

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
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Vol. XIV

July 1949

No. 6

OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES

Eleventh Series

COENELIA SPENCER LOVE



CHAPEL HILL

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OTHER PEOPLE'S LIVES

Eleventh Series

By

CORNELIA SPENCER LOVE



CHAPEL HILL

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

1949

*Published six times a year, October, January, April, May, June, and July, by the
University of North Carolina Press. Entered as second-class matter
February 5, 1926, under the act of August 24, 1912.
Chapel Hill, N. C.*

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CHAPTER I

THE MAKING OF STATESMEN

John Garner, 1869-
Sol Bloom, 1870-1949

These biographies of John Nance Garner of Texas and Sol Bloom of New York were originally sent for with the idea of including in our program something about politicians, especially at a time when world unrest has made us so much more conscious of our Washington legislators and their doings. But the books, far from being routine accounts of politics and law-making, have proved to be most rewarding. Garner is shown to be a patriot, gifted with intelligence and integrity of a high order. Roosevelt called him "Mr. Commonsense." Bloom, equally patriotic and even more brilliant, devotes nearly two-thirds of his book to his life story up to the age of fifty, when his earnings enabled him to retire from business and spend his life on the things that gave him real, enduring satisfaction. He kids himself, "I wanted to do something noble."

Garner's story is told by one of his closest friends, Bascom N. Timmons, a veteran Washington correspondent and fellow-Texan, who for years had received his confidences and made detailed notes of their conversations. He skims over Garner's early days and successful law practice, quickly bringing him to Washington, where he scaled the Congressional ranks to become Speaker of the House, acknowledged by friends and foes as one of the shrewdest political strategists of this century. It was a sacrifice for him to move over to the Senate, for he considered the Vice-President's job "wholly unimportant," and merely that of a gavel-wielder. It remained for him to disprove his own contention, and show that a skilled Vice-President could both accelerate and manipulate a slow-moving Senate—for its own good. As long as he agreed with the Roosevelt policies, he backed them up with all his strength and influence. When he felt that the New Deal was getting out of hand, he withdrew from public life, to lead an idyllic existence on his Uvalde estate.

Sol Bloom's Horatio Alger rags-to-riches career cannot be summarized in a few words. His *Autobiography* tells the story at length, with self-insight and humor. Perhaps the *Time Magazine* of March 14, 1949, gives the most succinct account: "Died. Sol Bloom, 78, longtime chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Democratic Representative from New York's 20th (Manhattan) District since 1923; of a heart

attack; in Bethesda, Md. Son of Polish immigrants, onetime song-plugger and showman (he was earning \$25,000 a year when he was 18, introduced the hootchy-kootchy at the Chicago World's Fair), admirer of George Washington (he organized the 1932 bicentennial), he entered Tammany politics after successfully retiring from the real-estate business at the age of 50. Internationalist and ardent New Dealer, pince-nezed, courtly Sol Bloom authored the revised Neutrality Act of 1939, helped pilot Lend-Lease through the House in 1941, in 1945 was a delegate to the San Francisco Conference that founded U.N."

The *Durham Herald* called him "a showman who practiced his art most of the time, but who underneath his exhibitionism enshrined a sense of obligation and an ideal of loyal service that made him a trusted and respected member of the Congress." New York's 20th District is continuing the tradition of a colorful Representative in its election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. *Garner of Texas, a Personal History*, by Bascom N. Timmons

Early life in Red River County, Texas—Move to Uvalde.

Law practice—Marriage—Preparation for a legislative career.

Freshman in Congress—Policies—His constituents must accept his judgments, or refute them later at the polls; the Nation first, Texas second.

Friendships with Longworth, Glass, and others.

Dealings with the earlier Presidents—Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover.

His stand on important measures—Makes use of good legislators.

The "Board of Education."

Management of the House as Speaker—Read his description of the Speakership, p. 177-8.

Vice-President of the U. S.—Description, p. 178.

His influence in Cabinet and Senate—Ideals of government, and the Democratic Party, p. 191.

Roosevelt and Garner—The split begins, and widens.

"I will accept the nomination."

Defeat, and retirement.

Read some of Garner's opinions and sayings, scattered through the book.

Will Roger's estimate of him, p. 190-1.

Your own estimate of his character and attainments—What sort of a President would he have made, if elected in 1940?

2. *The Autobiography of Sol Bloom*

Child of penniless Polish immigrants—Errands in a brush factory.

San Francisco in the '90s—Theatres and other shows.

After-hour jobs—Office work—To the Alcazar—"Other eggs."

Paris Exposition of 1889—Algerian Village—Chicago Fair.

Bathhouse John—Entrance into politics.

A "speculator"—Music publisher—Evelyn Hechheimer.

Move to New York—Victor talking machines—Real estate.
A new life—Running for Congress—Learning a new “job.”
George Washington Bicentennial Celebration of 1932.
Committee on Foreign Affairs—The War.
U. S. representative to international congresses.
Your estimate of Sol Bloom, as self-made man, then Congressman.
Read his retrospective summary, in Chapter I.

Additional Reading:

Crowded Hours, by Alice Roosevelt Longworth
Washington By-Line, by Bess Furman
There's No Place Like Washington, by Vera Bloom
Our Heritage, George Washington and the Establishment of the American Union;
One With God is a Majority, by Sol Bloom

CHAPTER II

FAMILY CIRCLES

Cornelia Otis Skinner, 1901-

Henry Noble MacCracken, 1880-

Cornelia Otis Skinner has attained considerable fame as an actress, monologist—who writes her own sketches—and author, but her *Family Circle* differs from the ascending personal triumphs of most stage autobiographies in that her chief purpose is to tell the story of her mother and father, Maud Durbin and Otis Skinner. Her part is merely that of the third member of the Skinner family, her entrance on the stage coming toward the end of the book, which closes with father Skinner squeezing her hand in the wings and saying, "Well, Miss, you've made your New York début. From now on you're on your own."

She tells of her mother's youth in Moberly, Missouri, the great interest taken in the young actress by Madame Modjeska, who introduced her to her own leading man, Otis Skinner ("Maud decided she definitely didn't like him") and later engineered his somewhat reluctant invitation to Maud to join his new company as leading lady.

Otis Skinner, the son of a scholarly Universalist preacher, came from an austere New England background. When the stage-struck youth finally braced himself for his dynamic announcement, "Father, I'm going to be an *actor!*," his father took the news mildly, while his mother howled, "Why, you can't even talk straight!"

After their romantic marriage the young couple led a hard life for some years, consisting of much work, exhausting trouping, no business, and mountainous debts. But success came at last, with matinee-idol-dom for Otis. His daughter describes their vicissitudes with such mingled affection and humor as to make her book a most entertaining family album.

