

PS

94

E5

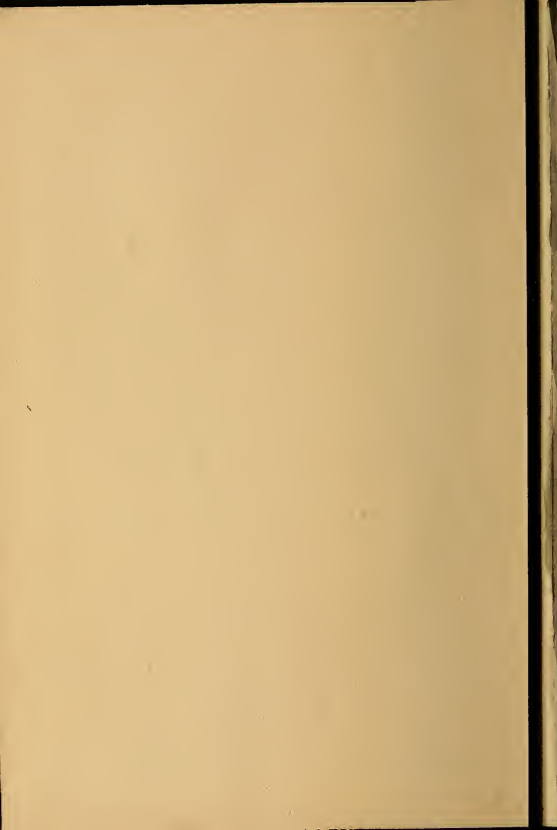


Class PS94

Book 1E5

Copyright N^o _____

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.



OUTLINES OF
AMERICAN AUTHORS

ELZEY

1868, 15 years



1
OUTLINES

498
3223

OF

AMERICAN AUTHORS

IRVING, WHITTIER, COOPER, POE,
BRYANT, HOLMES, EMERSON,
LOWELL, HAWTHORNE,
LONGFELLOW.

FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS OF
READING AND LITERATURE.

38
1877
By FRANK ELZEY. *aw*

FIRST THOUSAND. *1896*
42125 B-1

1896.

UNIVERSITY HERALD PRESS,
ADA, OHIO.

12

1896
S
A

COPYRIGHT 1896,
BY THE AUTHOR.

1896

M.E.W. 21 July 17

TO

PROFESSOR JOHN A. WILCOX,

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
COLUMBUS, OHIO,

WITH GRATEFUL APPRECIATION OF HIS UNFAILING
KINDNESS AND HELPFULNESS.

AUG 7 1896

Preface.

The object of this little book of outlines is to present the leading facts about our great American authors in such a manner as to be easily remembered. It will also be found useful to students of literature for reference.

The outlines are used by the author as the basis of composition work.

In case each pupil cannot be supplied with a copy of this book, the teacher should write an "outline" on the blackboard, and have each pupil copy it neatly, using ink. This will be useful as a writing exercise. After this, questions and brief talks on the topics by the teacher and pupils for a few minutes each day will, in a short time, fix them in the memory. Before leaving an author, be sure to have a written review of the topics. Have it done neatly for preservation. Commit, repeat, review.

The compiler of this little book has other outlines in preparation, and would be pleased to receive criticisms and suggestions.

Copies of this book will be supplied at a very low rate to teachers who would like to place them in the hands of their pupils.

FRANK ELZEY.

Hilliards, O., July 9, 1896.

Contents.

WASHINGTON IRVING	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
JAMES FENIMORE COOPER	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
RALPH WALDO EMERSON	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
EDGAR ALLAN POE	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL	-	-	-	-	-	-	38

OUTLINES
OF
AMERICAN AUTHORS.

Washington Irving.

BIRTH:

Place.—New York City.

Time.—April 3, 1783. The year the British evacuated New York.

PARENTS:

His father was of an old Scotch family.

His mother was an Englishwoman.

They were married before coming to this country.

Of their eleven children, Washington Irving was youngest.

YOUTH:

Was a favorite in society.

Received a common school education.

Was a dreamer and saunterer.

Attended various private schools until he was sixteen years old.

Left school at sixteen.

In school hours he feasted on travels and tales, and hated arithmetic.

In this respect he has had many followers, but they resemble him in nothing else.

Secreted candles to enable him to read transporting voyages and travels while in bed.

AMERICAN AUTHORS.

Studied law after leaving school, and pursued a systematic course of reading of the standard authors.
His favorite authors were Chaucer, Spencer, and Bunyan.

PSEUDONYMS:

"Jonathan Oldstyle." "Geoffrey Crayon."

HONORS:

George IV. gave him a gold medal (\$250) for historical eminence.

Oxford gave him the degree of LL. D. 1831.

It also gave him the honorary degree of D. C. L.

WORKS:

"Salmagundi." 1807.

"Knickerbocker's History of New York." 1809.

"Life of Campbell." 1810.

"The Sketch-Book." 1819-20.

"Bracebridge Hall." 1822. "Tales of a Traveler." 1824.

"The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus." 1828.

"The Conquest of Granada." 1829.

"Voyages of the Companions of Columbus." 1831.

"The Alhambra." 1832.

"Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey." 1835.

"Crayon Miscellany." 1835. "Astoria." 1836.

"The Adventures of Captain Bonneville." 1837.

"Life of Goldsmith." 1849.

"Mahomet and His Successors." 1850.

"Wolfert's Roost." 1855.

"The Life of George Washington." (5 vols.) 1855-59.

OCCUPATIONS:

Wrote for the newspapers at nineteen.

Edited the *Analectic Magazine* in Philadelphia. 1813-14.

Secretary of the American legation at London. 1829-32.

United States Minister to Spain during President Tyler's administration. 1842-46.

Historian, biographer, traveler, essayist, and humorist.

CRITICISM:

"The American Goldsmith."

"The father of American humor."

Earliest classical writer of pure literature in America.

"The prince of American letters."

His works are characterized by clearness, freshness, purity, humor, elegance, and correctness of expression.

"The brightest light in American literature."

LITERARY HABITS:

Usually wrote in the forenoon.

Was subject to moods, but enjoyed writing intensely.

Is said to have written one hundred and thirty pages of "Bracebridge Hall" in ten days.

