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SABBATICAL LEAVE REPORT;
Fall and Spring Semesters, 1976-77

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Mt. San Antonio College
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SUMMARY OF INDEPENDENT STUDY

Fall Semester, 1976-1977

- I. Field of study: American literature, history, and culture
- II. Topic of study: Mark Twain; the Problems of the Creative Artist During the Gilded Age
- III. Summary of the general area of the study

This study looked for the causes of Mark Twain's increasing bitterness toward American society in particular and toward all humanity in general. The germinal bases for his bitterness began in his childhood home with ever-present disputes between his agnostic father (austere, restless, creative; in Mark Twain's words "a high-minded failure") and his strong Presbyterian mother (energetic, ambitious; a dedicated Christian with a highly developed "moral sense"). This was intensified by the Calvinism that Twain imbibed in the Presbyterian Sunday School of Hannibal. As a child he evolved a troublesome cussedness and exhibited the first signs of his lifelong nervous sensibility in his sleepwalking and exaggerated guilt feelings. Beyond childhood, the disputes between money-making and moral integrity were continued by Mark Twain and his brother Orion (also a "high-minded failure"), under whom Twain was a journeyman printer (1847) and with whom Twain went to the Nevada Territory in 1861.

Although in the West Twain became recognized as a creative writer, he continued to pursue a large range of disparate interests aimed at making sudden and immense wealth before he settled upon his final vocation of "literary person" in 1869. At that time he looked back over his first thirty-four years as "a foolish life made up of apprenticeships"--including printer, steamboat pilot, soldier, miner, journalist, and lecturer. And even after finding his vocation as a writer, he still became involved in ruinous financial investments as a publisher and as a manufacturer of the Paige typesetting machine.

As a Nevada journalist Twain slowly refined his comic technique, although he had a peculiar talent for misjudging the occasion and the audience. He began a life-long preoccupation with human causes, championing the underdog and the defeated, as his mother had always done in Hannibal. But he was not consistent in his reforming zeal, refusing, later in his life, to publish material attacking coal monopolies or the Standard Oil Company out of loyalty to his father-in-law, a coal magnate, and H. H. Rogers, a Standard Oil executive friend.

In 1866 he began a role as travel correspondent and humorous lecturer. Although he grew to dislike travel and what he felt to be the cheapening effort of the lecture performance, he continued in later life to resort to lecturing when pressed for money. As yet he had no intention of becoming an author. In a letter to his mother and sister, he said, "But I had my mind made up to one thing--I wasn't going to touch a book unless there was money in it, and a good deal of it." Even after the rich monetary success of his first book, the revision of his newspaper letters into The Innocents Abroad, he continued briefly in non-literary work as Washington secretary to Senator Stewart of Nevada, bought a third interest in the Buffalo Express, and continued to write journalistic articles of humorous and sentimental interest.

In 1869 he married Olivia Langdon, a former invalid daughter of an immensely wealthy family. His love letters reveal his intense need for her as a mother, his almost helplessly pathetic surrender to her, and his adolescent worship of her. She and his close friend, the editor-writer William Dean Howells, became the reprimanding reader-editors of all Twain's major books, advising him about prolixity, vulgarity, and lapses of tone. Twain needed their approbation and always followed their advice, although sometimes grudgingly. But he took rebellious pleasure in swearing, smoking, adolescent misbehavior, and monumental rages. The obverse of his excessive rages was his sentimental adulation for pure, sweet young women, with whom he continually surrounded himself. He organized in Hartford a Saturday Morning Club for girls from sixteen to twenty; the Jaggernaut, an international correspondence club for young ladies; and in Bermuda the club of "Angel Fish." In the area of sexual behavior, he followed a pristine moral code and in his writings never gave a hint of sexuality.

Deaths in his family and his aborted illusions of financial glory contributed to Twain's deepening pessimism. The deaths of his brother, Henry; his son, Langdon; his beloved daughter Susy; and his wife, Olivia, engulfed Twain in the familiar guilt fantasies that plagued his life. Clemens' financial adventure in the development of kaolatype, a chalk engraving process, cost him \$40,000 to \$50,000 before its abandonment. Twain's publishing company of Charles L. Webster, managed by his nephew, had initial magnificent success with the publications of Huckleberry Finn and The Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant, but succeeding books, particularly an authorized life of Pope Leo XIII, urged to publication by Twain, brought the company to failure by 1894. Twain's abiding enthusiasm for mechanical inventions, gadgets, and fads almost always resulted

in his being unable to master them, disappointment with their performance, or failure through his inept managing of their financing. His greatest financial imbroglio, the Paige typesetting machine, consumed \$190,000 of Twain's money and brought him almost to bankruptcy. Since Olivia's own fortune was involved, and she saw financial failure as moral disgrace, it was to a large extent her influence that led Twain to repay his creditors in full through the proceeds from a four-year round-the-world lecture tour (1895-1900).