Henry Noble MacCracken's family came from a far different walk in life. His father was a college president, to be sure, but the man who later became president of Vassar College, and a notable figure in the educational world, would hardly be recognized in the young hoodlum who played with his gang in and around Gramercy Park, in the old New York of the '90s. Cyrus Field and Edwin Booth would stop to play marbles with the boys, Reginald DeKoven, working on the score of *Robin Hood*, could be heard nearby, while William Dean Howells, Richard Watson Gilder, and similar celebrities might drop in of an evening.

This was the time of O. Henry's Bagdad-on-Hudson, with unlimited alley cats, gang wars, fire horses, and magnificent fires. A new bicycle made possible extended trips, from the Battery to the end of the Hudson County Boulevard, and an adventure in Central Park with the mysterious Maggie. *The Family on Gramercy Park* gives a boy's view of both the magic city around him and the unique family at home.

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. *Family Circle*, by Cornelia Otis Skinner

Mother, Maud Durbin—Childhood—Madame Modjeska.

Father, Otis Skinner—Clerical household—Theatre-going.

Early struggles—Daly's—Ada Rehan.

The actor takes a wife—Trouping—Poverty and happiness.

Cornelia appears—Life in a trunk.

Home in Bryn Mawr—The Latch String—Professors' Row—Mother and daughter.

Europe—House of their own—Otis Skinner's best parts.

Warm Springs, and World War I—Beaux.

The family trade—Bryn Mawr College.

Study abroad—*Blood and Sand*.

Read some of the characterizations, and anecdotes.

2. *The Family on Gramercy Park*, by Henry Noble MacCracken

Describe the MacCrackens, and their Gramercy Park neighborhood.

The Cat Chasing Club—Mutton Gravy—Great Whip War.

Electra—To school at M. W. Lyon's—Celebrations.

Bicycling—The Pavilion Girl—Troubles of Annie.

The Boy's Mish—Choir boys—The gang grows up.

Read some of Noble's youthful exploits, illustrating his style of the young boy doing the talking.

Additional Reading:

Footlights and Spotlights; Recollections of my Life on the Stage, by Otis Skinner

That's Me All Over, by Cornelia Otis Skinner

With a Feather on my Nose, by Billie Burke

See references for Chapter X.

CHAPTER III

TIME MARCHES ON IN SOUTH EAST AFRICA

Philip Jacobus Pretorius, 1877-1945

Christina Sibiya, 1900-

Major Pretorius was the last of a race of men who exemplified the best in the pioneering traditions of Africa. The Africa in which he lived has all but vanished, but fortunately, shortly before his death in 1945, a friend persuaded him to make the notes from which *Jungle Man* has been compiled. For sheer romantic adventure, a saga of high courage and an intelligence whetted to keenness on danger and love of the wilds, this could not be equalled by any work of fiction.

Pretorius left his father's Transvaal farm at the age of sixteen, and did not return for twenty-five years. Most of that time was spent as a professional hunter, interested primarily in tracking down elephants for their profitable ivory tusks. He killed other game too, but lions and rhinos were mere incidents in his quest for the big elephants of German East Africa, Rhodesia and the Congo. So acute was his observation that he could detect animals on the horizon with his naked eye before his companions could find them with binoculars; and once he killed five elephants with five shots, in exactly thirty seconds!

He had a natural aptitude for languages, finding it easy to talk with authority to any native, anywhere, and this gift, added to a winning personality, made many friends for him among the savages, for whom he had a reciprocal liking and understanding. This paid off in the important aid he gave the British in 1914-19. He not only was chief scout to Field Marshal Smuts's forces during the East African campaign; but also assisted the Navy in finding the whereabouts of the German cruiser "Königsberg," which had gone into hiding in the Rufiji delta. It is hard to say which of Pretorius' tales are more thrilling, running down the Germans or chasing wild animals.

Zulu Woman is the inward and outward life of Christina, first wife of Solomon, King of the Zulus, who reigned from 1913 to 1933. Christina was a Christian, and did not believe in polygamy, so when Solomon married other wives she lived through a period of humiliation, turning to indifference, and ending finally in the first and only divorce ever demanded by a Zulu woman. She told her story to Mrs. Reyher, author and journalist, whose chief purpose was "to find out what goes on in the heart and mind of a native woman." She found that though existing under a primitive system of marriage, in which wives are

purchased with cattle and forced to share one husband, they nevertheless experience the same emotions as those of so-called civilized peoples, including jealousy, dependence, pride, and resentment at personal exploitation. At the same time it is apparent that Christina herself is far above the average, a woman of great strength of character and forbearance, with high standards of honesty and decency. By sheer moral suasion she finally gained justice.

According to Dr. Ruth Benedict, late Columbia professor, this book is a useful contribution to the field of anthropology—a vivid, authentic account of the almost imperceptible disintegration of an ancient social system, under influences traceable to the advent of the white man in South Africa.

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. *Jungle Man, the Autobiography* of Major P. J. Pretorius

Read the *Foreword*, by Field Marshal J. C. Smuts.

Describe the African country, natives, wild animals.

Hunting the animals—Elephants, lions, rhinos.

Read one or two of the animal hunt stories.

Stalking men—"Königsberg"—Scouting for Smuts.

Read one of these adventures, such as p. 197-201, or 201-5.

It is suggested that the African words be looked up previously in an unabridged dictionary.

2. *Zulu Woman*, by Rebecca Hourwich Reyher

Mrs. Reyher goes to Zululand and meets Christina.

Christina's childhood—Meets the King—Marries him.

Customs and laws of his house.

Zulu etiquette—Concubinage.

Life in the kraal.

Other wives—Solomon's treatment of Christina.

Troubles in his Kingdom.

Christina's children—Her miseries increase.

Affections alienated—Departure—Divorce.

Additional Reading:

Jungle Wife, by Sasha & Edith Siemel, and Gordon Schendel

The Story of the Zulus, by James Young Gibson

The Africa of Albert Schweitzer, by Charles R. Joy & Arnold Melvin

CHAPTER IV

TO LEAD THEIR OWN LIVES

Thomas Merton, 1915-

George Woodbury, 1902-

The title of Thomas Merton's book, *The Seven Storey Mountain*, is taken from Dante's seven-tiered image of Purgatory. It is written from the Trappist monastery at Gethsemani, Kentucky, and tells the life-story of a young man who had every advantage, as to means and education, who tasted all the pleasures of life, but with a growing restlessness and discontent. At Columbia University he joined briefly a Communist group—which enables him to give a witty explanation of how students are influenced to Communism, and then disillusioned. Still concerned over the social and economic injustices of modern life, he worked at a Catholic settlement house in Harlem, became a convert to Catholicism, and finally found peace and the salvation he was seeking in the life of a cloister.

