

Some contradictory impressions of Hawthorne's personality have been recorded. Friends, his wife, his literary associates have all expressed their like or dislike of his disposition. Since no one completely reveals himself at any moment, or can be labelled and tagged for any length of time, it is assumed his disposition was not constant. (4)

People estimated him as follows:

"I will add that from the first moment of our acquaintance I never knew him to utter an unmanly sentiment or to do a mean or unkind act."

Horatio Bridge

"He was not morbid or gloomy in nature; his peculiar form of shyness was rather the result of the outward circumstances that he belonged to a family which had done nothing to put him into easy relations with society."

Julian Hawthorne

"He could be argumentative, social, and cheery. I have seen him happy over canvas-back ducks and have heard him discuss almost with violence the superiority of American vegetables. He withered me

(3) Hawthorne, J. Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife
James Osgood & Co., Boston 1884 p. 429

(4) Swift, Edgar J. The Day's Work
Charles Scribner's Sons, New York 1918 p. 315
You are to assist, after reading the material, to ask questions and suggest points for further discussion. You are to read the material that was distributed to you, and to prepare a summary of the main ideas and conclusions. You are to present this summary in the form of a report, to be submitted by the end of the week.

(2) 

The summary should be clear and concise, and should accurately reflect the content of the material. It should include an introduction, a discussion of the main points, and a conclusion. The introduction should provide background information and context for the discussion. The discussion should present the main ideas and conclusions, supported by evidence and examples. The conclusion should summarize the main points and provide a final perspective on the topic.

(3)
because I expressed a preference for English peas."

Anthony Trollope

"In his eyes God and nature met in light, so that he could hardly be quarrelled with for veiling himself from others, since he veiled himself from himself. He was a divine mystery to me; for he was so to himself."

Sophia Peabody Hawthorne

"Nothing annoys me more than the word morbid applied to him. He was the least morbid of men with a singularly sweet temper."

Henry Bright

"Everything noble, beautiful, generous, Mr. Hawthorne hid from himself even more cunningly than he hid himself from others. I never dared to gaze at him unless his lids were down. It seemed an invasion into a holy place.

Sophia Peabody

One could write on indefinitely of his temperament. Fifty more persons would vary somewhat. Apparently his non-literary friends loved him best and saw the cheer within him or at least were able to bring forth his joyous moods. Compatible with that analysis is the fact that he shunned, if he could, literary acquaintances. Frankly Emerson, the Alcotts, and Margaret Fuller were obnoxious to him. Even Longfellow was only of material value to Hawthorne. Preferably a rough common group of men appealed to his gentle highbrow spirit. At least his big muscular frame would be well matched among the farmers, log splitters or sailors.
"The Chamber Under the Eaves" is symbolic, not only of the isolation of Thoreau in his hut at Walden, Melville on the high seas, Whistler aloof in England, but of the spiritual isolation in which Americans on many levels have preferred to live rather than lend themselves to a general and articulated purpose.

In this chapter are grouped three tales. I have decided that the psychology of these tales in view of the accurate data of the man's life can be misleading.

It has been recorded that Hawthorne imbibed liquors and wines. It is recorded of his college days, of his Salem days, when he wandered into the bars and taverns for inspiration, of his travels in Europe. It is also written that unkind rumor attempted to slander him with his excess indulgences. At any rate Hawthorne was not a teetotaler.

"The Rill From the Town Pump" received some attention. (5) It was published anonymously in London as a temperance tract. Its publication in America occurred at a time when a local minister had been jailed because of his article

(5) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales--"Rill From the Town Pump"
Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston
1882 pp. 165-173
"Deacon Giles' Distillery." Since he had lost his church, Hawthorne emerged from his privacy to visit the clergyman.

In this selection there is actual mirth devoted to the temperance people. In another selection, "David Swan," there is a similar vein of humor. However the attitude is not always humorous.

What a tribute does the town pump receive! In a time when ministers and their wives would force down water, flavored with crabapples, this well has no peer.

Situated at the corner of Essex and Washington Streets, it invites all travellers. The man whose stomach is on fire because of too many potations; the schoolchild who washes his face; the big dog with thirsty tongue lolling.

In colonial times what figures rested here; the babe for baptism; Governor Winthrop drinking out of his hand; the Indian Sagamores bowed to the earth.

Having essayed the virtues of the town pump--in an eloquent vein of oratory--he denounces the distillation of liquor.

"Such is the glorious copartnership that shall tear down distillers and brew houses, uproot the vineyards, shatter the cider presses, ruin the tea and coffee business, and finally monopolize the whole business of quenching thirst. Then poverty shall pass away from the land, finding no hovel so wretched where her squalid form may not shelter itself." (6)

He concludes his wandering about Salem repeating his personal attitude regarding the reformer.

"Is it decent, think you, to get tipsy with zeal for temperance and take up the honorable cause of the town pump in the style of a toper fighting for his brandy?

In the moral warfare which you are to wage--you cannot choose a better example than myself [the pump] who have never permitted the dust and sultry atmosphere, the disquietudes of the world around me to reach that calm deep well of purity which may be called my soul. And whenever I pour out that soul, it is to cool earth's fever or cleanse its stains." (7)

In the tales of the subjective viewpoint, it has been Hawthorne's custom to reveal true ideas about himself. It is not recorded in the biographies that Hawthorne admired the teetotaler. However, Julian Hawthorne wrote that his father drank moderately. Consequently, one cannot obtain an accurate impression of the author or of his psychology.