When in Spain, writing the "Life of Columbus," he often wrote fourteen hours a day.

MISCELLANEOUS:

His private character was pure.

Refused many high public offices.

Was fond of music and the theater.

Author of the phrase, "Almighty Dollar."

Could not speak in public without embarrassment.

Was greatly honored and loved by his countrymen.

Enjoyed the intimate friendship of Walter Scott.

Washington, for whom he was named, once placed his hand on his head and gave him his blessing.

Made three trips to Europe, staying twenty-three years in all.

Traveled in England, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Spain.

Made a tour through our Western States and Territories.

The business failure of his brothers caused him to write for a livelihood.

Received over \$100,000 for the copyright of his books.

The reading of the "Sketch-Book" caused Dickens to commence his peculiar literary career.

After preparing to write the history of Mexico, he kindly gave it up to Prescott

"Sunnyside," near Tarrytown, and close to Sleepy Hollow, was his home.

His health was always delicate. Being threatened with consumption, his brothers sent him to Europe in 1804. The captain of the vessel said, "There's a chap who will go overboard before we get across."

"In his family he was gentle, generous, good-humored, affectionate, self-denying."

Was never married, his affianced, Matilda Hoffman, having died in her eighteenth year. Her Bible and prayer-book, and a braid of hair, were his inseparable companions through life.

DEATH:

Place.—"Sunnyside," Irvington, New York.

Time.—November 28, 1859. The same year died Prescott, the historian, and Macaulay.

Age.—Seventy-six.



James Fenimore Cooper.

BIRTH:

Place.—Burlington, New Jersey.

Time.—September 15, 1789. The year of the adoption of the Constitution.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION:

Spent his boyhood at Cooperstown, New York, a village founded by his father in 1786.

Entered Yale College at thirteen—the youngest student.

A foolish frolic caused his suspension in the fourth year.

Left school at sixteen.

Entered the navy in which he served six years. 1805-11.

Was commissioned midshipman, and rose to the rank of lieutenant.

Left the navy and married Miss De Lancey. 1811.

OCCUPATIONS AND RESIDENCES:

Lived at Cooperstown and Westchester in comparative idleness for a while after his marriage.

At thirty he had written nothing.

After reading an English novel, he remarked to his wife, "I believe I could write a better story myself."

Accordingly, in 1820, the year in which Irving finished the "Sketch Book" and Walter Scott finished his "Ivanhoe,"

Cooper published his first novel.

Wrote one each year after this.

Spent seven years in Europe with his family. 1826-33.

On his return, he resided at "Otsego Hall," at Cooperstown, but spent much time in New York and Philadelphia.

Wrote thirty-three novels.

Was almost constantly in libel suits and discussions with newspapers, writers and critics.

Wrote many works designed to cure his countrymen of some of their alleged bad habits.

These brought forth humorous and satirical criticisms.

WORKS:

"The Pioneers," 1822, "The Last of the Mohicans," 1826, "The Prairie," 1827, "The Pathfinder," 1840, and "The Deerslayer," 1841, are known as the *Leatherstocking Series*. Other novels are: "Precaution," 1820, "The Spy," 1821, "The Pilot," 1823, "The Red Rover," 1827, "Lionel Lincoln," "Homeward Bound," "Home as Found," "Mercedes of Castile," "The Red Skins," "The Chainbearer," "Satanstoe," "The Crater," "The Two Admirals," "Wing and Wing," "Wyandotte," "Afloat and Ashore," "Wept of Wishton-Wish," "The Water-Witch," "The Bravo," "The Heidenmauer," "The Headsman," "The Monikins," "Miles Wallingford," "Jack Tier," "The Sea Lions," "Oak Openings," "The Ways of the Hour" and "Deer-foot,"

"The Ways of the Hour," a criticism of the method of trial by jury, was his last story.

His other works are: "A History of the American Navy," 1839, of rare interest and true literary excellence; "Lives of Naval Commanders."

He wrote a few other works of minor importance, including ten volumes of European travel.

CRITICISMS:

"Our first famous novelist."

His novels are pioneer tales and sea stories.

Is noted as a naval historian.

His literary training was inadequate.

His vocabulary is limited and his style defective.

Possessed great descriptive power.

Was called "The American Walter Scott."

"The people's novelist," as opposed to the novelists of highly cultivated readers.

Won high praise from Victor Hugo, Bryant, and Prescott. His works have been translated into every civilized language. Is noted for his pictures of the sea, sea life, and wild Indian scenery and manners.

"The second writer who was to show to the world that we were to have a literature of our own."

LITERARY HABITS:

Did his writing in the early part of the day, and with great rapidity.

Was a great walker, and thought out many of his works while thus engaged.

DEATH:

Place.—Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York.

Time.—September 14, 1851, lacking one day of sixty-two.



William Cullen Bryant.

BIRTH:

Place.—Cummington, Massachusetts.

Time.—November 3, 1794.

PARENTS:

His father, Peter Bryant, was a physician, held in high esteem, both for his professional skill and for his superior learning and culture.

His mother, Sarah Snell Bryant, traced the line of her ancestry back to John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, celebrated in Longfellow's poem.

CHILDHOOD:

Learned his alphabet when he was only sixteen months old.

At four years old he was at school.

He was writing verses at eight.

He made translations of the Latin poets at the age of ten.

Was a very delicate child, but after reaching his sixteenth year he became strong and vigorous.

EDUCATION:

Read and studied diligently.

Studied Latin with his uncle, at North Brookfield, for eight months.

Afterward, attended Parson Hallock's preparatory school at Plainfield, Massachusetts.

Williams College for two years. (Garfield attended this college.)

Taught himself several languages.

Was well versed in both ancient and modern languages.

His father, a physician and writer of humorous and satirical verse, taught him to write correct English, and to omit, in his poems and compositions, unnecessary words.

RESIDENCES:

Cummington, Massachusetts.

Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

New York City. Roslyn, Long Island.

Made six trips to Europe.

Visited Egypt and Syria.

TITLES:

"First Great American Poet."

"Father of Our Song."

"The Poet of the Woods."

"The Poet of Nature."

"The American Wordsworth."

OCCUPATIONS:

Poet, lawyer, journalist and orator.