Thomas Merton—who has also published volumes of poetry—writes brilliantly of all phases of his life, but perhaps the most absorbing part is the last, where he gives a detailed description of the little-known daily life of a Trappist monk. Though writing as a priest, he has kept the layman's viewpoint in mind, to explain some of the difficulties we would expect him to encounter.

Horace Gregory, in the *New York Times*, says, "The critical and moral temper of the age has become increasingly theological; the public is beginning to realize that the more perceptive writers of the present decade are not the scientific materialists of ten or fifteen years ago. It is on the wave of this realization that Thomas Merton's autobiography is a document of general importance. It has arrived at precisely the right moment; its critical edges, its spectacular discontent with the immediate past, do not cut against the grain of the present hour, but revolve smoothly within it."

George Woodbury, too, retreated from his former world, but for somewhat different reasons. An archaeologist connected with the Peabody Museum at Harvard, he had worked himself out of a job, at a time when his doctor warned him that his health demanded a relaxed, outdoor life, and his wife was expecting their first child.

Fortunately he had a way out in the ancestral home in New Hampshire, a neglected rural property which included a dilapidated house,

a ruined dam, a mill that had tumbled down, and a stand of pine timber. How he restored all these ruins and put them to work, largely by his individual efforts, is the very pleasant and entertaining story of *John Goffe's Mill*.

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. *The Seven Storey Mountain*, by Thomas Merton
 - Parents—Their outlook on life—Grandparents.
 - To France—Oakham—Father's faith—First love.
 - Illness—Thoughts of God—Travels—Becoming a pilgrim.
 - Cambridge—Its one benefit—Thoughts on leaving England.
 - Columbia—Experience with Communists—Read his final estimate of Communism,
- p. 146.
 - Campus publications—Friends—Mark Van Doren.
 - Death of grandfather—Prayer.
 - Breakdown, causing fear, self-analysis.
 - Gilson's book—Catholicism.
 - William Blake—Necessity of a vital faith—Bramachari.
 - Attends Mass—Decides to become a Catholic.
 - Tries writing—Lax catechises him—Summer near Olean.
 - "I am going to be a priest"—Talks with Dan Walsh.
 - St. Bonaventure's—To be or not to be a Franciscan.
 - Holy week at Gethsemani.
 - Friendship House in Harlem.
 - Final decision—Life in the monastery.
2. *John Goffe's Mill*, by George Woodbury
 - Connie and matrimony—Move to Bedford, New Hampshire.
 - John Goffe's heritage—Repairing the house.
 - The storm necessitates a sawmill—Louis Lavigne.
 - The debutank—The mill operates.
 - The Tulip—Rebuilding the dam.
 - "Uncle Odie's" turbine—Millwright.
 - The big fire.
 - "How to"—The gristmill.
 - Connie's home life—The children.
 - Market for milking stools—Other furniture.
 - Completing the cycle—Summary of accomplishment.
 - Read illustrative passages.

Additional Reading:

Seeds of Contemplation: Reflections on Prayer and the Inner Life; Exile Ends in Glory: the Life of a Trappistine, Mother M. Berchmans; A Man in the Divided Sea (poems); *Figures for an Apocalypse* (poems), by Thomas Merton
Green Mountain Farm, by Elliott Merrick
A Home in the Country, by Frederic F. Van de Water
It's an Old New England Custom, by Edwin Valentine Mitchell

CHAPTER V

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Ann Barley

Maria Williams Sheerin

On the evening that Ann Barley met her fiancé, returned from the war, and found that his feeling toward her had changed, she sought consolation by going on to a party given by friends who had pronounced him "stuffy." There she encountered a delightful Dutchman, just arrived to see about getting some food for the Netherlands. He told her of the thousands of children in his country orphaned by the war, and when she suggested, "If there are Dutch children who need mothers, perhaps I'd do," he responded enthusiastically, and offered to help her. It seemed a simple case of demand and supply, so Ann Barley packed her bags, bulging with diapers and baby clothes of assorted sizes, and sailed away to claim her child.

For months the little suits remained unpacked, as Ann combed Holland, Belgium and France for the one baby who was to be hers. She found all sorts of unexpected obstacles, opposition, red tape, and when children were available, though they tore at her heart-strings, none had that magnetic appeal which told her that she and the child were akin. Finally, in France, she found the beguiling nine-months-old Patrick, but even then the battle was only half won.

The Paris hotel where she was staying was reserved exclusively for American businessmen; so she told the clerk to register Patrick as a "small businessman." Then there were delays over adoption requirements, passports, U. S. Immigration, transportation—and when the plane finally landed them at the Washington airport they were greeted by a swarm of reporters and photographers, and a valise full of fan mail. But by this time mother and son had become welded into a family unit, and in a year a newsman was saying, studying Patrick, "It ain't possible that kid was born in Europe. Look at him. Looks American, talks it, acts it." And Ann comments, "This is true. The diminutive figure in blue overalls already has a swagger reminiscent of the GIs who strolled along the Champs Elysées."

Maria Sheerin is another woman of courage, who describes the hardships and rewards of her life in *The Parson Takes a Wife*. They move from Fredericksburg to Waco, to Richmond, to Chattanooga, to New York, finally to Washington. New rectories, neighbors, parishioners—all require adjustments, while the parson's wife cares for her

increasing family, runs her home, and fulfils the many demands made on her, calling on the right people on the right days to going to all the funerals.

She tells frankly of her efforts to help her husband, some of them mistaken though well-meant, of their occasional arguments and differences of opinion, but it is obvious that she has learned to become a successful minister's wife.

Both Miss Barley and Mrs. Sheerin write with great charm and humor, not at all afraid to turn the joke on themselves.

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. *Patrick Calls Me Mother*, by Ann Barley

Ann Barley decides on a baby instead of a husband—Meets Dr. Louwes.

Packing—Sailing—Connie.

Mr. Arthur—The search begins in France.

Continued in Holland—Mrs. Wijsmuller.

Return to Paris—Finding of Patrick.

The California prepares—Baby care.

Difficulties of getting home.

Reception in Washington—Pat takes over.

Read several characteristic passages.

2. *The Parson Takes a Wife*, by Maria Williams Sheerin

Maria takes a job—Meets her parson.

Fredericksburg—The rectory—Sherry's sermons.

Social life—Calling—Emma—Charlie.

Waco—The rectory—Community life.

Church work—Ed Mullen.

Richmond—Dr. Burkhardt—Negro Welfare Council—Oxford Group.

Chattanooga—"Bome"—Thorburn.