The writing of Pudd'nhead Wilson (1894) clearly revealed Twain's deep, bitter pessimism and the belief in determinism of his later years. After his return to America in 1900, he published only his book on Christian Science, "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg," What Is Man?, and various miscellaneous and reminiscent pieces before he died in 1910. The rest of the small literary output of his late years was published posthumously: The Mysterious Stranger, Letters from the Earth, The Diary of Adam and Eve, etc.

Twain left to his estate many unpublished papers, manuscripts, letters, notebooks, etc., which have been released by his daughter Clara before she died in 1962. These unpublished works are continuing to be collected, examined, and published by scholars. The works and biography of Mark Twain are still not complete, but an immense amount of Twainiana has been published. The major focus of Twain criticism has been upon the contradictions in Twain, particularly the artist vs the materialist, as the cause for Twain's bitterness. The controversy began in 1920 with Van Wyck Brooks' The Ordeal of Mark Twain. In 1932 a counterargument was voiced by Bernard DeVoto's Mark Twain's America. The controversy has been joined by many others and continued without resolve to the present.

IV. Summary of the specific area of the study

After considerable reading covering the whole area of Mark Twain's life, I focused my study upon Twain's Hartford years (1868-1900). On the surface this was the happiest period of Mark Twain's life; he was then rich and famous, his family life was a close and happy one, and his mansion at Hartford was the center for a large circle of friends. But as an artist during these years there was little development of his literary personality and no direction in his literary activity. He drifted, wrote pleasurably and often aimlessly. As a writer he earned a huge amount of money, but he continuously lived beyond his means. And his ill-advised but enthusiastic financial speculation led to his escape to Europe and finally to his bankruptcy.

When the Clemenses moved to Hartford in 1868, they looked upon Hartford as the promised land, the most affluent of American cities. It was a major publishing center, having thriving subscription book publishers, printers, binders, and a paper mill. The city gave Mark Twain a sense of solid security; it was a city of prosperity and regularity, promising steady habits and regular income. The sources of its wealth appeared to be rock-firm. The god of this city was capital, invested and protected, to which the citizens had raised altars: the insurance companies, banks, the Colt revolver works, the Sharps rifle factory, the silk and leather industries, and (later) the Gatling gun works.

The Clemenses quickly gained a community identification with their neighbors in the sub-culture of Nook Farm. Almost immediately they became members of the fashionable Asylum Hill Congregational Church, which Mark Twain called "the Church of the Holy Speculators." The minister of this church, the Reverend Joseph Hopkins Twichell--an athletic ex-Civil War chaplain who preached a kind of muscular, non-doctrinal Christianity--became Mark Twain's life-long friend. In addition Mark was welcomed by Harriet Beecher Stowe and Charles Dudley Warner as one who shared their sense of profitable professionalism in writing. The Clemenses enthusiastically assimilated the mores of this sub-culture: they built a huge home, entertained on a large scale beyond their income, and were symbolically always a little overdrawn at the bank. In fact Mark Twain expanded the limited prodigality of Nook Farm to a spectacular new opulence unknown to American writers before him.

At Nook Farm the Clemenses built a mansion costing a fortune for that time (\$122,000), finally moving into it in 1874. The house outside and inside defied all categories. It had three turrets, five balconies, innumerable embrasures, a huge veranda that turned a corner, an elaborate porte-cochère, a forest of chimneys, dark brick walls trimmed with brownstone and decorated with inlaid designs in scarlet, and a roof patterned in colored tile. It was permanent polychrome and gingerbread Gothic; part steamboat, part medieval stronghold, and part cuckoo clock. Inside were nineteen large rooms paneled in mahogany and five bathrooms with indoor plumbing. The furnishings were heavy, ornate, and opulently inlaid and carved with cherubs, gargoyles, sphinxes, and griffins. The Clemenses employed six full-time servants to run the house and provide for its hospitality. Although Mark Twain gloried in the pride of possession of this home, he found himself pestered and ex-

asperated by the details and financing of its construction, maintenance, and renovation (in 1881). He found himself a "headless man" who could do little serious writing there. And Livy was usually prostrate from hostess fatigue.

During the summer months the Clemens household escaped from Hartford to the refuge of Quarry Farm (near Elmira, New York), the home of Livy's sister, Susan Crane. There on a hill Susan Crane had built a small octagonal study for Mark Twain. It was filled with windows, like a pilot house, offering a commanding view of the city and the countryside. This was the one sanctuary where Mark Twain could work steadily, remote and untouched, oblivious to almost everything else. It was in this idyllic setting that Mark completed his most notable books--Life on the Mississippi, Tom Sawyer, and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.

The financial instability of the Clemenses was furthered by the vicissitudes of American capitalism in the late nineteenth century. One of the victims of the financial panic of 1873 was the banking house of Jay Cooke and Company. Some of the Clemens' money went down with it. In addition Livy (Langdon) Clemens' inherited coal interests were hit hard by both the panic and the labor strikes that shortly followed, dwindling her income from that source. In 1875 the Hartford Accident Insurance Company foundered, and then recovered. But the incidence caused both a loss to and a growing personal anger in Mark Twain, who was both a stockholder and director of the company and one who had issued an advertising pamphlet blessing "this beneficent institution."