"The Prophetic Pictures" is discussed in this chapter because of the psychological vein and the contradictory relationship of the author toward his subject. (8)

There was a painter in a community that held it an offense against the Mosaic law to bring into existence lively images of God's creatures. (9) Some maintained that the painter who possessed such skill was a man of the black arts.

It occurred to Hawthorne that he might be breaking these laws of society by probing into man's hidden nature, but he did not desist from his purpose.

He enjoys the viewpoint of the painter who is interested in probing the hidden traits of the sitters. He enjoys revealing his victims' secrets and then, like the old Puritan, forsaking his characters to the wilderness. The condition of Walter, bound for the realm of insanity, does not receive sympathy from the author's pen as Ilbrahim does in "The Gentle Boy."


(9) Matthiessen, F. C. American Renaissance Oxford Press, New York 1941 p. 223
This story is based upon the epigram, "The face is an index of the mind." Relying on his conception of artistry, he asserts that the originals hardly resembled themselves so strikingly as the portraits did.

Constantly we see reflections of ourselves, but since they are not constant, we forget them. A portrait is of duration. It is a replica of earthly immortality. As time progresses, only we with our heart and mind for judgment can alter the fate portrayed by the picture.

What is prophesied, as in the case of Walter, may not be fulfilled. The indication of insanity may be apparent upon the face, but time and circumstance, as the psychologist Swift asserts, may alter the destiny of the individual. A half-dozen daguerreotypes planned at different eras of a man's life would be a better guide. Even if man must be so simple as to make a memorandum to gaze into a pool every seven years, his reflection would be a truer index.

The soul is a growth of material more like a process of crystallization, the material moulding itself according to its own affinities and cohesions. (10)

Here is a man with this viewpoint of himself. A portrait of the author at thirty-six is a truer picture of the man than the original at the age of forty-eight.

This idea of an object to remind us of our lives is hinted at again in "Footprints of the Seashore." (11) This time it is the prints in the sand.

"Thus by tracking our footprints in the sand, we track our own nature in its wayward course. And steal a glance upon it, when it never dreams of being so observed. Such glances always make us wiser."

To keep his mood of solitude, he takes the nearest way, which is to the beaches. A man is never less alone than when in the companionship of nature. The purpose of the ramble did the opposite of what he pretended. Byron tells us there is a society in nature, by the sea; that there is a pleasure in the pathless woods; and a rapture on the lonely shore.

In his sketch all about was bustling activity. The birds and the sea were playmates; the jellyfish, the horseshoe, were present on the sand. The precipices were decked with the efforts of the rose bush.

A shout in his chamber would have produced an echo.

(11) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales
"Footprints on the Sea Shore"
Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston
1882 pp. 504-417
Not so, the beaches. Laughter replied to his halloo.

With the sinking of the sun, a moroseness pervades Hawthorne. The reader expects this. Hawthorne is the author who responds to every sensitive impression. Physical objects affect him. He reminds us of a suitor of Portia's.

He smells the fried fish and the chowder. The big man who eats bread crumbs dipped in rich chocolate before retiring is suddenly hungry. The manna of the poetic spirit isn't too satisfying. Quickly he joins the group of ladies on the beach, the aim of solitude forgotten.

In honest truth was Hawthorne devoted to solitude? At no time have I implied that Hawthorne was a pathological case. The dictionary defines a dual personality as just that, but psychology books permit greater departure from the exact definition.

Stevenson, the observer of human nature, who in common with all great novelists possessed much of psychology and a bit of philosophy for the reflective moments of his characters, saw the possibilities of two natures struggling in a field of consciousness. (12) He gave us the famous

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"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Howells has described the varying selves through the observation of one of his characters in "April Hopes." Mrs. Brinkley was speaking of the Pasmer family but especially of Alice Pasmer.

"The Pasmers are the dullest and most selfish people in the world," she exclaimed.

"Oh, I don't think that's her character," said Miss Cotton, ruffling her feathers defensively.

"Neither do I. She has no fixed character. No girl has. Nobody has. We all have twenty different characters; more characters than gowns; and put them on and take them off just as often for different occasions."

"I know you think each person is permanently this or that; but my experience is that half the time they're the other thing."
CHAPTER VII

THE WIZARD STRAIN

Let us record Hawthorne a raconteur, but a seer as well. Somewhat of a seer, he seemed capable by means of unexplained surroundings of rendering a great literature to the future. He had something in common with the great inexperienced America. Bewildered at times and not knowing its course, our nation had no antiquity to give it stamina. What was there to write about except the very originality of a new nation? And in the choosing of a new nation and in the analysis of the people who made it, the man was touching a wizard strain. For we know that even today the Puritan character is unique in literature. The stern Puritan with his high idealism, however bigoted he may be, is still our number one character.

Because Hawthorne believed the value of the Puritan's inner conscience to be a warmth of feeling and emotion, he could say that this conscience is an instinctive insight
CHAPTER IV

WEIGHT CONTROL

To lose or maintain a particular weight, you must
keep your calorie intake in check. By altering your
habitual lifestyle you can effectively change your
caloric intake. By doing this you can achieve the
desired weight. If you desire to lose weight, you
must eat less than you burn. If you desire to gain
weight, you must eat more than you burn. It is also
important to maintain a regular exercise program to
keep your body in good shape.
into truth, and since the desire of the ages is to know what is truth, men should be willing to bare their souls in the displaying of their wrongs. Amid human misfortune and disaster Hawthorne wandered, but he wandered in the spirit of grief. His desire was to know how much of life was still left in the wreck, and how future structures might be made stronger by studying sources of failure.

The man whose life can be prolonged is a repetitive theme of this Puritan writer. There are no less than eleven allusions in his life's work.