The National Council and New York—Essex Fells.

On to Washington—Church of the Epiphany.

Summary: the parson's wife.

Here, too, the emphasis should be on readings from the book rather than a description of it.

CHAPTER VI

NEW ENGLAND'S HEYDAY

Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1804-1864

Henry David Thoreau, 1817-1862

Abigail May Alcott, 1800-1877

A new "American Men of Letters Series" has recently been announced, under a distinguished editorial board headed by Columbia University's Joseph Wood Krutch. Scholarly writers of the highest rank are working on the volumes, two of which, already published, are accorded great praise by eminent critics. Writing in *Commonweal*, Mason Wade says of Mark Van Doren's *Nathaniel Hawthorne*:

"This brief critical biography maintains an admirable balance between narrative and comment and is a model of its kind. Mr. Van Doren, a poet here writing criticism, does full justice to Hawthorne, who was a poet writing fiction. He has weighted the findings of the most recent scholarship, as well as the older biographical and critical studies, and blended them into a beautifully written and fresh interpretation of Hawthorne and his work. The book is infused with poetic insight, and provides a moving and convincing picture of one of the greatest American writers."

In the *San Francisco Chronicle*, Joseph Henry Jackson says: "Much of the book's interest lies in Mr. Van Doren's ably conducted search for the essence of Hawthorne; the problem was to reconcile the mildness, the gentleness, the sensitivity and the melancholy, with the strength, the willingness to face the inmost secrets of life without flinching, that Hawthorne possessed in full measure."

Reviewing Joseph Wood Krutch's *Henry David Thoreau*, in the *New York Times*, Brooks Atkinson has this to say: "Never have so many first-rate scholars been so interested in cracking the hard facts of Thoreau's life and philosophical observations. Joseph Wood Krutch has added a critical biography that ranks with the best work in the field of Thoreau and accepts Thoreau as a prophet. 'The dissatisfaction which he expressed with things as they are has come to seem more and more justified and his prophecies have in many respects been fulfilled,' says Mr. Krutch, 'Many of his exhortations and his gibes strike home as they never did before and give pause to many who are very far from being Thoreauists . . . The lesson which Henry David Thoreau had taught himself and which he hoped he might teach to others was summed up in the one word: "Simplify. Instead of three meals a day,

if it be necessary eat but one; instead of a hundred dishes, five; and reduce other things in proportion." For the genius of Thoreau was to be plain and practical and to express abstract ideas with homely illustrations.'"

The character of Abba May Alcott has heretofore been obscured by a distinguished husband, Bronson, and a famous daughter, Louisa. But no one who has studied their lives can fail to realize how much they owed to the wife and mother "who struggled through long years of hardship to help them make their dreams come true." She gave them strength and wise counsel, and a serene home background in the many establishments of their peripatetic life. In *Marmee* Sandford Salyer has belatedly done justice to this worthy descendant of the Mays, Sewalls and Quincys of early New England, and has shown that in herself and her various activities she was as outstanding as the better-known members of her family. As Vernon Parrington says, "She must have been one of the pleasantest people in transcendental Concord."

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. *Nathaniel Hawthorne*, by Mark Van Doren

The Hawthornes—Salem—Raymond—Bowdoin.

Fallow years—Reading—*Fanshawe*—Note-books.

Twice-Told Tales—Sophia Peabody—Character of Hawthorne's stories.

Boston Custom House—Brook Farm—Marriage—Old Manse.

Salem Custom House—*The Scarlet Letter*—Van Doren's estimate of it.

House of Seven Gables—Melville—Stories for children.

Blithedale Romance—Franklin Pierce.

Consul at Liverpool—Italy—*The Marble Faun*.

Back to Concord—Literary fragments—The anguish of writing.

Wasting away—*The Dolliver Romance*—Death.

Discuss the contradiction of Hawthorne's life and his work—"Many who knew him saw little or no relation between the two." His self-estimate, "A mild, shy, gentle, melancholic, exceedingly sensitive, and not very forcible man," versus the passion and power of *The Scarlet Letter*.

2. *Henry David Thoreau*, by Joseph Wood Krutch

Family—Boyhood and youth—Harvard.

Schoolmastering—The fair sex—*The Journal*.

Life and associates in Concord—The Emerson household.

Retirement to Walden—"Rather a gesture than an adventure."

A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers—The writing of *Walden*.

Life resumed in Concord—"Civil Disobedience"—Knowledge and love of nature.

Thoreau's philosophy of life: "Theory of knowledge," Conception of the *summum bonum*, Relation between man and nature, "How is the instinctive pleasure which he had always taken in the out-of-doors to be rationalized and intellectualized?"

Alcott—Whitman—Attitude toward slavery—Death.

"The Style and the Man"—Read or paraphrase the first chapter, "When the

Smoke is Blown Away," which summarizes Krutch's estimate of Thoreau.

3. *Marmee, the Mother of Little Women*, by Sandford Salyer
 Mays, Sewalls, and Quincys—Federal Court household.
 Philosopher's wooing—Honeymoon Cottage.
 Boston—Fame and discouragement—Concord—Four daughters.
 Bronson in England—Charles Lane—Fruitlands.
 Brickends—Hillside, home of the "little women."
 Social worker in Boston—The girls grow up—Beth.
 Orchard House—Success for Louisa—Comfort for her parents.

Additional Reading:

- Nathaniel Hawthorne*, by Randall Stewart
Nathaniel Hawthorne: the American Years, by Robert Cantwell
Hawthorne's Last Phase, by Edward H. Davidson
Thoreau, by Henry S. Canby
Passage to Walden, by Reginald L. Cook
Walden Revisited, by George F. Whicher
American Renaissance, by Francis O. Matthiesson
More Day to Dawn; the Story of Thoreau of Concord, by Harry Lee
The Flowering of New England, by Van Wyck Brooks
Pedlar's Progress: the Life of Bronson Alcott, by Odell Shepard
Louisa May Alcott, by Katharine Anthony
May Alcott, by Caroline Ticknor

CHAPTER VII

TRAGIC PRINCE; PIANO VIRTUOSO

Rudolph, of Hapsburg-Lothringen, 1858-1889

Harold Bauer, 1873-

Count Carl Lonyay's *Rudolph, the Tragedy of Mayerling*, cruelly annihilates the long-cherished romance of ill-starred love, the double suicide of the handsome Crown Prince of Austria and his lovely mistress, and the truth proves to be much more intriguing than the legend.

Rudolph was actually a dissolute weakling with manic-depressive tendencies. The "beautiful" Countess Vetsera was only moderately good looking, and certainly not innocent, having had her first love affair at the age of sixteen. That she died with him was really an accident. Rudolph had asked three other people, before he asked her.