To pay his mounting debts, Mark Twain had to go on lecture tours. On his tours, arranged through the Lyceum headquarters in Boston, he met Petroleum V. Nasby, Josh Billings, William Dean Howells, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Bret Harte, Charles Eliot Norton, Francis J. Child, George Washington Cable, and many others. With these congenial friends he ate lavish meals, swapped good stories and wit, and had aimless fun. But privately he called his long and numerous lecture tours "detestable," associated in his mind with separation from his wife and family, interference with his more important labor as a writer, and the stigma of being in debt. Most of the money he earned from his lecture tours went directly to pay his creditors.

In addition Mark Twain attempted other means to support his extravagance. He invented and marketed "Mark Twain's Self-Pasting Scrapbook." He took out a patent for "Improvement in Adjustable and Detachable Straps for Garments." He financed two abortive inventions, a "domestic still"

for desalting water, and an improved steam generator for tugboats. These two ventures cost him sixteen months of involvement and \$32,000. He produced several unsuccessful and unprofitable plays: Ah Sin, Simon Wheeler, the Amateur Detective, The Prince and the Pauper, and Colonel Sellers, Scientist. He invested in the revolutionaly kaoltype chalk-plate engraving process; and although it was a successful process, the patents were infringed upon, resulting in a loss. In 1881 Mark Twain began the Charles L. Webster Publishing Company. After the extremely profitable early publications, the company published a series of unprofitable books (several of them written by Mark Twain) and failed in 1894. But Mark Twain's most monumental financial failure was with the Paige typesetting machine (1880-1894), which carried him into bankruptcy with it.

By 1891 both Mark Twain and Livy were in ill health, disturbed by financial failures, and unable to maintain their costly Hartford home. Their escape to Europe was a physical and financial necessity. They placed the lavish furnishings of the Hartford house into storage, closed up the empty house, and sailed quietly to Europe. From Europe Mark Twain made frequent commuter trips back to the United States in attempts to prevent financial disaster. During these trips he returned alone to the Hartford house for a few hours in 1895 and 1900. It was there in 1896 that his favorite daughter, Susy, removed from her family, died alone. In 1900 the remaining Clemens family returned to the United States after nine years of almost continuous "exile." Mark Twain had now paid off his creditors, and he was he was welcomed back to the United States as a second Sir Walter Scott, a man of honor who paid his debts. But Mark and Livy could never endure the strain of a permanent return to Hartford, their "city of heartbreak." Thus, they sold their Hartford house and took up new residence in New York City.

V. Purpose and use of the study

The study has been important to me both for the biographical material itself and the light this biographical and historical information sheds upon the mature works of Mark Twain and the causes for his increasing bitterness. The study is immediately useful to me as an instructor of Masterpieces of American Literature 1 (major nineteenth century American authors).

Also the study has been an incentive for me to continue reading further into the massive works by and about Mark Twain. During the next few years

I hope to organize a series of slide-lectures on Mark Twain's life (i.e., Hannibal boyhood; the Mississippi River years; the Western experience; the early Eastern years in Washington, D. C., New York City, and Buffalo; the Hartford years; the "exile" in Europe; the final years in New York City and Connecticut). These slide-lectures I will offer to use in the Mt. San Antonio College Community Service program.

In addition I am writing a drama focused upon Mark Twain's Hartford home. The play opens with Mark Twain's solemn return to his home in 1895, after being four years in Europe. It then becomes a memory play, flashing back to the Clemenses' first move into the house in 1874, amid the turmoil raised by carpenters, movers, servants, and reporters. The flashbacks progress chronologically, focusing on major telescoped scenes of the Clemenses' life from 1874 to 1891, when the Clemens family left Hartford to go to Europe. The final act of the play returns to 1895; then it progresses through Susy's death to Mark Twain's final farewell to the house in 1900.

In the play I use the opulent Hartford mansion as a classic American success-despair symbol. Mark and Livy, and even their children, become chained to the house; it demands more than the earning power of the parents and requires personal sacrifices from all the members of the family. The house historically and symbolically deposes the artist. Mark Twain's work area begins in the luxurious study room built for him on the second floor; then it is moved to the billiard room on the third floor; then outside the house to a room above the stable; and finally to the houses of neighbors. The Hartford home is antithetic to the rural simplicities and isolation of Mark Twain's octagonal study at Quarry Farm.

Dramatically Mark Twain's health, and that of his wife and family, rises with his vitality as a writer or falls with his failure as a businessman. The increasingly disabling rheumatism in Mark Twain's writing hand is a symbol of his increasing impotency as a writer.

The two Clemens daughters, Susy and Clara, I use as symbols of the dual conflict going on within Mark Twain. Susy is reflective, dreamy, retiring, artistic, and spiritual--made of mind; Clara is alert, enterprising, business-like, earthly, orderly, and practical--made of matter. And the senility of Harriet Beecher Stowe I project as a symbol of the decay of the Nook Farm writers' community, and also of the neglect of the has-been artist in the United States.