A constant reminder of immortality were the legends pertaining to his home, the Wayside. Circulated by the former owner who believed he would never die, the story long remained current in the neighborhood. (1)

To him death was a great fear. Death set aside his mother in isolation; death alienated him from his household.

But when he accompanied William Ticknor on a trip to the South and underwent the shocking experience of discovering that his friend had died suddenly, he encountered

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(1) Lathrop, G. P. Study of Hawthorne James Osgood & Co., Boston 1876 p. 275
...
a trial with which he could not cope. It is true he managed to lean on himself and make the funeral arrangements for his friend. Relatives and friends believe that the sudden death of Ticknor weakened Hawthorne and hastened his death. (2)

It is obvious that when the supreme isolation, death, occurred, Hawthorne had no analysis to offer, no compromise to make.

If the raconteur, Hawthorne, who wrote of immortality on earth, were living today, I am sure he would be interested in the Russian scientists' successful efforts for the prolonging of life.

Theology might prophesy the loss of all goodness if science were to triumph. For when life on earth becomes immortal, then the spiritual would gradually die out of man.

Hawthorne was a prophet of himself. So often one finds him experiencing later the very ideas of which he wrote in his sketches.

An essay, "Solitude", tells us the fate of "the cold calmness of indifference" attributed to man.

The sustained finished style of his college themes was a literary advantage to the author when it was found later in his

(2) Hawthorne, J. Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife
James Osgood & Co., Boston
1884 Vol. II p. 344
It is often stated that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This is particularly true in the field of writing and editing. In the field of communication, the importance of ensuring accuracy and clarity cannot be overstated. To achieve this, editors must possess a strong command of grammar, syntax, and style. This requires a deep understanding of the language and a commitment to continuous learning and improvement.

The role of the editor is not only to proofread and correct errors but also to enhance the overall quality of the content. This involves not just spotting mistakes but also suggesting improvements to the structure and tone of the writing. Editors should be able to identify areas where the author could make their point more effectively or where the content could be made more engaging.

Furthermore, the editor should have a keen eye for consistency in style and terminology. This is particularly important in technical or academic writing, where clarity and precision are paramount. The editor should also be adept at identifying areas where the author's meaning might be unclear and suggest ways to improve the communication.

In essence, an editor is like the tailor of the written word. They help shape and refine the content, ensuring that it is not only accurate but also engaging and effective. The role of the editor is crucial in the production of high-quality written materials, and their contributions are invaluable in the creation of content that is both informative and compelling.
mature productions. (3)

Notebook ideas were found to be true five years later. There was the conception of the bloody footstep and its effect on a community. By a coincidence he encountered this episode in England. An actual bloody footprint or a mark held to be such was found at Smithell's Hall in Lancashire. Henry James even tells us that he predicted his Brook Farm Experiment.

But though Hawthorne felt that there would always be the spirit of the people (The Gray Champion) and there always has been, he believed the world would progress as already predestined. Like the process of evolution, the world would advance and one man's endeavors would matter little.

An item from The House of Seven Gables verifies this explanation.

"His error lay in supposing that this age, more than any past or future one, is destined to see the garments of antiquity exchanged for a new suit, instead of gradually renewing themselves by patchwork.......and more than all, in fancying that it mattered anything to the great end in view whether he himself should contend for it or against it." (4)

(3) Lathrop, G. Study of Hawthorne
James Osgood & Co., Boston
1876 p. 337

(4) Lathrop, G. Study of Hawthorne
James Osgood & Co., Boston
1876 p. 296
One critic explains the above on the basis of profound faith in Providence; not in any special providence but in the operation of divine laws through unexpected agencies and conflicting events which is very gradually approximating human affairs to a state of truthfulness.

Some supernatural touches pervade the life of the writer. We are reminded of Merlin and King Arthur. "From the great deep to the great deep he goes" has a counterpart in several divinings of Hawthorne's life. One thinks of the above quotation applicable to King Arthur; the king's birth and surroundings were most appropriate to the concluding words of the motto. Thus with Hawthorne the interpretation of his name is fulfilled in the destiny of the man.

The hawthorn is a beautiful tree when in full bloom. The English people call the flowering of the hawthorn the May. Very sweet scented and delicate are its blossoms, but it seems to say, "Do not come too close to me." (5)

Was it appropriate that he should rest eternally among the hawthorns in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four? Was his pencil that scribbled the number sixty-four at odd moments the Fates' fateful instrument of life? (6)

(5) Stearns, F. P. Life and Genius of N. Hawthorne J. P. Lippincott, Philadelphia 1906 p. 27
our agents as well as our means, as the need of the event.

In his recent book, "The Future of the New Left," Dr. John Layman argues that the New Left is facing a crucial turning point. Layman contends that the New Left has become too focused on abstract ideals and not enough on practical politics. He suggests that the New Left needs to return to its roots and focus on concrete policies that can improve the lives of ordinary people.

Layman's arguments are supported by data from recent polls. According to a poll conducted by the Pew Research Center, a majority of Americans believe that the New Left's agenda is too idealistic and not practical enough. The poll also found that younger Americans are more likely to support the New Left's goals, while older Americans are more skeptical.

In conclusion, while the New Left has made significant contributions to politics, it must reevaluate its approach and focus on practical policies that can make a real difference in people's lives. Layman's book is a timely reminder of the importance of practical politics and the need for the New Left to adapt to the changing times.
"David Swan" is a tale of allegory in which the author argues that a superintending Providence controls mankind. Although viewless and unexpected events thrust themselves continually athwart our path, there should still be regularity enough in mortal life to render foresight even partially available. (7)

The theme, of the march of events that never materialize, that cross and recross our paths, unseen, unapprehended, was often referred to by the writer.