Count Lonyay has the documents to back up his acid chronicles, since his uncle married Stephanie, Rudolph's widow, and from her received invaluable family papers. He also had access to secret, hitherto-unpublished government archives. When his uncle and aunt died, in 1945-46, the Count, who was then living in England, decided the time had come to let the world know the truth about Mayerling.

He also seems to take great pleasure in demolishing the myth of the saintly and beloved Emperor Francis Joseph. He was a cold, ill-mannered, stupid man, who could not bear to relinquish even a small part of the imperial duties to his son. He gave him a worthless adviser, forced him into a loveless marriage (Stephanie's friends called her "a bore, a nagger and a fool"), and when the last blow fell was only concerned with concealing the truth and maintaining that he was heart-broken by the death of the son with whom his relations had always been smooth and affectionate. Lonyay says, "It was a grave error not to give the people the true facts of the death of their Crown Prince . . . The deceptions practiced by the Austrian government, and inspired by the monarch, only served to keep the drama alive in people's minds. Now, after the lapse of nearly sixty years, when few would so much as have known the name of the last Crown Prince of Austria-Hungary, Rudolph still excites the interest of a large part of the Western world."

It is a pity that Harold Bauer should feel that the writing of his memoirs "has been the most abominable and tedious chore that I ever undertook," for, according to Moses Smith in the *New York Times*, it

“presents a rich and interesting personality; a musician of parts, not merely a celebrated pianist; a sentient educator; a man with a talent for living and thinking, and one aware of the rapidly changing character of life and manners during his time; a literate, understanding, reasonable and (in the Elizabethan as well as in our present meaning) humorous man.”

Bauer started his musical career as a boy violinist, then by an odd turn of fate he renounced the violin and devoted himself entirely to the piano. Much of his life was spent in Paris, and more than half of it in the United States. He was associated with many distinguished persons in the world of music, such as Paderewski, Kreisler, Casals, Ysaÿe, Gabrilowitsch; played with practically all the great symphony orchestras of the world, and has many engaging anecdotes to tell about them.

He has now retired from public life, but maintains a close connection with the Manhattan School of Music in New York and the Julius Hartt School in Hartford, and frequently visits colleges and universities throughout the country.

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. *Rudolph, the Tragedy of Mayerling*, by Count Carl Lonyay

The author—Reason for book—Myths about Rudolph.

Austria of the Hapsburgs.

Rudolph's father and mother—Paucity of ancestors—Inheritance.

Influence of Gondrecourt—Latour—Forming of character.

Coming of age—Religion—Military service.

Marriage—Maturity.

Stephanie—Other women—Health—Last days.

Mary Vetsera—Mayerling—Emperor's behavior—Retribution.

2. *Harold Bauer, His Book*

Present the highlights of Bauer's career by selected readings from his book, including some of his stories about friends and associates.

If possible play one or two of his Victor “Red Seal” recordings.

Additional Reading:

Golden Fleece: the Story of Franz Joseph and Elisabeth of Austria, by Bertita Harding

Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, by Egon Corti

Pablo Casals, by Lillian Littlehales

CHAPTER VIII

BEHIND THE SCENES IN WASHINGTON

Bess Furman, 1894-

Henrietta Nesbitt, 1874-

After ten years on a midwestern newspaper, Bess Furman was brought to Washington by the Associated Press, because she had won the *Bookman's* prize for newswriting with a color piece on Al Smith's Omaha campaign speech. She began to cover the White House during the Hoover occupancy, and her position with the AP, together with her warm-hearted, engaging personality—to read between the lines—led to the formation of strong friendships with men and women in high places, and to a top priority of access to Mrs. Roosevelt. She went with Mrs. Roosevelt on most of her trips, and was obliged to buy low-heeled shoes in order to keep up with her.

In *Washington By-Line*, a woman's view of Washington, she describes Cabinet wives, Senators' wives, and female bureaucrats; the Garners, Dolly Gann and Alice Longworth, Frances Perkins and Ruth Bryan Rohde, Evalyn Walsh McLean, the Trumans, and many others.

Yet, as Margaret Culkin Banning says, "It's a sympathetic and affectionate book, but there is no toadying or exaggerating in its pages. No better portrait of Eleanor Roosevelt has been done, tracing her great energies from their sources to their accomplishments. Bess Furman knew important people, useful people, and quiet people in Washington. There are hundreds of portraits of men and women, done quickly but with a talent for getting a good likeness." And Mrs. Roosevelt herself says, "I hope this book will have a wide sale, for in a democracy one should know as much as possible about what happens within the government circles of this country."

Mrs. Henrietta Nesbitt's *White House Diary* greatly furthers this knowledge, at least in respect to the running of the Roosevelt White House. Mrs. Nesbitt was a shrewd, alert country-woman who had kept house all her life, and became known to Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park as the maker of an excellent whole-wheat bread. She was called on to furnish pies, cakes, rolls, cookies, strudels, and other delicacies for the Governor's table, all of which led to her job and address, "Care of the White House," at the age of fifty-nine. Here she learned to take in her stride such orders as "Three thousand two hundred sandwiches" for a garden party; "Tea for five thousand"; "Breakfast for the President of Iceland in his room at nine"; and when Harry Hopkins lived in the

White House she had to know all the forty-eight foods that were forbidden him.

Food and catering was by no means the only problem. There were twenty-two thousand pieces of glass in the chandelier in the East Room, and when it was cleaned (once a year) the glass prisms had to be removed one at a time, washed in alcohol, polished, and hung back in place. Crown Princess Martha of Norway gave very little trouble, but Madame Chiang demanded fresh sheets, pillow slips and blanket spread every time she got into bed.

The *Diary* is a thoroughly entertaining, if homely, book, and Mrs. Nesbitt is a very real person—a salty American type, whose last words on the White House were: "It had been a happy home. A brave and cheerful pair had lived there while the world was dark."

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. *Washington By-Line: the Personal History of a Newspaper Woman*, by Bess Furman

Bess Furman "writes her way in"—Washington in 1929.

The Hoovers—Grace Abbott—Sue McNamara—Marriage—To 1932.

Enter the New Deal—New faces—Mrs. Roosevelt's press conferences.

Ishbel MacDonald—Louis Howe—Keeping up with Mrs. Roosevelt—To 1936.

Arrival of twins—Furman Features—To 1940.

City of world strife—OFF—OWI—To 1945.

Mrs. Roosevelt through Bess Furman's eyes.

Make your own choice of characters and incidents to read or describe.

2. *White House Diary*, by Henrietta Nesbitt, F.D.R.'s Housekeeper

Introduction to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Invitation to the White House—What she finds there.