The play is as yet inchoate; it will change as I continue work upon it. When completed, I will submit a copy to the Mt. San Antonio College Library and also offer it to the drama department for possible production.

VI. Bibliography of major sources used in the study

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Paine, Albert Bigelow, Mark Twain, A Biography; the Personal and Literary Life of Samuel Langhorne Clemens, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1912. Three volumes.

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SUMMARY OF TRAVEL

Spring Semester, 1977

I. Area of travel: Western Europe

A. United Kingdom (February 28-April 29, August 2-6)

1. England: London, Ayot St. Lawrence, St. Albans and Verulamium, Eaton Sacon, Bedford, Elstow, Kensington, Oxford, Cambridge, St. Ives, the Hemingfords, Huntington, Ely, Bury St. Edwards, Lavenham, Long Melford, Saffron Walden, Rockingham, Market Harborough, Foxton, Brackley, Evenely, Overstone, Great Billing, Leicester, Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Chipping Campden, Broadway, Stow on the Wold, Chedworth, Wolverhampton, East and West Leek, Nottingham, Eastwood, Matlock Bath, Matlock, Leeds, Haworth, Skipton, Wharfedale Valley, York, Ure Valley Richmond, Bowes, Durham, Newcastle Upon Tyne, Hexham, Housesteads, Penrith, Keswick, Grasmere, Windermere, Browness on Windermere, Chester, Bristol, Dunster, Exmoor National Park, Doone Valley, Lynmouth, Lynton, Ilfracombe, Clovelly, Tintagel, Penzance, Mousehole, St. Michael's Mount, Falmouth, Truro, Dartmouth, Cockington, Torquay, Exeter, Dorchester, Weymouth, Christchurch, Southampton, Chichester, Bagnor Regis, Fisbourne, Canterbury.
2. Scotland: Jedburgh, Melrose, Abbotsford, Edinburgh, Culcross, Dunfermline, Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, Gourdon, Stonehaven, Aberdeen, Dufftown, Craigellachie, Culloden, Inverness, Loch Ness, Glencoe, Loch Lomand, Glasgow, Kilmarmock, Alloway.
3. Wales: Llandudno, Conway, Snowdonia National Park, Llanberes, Bedd-gebert, Portmerion, Dinas-Mawddwy, Machyuleth, Aberstwyth, Cardigan, Cilgerian, Laugharne, Cardiff, Venta Silureum.

B. France (April 30-May 16, June 15-21, July 30-August 2)

1. Normandy: Boulogne-sur-Mur, Eu, Dieppe, Rouen, Bayeux, Villedien les-Poeles.
2. Brittany: Mont St. Michel, Dol-de-Bretagne, Cancale, St. Malo, St. Servan, St. Lunaire, La Latte Fort, Cape Frehel, St. Briec, Ploumanach, Perros-Guirec, Tregastel, Crozon Peninsula, Morgat, Quimper, Concarneau, Vannes, Nantes.
3. Atlantic Coast: La Rochelle, Saintes, Cognac, Angouleme.
4. Dordogne: Brantome, Perigueux, Montigna, Dordogne Valley, les Eyzies-

de-Tayac, Rouffignac, Le Thot, Sarlat, Beynac-et-Cazenac, St. Cyprien, Souillac, Padirac Chasm, Rocamadour, Cahors, St. Cere, Figeac, Upper Lot Valley, Cordes.

5. Pyrenees: Albi, Castres, Mazamet, Carcassone, Foix, Pamiers, St. Girons, Tarbes, Lourdes, Pau, Bayonne, Biarritz.
 6. Riviera: Perpignan, Narbonne, Arles, Marseille, Toulon, Hyeres, Maures Massif, St. Tropez, Frejus, St. Raphael, Esterel Massif, la Napoule, Cannes, Cap-d'Antibes, Nice, Eze, Monaco, Menton.
 7. Central and northern France: Annecy, Bourg, Beaune, Fontainebleau, Senlis, Lille, Dunkerque, Calais.
- C. Spain (May 17-26, June 3-14)
1. Cantabrian Coast: San Sebastian.
 2. Navarra: Pamplona, Estella.
 3. Old Castile: Burgos, Valladolid.
 4. New Castile: Salamanca, Avila, Segovia, El Escorial, Madrid, Toledo.
 5. Extremadura: Trujillo, Caeceres, Badajoz, Merida.
 6. Andalusia: Sevilla, Cordoba, Granada.
 7. Levant Region: Elche, Alicante, Valencia, Salou.
 8. Catalonia: Tarragona, Vilafranca, Barcelona.
- D. Portugal (May 27-June 3)
- Castelo Branco, Sierra da Estrela, Bucaco Forest, Coimbra, Tomar, Fatima, Batalha, Nazare, Alcobaca, Obidos, Sintra, Pena Park, Lisbon, Setubal, Evora, Vila Vicososa, Elvas.
- E. Italy (June 21-July 11)
- San Remo, Italian Riviera, Genoa, Portofino, Spezia, Cinqueterre Coast, Portovenere, Lerici, Carrora, Pisa, Lucca, San Gimignano, Siena, Perugia, Assisi, Spoleto, Tivoli, Villa Adriana, Rome, Castelli, Romani, Naples, Isle of Capri, Pompeii, Salerno, Trulli District, Brindisi, Urbino, Ravenna, Verona, Lake Garda, Dolomites, Cortina d'Ampezzo.
- F. Austria (July 11-21)
- Lienz, Velden, Klagenfurt, Koflach, Graz, Bruck an Der Mur, Baden, Mayerling, Wienerwald, Vienna, Grinzing, Kahlenberg, Tulln, Durnstein, Weissenkirchen, Mauthausen, St. Florian, Gmunden, St. Gilgen, St. Wolfgang, Bad Ischl, Hallstatt, Gosausee.
- G. Bavaria (July 21-24)

