

MEMOSCOPE

SUMMER
1956



President's Corner

The Honorable Phil M. Donnelly, Governor of Missouri, proclaimed August 12-18, 1956, as Tom Sawyer Week and urged Missouri citizens to join in commemoration of the state's most famous author. In keeping with this observance it is fitting to recall that a number of faculty members and alumni of the State Teachers College have made notable contributions to the ever-growing Mark Twain lore. In this issue of the *Nemoscope* more detailed information will be found concerning certain additions to Mark Twainiana, but there are others equally deserving of mention.

Miss Berenice Beggs, assistant professor of English education, wrote a pageant entitled "On the Banks of Old Man River" which was presented in Hannibal during the centennial celebration of Mark Twain's birth in 1935. This pageant has also been used in a number of high schools in Northeast Missouri. Miss Beggs is also the author of a narrative poem, "The Ballad of Tom and Huck" and numerous articles on Mark Twain.

Ernest Freed, while teaching art in the Ophelia Parrish Junior High School, painted with the assistance of a number of art majors in the College, a mural depicting scenes from *Tom Sawyer*. Since leaving Kirksville Mr. Freed has had a distinguished career in the field of art, studying under the noted artist, Grant Wood, and holding positions in the art departments at the University of Iowa and Bradley University.

Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri and member of the class of 1906, has written three articles on Mark Twain: "Samuel Langhorne Clemens, America's Greatest Humorist," *Missouri's Hall of Fame*; "Mark Twain, America's Most Widely Read Author," *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. 29; and "Mark Twain," *Missouri and Missourians*, Vol. II.

The College is proud of the contributions its faculty and alumni have made in relation to the study of the great Missouri writer, humorist, and philosopher. It is hoped that this issue of the *Nemoscope* will prove valuable to teachers and students and will stimulate further interest in the work of Mark Twain.

WALTER H. RYLE, President

Cover Picture

A number of elementary teachers taking the course in Children's Literature at the College made a trip to

NEMOSCOPE

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

WALTER H. RYLE, PRESIDENT

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Hannibal July 20 where they visited the Mark Twain Museum and places depicted in Mark Twain's famous stories. The cover picture shows a part of the group. Other pictures will be found on page 6.

Alumni Notes

M. Wayne McKanna, 1928, has been named principal of Northeast High School in Kansas City, Missouri.

Elmer D. Harpham, 1925, was elected superintendent of schools of the Adair County R-1 district at Novinger, July 9, 1956.

Major Louis Burdman, 1940, has returned from three years of service in Germany and has been assigned to the installation at Roswell, New Mexico.

Madison Griffith, 1924, was appointed principal of the new Van Horn High School in Kansas City. He had been principal of the Central Junior High School.

Dr. William N. Reeves, 1939, has been appointed associate music supervisor in the State Education Department of New York. He holds a Doctor of Education degree from the University of Southern California.

Mrs. Frances V. Moran, 1955, has joined the Adair County extension staff where she will serve as a home

agent in training for two or three months before taking a permanent position as home demonstration agent in another county.

Frederick Campbell Lauer, 1950, and Elzie Irvin Miller, Jr., 1952, both received Doctor of Dental Surgery Degrees from the University of Kansas City, June 3, 1956.

Jesse Marion Davidson, 1920, died June 19, 1956, at his home in Kirksville. He held a master's degree from Peabody College and had taught in the Missouri schools for 25 years.

William L. Martin, 1952, was transferred to the Montgomery Ward Store in Jefferson City, July 19, 1956, where he will be assistant manager. He has been manager of the shoe department in the Kirksville store.

Lt. James E. Steinmiller, 1952, and his wife the former Joan Schroder, 1954, and their son have gone to Bitburg Air Force Base in Germany where he will be stationed for the next three years. Lt. Steinmiller is an F-100 super sabre jet pilot.

Robert Schnucker, 1953, was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church in the First Presbyterian Church at Kirksville, May 13, 1956. The Rev. Schnucker received the B. D. degree from the University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa, in June.

COLLECTING MARK TWAINIANA

by

M. M. Brashear

Anyone who has had experience collecting first editions has discovered that those engaged in that self-imposed pursuit become automatically members of a fraternity of good fellows who do not depend upon pelf or long descent or stimulants for mutual interest, but only, as Charles Lamb's "cousin" said, upon a shared enthusiasm.