Catering for lunches, dinners, teas, receptions.

Running the House and staff.

Problems of war-time.

Some of the guests, famous and otherwise—Read Mrs. Nesbitt's own accounts, whenever possible.

Mrs. Roosevelt's superintendence—Glimpses of the President—Their family.

Additional Reading:

There's No Place Like Washington, by Vera Bloom

Newspaperwoman, by Agness Underwood

Forty-two Years in the White House, by Irwin H. Hoover

Starling of the White House, by Edmund W. Starling

CHAPTER IX

MEMORABLE RECOLLECTIONS

Leo N. Tolstoy, 1828-1910

Tatyana A. Kuzminskaya, 1846-1925

Gertrude Stein, 1874-1946

Tatyana Kuzminskaya (Bers), whose book *Tolstoy as I Knew Him* has just been translated into English, was Leo Tolstoy's sister-in-law. She writes delightfully of her first romantic rhapsodies and youthful adventures; of Russian life in the homes of typical families of the landed gentry, both in the city and on their country estates; and—most important of all—in great detail of Tolstoy during the years he was courting her sister, his early married life at Yasnaya Polyana, and the writing of *War and Peace*.

The relationship between Tolstoy and the young girl, eighteen years his junior, was a deeply affectionate and intimate one, and she was the model for Natasha Rostova, the heroine of his greatest novel, *War and Peace*. A number of the incidents in her life were ascribed to Natasha, and it is also clear that the Bers family appeared as the lively Rostovs.

As William Soskin observes in the *Saturday Review of Literature*, "The artist in his carpet slippers, caught by the candid camera in the bosom of his family, often provides a more telling portrait than any to be found in volumes of criticism of his life and works . . . It is the restless, somehow maladjusted man striving to fit his life into a peaceful pattern of domesticity that emerges from the diary of Tatyana Kuzminskaya."

Mr. Rogers' recollections of Gertrude Stein are based on a warm friendship of long standing. When he was a soldier with the A.E.F. in France, during the first World War, he met Gertrude Stein and her companion, Alice B. Toklas, driving round the country in a decrepit Ford, delivering gifts to French soldiers in hospitals for the American Fund for French Wounded. They liked the young American, on his lonely furlough, and decided to take him on a trip and show him the country. As for Rogers, he had no idea who Miss Stein was, except that Miss Toklas confided that she "writes," but there was something "magnetic and compelling about her." "I liked her," he declares, "That was all."

Apparently when people like Miss Stein they also accept her writings, or at least her own admission of genius. She explained that thirty minutes a day allowed plenty of time for her special sort of literary

genius to come through ("It takes a lot of time to be a genius, you have to sit around so much doing nothing"), and that she never did a domestic chore, not even to the extent of answering the phone. "What is known as work is something that I cannot do."

What she *could* do was to endear herself to thousands of GIs in World War II, who accosted her on the streets, sought out her apartment, and were there entertained in droves, "by day and in the evening, at lunch and tea, with long discussions but with no strong drink, for she never found tipsters amusing and expected visitors to be stimulating, as she was, without stimulants." She wrote the Rogerses, "I've never seen anything like it—it's nice to be glorious and popular in your old age . . . and be admired by the young."

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. *Tolstoy as I Knew Him*, by Tatyana A. Kuzminskaya

Read or summarize the Introduction.

The Bers family—Home life—Childhood and youth.

Tolstoy and the Bers—Courtship and wedding of Sonya.

Tatyana's visit to Yasnaya Polyana—Sergey—Association with Leo.

War and Peace—Its reception—Life at Pokrovskoye.

Moscow and foreign travel—Sonya and Leo.

Dyakov and Kuzminsky—Marriage to latter.

Tolstoy as family man, farmer, famous author.

"The seething in Tolstoy's heart is evident even in the blithe, wistful, bubbly pages of little Tanya's diary." Do you find that this is true?

2. *When This You See Remember Me: Gertrude Stein in Person*, by W. G. Rogers

The young soldier meets Miss Stein and Miss Toklas—How they impress him—The ten-day trip.

Gertrude Stein's growing up and literary life.

Renewed acquaintance in 1934—Stein the collector.

Her choice of words—Admirers and critics.

Bilignin—Miss Toklas as chef—Basket.

Trip to America, 1934-35.

Sentimental journey, 1937.

Miss Stein and World War II.

In describing the book, read as many excerpts as time allows.

Additional Reading:

Tolstoy, an Approach, by Janko Lavrin

Leo Tolstoy, by Ernest J. Simmons

Tolstoy and His Wife, by Tikhon I. Polner

Gertrude Stein: Form and Intelligibility, by Rosalind S. Miller

Selected Writings; edited by Carl Van Vechten; *Last Operas and Plays*, by Gertrude Stein

CHAPTER X

NEW YORK VARIETY SHOW

James John Walker, 1881-1946

Hugh G. Flood, 1850-

Gene Fowler, who already has to his credit several entertaining biographies of gifted scapegraces—John Barrymore, William Fallon, Bonfils and Tammen—reaches his peak in *Beau James*, an affectionate though fair chronicle of the life and times of his friend James J. Walker. "This man of rainbow charm appeared forever young in a city three hundred years old. One might easily discern his shortcomings . . . but find in him no intolerance of any kind, no malice, no hypocrisy, no selfishness. He met success like a gentleman and disaster like a man." His great days were those of the twenties, of millionaires and gangsters, speakeasies and bull markets, with Tammany riding high in New York City.

Perhaps the greatest tragedy in his life came near its beginning, when he let his father talk him into a career in politics, instead of the song-writing that he loved. However, he made a brilliant state Senator—the youngest in New York's history—and as Mayor of New York gave that metropolis such a run for its money that it overlooked his sins and "wore him in its lapel like a carnation."

The book spans much more than the twenties. Jim's beloved father, their Irish family life in lower New York, is described in detail, as well as the moving story of Betty Compton, the Seabury investigation, and the sad and lonely years that followed. When Jimmy died the whole city went into mourning. They loved him, his friend "Bugs" Baer said, because "Whenever he walked into a theatre, banquet hall, a fight stadium or into your life, Jim Walker brightened everything and everyone he touched."

The fascination of New York—which we are bound to admit, in spite of irritations caused by its noise, crowds, indifference, and traffic tangles—lies in its heterogeneous assortment of inhabitants. Concealed somewhere in its midst, whether Park Avenue apartment, Village basement, or East Side waterfront, may be a Grand Duchess, a future prima donna, or a character of transcendent originality. To the latter category belongs Mr. Hugh G. Flood, a retired contractor who lives near the Fulton Fish Market and subsists almost wholly on its produce. He is determined to live until he is a hundred and fifteen, not only to prove that seafood causes longevity, but also because he "has a nagging fear

of the hereafter, complicated by the fact that the descriptions of heaven in the Bible are as forbidding to him as those of hell. 'I don't really want to go to either one of those places,' he says."