Edited *The United States Review* in New York. 1826-28.

Correspondent and traveler.

Made many memorial addresses.

Edited New York *Evening Post* for about fifty years.

MARRIAGE:

Time.—1821. Napoleon Bonaparte died the same year.

Wife.—Miss Frances Fairchild. She died in June, 1866.

Children.—Two daughters.

HONORS:

Enrolled as one of the Alumni of Williams College.

Seventieth birthday was celebrated by the Century club.

Received "Bryant Vase" on eightieth birthday.

He never sought public office and repeatedly refused to hold it.

CRITICISM:

Was a precise and pitiless critic.

Nearly two-thirds of his poems are of Nature in some of her various forms.

Was a very slow and painstaking writer.

His poetry is intensely and distinctively American.

"Of all examples of literary precocity, Bryant is the most remarkable."

In poetical kinship among English poets, he stands nearest to Wordsworth and Shelly.

Has been called "The American Wordsworth," though in purity of diction, and dignity and elegance of style, he is very much superior to his English compeer.

HABITS:

Very temperate. Was never sick. Walked many miles a day in all kinds of weather.

Used little animal food, and drank nothing but water.

Spent one hour every day in bathing and gymnastic exercises.

Studied the laws of health to ward off consumption, of which his father died. He said, "I never meddle with tobacco, except to quarrel with its use."

WORKS:

Wrote one hundred and seventy-one original poems.

Newspaper editorials.

Prose.—"Letters of a Traveler," 1852. Letters from the East," 1869, "Orations and Addresses," 1873,

Poetry.—"The Embargo," 1808.

Poems. Including "Thanatopsis," 1811, "The Yellow Violet," 1814, "To a Waterfowl," 1815, "Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood," 1815, "Green River," "A Winter Piece," and "The West Wind" in 1819 and 1820, "The Ages," 1821.

These poems, eight in number, comprised his first volume of serious poetry, and were published in 1821.

Poems. About ninety poems appeared in this volume, including "The Death of the Flowers," "The African Chief," "To the Fringed Gentian," and "A Forest Hymn."

"The Fountain and Other Poems," 1842.

"The White Footed Deer and Other Poems," 1844.

"Thirty Poems. Including 'Sella' and The Little People of the Snow." 1864.

Complete Illustrated Edition of Poems." 1876. The "Ode to Washington" was his last poem.

Edited "Library of Poetry and Song," "Picturesque America," 2 vols., and "A School History of the United States." 4 vols.

Translated the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," and gave them to us in 1870 and 1871.

DEATH:

Time.—June 12, 1878, at eighty-four.

Cause.—Was stricken with heat while making an address, bare-headed, at the unveiling of a statue to Mazzini, at Central Park.

Was buried at Roslyn, beside his wife.

Longfellow and Holmes were among those present at the funeral.



Ralph Waldo Emerson.

BIRTH:

Time.—May 25, 1803.

Place.—Boston, Massachusetts.

EDUCATION:

Attended the Boston Grammar School.

Fitted for college in the Boston Latin School.

Entered Harvard at fourteen.

Graduated from Harvard at eighteen. 1821.

Was not distinguished as a student.

Disliked mathematics and the sciences.

Loved literature and the languages.

Won prizes for declamation, and excelled in composition.

Noted as a frequenter of the library.

Noted for his knowledge of general literature.

Was poet of his class on "class-day."

RESIDENCE:

After 1832, he resided in Concord.

His home was, for a time, in the "Old Manse"; afterward, near the "Wayside."

His neighbors were Hawthorne, Alcott, and Thoreau.

WORKS:

"Nature," Addresses and Lectures. 1836.

"Essays" (first series). 1841.

"Essays" (second series). 1844.

"Poems," 1847. "Miscellanies." 1849.

"Representative Men." 1850.

"English Traits." 1856.

"The Conduct of Life." 1860.

"Letters and Social Aims." 1876.

"Fortune of the Republic." 1878.

"Correspondence of Thomas Carlyle and R. W. Emerson."
1883.

Miscellanies, Lectures, and Biographical Sketches.

Edited the works and letters of other writers.

LECTURES AND ORATIONS:

"English Literature," "Philosophy of History," "Human Culture," "Human Life," "The Present Age," "Man Thinking," and "Literary Ethics."

MARRIAGE:

Married Miss Ellen Louisa Tucker. September, 1829.

She died in 1831.

Married Miss Lydia Jackson. September 14, 1835.

A daughter survives him.

FAMOUS POEMS:

"The Mountain and the Squirrel," "The Sphinx," "Each and All," "The Days," "The Snowstorm," "May-day," "Wood-notes," "The Problem," "The Humblebee," "The Chickadee," "The Rhodora."

"The Concord Hymn," his first famous verses, he read April 19, 1836, at the anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

OCCUPATIONS:

Taught school in Boston five years. 1821-26.

Studied divinity, and was licensed to preach in 1826.

Pastor of the Second Unitarian Church, Boston. 1829-32.

Quit preaching because he did not believe in a formal communion service.

Lectured and wrote in prose and poetry during the remainder of his life.

Made three trips to Europe.

CHARACTER AND CRITICISM:

"America's Greatest Philosopher."

"The Sage of Concord."

Philosopher, essayist, lecturer, poet, guide, thinker.

Chief exponent of transcendentalism.

Chief contributor of *The Dial* during its four years' existence. He, with Ripley, Parker, Channing, and Margaret Fuller, thought to do great things through this transcendental paper.

Was a member of the "Brook Farm" community.

His aim was to be a teacher of his fellow-men.

His thinking charms, animates and vividly excites the mental faculty of his reader, but it does not satisfy, or settle any question conclusively.

Delights in proverbs, apt quotations, aphorisms, and epigrams.

He is the friend and adviser of those who would live in the Spirit.

"The propounder of philosophy."

His prose is better than his poetry.

Much of his poetry is rough in diction and cloudy in meaning.

In style, he resembles his great friend, Carlyle.

MISCELLANEOUS:

From 1840 to 1860 is called the Emersonian Era.

Emerson is considered an "enigma."

His name is more familiar to Americans than his writings.

Was an abolitionist, and a believer of woman's rights.

Harvard gave him the degree LL. D. 1866.