It was such an interest that brought Mr. Millard Morse, a collector of Twainiana from Santa Monica, California, to Columbia, Missouri, when he heard that the State Historical Society of Missouri possessed the only file in existence of the *Hannibal Journal* on which young Sam Clemens worked first as printer's devil and later as assistant editor. As I had described such items in the file as could be attributed to Sam Clemens for the *Journal of American Literature*, Mr. Morse, when he had a book made privately of photostatic copies of the writings, was good enough to present a copy of it to me. That was the nest-egg of my collection, and I have always considered it my most distinguished item.

As I was then struggling to get together enough pennies for two years at the University of North Carolina to do a doctoral study of Mark Twain and could not enter the ranks of real collectors of first editions, I never missed a chance, if I was near a second-hand book store, to enter and search for Mark Twain firsts that unwary dealers might not treasure too highly. Not long afterwards in a pawn shop in Columbia I noticed an interesting looking copy of "Following the Equator," the humorist's book about his lecture trip around the world. "How much?" I inquired. "A dollar," replied the owner of the shop. I took it, my first purchase, to the Historical Library and found it described in the Merle Johnson Standard Bibliography of Twainiana as a first edition but not a distinguished first issue of the first edition, and as it was not one of the most sought after books of Mark Twain, not very valuable, but respectable, as a starter.

A year later I was in Philadelphia and happened near a large second hand book shop. The owner showed me recent editions of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" at a dollar each. As I didn't seem to be interested, he reached, with a glance apparently to make sure I could be trusted, in behind the up-to-date editions, and

pulled out a dingy old copy of "Innocents Abroad." "This," he said, "I could let you have for \$5.00. It's very old." I looked to see if the publication date corresponded with the copyright date (the rough-and-ready way to tell a first edition). Satisfied that it might be worth the price, I went away with it and found the nearest branch library to consult Merle Johnson. There I found that it had none of the ear-marks of a real first edition, but as it contained the 234 original illustrations and as I have never had a chance at a real first of "Innocents Abroad," I've always been glad I have it.

I was more fortunate with my next investment. I found in a catalogue mailed to me by a Los Angeles book shop a notice of a first edition of "Life on the Mississippi"—\$10.00. I ordered at once in the hope that no other collector had seen the notice. When it came it proved to be in good condition and to contain one of the most famous ear-marks to be found in any Mark Twain first, described in the Johnson Bibliography: "First issue has an illustration of Mark Twain in flames

on p. 441." When I opened my new-old book, I found the picture. The legend has it that because a bottle was near by to indicate that the flames were alcoholic, the gentle wife of Mark Twain, Livy, censored it out of subsequent editions.

A copy of "Huckleberry Finn" which I paid \$110 for at the Missouri Store in Columbia has never seemed so precious to me as that, my first real first. It is bound in "decorated" green cloth. What marks it as a desirable first issue of a first edition is that page 253 is pasted in on a stub. Also, on page 67 the word "was" is incorrectly printed for "saw." In all later editions this was corrected.

One of the treasures of the collection is "Funny Stories," an old book picked up for me by a friend in the Thieves' Market in London in 1938. It has no date, but was published in England probably in the early 1870's as it contains both Artemus Ward's "Letters to Punch" and twenty-seven very early sketches and stories by Mark Twain which were collected in a Canadian pirated edition entitled "Eye Openers: Funny Stories"—at a time when both humorists were at the height of their popularity in England.

I have had good luck finding first editions of "Roughing It," "The Gild-

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the writings and works of the well known Missouri author "Mark Twain" have had and continue to have a great influence upon the lives of the youth and people of this State and Nation:

Now, Therefore, I, Phil M. Donnelly, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby proclaim the week of August 12 through August 18, 1956, as

"Tom Sawyer Week"

in Missouri, in commemoration of "Mark Twain" who made Tom Sawyer famous, and urge the citizens of this State to join in its observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, in the City of Jefferson, this 6th day of July, 1956.

/s/ PHIL M. DONNELLY
Governor

(SEAL)

ATTEST:
/s/ WALTER H. TOBERMAN
Secretary of State

/s/ WILL DAVIS
Chief Clerk

ed Age," "Sketches New and Old," "The Burslesque Autobiography," "A Tramp Abroad," "Extract from Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven," "The Adventures of Thomas Jefferson Snodgrass," "Slovenly Peter," "Extract from Adam's Diary," "Eve's Diary," "English as She is Taught," "Christian Science," "What is Man? and other Essays," and the "Library of Humor" edited by Mark Twain; together with near-firsts of "The Prince and the Pauper," "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," "The American Claimant," and "1601: A Fireside Conversation." The defect of the collection is that it contains no outstanding copy of "Tom Sawyer" nor the Merle Johnson Bibliography.