David Swan is cut off from life by slumber. The period of slumber is interposed between his starting out to make his fortune in his uncle's store, and his arrival by stagecoach in Boston.

Wealth, love, and danger represent the events that might happen to involve David but do not.

As he sleeps, the allegory of wealth or opportunity approaches him in the guise of an elderly merchant and his wife. Both interested in the youth exchange conversation among themselves. The couple have no son and the distant relative who is in their interests at present is not proving an acceptable relative. Just a moment or two do they exclaim over the attractive youth who has character so obvious-

David gave "a page of information in which the subject".

She took a supplementary preventative conscience training.

According to the manufacturer's manual the two small case statements and the larger sheet specimens are meant to mean... continuous statement can lack. These amplify still to mean... feature another in whatever the asT a higher control of such bare.

Note:

The theme of the matter of causes that have materialized, per week ... by nature, content, and the nature of ... again reliance to or the material...

David saw it in one old Tome file of ... in advance to their... they're located in the nature's... and the exertion of... are concerned in this.

We might have many reason... to make that happen to thought... as we please... the illusion of material object... approaches. For in the sense of mechanism behind... while. Good interest or the love's attention controlled... would imagine that the simple were no longer any the identical... some decision is in the least important to reasons all the knowing... in sociological method... that in a manner of how to that we... claim over the..."
ly displayed in his face. The servant arrives to tell them the carriage is ready and the couple departs.

The magician had stood by the boy's sleeping form ready to touch him and awaken him to splendor instead of poverty.

Again during his slumber, a young girl, under pretext of repairing her stocking gear, steps aside from the highway. There she observed the battling bee ready to light on David's eyelid. With her kerchief she flipped the bee from his eyelid. Now such a commotion would have awakened the sleeper, but not David.

Somewhat saddened in heart, the young girl stole away. Such a youth was this sleeping fellow that she could easily love and cherish him forever.

Last, death in the disguise of two rough scamps approached. While searching David's pantaloons and his bundle under his head, they were alarmed by a dog lapping in the water nearby. If David had awakened while they were searching, they would have killed him.

Away they went roughly jesting and the magician touched the spring of consciousness and David arose to continue his way to Boston. Whether sleeping or waking, those desires of Hawthorne, opportunity and love, were in his sub-conscious.

The remaining selection in this very short chapter is
called "The Threefold Destiny." (8)

Although published a year apart, the selections are somewhat alike.

He wrote in his notebook this account:

A young man and girl meet together, each in search of a person to be known by some particular sign. They watch and wait a great while for that person to pass. At last some casual acquaintance discloses that each is the one that the other is waiting for. Moral—that what we need is often close at hand, if we knew but how to seek for it.

There is a song in this tale, a lovely little song which reveals the beginning of a new life for Hawthorne. This poem afterwards was omitted, but it isn't difficult to realize that Faith Egerton, the childhood sweetheart of Ralph Cranfield, is Sophia Peabody, the near neighbor to Nathaniel Hawthorne.

No reason is given for the abandoning of the song, but one need not be surprised if Hawthorne withdrew it for its personal quality. It sings as follows:

"O, man can seek the downward glance,
And each kind word, affection's spell—
Eye, voice, its value can enhance;
For eye may speak, and tongue can tell.

"But woman's love, it waits the while
To echo to another's tone;
To linger on another's smile
Ere dare to answer with its own." (9)


(9) Lathrop, C. P. Study of Hawthorne James Osgood & Co., Boston 1884 p. 180
The story is briefly the wanderings of Ralph Cranfield over the various continents. Viewing himself a man of destiny, he searches in vain for three desires—love, opportunity, and power. Brought back to his home again, nothing appeared as pleasant as the rural scene of childhood. Half aloud he prophesied his future which he was intuitively aware awaited him.

"It is sweeter," thought he, "than the perfume which was wafted to our ship from the Spice Islands."

The round little figure of a child rolled from a doorway, and lay laughing almost beneath Cranfield's feet. The dark and stately man stooped down and, lifting the infant, restored him to his mother's arms.

"The children," said he to himself—and sighed—and smiled—"the children are to be my charge." (10)

At home, the sages were overjoyed at his worldly reputation, pondered, and bestowed upon the the rank of potentate— the master of the village school.

Silent sentinels to his success were Faith Egerton, the girl of steadfast heart, and the old favorite tree with its schoolboy carving "effode."

(10) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 p. 536
CHAPTER VIII

ARTISTRY

"The Lily's Quest" and "Edward Fane's Rosebud" conclude the review of the thirty-nine sketches published as Twice-Told Tales.

Both selections reveal the frustration of the fulfillment of love.

"The Lily's Quest" emphasizes a moral. (1) Nowhere on earth is there a suitable place for happiness. Lily Pay and Adam Forrester seek many sites but always they learn that the spot has been desecrated by evil. Once it was a spot of sorrow; then a scene of crime; finally a place for a tomb.

They build their temple of love over the tomb. When the building is completed Lily is found dead there. So Adam buries his loved one beneath the floor of the temple.

(1) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales--"The Lily's Quest" Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 pp. 495-504
While rays of sunshine break through the clouds, to shine upon the funeral scene, Adam shouts,

"Joy! Joy!" throwing his arms toward heaven, "On a grave be the site of our Temple; and now our happiness is for Eternity." (2)

The other selection, "Edward Fane's Rosebud," seems somewhat more plausible in plot. (3)

A young woman, Rosebud, is not permitted to marry her sweetheart, Edward Fane. Their troth is broken because of a proud mother who feels Rosebud to be of inferior birth.