LITERARY HABITS:

The most unsystematic of writers.

Would jot down in his note-book his thoughts as they occurred.

When he wished to write an essay, he would sort out such paragraphs as he needed. Consequently, there is a lack of connection in his paragraphs.

DEATH:

April 27, 1882, at Concord.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

BIRTH:

Place.—Salem, Massachusetts.

Time.—July 4, 1804.

PARENTS:

His father, who was a ship-master, died when Nathaniel was four years old.

After this, his mother lived in absolute seclusion for thirty years, taking her meals alone.

YOUTH:

Was a quiet boy, who would rather skate by moonlight, on a lonely pond, than be with a merry party of young people. At nine, he was struck on the foot by a ball, and made lame for three years.

While lame, he acquired a reading habit, and read Bunyan, Milton, Pope, Shakespeare, and all of Scott's works.

At sixteen, issued a mimic newspaper.

Dr. Worcester, the lexicographer, was his private teacher for many years.

Was tall, strong, and fond of out-door sports.

He once wrote to his mother that he did not want to be a doctor, to live by men's diseases; or a minister, to live by their sins; or a lawyer, to live by their quarrels; "so there is nothing left for me but to be an author."

EDUCATION:

Excelled in composition writing.

Graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825.

In the same class with Longfellow and John S. C. Abbott.

His intimate friends in college were Franklin Pierce and Horatio Bridge, who were in the class above.

Spent a year with his uncle in Maine.

MARRIAGE:

Time.—1842.

Wife.—Miss Sophia Peabody, of Salem.

Children.—Son, Julian, now an author of note; daughters, two.

RESIDENCES:

Resided at Salem for many years after graduation.

Was connected with the Brook Farm Fraternity, at West Roxbury. 1841-42.

Lived in the "Old Mans " and "The Wayside."

Lived in Boston, Lenox, and Liverpool.

Retired to Concord in 1843.

Traveled three years in England, France, and Italy.

OCCUPATIONS:

Romancer, and public servant [Democrat].

Editor of the *American Magazine of Universal Knowledge*. 1836.

Weighter and gauger in the Boston Custom House. 1838-41.

Surveyor of the port of Salem. 1846-50. Appointed by President Polk.

George Baucroft, the historian, secured him these offices.

United States Consul at Liverpool. 1853-57. Appointed by President Pierce.

HABITS:

Waited for a mood before writing.

Destroyed many of his earlier writings.

Walked out late at night after writing all day.

The shyest of men; loved to be alone.

Lived a solitary life of meditation and study.

Inherited a morbid disposition from his mother.

The thought of making a call would keep him awake in bed.

He would go to a dinner party, and sit through the whole evening without saying a word.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Some of his Concord neighbors and associates were Emerson, Thoreau, Channing, Ellery, and Fuller.

James Russell Lowell has called him the greatest imaginative writer since Shakespeare.

Changed the spelling of the family name, *Hatherne*.

"The Marble Faun" was published in England under the title "Transformation."

His "Note-Books" were edited by his widow and daughters. He was found dead in bed.

WORKS:

"Fanshawe." 1828. "Twice-Told Tales." 1837-42.

"Mosses from an Old Manse." 1846.

"The Scarlet Letter." 1850.

"The House of the Seven Gables." 1851.

"Grandfather's Chair." 1851.

"The Wonder-Book for Girls and Boys." 1851.

"True Stories from History and Biography." 1851.

"The Snow-Image and other Trice-Told Tales." 1852.

"The Blithedale Romance." 1852.

"Life of Franklin Pierce." 1852.

"Tanglewood Tales." 1853.

"The Marble Faun." *A romance of Italy*. 1860.

"Our Old Home. A Series of English Sketches." 1863.

"The Dolliver Romance." Posthumous. 1864.

American, English, French, and Italian Note-Books. Posthumous. 1868-72.

"Septimus Felton; or The Elixir of Life." Posthumous. 1872.

"Thu Ancestral Footstep," Posthumous.

"Dr. Grimshaw's Secret." Posthumous. 1878.

CRITICISM:

Hawthorne called his works "romances."

A master of the purest English, and the greatest American prose writer and novelist, but not the most popular.

"Literary artist."

His writings are marked by subtle imagination, curious power of analysis, and exquisite purity of diction.

Analyzed and developed the weird and the mysterious.

Wrote eighteen years before he gained recognition.

Took the leisure and infinite labor to correct, polish, and repolish.

DEATH:

Place.—Plymouth, New Hampshire.

Time.—May 19, 1864.

Age.—Sixty.

FUNERAL:

Place.—Concord, Massachusetts.

Time.—May 23, 1864.

“The Dolliver Romance,” an unfinished manuscript, now in the Concord Public Library, lay upon the coffin during the services.

At these services were present James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Thomas Fields, Louis Agassiz, Horatio Bridge, Franklin Pierce, John Greenleaf Whittier, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord.



Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

BIRTH:

Time.—February 27, 1807. The same year with Whittier.

Place.—Portland, Maine.

PARENTS:

His father, Hon. Stephen Longfellow, was a man of note in law and politics, being one of the early members of the U. S. House of Representatives.

His mother, though an invalid for years, never lost her cheeriness.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION:

At three, he started to school.

At six, he composed his first letter.

Was half way through his Latin grammar, at seven.

In his boyhood home there was a good library to which he had free access.

Entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, at fourteen.

Was a classmate with Hawthorne and Abbott.

Graduated from Bowdoin at eighteen. Ranked second in a class of thirty-seven. A dozen of these won national renown.

Spent a few months in law studies.

Studied in France, Spain, Germany, and Italy. 1826-29.

Spent nearly two years abroad, traveling in Germany, and Switzerland, in Holland and Belgium, and in Sweden and Denmark, studying the languages of those countries. 1835-36.

Traveled in Europe in 1868-69.

Was a very hard student.

OCCUPATIONS:

Teacher, poet, and translator,

Professor of Modern Languages at Bowdoin College. 1829
-35.

Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard College. 1836.
Held this position seventeen years.

Was succeeded by James Russell Lowell.

Was preceded by his eminent friend, Prof. George Ticknor.