Besides the Harper 25-Vol. "Author's National Edition" (1899) of Mark Twain works, and the Gabriel Wells limited "Definitive Edition" (1922)—this is the 888th set of the issue of 1024 sets—the collection contains a good many recent editions of the most important works; such as the Heritage Press Editions of "Life on the Mississippi," with illustrations by Thomas Hart Benton and an introduction by Dr. Edward Wagenknecht, and "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," with an introduction by Dr. Carl Van Doren.

Besides many articles saved from literary journals and three scrapbooks of floating newspaper material, the collection contains also most of the biographies of Mark Twain: Archibald Henderson's life (1910); A. B. Paine's 4-volume life (1912) together with his editions of the "Letters" (2 volumes, 1917) and of the "Autobiography" (2 volumes, 1925), and his "Boys' Life of Mark Twain" (1916); Friedrich Schonermann's "Mark Twain als Literarische Personlichkeit" (1925); Van Wyck Brook's "The Ordeal of Mark Twain" (1920); Bernard De Voto's "Mark Twain's America" (1932), together with his "Mark Twain at Work" (1942); M. M. Brashers's "Mark Twain, Son of Missouri" (1934); F. L. Patten's "Mark Twain" (1935); Edward Wagenknecht's "Mark Twain, the Man and His Work" (1935); Ezra Dane's edition of the "Letters from the Sandwich Islands" (1938); Ivan Benson's "Mark Twain's Western Years" (1938); Franklin Walker's "The Washoe Giant in San Francisco" (1938); Walker and Dane's "Travels with Mr. Brown" (1940); E. G. Henninghan's "Mark Twain in Germany" (1939); and Dixon Wecter's "Sam Clemens of Hannibal" (1950),

MY MARK TWAIN

by

John W. Hollenbach

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. John Hollenbach was assistant professor of English at the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College from 1941 to 1946. This article is an excerpt from a speech he delivered at the college in 1943.

Perhaps you think it presumptuous on my part, a "foreigner" from Pennsylvania, or at any rate only a recently naturalized Missourian, to try to introduce to you natives your own most famous native son. However, from evidence that I have acquired in my literature classes, I have come to the conclusion that at least some of you have never really met this vibrant American personality; and even those who have do not know him as I do. Do not misunderstand me. You may know him as intimately as I do, but you do not know him exactly as I know him. No one can read Mark Twain's works without forming a vivid impression of the man behind the books, for his individuality permeates every page he wrote. He revealed himself with every move he made. Mark Twain is one of those tantalizing, complex persons whom we cannot resist trying to understand; yet, when we try to sum up our impressions, he proves to be an elusive fellow. He refuses to be neatly catalogued and labelled and pigeonholed. Many have tried. The books and articles and speeches on Mark Twain are almost legion. Yet no two quite agree. So, even though you feel that you know Mark Twain, I feel safe in introducing to you a new person: my Mark Twain. Or perhaps I should say my Mark Twains. For whenever I try to dig beneath the surface and uncover the real, the basic Twain, I run into difficulty.

together with his edition of "The Love Letters of Mark Twain" (1952).

One of the latest acquisitions is the Crescent Library "Huckleberry Finn," which contains an introduction by T. S. Eliot, whom many authorities consider the most distinguished living poet and critic. In it he speaks of Huck as "one of the permanent symbolic figures of fiction; not unworthy to take a place with Ulysses, Faust, Don Quixote, Don Juan, Hamlet, and other great discoveries that man has made about himself."

First there is Mark Twain, the frontier roughneck. A backwoods lad in frontier Missouri in the eighteen-thirties and eighteen-forties, a swaggering, hard-cussing river-boat pilot on the Mississippi in the eighteen-fifties, a rough silver miner and indolent news reporter in Nevada and California in the boom days of the eighteen-sixties, Mark Twain was inevitably a product of a pioneer society. No matter what veneer of civilization he may have acquired later when he became the toast of the banquet halls and the honored guest at all the courts and castles of Europe, he always remained something of a frontier roughneck.