Bad Reichenhall, Berchtesgaden, Chiemsee, Bad Tölz, Kochelsee, Walchensee, Mittenwald, Garmish-Partenkirchen, Oberammergau, Wies, Hohenschwangau, Pfronten, Immenstadt, Lindau.

H. Switzerland (July 24-30)

St. Gallen, Zurich, Zug, Zuger See, Luzern, Meiringen, Brienz, Interlaken, Thun, Thuner See, Saanen, Chateau-d'-Oex, Chillon, Montreux, Lausanne, Nyon, Lake Geneva, Geneva.

II. Major areas of natural, historical, cultural, or literary interest

A. United Kingdom

1. England

London: St. Paul's Cathedral, Hampstead Heath, Keats' House, Highgate, Dr. Samuel Johnson's house, Chelsea Hospital, National Army Museum, Tate Gallery, Imperial War Museum, National Gallery, Kensington Palace, London Museum, Victoria and Albert Museum, Carlyle's House, Epping.

Ayot St. Lawrence: George Bernard Shaw's house.

St. Albans: Cathedral and Verulamium Roman ruin.

Oxford: Ashmolean Museum of art and archaeology, colleges.

Bedford: Bunyan Meeting (hall), Bedford Museum, Bunyan Museum, and Moot Hall at Elstow.

Cambridge: King's College and King's College Chapel, Corpus Christi College, Queens' College, New Museums, Christ's College, Church of the Holy Sepulchre, St. John's College, Trinity College.

Huntingdon: Cromwell Museum and Cromwell House.

Ely: Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, and Church of St. Mary.

Bury St. Edmunds: Cathedral of St. James, and ruins of the Abbey with its Norman Tower.

Northamptonshire: remains of the magnificent mansion Kirby Hall, and nineteenth century canal locks at Foxton (still in use).

Leicester: old church of St. Nicholas, Roman masonry of the Jewry Wall, Jewry Wall and Bath Museum of archaeology, St. Mary de Castro Church, Belgrave Hall, Museum of Technology, Quenby Hall, Guildhall, St. Martin's Cathedral, Wygston's House (a museum of costume), Leicester Museum and Art Gallery, Newark House Museum, and Museum of the Royal Leicestershire Regiment.

Stratford-Upon-Avon: Shakespeare's Birthplace, New Place Estate, Holy Trinity Church, Royal Shakespeare Theater, and Anne Hathaway's Cottage.

Chedworth: best remains of a Roman Villa in England.

Nottingham: Wollaton Hall (now a Natural History Museum), old Market Square, Nottingham Castle (now a museum and art gallery), and Nottingham University.

Eastwood: birthplace and hometown of D. H. Lawrence. The Eastwood Library has an extensive collection of letters written by D. H. Lawrence, a slide-program biography of Lawrence's life and his use of the town and townspeople in his literary works, and a separate research section devoted to books and articles by or about Lawrence.

Leeds: City Museum, containing the Saville collection of Roman antiquities from Lanuvium (near Rome); Temple Newsam, the original for "Templestowe" in Scott's Ivanhoe; Kirkstall Abbey ruins and Abbey House Museum, containing historical and folk collections.

Halifax: Shibden Hall, containing the West Yorkshire Folk Museum of woodworks, crafts, agricultural implements, and carriages.

Haworth: village of the Bronte family. It has the original church, graveyard, and parsonage of the Bronte family. The Bronte Parsonage Museum has relics and manuscripts (including the Bonnell Collection) from Charlotte and Emily Bronte.

Wharfedale Valley: Skipton Castle, ruins of Bolton Abbey, and ruins of Fountains Abbey contained in the beautiful setting of Studley Royal Park.

Coventry: ruins of the old cathedral destroyed in World War II, New Cathedral, Holy Trinity Church, and Herbert Art Gallery and Museum.

Kenilworth: Kenilworth Castle, a magnificent feudal ruin.

Warwick: Warwick Castle, a well maintained fortified estate.

York: York Minister, the largest English medieval cathedral; medieval walls surrounding the inner city; City Art Gallery; Castle and the Castle Museum; and Yorkshire Museum of natural history and antiquarian collections.