In spite, Rosebud weds a man inharmonious to her nature, but she makes the best of a bad bargain. Eventually the old sick husband fades away and Rosebud begins her career of nursing the sick.

Invaluable is she to the doctors and the patients. Spent and withered, one would believe that no love or spark of emotion dwelled within her heart, but herein the reader is deceived.

When old General Fane, the sweetheart of long ago, summons her to his bedside, Rosebud complies instantly with

(2) Hawthorne, N. Twice-Told Tales Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston 1882 p. 503

...
his desire. The germ of constancy has not died, but has retained itself within the heart of Rosebud. Although General Fane will die, Rosebud knows that in eternity love will renew itself in both their lives.

Many of the later tales written just before eighteen hundred and forty seem to enhance this man and woman relationship. Disappointment and much unhappiness control the destiny of their future. In most situations the bond of matrimony is not sealed but the constancy of woman is upheld.

Did Hawthorne have his own problem regarding marriage to Sophia Peabody?

Within the family circle forces worked against him. Although engaged to Sophia, his sister Elizabeth was bitterly opposed to the marriage and hoped that it would not materialize. A fanciful, imaginative creature like Hawthorne would be unwise to marry an invalid like the dentist's daughter.

Strange as it may seem, Mother Hawthorne approved her son's match and had secretly anticipated for a long time, a favorable outcome from their romantic association. (4)

Engaged three years, the lovers endured a period of un-

(4) Hawthorne, M. Intimate Account of Hawthorne & Longfellow University of Maine Lecture, Orono November, 1942
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pleasantness, but with marriage occurring Sophia's invalidism disappeared and Hawthorne had proved his ability to earn his living.

To say that these tales are a reflection of Hawthorne's inner conscience is an injustice, according to some critics. The amiable Lathrop maintains that the autobiographical quality is at a minimum and that the writer himself would assert the same. (5) Elizabeth of "The Minister's Black Veil," Martha of "The Shaker Bridal," and Rose of "Edward Fane's Rosebud" are emblematic of that faith which renews and reconstructs the world through patched garments, instead of a new garment. (6) Because his tales bear no relation to his mood, the psychical conditions are the results of impressions and observations drawn around Hawthorne.

Henry James asserts the opposite viewpoint. Hawthorne, an empiricist, gives to his literature the air of a confirmed habitue of a region of mysteries and subtleties. This quality constitutes the originality of his tales.

Woodberry's tribute to Hawthorne asserts a genius that contained a primary element of reflection, of meditation.


on life in the abstract. Hawthorne obtained artistic consciousness, but he acquired it by no particular method. (7)

A literary characteristic of Hawthorne's is the perception of form. It can be termed the highest and last characteristic of a creative writer. Sense of form means right proportion of language to an idea. The author's sense of poetry is shown by his atmospheric effects, by the blue of his distance, by the softening of every hard outline. How often he uses the element of poetry, air! (8)

"The Sister Years," "Sights From a Steeple," "The Seven Vagabonds," "Peter Goldthwaite's Treasure" "The Lily's Quest," "Footprints on the Seashore" are involved somewhere in their content with this conception of air.

All great men have atmosphere. With Emerson it is optimism, with Hawthorne a chilly spectral air; an air of gleaming moonlight when all the shadows seem to have gathered an added intensity.

Sometimes the machinery by which the effect is worked differs but the result is the same.


Poe maintained, as no doubt he would, that Hawthorne was a plagiarist and that he copied Scott's style. To support his contention, Poe asserts that the style of "The Gray Champion" is comparable to "The Angel of Hadley". Another critic asserted the mediocrity of Hawthorne's originality, stressing the tendency of the author to imitate. (9)

Notwithstanding the overcharged allegorical burden of his sketches, a crystal clairvoyant perception of ideas is dominant. (10)

Hawthorne said about himself that

"The sketches are not, it is hardly necessary to say, profound, but it is rather more remarkable, that they so seldom, if ever, show any design on the writer's part to make them so. Every sentence, so far as it embodies thought or sensibility, may be understood and felt by anybody who will give himself the trouble to read it and will take up the book in a proper mood." (11)

Just how much actual effort Hawthorne devoted to his artistry is a question since he is thought to have possessed somewhat the spirit of the idler.


(10) Ticknor, William Atlantic Monthly--"Genius of Hawthorne" Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston September, 1868

His daughter, Rose Lathrop, writes that he did most of his planning with little revising. A word was changed before the ink hardly dried. His effort was prodigious, his pen in constant movement because he believed in perfection. (12)

The lenient attitude of the Lathrops toward their father is not the scientific viewpoint of Henry James. He records this paragraph revealing Hawthorne's lack of diligence:

"While at the old Manse I have written with pretty commendable diligence, averaging from two to four hours a day; the result is seen in magazines. I might have written more if it had seemed worth while, but I was content to earn only so much gold as might suffice for actual wants, having prospect of official station and emolument which would do away with the necessity of writing for bread. There is an 'inner one' that will accompany us wherever we go." (13)

To Henry James, the reader must confer a smile, for Hawthorne was a bridegroom at this time, enjoying his Three-Fold Destiny.

(12) Lathrop, Rose Memories of Hawthorne Riverside Press, Cambridge 1897 Chapter I

(13) James, Henry Nathaniel Hawthorne Harper Brothers, London 1901 p. 97
CHAPTER IX

ABSTRACT

Hawthorne, a spectator of mankind, has written tales that illustrate the use of subjective and objective psychology.