Even after he had married into a sixteen-caret, mainline New England family and had settled down, as an international celebrity, in aristocratic Hartford, Connecticut, he still shocked his good neighbors, especially the wives, by his appearance. In winter he invariably went about in an immense sealskin coat with the fur on the outside, and a sealskin cap pulled down over his ears, partly concealing and partly revealing his reddish hair now turning white, and greatly accentuating the wide sweep of his flaming moustache. More often than not yellowish-brown trousers, tawny stockings, and low back shoes protruded from beneath the coat to complete this strange admixture of May and December. Later still he was to gain additional notoriety with his white serge suits, worn both summer and winter. Most painful of all his costumes, however, to his long-suffering family, was his gorgeous red robe, the one he received from Oxford University along with an honorary degree. He was childishly vain about that robe—said it suited his personality—and he wore it on every possible occasion and on a few impossible ones. Gaudily attired in that flaming garment, he gave away in marriage his daughter Clara. Yes, in his appearance he certainly revealed the strain of the border roughneck: no sense of propriety or good taste, an incorrigible show-off with a flair for the loud and "picturesque."

Mark Twain's speech matched his appearance. He spoke with a slow drawl and in the vernacular of the frontier, frequently ungrammatical but vivid with its wealth of homely and humorous figures of speech. When he became angry, as he frequently did, his vocabulary expanded, and he

would transform the atmosphere into a haze of blue with a string of epithets and invective that can only be described as amazing. Some of his friends were distressed by his habit; others considered his profanity one of his greatest gifts and even invited his wrath in order to enjoy its full flavor.

His wit, the famous Twain wit, also had the frontier quality. It was rough, boisterous, and earthy. It abounded in practical jokes, and reveled in physical discomfiture. It was not harmless; it was barbed. No one was safe from its shafts. Usually designed to deflate the foolish and pretentious, it often wounded the sensitive. When his wit was at work it trampled on authority, white hair, titles, conventions, law. On one occasion at a dignified banquet of a literary club, after the distinguished Professor Trent had given an eloquent eulogy on Sir Walter Scott, Mark Twain, who did not like Scott, who was not overawed by the solemnity of the occasion, and who was not restrained by consideration for the reputation or the feeling of the speaker, rose:

Professor Trent said that Scott would outlive all his critics. I guess that's true. The fact of the business is, you've got to be one of two ages to appreciate Scott. When you're eighteen you can read *Ivanhoe*, and you want to wait until you are ninety to read some of the rest. It takes a pretty well-regulated, abstemious critic to live ninety years.

Good taste? In matters of art and music and literature he was often the rankest barbarian. In fact he seemed to take a perverse delight in disliking what others liked and in ridiculing what others held fine and even sacred. His friend William Dean Howells considered Jane Austen one of the world's greatest novelists. "Jane Austen!" Mark snorted. "Any library is a good library that does not include her books."

Mark Twain, the border roughneck, the crude, undisciplined, tactless, unconventional frontiersman! Certainly the title seems to fit. But is this the whole Mark Twain, or even the real Mark Twain? Hear the evidence on the other side.

Said one of the men who knew him best, Reverend Twitchell, "He was in some external respects emphatically a man with the bark on; yet there was no more exquisite refinement of taste and sentiment." Exquisite refinement in a frontier roughneck? Truly a rare combination; yet there is much evidence to support the paradox. Mark Twain was almost hyper-sensitive about his social shortcomings and crudities, even though he was not success-

ful at curbing them. Billiards was his favorite sport, and his biographer Albert B. Paine tells us,

He was not an even-tempered player. When his game was going badly his language sometimes became violent, and he was likely to become critical of his opponent. Then reaction would set in and remorse. He would become gentle and kindly, hurrying the length of the table to set up the balls as I knocked them into the pockets, as if to show in every way except by actual confession in words that he was sorry for what no doubt seemed to him an unworthy display of temper.

Or again, primitive and bawdy as Mark Twain was in many ways, he was the most straitly moral of men in others. He placed womanhood on a very high pedestal. His love for his wife and daughters was something rare and exquisite. He was almost venomous in his denunciation of those men who he felt had treated their wives and children badly. He had nothing but condemnation for immoral sexual relations. When some of the admiring biographers of the English poet Shelley tried to whitewash the irregular love life of that poet and to cast the blame for Shelley's philandering upon his wife, Twain, like a medieval knight, rushed to the defense of this maligned woman and published a long and scorching essay entitled "In Defence of Harriet Shelley."