Ure Valley: charming old town of Richmond, ruins of Easby Abbey, small and attractive market town of Barnard Castle, and Bowes Museum of paintings, furniture, porcelain, and other works of art.

Durham: Cathedral, containing the tomb of the Venerable Bede; Castle; and Durham University.

Newcastle Upon Tyne: Museum of Antiquities, containing Roman artifacts from Hadrian's Wall.

Hadrian's Wall: excavated remains of Roman forts at Chesters and Housesteads.

Lake District: Brakenburn, the estate of Sir Hugh Walpole; lakes of Derwentwater, Buttermere, Windermere, and Grasmere; beautiful valley of Borrowdale; Dove Cottage, where Wordsworth lived from 1799-1808, and Wordsworth Museum.

Chester: ancient city walls, medieval Rows (galleries or arcades forming passages along the first floor of houses), Chester Cathedral, and Bishop Lloyd's House.

Bristol: St. Mary Redcliffe parish church, Bristol Cathedral, City Art Gallery, and City Museum (has many relics from the West of England).

Somerset: Coleridge Cottage, Dunster Castle (a castellated mansion), Exmoor Forest, and two popular summer resorts of Lynton and Lynmouth.

Cornwall: Tintagel Castle (the legendary birthplace of King Arthur), Penzance Museum of natural history and Cornish antiquities, and small fishing village of Mousehole.

Devon: picturesque fishing village of Clovelly, old harbors at Falmouth and Dartmouth, and Truro Cathedral.

Exeter: Cathedral, city walls, underground passages, Museum of local history, Picture Gallery, Priory of St. Nicholas, and the University (where I saw a student production Dylan Thomas' Under Milk Wood).

Dorchester: country town retaining the relics of Thomas Hardy, including his reconstructed study and the manuscript of The Mayor of Casterbridge.

Southampton: remains of the city walls, Art Gallery, Bargate (the old north gate), Guildhall, Tudor House, Wool House (a maritime museum), and God's House Tower (now a Museum of Archaeology).

Chichester: Cathedral, Market House, St. Mary's Hospital, Guildhall Museum, and City Museum. Nearby is Fishbourne Roman Palace, containing the finest Roman mosaics yet discovered in Britain.

Canterbury: Cathedral, St. Augustine's Abbey ruins, St. Martin's Church, and West Gate.

2. Scotland

Jedburgh to Melrose: Jedburgh Abbey, Queen Mary's House, Jedburgh Castle, Dryburgh Abbey, Melrose Abbey, and Abbotsford House (the home of Sir Walter Scott).

Edinburgh: Edinburgh Castle, Royal Mile, St. Giles Cathedral, John Knox House, City Museum of local history, Palace of Holyroodhouse, Holyrood Park, Royal Scottish Museum, National Gallery, and National Museum of Antiquities.

Perth: city Art Gallery and Museum.

Dunnottar: Extensive ruin of Dunnottar Castle stands isolated on a great crag, surrounded on three sides by the North Sea. Nearby is the picturesque fishing village of Stonehaven.

Dufftown: center of the Scotch whisky distilling industry (the Glenfiddich and Balvenie Distilleries are open to visitors).

Culloden: site of the last land battle fought in Britain, burial ground of the Highland clans who died there.

Glasgow: Kelvingrove Park, Art Gallery and Museum, and Glasgow University.

Kilmarnock: Kay Park Monument to Robert Burns and Johnnie Walker whisky plant (open to visitors).

Alloway: Robert Burns Cottage, Alloway Kirk, Burns Monument, and Tam O' Shanter Inn (now a Burns museum) at Ayr.

3. Wales

Conway: Conway Castle. Nearby is Bodnant Gardens.

Laugharne: hometown of Dylan Thomas. Boathouse-study where he wrote Under Milk Wood, small house where he lived with his wife Catlin and his two children, sleepy town from which he drew the characters for the drama, and his grave in the town's churchyard.

Cardiff: open-air Welsh Folk Museum of Welsh buildings. Nearby are the ruins of a Roman town, Venta Silurum.

B. France

1. Normandy

Forest of Eu. Fishing port of Dieppe. Rouen: Place du Vieux-Marche (where Joan of Arc was burned alive), Great Clock, Cathedral, Eglise St. Quen, Eglise St. Maclou, Musee d'Antiquites. Bayeux Tapestry, a historical record of the Norman conquest of England.

2. Brittany

Abbey of Mont St. Michel. Ramparts and castle at St. Malo. Corniche at St. Servan. Emerald Coast. Piles of rose and grey rocks at the seaside resort and fishing port of Ploumanach. Spectacular coastline of the Crozon Peninsula. Cathedral, old quarters, and Brittany Museum at Quimper. Walled town of Concarneau. St. Peter's Cathedral

and the Archaeological Museum of the Morbihan Polymathic Society at Vannes. Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Ducal Castle, and Museum of Local Popular Art at ^Nantes.

3. Atlantic Coast

Old Fortified harbor, town hall, and houses of the Middle Ages at La Rochelle. Roman monuments and museum at Saintes. Plants at Cognac that produce the famous brandy. Ramparts of the old fortified city of Angouleme.