Subjective psychology is found in the group of stories listed and discussed in the chapter "Hawthorne's Outer Self." Other stories disclosing the subjective quality are found in other chapters as for example; "Night Sketches," and "Sunday at Home," chapter four; "Footprints on the Seashore," chapter six; "The Gentle Boy," chapter one.

Subjective psychology is the individual point of view of the author obtained from his response to the impressions about him.

These tales have revealed various impressions of Hawthorne. Some of them have been pride of his ancestry, his need of his fellowman, his fondness and sympathy for children, his belief in the constancy of love, his need of love and marriage, his awareness of sin and its consequences, the heartbreak of material pursuits, and the reward of honest endeavor.

Again his psychology is wholly objective. "Mr. Higgenbotham's Catastrophe" is proof of this because objective psychology deals wholly with outward facts rather than with
thoughts or feelings. "Old Esther Dudley," "Peter Goldthwaite's Treasure," and "Endicott and The Red Cross" are still others.

Certain inconsistencies, both in his life and writings, have revealed a dualism of nature, a fact which handicaps the writer in determining accurately a man's psychology.

That Hawthorne was a normal man of emotions and intelligence, presenting a behaviorism similar to other people is true. Some circumstances, namely, the process of trial and error, effort sustained through faith, and the element of chance, seem to have been contributing forces to this author's success.

The first of our writers of psychological literature, he is an artist of unique distinction.
CHAPTER X
APPENDIX

The following selections offer proof of unique facts and
tendencies relative to the author not commonly mentioned.
"The Salem Court Experience" is an unusual episode; the
"Extracts from the Diary" disclose a normal boy's interest
in life, and a mother's affection for her son; "Poems" and
The Spectator and the note on Gulliver's Travels are examples
of a young boy's ability to analyze and compose literature.
Curiosities of American Literature is unique. The "Letters"
express the author's contempt for political intrigue and yet
affirm his personal appreciation of Longfellow, who could
aid him to become successful.

Recording of Salem Court Experience
Judge John Hathorne presiding:
"You do know whether you are guilty, and have familia-

rity with the devil: and now when you are here present to see
such a thing as these testify—and a black man whispering in
your ear, and devils about you—what do you say to it?"
To which she replied:
"It is all false. I am clear." Whereupon Mrs. Pope,
one of the witnesses, fell into a grievous fit.

Tituba, the West Indian Aztec who appears in this social-
J. S. CHATHAM

XOCERTA

The above is the second page of a letter, the first page of which was
omitted due to a technical error. The letter is dated 1923 and is addressed
to Mr. J. S. Chatham, a prominent figure in the field of aviation at the
time. The content of the letter appears to be a discussion of technical
aspects related to flight and aerodynamics, reflecting the era's
innovative spirit in the field.

The second page continues the conversation on the technical aspects
of flight, discussing aerodynamics and the principles governing aircraft
maneuverability. The writer, Mr. Chatham, appears to be a knowledgeable
figure, contributing to the advancement of aviation technology.
religious explosion as the chief and original incendiary—verily the root of all evil, gave the following testimony:

Q. "Did you not pinch Elizabeth Hubbard this morning?"
A. "The man brought her to me, and made me pinch her."

Q. "Why did you go to Thomas Putnam's last night and hurt his child?"
A. "They pull and haul me, and make me go."

Q. "And what would they have you do?"
A. "Kill her with a knife."

(Lieutenant Fuller and others said at this time, when the child saw these persons, and was tormented by them, that she did complain of a knife,—that they would have her cut her head off with a knife.)

Q. "How did you go?"
A. "We ride upon sticks, and are there presently."

Q. "Do you go through the trees or over them?"
A. "We see nothing, but are there presently."

Q. "Why did you not tell your master?"
A. "I was afraid. They said they would cut off my head if I told."

Q. "Would you not have hurt others, if you could?"
A. "They said they would hurt others, but they could not."

Q. "What attendants hath Sarah Good?"
A. "A yellow bird, and she would have given me one."

Q. "What meat did she give it?"
A. "It did suck her between her fingers."
Went yesterday in a sailboat on the Great Pond with Mr. Peter White, of Windham. He sailed up here from White's bridge to see Captain Dingley, and invited Joseph Dingley and Mr. Ring to take a boat ride out to the Dingley Islands and to the Images. He was also kind enough to say that I might go, with my mother's consent, which she gave me after much coaxing. Since the loss of my father, she dreads to have anyone belonging to her go upon the water. It is strange that this beautiful body of water is called a pond. The geography tells of many in Scotland and Ireland, not near so large that are called lakes.

Mr. Henry Turner of Otisfield took his axe and went out between Saturday and Moose Ponds to look at some pine trees. A rain had just taken off enough of the snow to lay bare the roots of a part of the trees. Under a large root there seemed to be a cavity, and on examining closely something was exposed very much like long black hair. He cut off the root, saw the nose of a bear, and killed him, pulled out the body; saw another, killed that, and dragged out its carcass, when he found that there was a third one in the den, and that he was thoroughly awake, too; but as soon as the
head came in sight it was split open, with the axe, so that Mr. Turner, alone with only an axe, killed three bears in less than half an hour, the youngest being a good sized one, and what hunters call a yearling. This is a pretty good bear story, but probably true, and happened only a few weeks ago; for John Patch, who was here with his father, Captain Levi Patch, who lives within two miles of the Saturday Pond, told me so yesterday.

Mr. March Gay killed a rattlesnake yesterday not far from his house that was more than six feet long and had twelve rattles. This morning Mr. Jacob Mitchell killed another near the same place, almost as long. It is supposed that they were a pair, and that the second one was on the track of its mate. If every rattle counts a year, the first one was twelve years old. Eliak Maxfield came down the mill today and told me about the snakes.