Closely akin to his reverence for womanhood was the deep affection for the under-privileged and the abused that lurked beneath his rough and boisterous exterior and flashed into the open on many occasions. In his books he was merciless with lords and rulers, with learned men and rich men. His pages are swarming with rogues and villains. His picture of the human race was never flattering and it became more sardonic as he grew older, with several notable exceptions. Women, children, animals, and the negro—at these he threw few stones. Toward them he was gentle, in real life and in his writings. He was a favorite with children; he was always coming home with a stray dog or cat that he had found; he rarely spoke a harsh word to a negro. If we turn to his books we find this affection corroborated. The most highly idealized, most nearly perfect characters to be found in Twain's works are a woman, a negro, an animal, and a child.

The woman was Joan of Arc, the fifteenth century French warrior maid. Mark Twain's fictional biography, *The Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc*, was a labor of love and reverence. Of all his writing he was proudest of this book. Yet so fearful was he that the public would try to read it as

a funny book if his name were attached to it (he wrote this biography after he had become a world-famous humorist) that he published the work anonymously.

The negro, and Mark Twain's most perfect hero, was a runaway slave named Jim. You may remember him floating down the Mississippi on a raft with Huckleberry Finn. Jim was the epitome of all the virtues which Mark Twain esteemed most highly: Kindliness, sincerity, unselfishness, and a wisdom deeper than that found in books. You can run your mind over the hundreds of white men who appear in Mark Twain's stories, but nowhere will you find a finer character than "Nigger Jim."

Mark Twain's finest animal hero was a horse named "Soldier Boy" in his little read story, *The Horse's Tale*. Few of the human beings that throng the pages of Twain's books are as free from vice or folly as Soldier Boy.

The child was Huck Finn. Now Huck was by no means a perfect person in the ordinary sense of the word; perhaps that is why he is the most real of all of Twain's heroes. But he too is a hero, highly idealized. Beneath that ragged, illiterate exterior beat the truest, most sensitive heart of all of Twain's fictional children. Mark Twain and Huck Finn had much in common. Both were frontier ruffians. Huck was a tremendous liar; so was Mark Twain. Huck was uncouth and unconventional; so was his creator. Yet, like Mark Twain, Huck was always instinctively on the side of the weak and the unfortunate. When Jim, the runaway slave, joined him on Jackson Island, Huck faced a grave moral crisis. Law and convention stated clearly that Jim's actions were wrong, criminally wrong, and Huck stood in awe of the law and the superior people who made laws. But when the opportunity arose and Huck could easily have turned over Jim to the white authorities, something inside of him, finer and truer than any man-made law and stronger than fear of such laws, rose from deep within the heart of the uneducated ragamuffin, and did not betray his friend. There was something inside Mark Twain as rare and refined.

Border roughneck or true gentleman of refinement and sentiment? Which of these is the real Mark Twain? Obviously both existed; both were parts of his multiple personality. But the picture is not complete. There are still facts to uncover, and perhaps they come even closer to the roots of the man.

MARK TWAIN IN ENGLAND

by

Robert M. Rodney

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an abstract of the Doctoral Dissertation submitted by Dr. Rodney in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Ph. D. Degree which he received from the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Rodney was head of the Division of Language and Literature at the State Teachers College from July, 1948 until September, 1956.

A study of British reviews, criticisms, and other comments on Mark Twain from 1867 to 1940 shows that against the background of Anglo-American relations, he contributed enormously to the British understanding of the American character. As a writer, traveler, lecturer, and especially as a colorful personality during three years of various London sojourns, Twain brought the American frontier and robust democracy both to Britain and to her Empire. His popularity is suggested by the fact that the British bought more than five hundred separate editions of his books, an average of seven editions a year.

In London, Vancouver, Melbourne, Calcutta, Pretoria, and other far-flung strongholds of the Empire his lecture tours drew capacity crowds. His unique personality and vigorous humor won him the personal friendship of many of Britain's most distinguished writers, journalists, dramatists, actors, artists, explorers, scientists, and statesmen. He was celebrated everywhere with a continual round of receptions and dinners, elected to membership in exclusive London clubs, dined and wined by royalty, and cheered in the streets by the British commoners, to whom his name became a byword and his face almost as familiar as that of their ruler. His triumphs were crowned when Oxford University awarded him the Doctor of

Letters in recognition of his character and his promotion of Anglo-American cordiality.

Mark Twain's reputation for freshness and originality was established after the British reviews of *Innocents Abroad* (1869) appeared. During his visit to London in 1872 in which he came to life as a vivid personality, the British literati enjoyed his geniality, his peculiar American vernacular, his casualness, and democratic simplicity. His lectures (1873-74) broke all London records with their two months' engagement at the Queen's Concert Rooms, where insatiable Londoners thronged to hear the dry, epigrammatic humor of his whimsical talks.