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. *Beau James, the Life and Times of Jimmy Walker*, by Gene Fowler
 - Billy Walker—St. Luke's Place—New York in the '80s.
 - Early life—Tin Pan Alley—Janet Allen—LaHiff's.
 - Capitol Hill—Al Smith—Tammany.
 - Senator—His popularity, speeches, influence—Law practice.
 - New York in the '20s—Walker for Mayor.
 - Personal appearance and habits—Assets and liabilities.
 - Grover Whalen—Enter Betty Compton—Travel abroad—1928-29.
 - "The mayor he might be" (p. 244)—Re-election—Increasing troubles.
 - Governor Roosevelt acts—Seabury investigation—1931.
 - Walker before the judge—Resignation—His after-life.
 - Whole story of Betty Compton—Her temperament, fascination for Walker, nature of the bond between them—Her after-life.
 - Judgment on Walker, from his city, his friends, posterity.
2. *Old Mr. Flood*, by Joseph Mitchell
 - Mr. Flood's home, habits, friends.
 - Read one of the three stories about him.

Additional Reading:

- The Greater City: New York 1898-1948*, by Allan Nevins and John A. Krout
- Recollections of an Old New Yorker*, by Frederick Van Wyck
- Manhattan Kaleidoscope*, by Frank Weitankampf
- No Mean City*, by Simeon Strunsky
- Champagne Cholly*, by Eve Brown
- New York: Confidential*, by Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer
- McSorley's Wonderful Saloon*, by Joseph Mitchell

CHAPTER XI

THE DRURY LANE

David Garrick, 1717-1779

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, 1751-1816

The biographies of David Garrick and Richard Brinsley Sheridan can be linked together as the story of the English stage in the eighteenth century, more especially of the Drury Lane Theatre, which shared with Covent Garden the distinction of being one of the two great playhouses of London.

David Garrick was the son of an Army officer, "one of a swarm of children Captain and Mrs. Garrick were struggling to bring up in gentility on their meagre income." At nineteen he was sent to Samuel Johnson's school—where he preferred to do impersonations rather than homework—and when the school failed, through lack of pupils, Garrick and Johnson set out for London together, to make their fortunes. How quickly David succeeded, and what a long, painful struggle was Johnson's! Throughout their lives they were friends, though more from old association's sake than congeniality, and their points of contact and bearing on each other's fortunes form an important part of Margaret Barton's scholarly and entertaining book.

Though a small man, and not particularly handsome, Garrick at the age of twenty-four revolutionized English acting with the novelty of his easy, natural style of delivery. His predecessors had indulged in the classical, sing-song rendition of tragedy (modeled after the French), whereas Garrick submerged the actor in the part he was playing, and throughout his lifetime was able to fill the theatre with his impersonations of Richard III, Macbeth, and Lear. He really restored Shakespeare to the English stage, since heretofore the plays had been terribly mutilated and changed; and as manager of the Drury Lane Theatre, Garrick made many important technical improvements, affecting the audience as well as actors. When he retired from the stage, in 1776, it meant far more to the man in the street than the rebellion going on in those troublesome American colonies.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan is remembered today because he wrote the immortal comedies, *The Rivals* and *The School for Scandal*, but in his own lifetime he was equally famous as an influential politician, and as manager of the Drury Lane Theatre. So varied were his activities, in both public and private life, so complex his financial manipulations, that his biographer Lewis Gibbs comments, "It is not any easier for

the writer to pin him down today than it was for his numerous creditors a century and a half ago." However, in reviewing the book for the *New York Times*, Thomas Quinn says, "Mr. Gibbs has managed the difficult and complex biography extraordinarily well, catching the charm and recklessness of the Sheridan personality and the spirit of his age admirably. It is a full and complete book, a sturdy work, but happily, never heavy reading."

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. *Garrick*, by Margaret Barton

Sketch briefly Garrick's life and career.

The English stage in the mid-18th century—Behavior of actors and audience—Their rendition of tragedy.

Garrick's reforms, in speech, acting, and stage techniques.

Theatres of the day—Drury Lane, Covent Garden, Goodman's Fields, Irish stage. Prominent actors, managers, playwrights.

Treatment of Shakespeare's plays—Corruptions, adaptations, Garrick's innovations. Friendship and influence of Samuel Johnson.

Garrick's contradictory character—Ruthless in business, generous in gifts, vain of his talents, yet disconcerted by the criticism of nonentities, gregarious and friendly, yet constantly engaged in quarrels.

His contributions to the English theatre—How would his acting be judged today?

2. *Sheridan, His Life and His Theatre*, by Lewis Gibbs

Stage heritage (See *Garrick*, for career of father)

Elizabeth Linley—Purchase of Drury Lane.

The Rivals—*The Duenna*—*The School for Scandal*.

Describe Sheridan's entrance into politics, his successes and failures.

Sheridan and the Prince and Wales.

Ups and downs of theatre management.

Theatre burns—Close of political life.

Estimate of Sheridan's character and contributions to his time, "One of the most brilliant and versatile personalities of the 18th century."

Additional Reading:

Development of the Theatre; History of Late Eighteenth Century Drama, by Alardyce Nicoll

Drury Lane Calendar, 1747-76, by Dougald MacMillan

Plays of the Restoration and 18th Century, by Dougald MacMillan and Howard Mumford Jones

Apology for His Life, by Colley Cibber

Sheridan of Drury Lane, by Alice Glasgow

Caroline Norton (Sheridan's granddaughter), by Alice Acland

CHAPTER XII

OF QUAKER HERITAGE

Dolly Madison, 1768-1849

Maria Mitchell, 1818-1889

"A woman who never did anything great or even very extraordinary acquired lasting fame not through what she did but through what she was . . . She lives on as a legend—a legend composed of beauty, charm, and supreme social graciousness," says Katharine Anthony, whose *Dolly Madison, Her Life and Times* gives a colorful and accurate picture of this nation's early history and the people who made it.

Among these Dolly Madison is outstanding as the wife of our fourth President, James Madison, on intimate terms with Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Aaron Burr, and social arbiter of Washington society through several administrations. Her Quaker upbringing hardly prepared her for this career, but its discipline molded her character and fitted her for the arduous side of her life.

Hardships there were, in the troubles of Madison's administration, the threat of war from the British, their burning of the presidential mansion, and the gradual decline of Madison's health and estate. Greatest grief of all was the worthlessness of Dolly's son, Payne Todd.

