

**STANDARD LITERATURE SERIES.
GRANDFATHER'S CHAIR: TRUE
STORIES FROM NEW ENGLAND
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649596461

Standard Literature Series. Grandfather's Chair: True Stories from New England History and Biography by Nathaniel Hawthorne

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

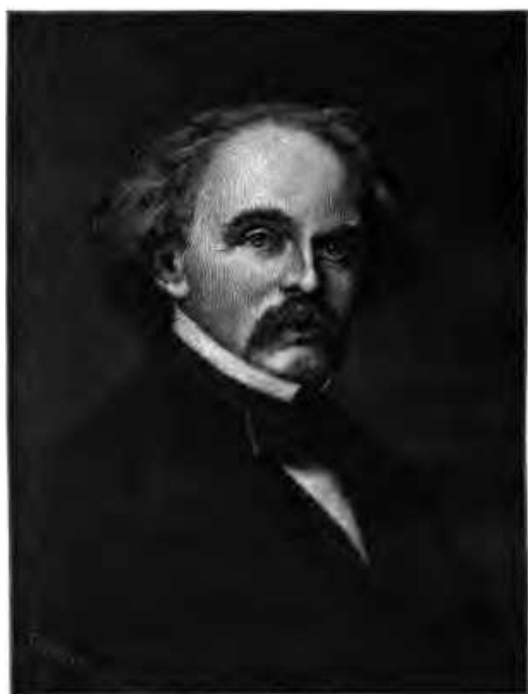
Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

**STANDARD LITERATURE SERIES.
GRANDFATHER'S CHAIR: TRUE
STORIES FROM NEW ENGLAND
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY**



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

STANDARD LITERATURE SERIES

GRANDFATHER'S CHAIR

TRUE STORIES FROM NEW ENGLAND
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

BY
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND ILLUSTRATIONS

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK BOSTON NEW ORLEANS

.AL 1731.218.31

✓
HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
SHELDON FUND
JULY 10, 1940

COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY
UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING COMPANY

.A. 2350



CONTENTS.

PART I. 1620-1692.

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. GRANDFATHER—THE CHILDREN—THE CHAIR	1
II. THE PURITANS—THE STORY OF LADY ARBELLA	3
III. THERE CHANCED TO BE A RAINY DAY	12
IV. ROGER WILLIAMS—MRS. HUTCHINSON—THE COLONIES	14
V. OCCUPANTS OF THE CHAIR—HOW THE COLONIES WERE GOVERNED	19
VI. CAPTAIN JOHN HULL AND THE PINE-TREE SHILLINGS	23
VII. THE QUAKERS—THE RED MEN	28
VIII. JOHN ELIOT AND THE INDIAN BIBLE	35
IX. GRANDFATHER'S TEARS—NEW AND OLD ENGLAND	41
X. THE TALK OF THE SUNKEN TREASURE	46
XI. THE CHAIR'S RECOLLECTIONS	53

PART II. 1692-1763.

I. THE CHAIR BY A BLAZING WOOD FIRE	58
II. SAD STORY ABOUT WITCHES	60
III. MASTER CHEEVER AND THE OLD-FASHIONED SCHOOL	65
IV. COTTON MATHER—PUBLIC AFFAIRS	69
V. STORY OF THE REJECTED BLESSING	75
VI. FASHIONS AND MANNERS	84
VII. THE PROVINCIAL MUSTER—LOUISBURG	89
VIII. THANKSGIVING EVE—THE OLD FRENCH WAR—THE ACADIAN EXILES	97
IX. MORE ABOUT THE OLD FRENCH WAR	106
X. THOMAS HUTCHINSON GETS THE CHAIR	111

PART III. 1763-1803.

I. NEW YEAR'S EVENING	117
II. RESISTANCE TO THE STAMP ACT	119
III. THE HUTCHINSON MOB—ANDREW OLIVER	124
IV. BRITISH TROOPS COME TO BOSTON	132
V. THE BOSTON MASSACRE	138
VI. THE COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS	144
VII. THE BOSTON TEA PARTY—THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON	151
VIII. GEORGE WASHINGTON—BOSTON BARRICAD	158
IX. THE TORY'S FAREWELL	164
X. THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR	171
XI. GRANDFATHER'S DREAM	178