I have read Gulliver's Travels but do not agree with Captain Britton that it is a witty and uncommonly interesting book; the wit is obscene, and the lies too false.
head came to light it was split open, with the axe to place.

Mr. Turley's home was only an acre, filling choice pieces in
the front until one corner the wooden frame a good slice one
and what remained call a vegetable. This is expert food
been stuck, and brought into, and repainted only a few weeks
ago! For John I reckon and was done with this letter, certainly
least legal upon these with two miles of the Saturday Pond
and me so interested.

Mr. Turley can kill a rabbit twice a week and kill
from his house the same year six feet long and had
twelve months. The mournful Mr. Logan McPhee killed
another near the same place, Janet is home. I was so
upset after see a ball and that the second one was on the
piece of the meat. It every safety game a year the final
one was previous years old. Their mortality came down the hill
toboggan and first me about the reasons.

I have read 'Fifteen's Travels' and do not agree with
Captain Bligh's part it is a script and meaningless interpolation
"poor; the wet is serious, and the fine rain".
"POEMS" AND THE SPECTATOR

With passions unruffled, untainted by pride
By reason my life let me square
The wants of my nature are cheaply supplied
And the rest are but folly and care.
How vainly through infinite trouble and strife
The many their labours employ
Since all, that is truly delightful in life,
Is what all if they please may enjoy.

Days of my youth, ye fleet away,
As fades the bright sun's cheering ray,
And scarce my infant hours are gone,
Ere manhood's troubled step comes on.
   My infant hours return no more,
   And all their happiness is o'er;
The stormy sea of life appears
   A scene of tumult and tears.

Editor's Address Monday August 21, 1820

Our feelings upon sending into the world the first number of *The Spectator* may be compared to those of a fond parent when he beholds a beloved child about to embark on the troubled ocean of public Life. Perhaps the iron hand of Criticism may crush our humble undertaking, ere it is strengthened by time. Or it may pine in obscurity, neglected and forgotten by those with whose assistance it might become the pride and ornament of our country. We beg leave farther to remark that in order to carry on any enterprise with spirit money is absolutely necessary. Money, although it is the root of all evil, is also the foundation of everything great
"Pages and the Editor!"

With decades of additional material, substantial problems may be encountered if the Editor is not aware of the changes or additions to the text, making it necessary to ensure that the content is updated and corrected accordingly. The Editor is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the material. Since it is often the first to receive the manuscript, it is essential to review it thoroughly before submission to the editor. This process is critical to ensure that the final product meets the required standards and expectations.
and good, and therefore our subscribers.................will please carefully to remember that the terms are two cents per month.
CURIOSITIES OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

Rufus Griswold

The twenty-second of August
Before the close of day
All hands on board our privateer
We got her under weigh;
We kept the Eastern shore along
For forty leagues or more,
Then our departure took for sea,
From the Isle Monhegan shore.

Bold Hawthorne was commander,
A man of real worth,
Old England's cruel tyranny
Induced him to go forth;
She with relentless fury,
Was plundering all our coast,
And thought, because her strength was great
Our glorious cause was lost.

Yet boast not, haughty Britons,
Of power and dignity,
Of all your conquering armies,
Your matchless strength at sea,
Since, taught by numerous instances,
Americans can fight,
With valor can equip their stand,
Your armies put to flight.

Now farewell, fair America,
Farewell, our friends and wives,
We trust in Heaven's peculiar care
For to protect their lives
To prosper our intended cruise
Upon the raging main,
And to preserve our dearest friends
Till we return again.

The wind it being leading
It bore us on our way,
As far unto the southward
As the gulf of Florida
The faculty meeting of August 16th, 1951

Before the time of 6:00 A.M,
All classes on board are dismissed
We refer the question more closely
For proper response at some point
You may continue your look at page two

from the last November report.

Both men's rooms were committee.

A new of small matter
Of importance, a new principal
Changed from to No. 10
Some of the features that would
And important, all our dear.

Any document, because we understand we must.

our opinions came to fact.

Yet present, not familiarly frequent.

Of power and dimly
Of all, come comparatively.
Your reference to reasonable demands
Given, frequent preponderant ignorance.
American can fight,
With ador, can do with effort.
Your science phase of effort.

Now familiar, full, present.
Present, all images are visible.
We refer to Heaven's beneficient care
For proper treatment human life.
To suppose our initial choice
Now the station, wait.
And to preserve our greatest influence.
With we regard always

"The wind it police feature,"
"It does not on our way,"
As far as the surrounded
As the half of Pakistan.
Where we observed a British ship
Returning from the Main;
We gave her two bow-chasers,
And she return'd the same.
We hauled up on our courses,
And so prepared for fight;
The contest held four glasses,
Until the dusk of night;
Then having sprung our mainmast,
And had so large a sea,
We dropp'd astern and left our chase
Till the returning day.

Next morn we fish'd our mainmast,
The ship still being nigh,
All hands made for engaging,
Our luck once more to try;
But wind and sea being boisterous
Our cannon would not bear,
We thought it quite imprudent,
And so we left them there.

We cruised to the eastward
Near the coast of Portugale;
In longitude of twenty-seven
We saw a lofty sail:
We gave her chase, and soon we saw
She was a British scow,
Standing for fair America
With troops for General Howe.

Our captain did inspect her
With glasses, and he said—
"My boys, she means to fight us,
But be you not afraid;
All hands now beat to quarters,
See everything is clear,
We'll give her a broadside, my boys,
As soon as she comes near."