Yet she has come down through the years as a great lady, not so much in the magnificence of her costumes and the brilliance of her court as in the naturalness and simplicity which always characterized her personality, and which won her the first place in Washington society, as long as she lived there. A contemporary, William C. Preston, wrote: "When I knew her in after life, widowed, poor and without prestige of station, I found her the same good-natured, kind-hearted, considerate, stately person, that she had been in the hey-day of her fortunes."

Sweeper in the Sky is the biography of Maria Mitchell, America's first woman astronomer, who became the first director of the Vassar College Observatory when it was founded in 1865. She was born into a family of Quakers in Nantucket, at a time when it was the greatest whaling port in the world. It has also been said that in her childhood there were probably more brains per square mile on Nantucket than anywhere else in the country.

Under the tutelage of her father, who recognized his daughter's genius from the start, the child Maria learned to "sweep" the skies from the "walk" on the top of her house. At the age of thirteen she

was making her own observations of the stars, and she was the first to report on the comet of 1847, for which she received both a gold medal from the King of Denmark and world-wide fame. To earn a living she taught school, took care of the library in the Nantucket Athenaeum, and made astronomical calculations for Bowditch's *Practical Navigator*.

Her teaching at Vassar was distinguished by her liberal ideas, far in advance of her time, and her belief in the importance and use of individual research in the teaching of science. She also found time to take a leading part in the woman's rights movement, and as President of the Association for the Advancement of Women labored for the betterment of woman's position in higher education, especially in science. Withal she was an independent and self-reliant character, frank and bluntly outspoken, with a marked individuality that was both respected and admired. Helen Wright, her biographer, is well fitted both by college training and astronomical experience to write this absorbing and authoritative book.

SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

1. *Dolly Madison, Her Life and Times*, by Katharine Anthony

Quaker childhood—The Paynes free their slaves—Move to Philadelphia—Marriage to John Todd—Widowed.

James Madison, his family, education, statesmanship.

Their marriage.

Dolly Madison and Jefferson—Madison, Secretary of State.

First lady—Entertaining—President's House—Friends and relatives.

War of 1812—Dolly saves the Stuart portrait—Andrew Jackson.

The Octagon House—Building of the City of Washington.

Mrs. Smith—Lucy Payne—Martha Randolph—Payne Todd.

Description of Montpelier—Plantation hostess.

Death of Jefferson—University of Virginia.

Madison's papers—Dolly his secretary—His death.

Life at Montpelier and in Washington.

Dwindling Resources—Worthless son.

Madison's papers reach the public.

Last days as Washington's "great lady."

Dolly Madison's character, social gifts, personal traits, role as wife and mother, place in the history of her time.

2. *Sweeper in the Sky: the Life of Maria Mitchell*, by Helen Wright

Childhood in Nantucket—Quaker community—School days.

Her father reveals the skies—Mathematics—Map maker.

Earning a living—The Athenaeum.

Maria leaves the Friends.

Discovers new comet—Receives Frederic VI medal—International recognition.

Travels in Midwest and South—Visits England and Continent—Meets notables.

Receives telescope from "Women of America"—Moves to Lynn.

Approached by Vassar—First classes—Qualities as teacher.

Lectures—Work for women's rights and educational advancement.

Estimate her value and importance as America's first woman astronomer, and first woman to become a professor at Vassar, one of our earliest colleges for women.

Additional Reading:

First Ladies, 1789-1865, by Mary Ormsby Whitton

James Madison, by Irving Brant

The War of 1812, by Francis F. Beirne

Maria Mitchell, Life, Letters and Journals, by Phoebe Kendall

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Barton, Margaret	<i>Garrick</i> . 1949. (11)	Macmillan	5.00
Bauer, Harold	<i>Harold Bauer</i> . 1948. (7)	Norton	3.75
Bloom, Sol	<i>Autobiography</i> . 1948. (1)	Putnam	3.50
Fowler, Gene	<i>Beau James</i> . 1949. (10)	Viking	4.00
Furman, Bess	<i>Washington By-Line</i> . 1949 (8)	Knopf	3.50
Gibbs, Lewis	<i>Richard B. Sheridan</i> . 1948. (11)	Morrow	4.00
Krutch, J. W.	<i>Henry David Thoreau</i> . 1948. (6)	Sloane	3.50
Kuzminskaya, T. A.	<i>Tolstoy as I Knew Him</i> . 1948. (9)	Macmillan	5.00
Lonyay, Carl	<i>Rudolph</i> . 1949 (7)	Scribner	5.00
MacCracken, H. N.	<i>Family on Gramercy Park</i> . 1949. (2)	Scribner	2.75
Merton, Thomas	<i>Seven Storey Mountain</i> . 1948. (4)	Harcourt	3.00
Mitchell, Joseph	<i>Old Mr. Flood</i> . 1948. (10)	Duell	2.00
Nesbitt, Henrietta	<i>White House Diary</i> . 1948. (8)	Doubleday	3.00
Pretorius, P. J.	<i>Jungle Man</i> . 1948. (3)	Dutton	3.75
Reyher, R. H.	<i>Zulu Woman</i> . 1948. (3)	Columbia	3.00
Rogers, W. G.	<i>Gertrude Stein</i> . 1948. (9)	Rinehart	3.00
Salyer, Sandford	<i>Marmee</i> . 1949. (6)	Oklahoma	3.00
Sheerin, M. W.	<i>Parson Takes a Wife</i> . 1948. (5)	Macmillan	2.75
Skinner, C. O.	<i>Family Circle</i> . 1948. (2)	Houghton	3.50
Timmons, B. N.	<i>Garner of Texas</i> . 1948. (1)	Harper	3.00
Van Doren, Mark	<i>Nathaniel Hawthorne</i> . 1949 (6)	Sloane	3.50
Woodbury, George	<i>John Goffe's Mill</i> . 1948. (4)	Norton	3.00
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Beirne, F. F.	<i>The War of 1812</i> . 1949. (12)	Dutton	5.00
Bloom, Sol	<i>One With God is a Majority</i> . 1947. (1)	Putnam	1.00
Bloom, Sol	<i>Our Heritage</i> . 1944. (1)	Putnam	3.75
Bloom, Vera	<i>There's No Place Like Washington</i> . 1944. (1, 8)	Putnam	3.00
Brant, Irving	<i>James Madison</i> , 2v. 1941-1948. (12)	Bobbs	12.00
Brooks, Van Wyck	<i>Flowering of New England</i> . 1936. (6)	Mod. Lib.	2.45
Brown, Eve	<i>Champagne Cholly</i> . 1947. (10)	Dutton	3.75
Burke, Billie	<i>With a Feather on my Nose</i> . 1949. (2)	Appleton	3.00
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