ILLUSTRATIONS.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE	<i>Frontispiece</i>
	PAGE
THE MAYFLOWER	4
GOVERNOR WINTHROP	6
IN THE STOCKS	9
ROGER WILLIAMS MEETING THE FRIENDLY NARRAGANSETTS	15
HARVARD COLLEGE AS IT LOOKED IN 1796	20
A PINE-TREE SHILLING	25
A QUAKER TRIAL	29
MILES STANDISH AND HIS BAND, LED BY A FRIENDLY INDIAN	38
KING PHILIP	39
OLIVER CROMWELL	42
PURITANS GOING TO CHURCH	56
COTTON MATHER	70
MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION	87
EMBARRASSMENT OF TROOPS FOR THE LOUISBURG EXPEDITION	93
MAP OF ACADIA	101
MARQUIS DE MONTCALM	109
GENERAL WOLFE	110
ONE OF THE STAMPS	131
FANEUIL HALL	134
SAMUEL ADAMS	144
JOHN HANCOCK	145
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	146
JOHN ADAMS	147
THE BOSTON TEA PARTY	153
THE MINUTE-MEN AND THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON	185
THE BRITISH STORMING THE HEIGHTS OF BUNKER HILL	187
GEORGE WASHINGTON	158
WASHINGTON TAKES COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS	160
WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, 1775-1776	170
SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	175

INTRODUCTION.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE was born at Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804. He was but four years old when his father died, leaving his mother in straitened circumstances, with the boy and two sisters. In his ninth year Nathaniel met with an accident that caused lameness, and confined him to his home until his thirteenth year. During this time he acquired a great love of reading. When he was fourteen the family removed to Raymond, Me. Here, in the quietness of rural life, he became fond of solitude. He received his college education at Bowdoin, where he graduated in 1825, Longfellow being a classmate. During his college career he gave indications of a taste and talent for literary work, having begun his first novel while an undergraduate.

The conditions existing in the United States at that time were unfavorable to native writers, so Hawthorne was obliged to wait many years, toiling hard in the meantime, before he won popular recognition as an author. After his return to Salem he shut himself up for twelve years in seclusion, writing tales and verses. Few of the latter are now much known. His first novel, "Fausthawe," published in 1828, was unsuccessful. He contributed to various annuals and magazines under different names. In 1836 he wrote "Peter Parley's Universal History," a venture very profitable for the publisher, but not for Hawthorne, who received only one hundred dollars for his work.

During this period of seclusion Hawthorne also wrote a series of sketches and stories, which appeared from time to time in newspapers and magazines. As they were favorably received and noticed, a collection of them was republished in 1837 under the title, "Twice-Told Tales." Longfellow reviewed the book and gave it high praise. This recognition was the beginning of Hawthorne's fame. His earnings by his pen were not yet, however, sufficient for his support; and in January, 1839, the historian Bancroft, then collector of the port of Boston, appointed him weigher and gauger in the custom-house, an office which he held until 1841.

Hawthorne did not write for adult readers only. "Grandfather's Chair," first issued in three separate parts in 1841, "The Wonder Book" (1851), and "Tanglewood Tales" (1853) were written for the young.

In July, 1842, Hawthorne married Miss Peabody, of Salem, who was to him "a blessing and illumination wherever she went." Removing to Concord, Mass., he lived for four years in the old colonial manse previously occupied by Ralph Waldo Emerson, and overlooking the field of the first battle of the Revolution. Here he dwelt happily but in comparative seclusion, and wrote "Mosses from an Old Manse" (1846). This year he was appointed surveyor in the custom-house in his native town, Salem, where he remained four years.

In 1850 Hawthorne's greatest work, "The Scarlet Letter," was published. He now resided at Lenox, Mass., where he wrote "The House of the Seven Gables" (1851), and prepared "The Snow Image," which did not appear until the following year. In the winter he wrote at West Newton "The Blithedale Romance." He changed his residence to Concord in 1852, and his next work was the "Tanglewood Tales," a continuation of "The Wonder Book."

Hawthorne went to England in 1853, having been appointed by President Pierce to the office of consul at Liverpool, which he held till 1857. He travelled through Great Britain and the Continent, gathering materials for new work, and publishing "The Marble Faun" in 1860. In June of this year he returned to Concord, broken in health. A number of brilliant sketches on England and the English, written by him, were soon issued in the *Atlantic Monthly*. These were afterwards republished under the title, "Our Old Home" (1863). He died May 18, 1864, at Plymouth, N. H., where he had gone for the benefit of his health, with his old friend, ex-President Pierce. He was buried at Concord, Mass., in a spot near the grave of Emerson.

In personal appearance Hawthorne was tall and commanding. He was a fine specimen of physical manhood, yet his manner showed the gentleness of woman.

In his style he was free from constraint or affectation. Clearness of expression is one of his characteristics. This makes his work especially adapted to children. His fame was of slow growth, but it has rapidly increased since his death. Several of his works have been translated into foreign languages. He is now generally regarded as one of the greatest imaginative minds of the century, holding high rank among English prose writers.