MARRIAGE:

Married Miss Mary Storer Potter, of Portland, Maine. 1831.
She died at Rotterdam in November, 1835.

Married Miss Frances E. Appleton, of Boston. 1843.

She was burned to death. 1861.

Children.—Two sons, Charles and Ernest. Three daughters,
Alice, Edith, and Annie.

HONORS:

Cambridge, England, gave him the degree of LL. D. 1868.

Oxford, that of D. C. L. 1869.

On his seventy-second birthday the school children of Cambridge presented him with a chair made from the old horse-chestnut tree that stood by the "village smithy" (Dexter Pratt), in his poem of "The Village Blacksmith."

Longfellow's seventy-fifth birthday was celebrated by the school children all over the United States.

A monument has been erected to his memory in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey.

PROSE WORK:

"Driftwood," *From the French.* 1833.

"Outre-Mer; a Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea." 1835.

"Hyperion." *A Romance.* 1839.

"Kavanagh." *A Love Story.* 1849.

FAMOUS SHORT POEMS:

"The Building of the Ship," "The Children's Hour," "The Ladder of St. Augustine," "The Psalm of Life," "The Bridge," "The Reaper and the Flowers," "The Village Blacksmith" and "Resignation,"

POETICAL WORKS:

- "Voices of the Night." 1839.
 "Ballads and Other Poems." 1841.
 "Poems on Slavery." 1842.
 "The Spanish Student." 1843.
 "The Belfry of Bruges." 1845.
 "Evangeline." 1847. "Sea-side and Fire-side." 1849.
 "The Golden Legend." 1851. "The Song of Hiawatha." 1855.
 "Courtship of Miles Standish." 1858.
 "Tales of a Wayside Inn." 1863.
 "Flower-de-Luce." 1866.
 "New England Tragedies." 1868. "Christus." 1872.
 "Three Books of Song." 1872.
 "Aftermath." 1874. "Ultima Thule." 1880.
 "Keramos." 1877. "The Masque of Pandora." 1875.
 "In the Harbor" and "Michael Angelo." Posthumous.
 Edited "Poets and Poetry of Europe." 1845.
 Edited "Poems of Places." 31 vols. 1876-79.
 Translated Dante's "Divine Comedy," 1865-67, and "The Divine Comedy," 1872.

CRITICISM:

- "The poet of sentiment."
 The most popular American poet.
 He puts our best thoughts in the best language.
 His writings are all grace, polish and sweetness.
 Every sentence is as clear as crystal and as pure as snow.

MISCELLANEOUS:

- Wrote his first poem at ten.
 At thirteen, "The Battle of Lovell's Pond," his first *printed* poem came out in the *Portland Gazette*.
 Made careful preparation for every undertaking.
 Wrote for *The North American Review* and *The Atlantic Monthly*.
 Wrote "Hyperion" to win his second wife. She was made the heroine.
 His works have been translated into many languages.

Has given us the best translations from Spanish, Swedish and Italian authors.

Was very fond of children.

In England his popularity rivals that of the best modern English poets.

Resided at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for more than forty years.

Lived in the old "Craigie House," which had been Washington's headquarters in the Revolution. Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, and Joseph E. Worcester had roomed in this house.

Upon the walls of his study hung crayon likenesses of Emerson, Sumner and Hawthorne.

DEATH:

Place.—Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Time.—March 24, 1882, at the age of seventy-five. Was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery.



John Greenleaf Whittier.

BIRTH:

Place.—Near Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Time.—December 17, 1807.

Had Quaker parents in Puritan surroundings.

YOUTH:

A New England farm boy.

Had few books or papers to read.

A copy of Burns awakened his poetical genius.

Nature was to him a continual poem.

Went to the village school in the winter months.

Began life as a farm-hand and shoemaker.

Taught the district school at West Amesbury. 1827-28.

Attended the academy at Haverhill for two years.

Sent poems to the papers occasionally.

Went to Boston to study and read. 1828-29.

Here he did his first editorial work for the *American Manufacturer*, a paper established at Boston to advocate a protective tariff. 1829-30.

TITLES:

"The Quaker Poet."

"The Bachelor Poet."

"The Laureate of the Abolitionists."

"The Hebrew Poet."

"The Prophet Bard."

"The Poet of New England."

The last name is the *one* name most descriptive of him.

RESIDENCES:

Resided at Amesbury, Massachusetts, from 1840 to 1876.

His home was, for many years, in charge of his maiden sister, Elizabeth, a woman of lovely character.

After 1876 he resided for the greater part of the time with relatives at "Oak Knoll," at Danvers, Massachusetts.

OCCUPATIONS:

Poet, editor, and reformer.

Edited the *New England Weekly Review*, at Hartford, Connecticut. 1830.

Spent the next five or six years on the farm.

Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. 1833.

Was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for two years. 1835—36.

Edited the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in Philadelphia. 1836.

His office was afterward sacked and burned by a mob.

Wrote much against slavery.

Ranks with Garrison, Phillips, and Mrs. Stowe, who dared to "beard the lion in his den."

Corresponding editor of the *National Era* of Washington, D. C. 1847—59.

Served twice as a Presidential elector.

PROSE WORKS:

"Legends of New England." (Prose and Verse.) 1831.

"The Stranger in Lowell." 1845.

"Supernaturalism in New England." 1847.

"Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal." 1849.

"Old Portraits and Modern Sketches." 1850.

"Literary Recreations and Miscellanies." 1854.

POETICAL WORKS:

"Moll Pitcher." 1832.

"Mogg Megone." 1836.

"Lays of My Home." 1843.

"The Bridal of Pennacook." 1848.

"The Voices of Freedom." 1849.

"Songs of Labor." 1850.

"The Chapel of the Hermits." 1853.

"A Sabbath Scene." 1854.

"The Panorama." 1856.

- "Home Ballads." 1860.
 "In War Time."
 "Snow Bound." 1866.
 "The Tent on the Beach." 1867.
 "Among the Hills." 1868.
 "Miriam." 1870.
 "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim." 1872.
 "Mabel Martin." 1874.
 "The Vision of Echard." 1878.
 "The King's Missive." 1881.