Life on the Mississippi (1883) and *Huckleberry Finn* (1884) aided by the memory of *The Gilded Age* (1873) and

In connection with Tom Sawyer Week, the Hannibal Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored a Tom Sawyer Fence Painting Contest Saturday, August 18. Boys between the ages of ten and twelve from cities throughout Missouri were chosen by their local Jaycee organizations on the basis of their knowledge of Tom Sawyer. In addition to the fence painting contest there was a Tom Sawyer Day parade, a water show on the Mississippi, and a breakfast in honor of the contestants.

Tom Sawyer (1876) led Thomas Hardy to present another British reaction: Twain was "not merely a good humorist" but "a very remarkable fellow in a very different way." The British were discovering in these major works, pathos as well as drollery, great ingenuity as well as novelty, powers of graphic description, insight into human nature, and sociological significance. Critics generally acclaimed *Huckleberry Finn* as a masterpiece, and to the British people its hero and the author became symbols of America. Shaw, Trevelyan, and Chesterton regarded Twain as essentially an earnest and high-minded protagonist of the common man.

Twain's round-the-world tour (1895-96) to lecture and write his way out of debt stirred the sympathy of the Empire and showed a nobility of character that the British likened to that of Sir Walter Scott. By 1898, Twain was glorified as "Ambassador-at-Large of the U.S.A.," advocate of world-wide Anglo-Saxon unity, and powerful spokesman of international good-will. In the deep friendship and mutual esteem of Kipling and Twain, England found a reconciliation of imperialism and democracy. Twain's last visit to England to receive his Oxford degree in 1907 was the most tremendous ovation England had ever given a foreign commoner. By 1935, the major critics ranked Twain as one of the few great American writers.

James R. Chevalier, 1933, dean of Moberly Junior College since 1949, has resigned to become principal of Hickman High School at Columbia.



A Vocabulary Study of "The Gilded Age"

by

Alma Borth Martin

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Martin is the wife of Dr. C. W. Martin, professor of education, and has taught at the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College.

"A Vocabulary Study of *The Gilded Age*," by Alma Borth Martin, was published by the Mark Twain Society in 1930. It is a booklet of 55 pages, based on a master's thesis written by Mrs. Martin at the University of Missouri under the supervision of Dr. Robert L. Ramsay, professor of English. A preface written by Cyril Clemens, president of the Mark Twain Society and nephew of Mark Twain, a foreword by Hamlin Garland, and an introduction by Dr. Robert L. Ramsay are included in the booklet, which is now in the Rare Book collection in the Library of Congress.

The findings of this study, along with subsequent studies made at the University of Missouri, were sent to Dr. W. A. Craigie of the University of Chicago who was at that time (1930) compiling a *Historical Dictionary of American English*. Honorable mention is given in this dictionary to these contributions.

The results of this study of 794 selected words show that Mark Twain was more than an incomparable humorist and a brilliant man of letters; he was a master of words. He possessed an unusual power of creating words and phrases and of making old words seem new. He represented American qualities in a typical American way by the use of occasional slang, frequent colloquialisms, and local peculiarities of dialect. It is not surprising that the outstanding characteristic of Mark Twain's vocabulary, as it is displayed in *The Gilded Age*, is its genuine American quality. The author shows a preference for American instead of British usages and is truly American in his tendency to manufacture compound words out of common words in the language.

The many Americanisms found in this study reflect Mark Twain's acquaintance with almost every side of American life and furnish interesting examples of the American's task of inventing a vocabulary to meet special needs. The following list includes words and expressions associated with various phases of American life: *bench, brand, chute, divide, prairie* (referring to landscape), *bull frog, coon, mud-turtle, prairie-rattle snake, grub, calico, jeans, pantaloons, powwow* (adopted into political talk), *log-rolling, cent, dollar,*

depot, hot-box, brakeman, conductor, baggage, bowie knife, bury the hatchet, bushwhacking, skin the cat, slouchy, hot air, rum-mill, deck-hand, long-pent-up, long-talked of, putty-hearted, lightning-heeled, newspaper-hawking, tomfoolery, and spit-ball.

Among the slang terms studied two seem, without doubt, to be coinages by Mark Twain: *chin music* and *slouch*. *Chin music* is used in *The Gilded Age* in a newspaper clipping as follows: "Thereupon a young sprig from the East, blustered up, like a Shanghai rooster, and began to sass the conductor with his *chin music*." *Slouch* is used in the following sentence: "I thought it wasn't any *slouch* that was running that middle bar in Hog-eye Bend."