4. Dordogne

Beautiful village of Brantome. Vivid prehistoric cave drawings at Rouffignac Cave and Le Thot. National Museum of Prehistory at les Eyzies-de-Tayac. Old towns of Sarlat, Domme, and St. Cyprien in the picturesque Dordogne Valley. Old fortified city and pilgrimage center of Rocamadour. Valley of the Lot River.

5. Pyrenees

Cathedral of St. Cecile, and the home and the museum of Toulouse-Lautrec at Albi. Goya Museum at Castres. Well preserved walled Medieval city of Carcassone. Famous pilgrimage center of Lourdes. Basque Museum at Bayonne.

6. Riviera

Roman arena and theater at Arles. Famous fortified harbor at Marseille. Corniche du Faron at Toulon. Castle, ramparts, and square towers at Hyeres. Roman ruins and Archeology Museum at Frejus. Esterel Massif at St. Raphael. Mount Chevalier, Boulevard de la Croiselle, and La Croisette Point at Cannes. Promenade des Anglais, castle, old town, and Cimiez Roman ruins at Nice. Perched village of Eze. Palace of the Prince, Oceanographic Museum, and Tropical Gardens at Monaco.

7. Central and northern France

Hotel Dieu and its museum, Hospice de la Charite, Mansion of the Dukes of Burgundy, ramparts, and wine museum at Beaune. National Museum of the Palace of Fontainebleau. Art Museum, citadel, and belfry at Lille.

C. Spain

1. Cantabrian Coast

San Sebastian: old Town, San Telmo Museum of Basque history, and panorama from Mount Igueldo.

2. Navarre

Pamplona: Navarre Museum and places associated with Ernest Hemingway and his novel The Sun Also Rises. The Irache Monastery near Estella.

3. Old Castile

Burgos: Cathedral, Archaeological Museum, and Marceliano Santamaria Museum. Valladolid: National Museum of Polychrome in San Gregorio College, Cathedral, and Cervantes' House.

4. New Castile

Salamanca: Plaza Mayor, House of Shells, New and Old Cathedrals, St. Stephen's Monastery, and picturesque quarters of the city. Avila: city walls, St. Vincent's Basilica, St. Thomas Monastery, and Convent of St. Teresa. Segovia: Roman aqueduct, Alcazar, old town, and Cathedral. Monastery-palace of the Escorial. Madrid: Plaza Mayor, old town, Descalzas Reales Convent, Prado art museum, National Archaeological Museum, Lazaro Goldiano Museum of enamels and ivories, bullfights at the Las Ventas Bullring, and Royal Tapestry Factory. Toldeo: Alcazar, Cathedral, El Greco House and Museum, and Visigothic Museum.

5. Extramadura

Trujillo (home town of Pizarro). Walled medieval town of Caceres. Roman theater, arena, and patrician villa at Merida.

6. Andalusia

Giralda, Cathedral, Alcazar, Museum of Fine Arts, and old tobacco factory (now a university) at Seville. Cordoba: Mosque, Alcazar, Municipal Museum, Archeological Museum, and old town. Alhambra and Generalife in Granada.

7. Levant Region

Extensive palm grove at Elche. Explanada de Espana at Alicante. Valencia: Cathedral, Palaccio de la Generalidad, National Museum of Ceramics, and Provincial Fine Arts Museum.

8. Catalonia

Roman ruins and archeological museum at Tarragona. Royal Palace and Wine Museum at Vilafranca del Penedes. Barcelona: Cathedral, Federica Mares Museum, Museum of Catalonian Art, Spanish Village, and Gothic Quarter.

D. Portugal

Small rural town and rustic, friendly people of the Serra da Estrela. Bucaco National Park and battlefield. Old University and Machado de Castro Museum at Coimbra. Convent of Christ at Tomar. Pilgrimage center of Fatima. Batalha Monastery. Fishermen's quarter and fishing beach at Nazare. Santa Maria Monastery at Alcobaca. Ramparts of Obidos. Royal Palace at Sintra. Pena Palace, Pena Park, and the Moors' Castle near Sintra. Lisbon: Calouste Gulbenkian Museum, cathedral, St. George's Castle, Santa Cruz Quarter, the Alfama, Hieronymite Monastery, Monument to the Discoveries, Belem Tower, and Museum of Ancient Art. Evora: cathedral, Roman temple, Museum of Ancient Art, and Church of St. Francis (with its Ossuary Chapel faced with human bones and skulls). Ducal Palace and castle at Vila Ricoso. Ramparts of Elvas.