WORKS EDITED BY WHITTIER:

- "The Literary Remains of J. G. C. Brainerd." 1832.
 "Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Harriet Martineau."
 1837.
 "Letters from John Quincy Adams to his Constituents."
 1837.
 "Child-Life: A Collection of Poems." 1871.
 "The Journal of John Woolman." 1873.
 "Child-Life in Prose." 1873.
 "Songs of Three Centuries." 1875.
 "Hazel Blossoms. Poems by Elizabeth Whittier." 1875.
 "Letters of Lydia Maria Child." 1882.
 The "Riverside Edition" of his writings in seven volumes
 appeared under his supervision in 1888.

MOST POPULAR POEMS:

- "Barefooted Boy," "My Psalm," "Cobbler Keezar's Vision,"
 "In School Days," "Barbara Frietchie," "Maud Muller,"
 the finest of his shorter poems.
 "Maud Muller" tells the story of a universal experience.
 Of all his poems, "Snow-Bound" is undoubtedly the loveliest
 and best. It was written after two persons whom he
 dearly loved had passed away—his mother and sister. It
 is in one sense a memorial of them, and as he could not
 disassociate the two from his old home, he laid the scene
 there, and introduced a number of acquaintances of by-

gone days.

"The Tent on the Beach" is a description of Salisbury Beach. At the time it was written the beach was quite destitute of houses, and being there with his friends, Bayard Taylor and James T. Fields, a tent was pitched on the sands, and he is supposed to be reading the poem to them.

CRITICISM:

"The American lyrist." "The poet of humanity."

His writings are characterized by earnestness of tone, high moral purpose, and energy of expression.

He lacks Longfellow's wide and elegant culture, but surpasses him in real poetic genius, and ranks next to him in popularity.

He declared that he was not in the habit of rewriting and polishing, but that, with the warmth he enjoyed when his inspiration was on him, he threw off a poem just as he could at the time, and so gave it to the world.

MISCELLANEOUS:

"The Exile's Departure," published June 1, 1826, was his first poem.

The *Atlantic Monthly* gave a dinner in honor of his seventieth birthday, December 17, 1877. All the leading writers were there.

Harvard University gave him the degree of LL. D. 1886.

Honors were again heaped upon him on his eightieth birthday.

Each birthday of his latter years was an ovation.

His last poem was a birthday offering to Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Was never married.

DEATH:

Place.—Hampton Falls, New Hampshire.

Time.—September 7, 1892.

Age.—Eighty-five.

Edgar Allan Poe.

BIRTH:

Place.—Boston, Massachusetts.

Time.—January 19, 1809.

PARENTS:

His mother was an actress of much skill and high character.

His father was a son of David Poe, a revolutionary patriot of Baltimore.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION:

He could read, draw and dance at six.

The first five years of his school life he attended an English school. 1815-20.

The next five years were spent in a private academy in Richmond. 1820-25.

He then attended the University of Virginia its first session. 1826-27. (Founded by Jefferson.)

Received highest honors in Latin and French.

OCCUPATIONS:

Served a short time as a private in the U. S. army under the name of Edgar A. Perry. From June, 1827, to January, 1829.

Secured an appointment at West Point.

Began his literary career by writing "A Manuscript found in a Bottle," a prize story which won him one hundred dollars.

Wrote for a great number of magazines.

Author, poet, critic, editor.

MARRIAGE:

He married his beautiful cousin, Virginia E. Clemm, May 16, 1836.

She was slightly under fourteen.

He was twenty-seven.

WORKS:

"Tamerlane and Other Poems. By a Bostonian." 1827.

"Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems." 1829.

"Poems." 1830.

"Poems." (Second edition.) 1831.

"Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym." 1838.

"Tales of the Grotesque and the Arabesque." 1840.

"Murders in the Rue Morgue." (The first detective story ever written.) 1841.

"The Gold Bug." 1843.

"The Raven and Other Poems." 1845.

"The Bells." (Originally contained only eighteen lines.) 1846.

"Eureka, a Prose Poem." 1848.

Some of his best Poems are: "The Raven," "The Bells," "Annabell Lee," "Israfel," "To Helen."

Some of his best Tales are: "The Gold Bug," "Hans Pfaal," "The Black Cat," "The Purloined Letter."

MISCELLANEOUS:

The French people like him better than any other American author.

Wrote sixty tales.

Poe was the first to write detective stories.

Wrote forty poems.

Most original of all our writers.

Wrote criticisms.

Had a wonderful imagination.

Habitually dressed in black.

Was brilliant in society.

His writings are read in England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain.

He ardently admired invention and imagination.

Was one of the first to recognize the genius of Hawthorne.

Was a musician in verse.

DEATH:

Place.—Washington Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland.
Time.—Sunday, October 9, 1849. Only four persons followed the body to the grave.



Oliver Wendell Holmes.

BIRTH:

Place.—Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Time.—August 29, 1809.

EDUCATION:

Cambridge schools and Phillips Academy.
 Graduated from Harvard at twenty. 1829.
 In college he was called "The Poet."
 Wrote for the Collegian.
 Studied law at Harvard one year, but gave it up for medicine.
 Studied medicine in various European countries.
 Spent much time in the hospitals of Paris and London.
 Took a degree in the Medical School of Harvard. 1836.
 The first collected edition of his poems was published the same year.

OCCUPATIONS:

Poet, wit, professor, physician, scientist, biographer, novelist, and essayist.
 Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College. 1839-41.
 Practiced medicine in Boston. 1841-49.
 Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Harvard Medical School. 1847-82.
 Devoted himself exclusively to literature for the next twelve years.
 He made the "dry bones rattle, live and laugh."
 Medicine was his profession; literature, his play.

One of the founders of the *Atlantic Monthly*, in which most of his works first appeared.

Many of his poems were written for special occasions.

Read a poem at the 250th anniversary of Harvard College, Nov. 7, 1886.

PROSE WORKS:

Five Serials in *Atlantic Monthly*:

"The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." 1857.

"The Professor at the Breakfast Table." 1859.

"The Poet at the Breakfast Table." 1871.

"The New Portfolio." 1885.

"Our Hundred Days in Europe." 1887.

Three Novels:

"Elsie Venner." 1861. "The Guardian Angel." 1867.

"A Moral Antipathy." 1887.

Sketches and Essays:

"Soundings from the Atlantic." 1864.

"Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals." 1871.

"Currents and Counter Currents." 1861.

"Border Lines of Knowledge." 1862.

Biography:

"Memoir of John Lothrop Motley." 1878.

"Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson." 1885.

POETICAL WORKS:

"Early Poems." 1830-49.

"Songs in many Keys." 1849-61.

"Poems of the Class of '29." 1851-77.

"Songs of Many Seasons." 1862-1874.

"The Iron Gate and Other Poems." 1880.

"Before the Curfew, and Other Poems." 1888.

FAMOUS POEMS:

"The Wonderful One-hoss Shay," "The Boys," "My Aunt,"

"Bill and Joe," "Union and Liberty," "Old Ironsides,"

"The Last Leaf," "The Living Temple," "How the Old

Horse Won the Bet," "Grandmother's Story of Bunker

Hill Battle," "Under the Violets" and "The Chambered Nautilus" are a few of his best.

It is said that he wished to be remembered by "The Chambered Nautilus" rather than by anything else.

MARRIAGE:

Time.—June 15, 1840.

Wife.—Amelia Lee Jackson.

Children.—Three: two sons and one daughter.

RESIDENCES:

Spent his winters in Boston.

Williams Dean Howells lives but three doors away.

His summer home at "Beverly Farms" was beautifully situated on the Housatonic River, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

After an interval of fifty years, Holmes made his second visit to the Old World in 1886. While in England, Cambridge University gave him an enthusiastic reception, and conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters. On his first visit he was a young medical student, caring more for physics than for poetry. Walter Scott, Coleridge, and Lamb were just dead, but Macaulay and Wellington were still alive. Victoria was not yet crowned. Carlyle was in early youth, George Eliot was a girl of fifteen, and Tennyson's first book of poetry had only been out a short time.

MISCELLANEOUS:

He was born in the "Hastings House" which was the headquarters of Gen. Artemus Ward and of the Committee of Safety, just before the Revolution.

His mother was the daughter of Hon. Oliver Wendell, an eminent lawyer.

His father was the Rev. Abiel Holmes, a pastor, professor and historian.

In the same class with the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, who wrote "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and Benjamin Pierce, the astronomer and mathematician.

Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips were in college with him, but in lower classes.

Read a poem at the commencement dinner at Cambridge, 1879 on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation.

His seventieth birthday occurred on the 29th of August, the same year, upon which occasion he was the recipient of a host of pleasant mementoes and some most charming tributes to his personal and literary worth.

The favorite American poet at literary anniversaries.

He has written no long poem.

CRITICISM:

"Father of American humor."

His writings teem with wit, patriotism, pathos, satire, pure humor and poetic beauty.

His wit has no ill-nature in it.

Wrote for the amusement of himself and his readers.

DEATH:

Place.—Boston, Massachusetts.

Time.—October 7, 1894.

Age.—Eighty-five.



James Russell Lowell.

BIRTH:

Place.—Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Time.—February 22, 1819. (Washington's birthday).

EDUCATION:

Graduated at Harvard in 1838. (Class poet.)

Studied law in Harvard University.

Admitted to the bar in 1840.

Studied languages in Europe, principally at Dresden and Leipsic.

RESIDENCE:

"Elmwood," near Mount Auburn Cemetery, in Cambridge, was his home.

Here he was born, and here he lived while in America.

Many of his best works were suggested by the scenery surrounding his home.

He occupied an easy chair, which faced his sunniest windows, and wrote upon a stiff piece of paste-board, which rested on his knee.

Here he sat, and when the muse inspired him, planned and wrote out good thoughts for his fellow-men.

OCCUPATIONS:

Opened a law office in Boston.

Abandoned law for literary pursuits.

Delivered a course of lectures on the British poets. 1854-55.

Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-lettres at Harvard. 1855-77.

Edited the *Atlantic Monthly*. 1857-62.

Associate editor of the *North American Review*. 1863-72.

Minister to Spain. 1877-80.

Minister to England. 1880-85.

Poet, critic, diplomat, orator, teacher, and essayist.

MARRIAGE:

Married Maria White, who was also a writer, in 1844. She died in 1853.

Married Frances Dunlap in 1857. She died in 1885.

CRITICISM:

"Our best critic."

Excels in satire and humor, but is often subtle and profound

"His style is brilliant and forcible."

"The teachers' poet."

He lacked the patient toil of the artist who should not only file and polish, but if need be recast altogether.

Worked to hastily for perfection of finish.

WORKS:

"A Year's Life." 1841. "A Legend of Brittany." 1844.

"Conversations on Some of the Old Poets." 1845.

"Biglow Papers" (first series). On the Mexican War. 1846.

"The Vision of Sir Launfal." 1847.

"A Fable for Critics." 1848.

"Poems." 2 vols. 1849.

"Biglow Papers" (second series). On Secession. 1861.

"Fireside Travels." 1864.

"Under the Willows and Other Poems." 1869.

"The Cathedral" and "My Study Windows." 1870.

"Among My Books." 1871.

"Democracy and Other Addresses." 1887.

"Nathaniel Hawthorne." (*American Men of Letters.*) 1888.

"Heartsease and Rue." 1888.

"Political Essays." 1888.

"Latest Literary Essays." 1891.

"The Old English Dramatists." 1892.

Four Odes:

Commemoration Ode, in memory of the Harvard students

who lost their lives in the War for the Union. July 20
1865.

Centennial of Battle of Concord. April 19, 1875.

Under the Old Elm. Centennial celebration of Washing-
ton's assuming command of the American Army
July 3, 1876.

Centennial of American Independence, July 4, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Made several trips to Europe.

Wrote against slavery and the Mexican War.

Oxford University conferred on him the degree of D. C. L.
1873.

Cambridge that of LL. D. 1874.

Has been accused of loving England and her institutions
better than America.

Delivered the address at the 250th anniversary of Harvard
College.