Fill the bill, a possible coinage by Mark Twain, is an illustration of the American tendency to condense thought: "Never could find a man that would *fill the bill*." *Peanut boy*, a familiar Americanism, was possibly coined by Mark Twain. The use of the word gives a picture of the typical peanut boy or news butch. *Witch-hazel* professor seems to be Mark Twain's own coinage for the ordinary term *water witch*. Other possible coinages are *Happy-Land-of-Canaan* (referring to one's native community), *slightly* (meaning slightly), and *gawky-looking* person.

Besides inventing entirely new words and putting two or three words together to make a new one, Mark Twain often changed the meaning of old words or transferred them from one part of speech to another. Note the twisted meaning of *mud-turtle* in this sentence from *The Gilded Age*: "He's in that pilot-house now, showing those *mud-turtles* how to hunt for easy water."

In the following sentence Mark Twain invents one word and gives two words new meanings: "If it's Wash Hastings—well, what he don't know about the river ain't worth knowing—a regular *gold-leaf, kid-glove, diamond-breastpin* pilot Wash Hastings is."

The long list of unrecorded combinations gives evidence of Mark Twain's alertness and of his readiness to accept

new words and combinations of old words. Many of the words are closely associated with American history, and especially with life in the Middle West and at Washington, D. C. Mark Twain was a close observer of American manners and customs. His words are simple and forceful; his compounds are usually self-explanatory; and his possible coinages are many. He was truly a master of words.

ALUMNI RETIREMENTS

Edith Dabney, 1924, retired June 1, 1956, from the faculty of the University of Louisiana where she has taught art since 1941. Miss Dabney was associate professor of fine arts at the Teachers College before going to Louisiana. She is co-author with C. M. Wise of *A Book of Dramatic Costume*, and they are at present at work on another volume on costumes for religious plays.

Edna Creek Seyb, 1905, retired May 11, 1956, from the Kahoka High School faculty after 45 years of teaching. In recognition of Mrs. Seyb's years of service to the community and the school the new auditorium-gymnasium of the school was named for her. Mrs. Seyb holds the master's degree from the University of Chicago and taught Latin and mathematics.

Edith Marston, 1909, received special honors at the commencement exercises of the Brunswick High School in May upon her retirement after 45 years on the faculty of Brunswick High School. Miss Marston was instructor in mathematics.

Nelle G. Chevront, 1918, librarian in the Kirksville Senior High School, retired at the end of the 1955-56 school year after 45 years in the teaching profession. Miss Chevront has been in ill health for much of the time during the past two years.

Mrs. Bertie Roderick, 1931, home economics instructor at the Kirksville Senior High School retired May 18, 1956.

Mrs. Irma Martin, 1927, retired in May after teaching in the elementary schools of Kirksville since 1920. She had taught the sixth grade at the Greenwood school for 29 years.

Una Chadwell York, 1933, died in Longview, Washington, July 27, 1956. She is survived by her husband, O. C. York, and a one-year old son.

Postwar Period of Instruction at Northeast Missouri State Teachers College

This is the second of the planned reports of the instructional divisions during the period of the history of the Teachers College since August, 1945, when victory of the United States Forces began to change the higher institutions of learning throughout the nation.

The first study—that of the division of fine arts—was published in the *Nemoscope* for the spring of 1956. This second one is devoted to Business Education.

I. Personnel

This study must necessarily be in part autobiographical, since the writer has been associated with Business Education since 1916. He was named head of the division when President Eugene Fair created the divisional organization in 1925 and remained in that post until August, 1954. Since abandoning that job he has retained a professorship, but his teaching has been limited to the subject entitled, Research in Business Education, a subject which means the meeting of teacher and graduate student on an individual basis for the writing of the thesis required for the master's degree.

In the postwar period of 1945-54, however, the writer was not every minute engaged in the headship, for in the summer of 1950 he took leave of absence to teach at Fresno (California) State College, a leave which continued however for twelve months, and in the summer of 1952, he taught at Michigan State College. In the summer of 1950, Dr. Edward A. Brand was acting head, but during the year 1950-51 and in the summer of 1952, Dr. Charles E. Kauzlarich was acting head. Dr. Kauzlarich was also acting in the summers of 1953 and 1954 while the writer was acting in the dean's office. Since August, 1954, he has been the chief in every sense.