E. Italy

Fishing villages and rugged coast of Cinqueterre. Byron Grotto at the attractive town of Portovenere. Cathedral, Baptistry of St. John, Picture Gallery, childhood home of St. Catherine, and many historic churches. National Gallery of Umbria at Perugia. St. Francis Basilica, St. Clara's Church, Cathedral, and Piazza del Comune at Aissisi. Tivoli: gardens and fountains of the Villa d'Este, and the Villa Adriana Roman ruin. Rome: catacombs, Borghese Gallery, and National Museum of Rome. Naples: Santa Lucia District, old Spacca Quarter, New Castle, Royal Palace, National Museum, and Bay of Naples. Excavated Roman town of Pompeii. Whitewashed domed-roof houses of the Trulli District. Ducal Palace and National Gallery of the Marches at Urbino. Ravenna: mosaics in the Tomb of Galla Placidia, Church of St. Vitalis, and Orthodox Baptistry; Dante's Tomb; and Basilica of St. Apollinaris in Classe. Verona: tombs of the Scaligers, old castle and bridge of the Scaligers, Roman arena, Juliet's Tomb, Cathedral, Capulets Palace, and Roman Theater (where I saw an Italian performance of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet). Beautiful panoramas of Lake Garda and the Dolomites.

F. Austria

Graz: Hauptplatz, Landhaus, Arsenal, Schlossberg, and Freilicht Museum (an open-air museum of Austrian houses).

Vienna: The Hofburg, Capuchins' Crypt, Museum of Fine Arts, St.

Stephen's Cathedral, old quarter, Upper Belvedere, Schonbrunn Palace, Military History Museum, Volksgarten, Kahlenberg Heights, Prater, and the Vienna Woods.

Danube Valley: little fortified town of Durnstein, the vineyards and wine gardens of Weissenkirchen, the concentration camp at Mauthausen, and St. Florian Abbey (the "home" of Anton Bruckner). The Salzkammergut: Traunsee, Altersee, Mondsee, St. Wolfgang See; picturesque little town of St. Gilgen, St. Wolfgang, and Hallstatt; Dachstein Ice Caves.

G. Bavaria

Old Salt Works at Bad Reichenhall. King Ludwig's Herrenchiemsee Castle on the Chiemsee. Painted houses of Mittenwald. Resort of Garmish-Partenkirchen. Rococo art masterpiece of the church at Wies. King Ludwig's Hohenschwangau Castle. Marktplatz, Hauptstrasse, Ludwigstrasse, and port of the island town of Lindau on the Bodensee.

H. Switzerland

Abbey Library, Cathedral, and former abbey at St. Gallen. Zurich: Swiss National Museum and old town. Lucerne: old Town Hall, Spreuerbrücke, Kapelbrücke, and Lake Lucerne. Aareschlucht Gorges near Meiringen. Views of the Jungfrau from Brienz and Interlaken. Castle of Chillon on Lake Geneva. Geneva: Quai du Mont-Blanc, Palace of the Nations, Museum of Art and History, and Ariana Museum of ceramics.

III. Purpose and use of this travel

This travel has been of personal value to me for general cultural enrichment. I have visited many of the areas of cultural, historical, literary, and natural importance in England, Scotland, Wales, and Southern Europe. In my readings in English and European literature and history, I can now vividly visualize the places referred to. In addition I have come into contact with different languages, cultures, and people of Western Europe. Such contacts will help me to expand beyond the provincialism of a totally Western American upbringing and education.

My travel in the United Kingdom was often to places of literary importance (i.e., the home of George Bernard Shaw, Dr. Samuel Johnson's London, John Bunyan's Bedford, D. H. Lawrence's Eastwood, Shakespeare's Stratford-on-Avon, the Brontes' Haworth, Wordsworth's Lake District, the legends of King Arthur's

Tintagel, Coleridge's Cottage in Somerset, Thomas Hardy's Dorchester, Sir Walter Scott's Abbotsford, Robert Burns' Alloway, and Dylan Thomas' Laugharne). I will use my personal contacts with these places in my teaching of the works of English authors.

On the continent of Europe I have visited places frequented by American authors or referred to by American writers (i.e., Ernest Hemingway's San Sebastian and Pamplona, Washington Irving's Granada, Mark Twain's travels and residences in Italy and Switzerland, etc.). I will make use of these personal contacts and the photographic slides I have taken in my teaching of American literature classes.

During this travel I have visited many Roman ruins and museums of Roman antiquities (i.e., at Verulamium, Chedworth, Newcastle Upon Tyne, Hadrian's Wall, Fisbourne, Leicester, Arles, Nice, Merida, Villa Adriana, Rome, Naples, and Pompeii). I have taken or purchased many photographic slides of mosaics, wall paintings, and statues of the pre-Christian Roman gods. These slides I will use in my teaching of Introduction to Mythology 36. Also of value to this course will be the further knowledge I have gained about ancient Roman life, architecture, the Roman theater, athletic games, and Roman religious practices.

In the United Kingdom I have also visited places and museums dealing with Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Danish (Viking), and Norman historical periods in England (i.e., at Leicester, Leeds, London, Oxford, Bury St. Edmunds, York, Durham, Penzance, and Southampton). The information I have gained has furthered my understanding of early English history and the historical development of the English language. This expanded understanding will be of use to me in my teaching of the etymology of English vocabulary and the historical influences upon the English language. Both of these subjects I use (in part) in my English 1A, Vocabulary Building 75, and Introduction to Semantics 53 classes.

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