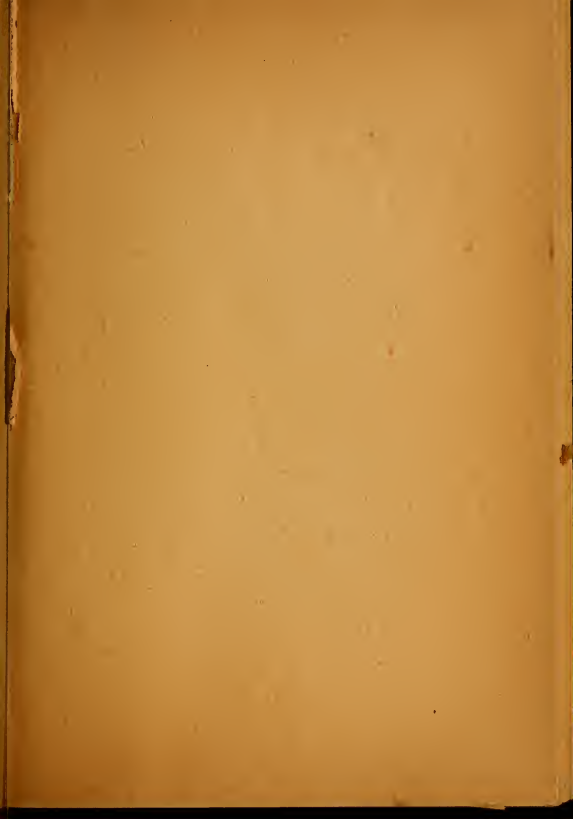
DEATH:

He died on August 12, 1891, being then seventy-two years old.









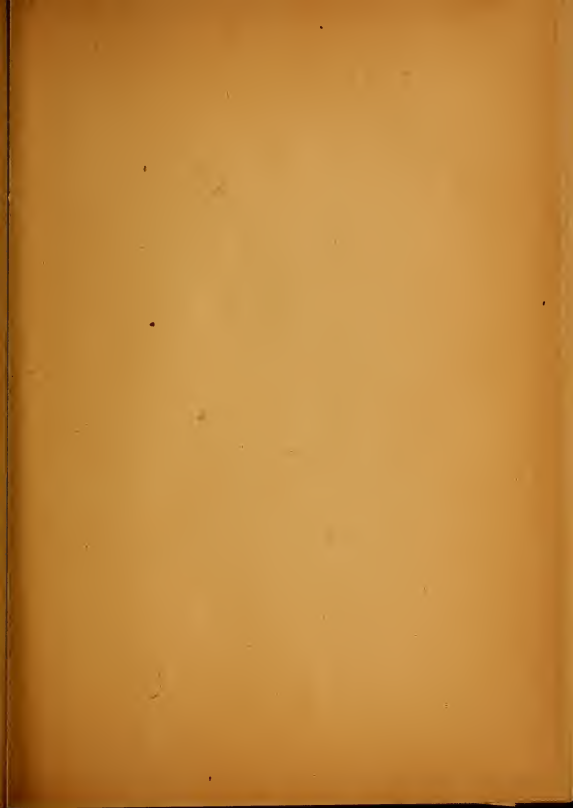




















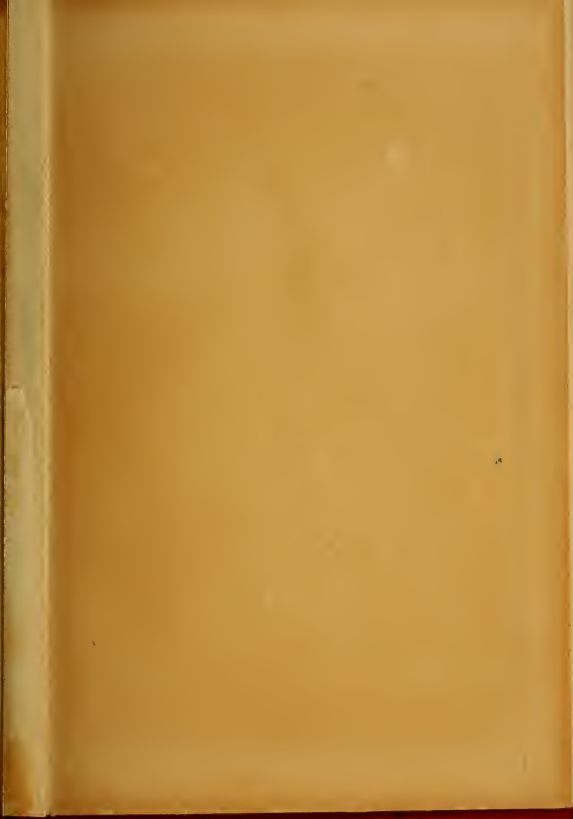












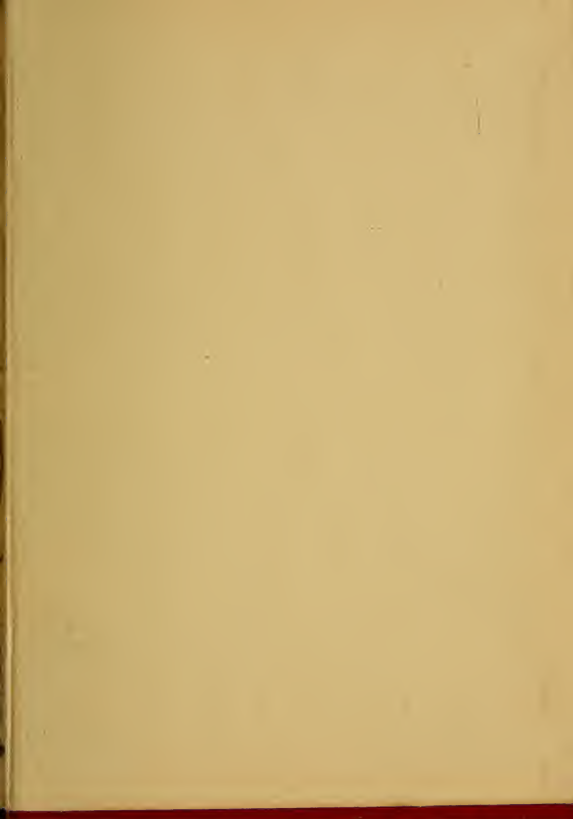
Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Sept. 2009

PreservationTechnologies

A WORLD LEADER IN COLLECTIONS PRESERVATION

111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111

LRB D 73



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 017 165 767 2 ●