She was prepared with nettings,
And had her men secured,
She bore directly for us,
And put us close on board;
When cannon roar'd like thunder,
And muskets fired amain
But soon we were alongside,
And grappled to her chain.
We were awaking a little ship

performing from sea to land.

We were for tow power-moments

and safe returning the same.

We pleased to our company.

and so ordered to our right.

The contact paid for losses.

Until the grace of night.

The native supreme our command.

And yet so spare a sea.

we arrived at sea and left our above.

Fill the remaining sea.

Next moon we left our neighborhood.

The ship still rolling in,

And we made sure for navigation.

Our land once more to try.

But who and see peace preserve

Our reason we need not fet.

We requested the little improvement

and so well from there.

We continue to the war.

Next we seek of purpose:

In imagination of every wave,

We saw a foamy bill.

She was a battle zone.

Standing for first America.

With thanks for especial room.

One especially high insect pit.

With pleasure and peace.

"My days, and mean to thrive.

But for you that strike out.

All bands now cast to quarters.

See surrender if their.

Well I stay here a provisional my poke.

As soon as she comes back.

And make preparations with speed.

And go per men watered.

some more directly to sea.

And but no other no pause.

When common sports like number.

And make if possible.

Just soon we were informative.

And remaining for sea again.
And now the scene it alter'd
The cannon ceased to roar,
We fought with swords and boarding pikes,
One glass or something more,
Till British pride and glory
No longer dared to stay,
But cut the Yankee grapplings,
And quickly bore away.

Our case was not so desperate
As plainly might appear
Yet sudden death did enter
On board our privateer.
Mahoney, Crew, and Clemmons,
The valiant and the brave,
Fell glorious in the contest
And met a watery grave.

Ten other men were wounded
Among our warlike crew
With them our noble captain
To whom all praise is due;
To him and all our officers,
Let's give a hearty cheer:
Success to fair America
And our good privateer!
And now the scene is set,
The tension simmered and the stitches were
Bound with a thread of hope and promise, now
Our fears fade and our worries grow,
A path lit by our dreams to find.
And in the silence made between,
Can we now set our hearts to sense
The beauty of what we've learned,
And find the answers we seek.
Dear Bridge,

As to the Salem people, I really thought that I had been exceedingly good natured in my treatment of them. They certainly do not deserve good usage at my hands after permitting me to be deliberately lied down—not merely once, but at two several attacks,—on two false indictments—without hardly a voice being raised on my behalf; and then sending one of the false witnesses to Congress, others to the Legislature, and choosing another as the Mayor.

I feel an infinite contempt for them—and probably have expressed more of it than I intended—for my preliminary chapter has caused the greatest uproar that has happened here since witch times. If I escape from town without being tarred and feathered I shall consider it good luck. I wish they would tar and feather me; it would be such an entirely novel kind of distinction for a literary man. And from such judges as my fellow citizens I should look upon it as a higher honor than a laurel crown.
Dear Father,

As to the family people, I really cannot point out

had an excruciating good nature in my treatment to

that certainly do not deserve good nature at all

more of one, and if two several attacks are

leave instructions without partly a notice point leading
to my parents and then reading one of the letter witnesses

to Congress, and to the Legislature, and according

another as the Mayor.

I feel an infinite concern for them—say properly

have expressed more of it than I intended—of the

immediately referred me casing the gentle warm and

apparently were about which times. If I escape from com

without quite certain and lastly I shall consider it

began to march. I make very much fat and leather as

writing as much as entirely novel kind of duplication for

a letter to me. And from many Hughes on my fellow of

Tennessee should look upon it as a proper honor. I am a

forever a

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Salem, June 19, 1837

Dear Longfellow,

I have today received, and read with huge delight, your review of Hawthorne's Twice-Told Tales. I frankly own that I was not without hopes that you would do this kind office for the book; though I could not have anticipated how very kindly it would be done. Whether or no the public will agree to the praise which you bestow on me, there are at least five persons who think you the most sagacious critic on earth, viz., my mother and two sisters, my old maiden aunt, and finally the strongest believer of the whole five, my own self. If I doubt the sincerity and correctness of any of my critics it shall be of those who censure me. Hard would be the lot of a poor scribbler, if he may not have this privilege.

Very sincerely yours,

Nath Hawthorne
Dear [Name],

I have never received a letter from you before and I am glad to hear from you again. I hope you are doing well and that your summer has been enjoyable.

Thank you for sending me the photographs of your trip to the South Pole. I am interested in seeing the different places you visited and the experiences you had. It sounds like you had a wonderful time and I am glad to hear that you enjoyed yourself.

I have also been exploring different places in my area and I have been enjoying the outdoors and the beauty of nature. I hope you have been able to enjoy the same.

Please keep me updated with your experiences and travels. I would be interested in hearing more about your adventures.

Very truly yours,

[Your Name]
To Elizabeth Peabody

Boston, April 17, 1839

I feel pretty secure against intruders, for the bad weather will defend me from foreign invasion and as to Cousin Haley, he and I had a bitter political dispute last evening. Thus you perceive strife and wrangling, as well as east winds and rain are the methods of a kind Providence to promote my comfort.

I never till now had a friend who could give me repose; all have disturbed me.
Boston April 19, 1959

I feel pretty secure because I haven’t heard from you in almost two weeks and I think I may be missing you. I have a letter that your father wrote to me while I was in the army. He talks about the time you were born and how you were named after your mother. He also mentions how much he misses you and how much he loves you. I wish I could have seen you before I left for war, but I was too busy with my duties. I hope you are doing well and that you are happy. I love you very much and I can’t wait to see you again. I hope the next time I write you, I will have good news to share with you. Until then, I will remember you and keep you close to my heart.

Love,
[Signature]
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