The end of the War in 1945 did not see the immediate discharge of every American soldier, sailor, flier, marine, and guardsman. Charles Kauzlarich had been on the College faculty since 1940, but from 1942 to 1946, he was in the Coast Guard. He returned to the campus in December, 1946, along with the vanguard of veterans making their way from camp to campus. In the year 1949-50 he had leave of absence and attended the State Uni-

Business Education

by

P. O. Selby

Dean of Instruction

versity of Iowa. In the year 1950-51, he was acting head of the division, wrote his doctoral dissertation, taught a proper quota of classes, and organized and headed the work of the Clerk-Typist School which the College operated for the United States Air Force. During the summer of 1951 he took leave of absence and finished the tasks and was awarded the Ph.D. degree at the State University of Iowa. In 1954-55, Dr. Kauzlarich built a fine home at the edge of Kirksville. In 1954-55 he also served as president of the department of business education of the Missouri State Teachers Association.

Mrs. Laura Hensley Summers served on the faculty in Business Education from 1943 to 1949. During the year 1945-46 she was on leave of absence while attending Indiana University. She received her master's degree there in 1946. During her absence, her place was taken by Mrs. Lula M. Allen, who also taught in the division in 1947 and again in 1955 when classes became so large that new sections had to be formed.

Dr. Edward A. Brand joined the faculty in business education on January 1, 1948, and remained until January 1, 1950. In the postwar years up to 1948 he had been in Bogota, Colombia. He left to become a professor in Food Services at Michigan State University, but did return to Kirksville for the summer of 1950.

Dr. Louis J. Callaway, Texan by birth and New Yorker by affiliation, served on the faculty during the year 1948-49.

J. H. Mickelson came on the faculty in 1950 after completing his work for the master's degree at Kirksville. He has remained as a faculty member since that date, although he has had a number of leaves of absences. These leaves have taken him to Indiana

University where he was awarded the doctor's degree in June, 1956. His thesis was a study of the preparation needed for medical secretaries and he worked in close cooperation with the American Medical Association.

Ralph Monay came to the faculty on January 1, 1950, and is an associate professor of business education. In coming to Kirksville he had behind him a career which covered the bachelor's and master's degrees at Ohio State University, a year's experience helping to build the Alaska highway, a year in North Africa with the Red Cross, two years in Saudi Arabia with the Arabian-American Oil Company and many years of high school and college teaching. He had graduate credits from the University of California which should combine with work at Indiana University to produce for him a doctor's degree. He has been away from the campus a number of terms, including the summer of 1956.

Eugene Croarkin taught in the College during 1950-51; received the master's degree in the summer of 1952, and returned to the faculty in 1954. He has taught in several positions, including Hadley Technical High School in St. Louis. Mr. Croarkin has also had a number of years of accounting experience. Croarkin, like all the other men in the division, served with the armed forces in one of the nation's wars.

Miss Laura Ruth Hulse is the latest addition to the business education faculty. Her coming to the faculty, following successful teaching at Kahoka, Missouri, increased the number of full-time teachers in the division to five.

Postwar plans of the division, as planned in 1944, anticipated that the division would need five teachers when the World War II veterans returned to the campus in full force, with a prediction that the number might drop to four in a few years. Actually the division used only four full time in the peak years of 1948-1950, but always had a few classes which were taught by others on a part-time basis. It looks today as if the number of teachers will now stay at five with additions of part-time teachers upon occasions.

Some of the teachers on a part-time basis have been Avonelle Venable, John Margiaracina, Lula Allen, Ruby

Farmer, Jacqueline Easley Harrison, Jane Robey, Helen Naughton, Alpha Brantner, Earl Burrows, E. W. Brooks, Bill Day, Verne Baker, Harrison Cameron, and Jack Chatten.

II. Equipment

The Division has managed to keep its equipment of typewriters and desks fairly well up-to-date during the post-war years. There has been a considerable expansion of office appliances equipment—mimeographs, liquid duplicators, adding machines, voice-writing machines, calculators and electric typewriters.

III. The Clerk-Typist School

In 1951 the division undertook the operation of a clerk-typist school which lasted for twelve months. During these months the United States Air Force sent twenty-five men per week to the campus who stayed for twelve weeks. To these 1000 men were taught typing, English, military correspondence, reports and records, and publications and filing. Those who were capable received 10 semester hours of college credit. They left here for various Air Force stations. Some have since returned to further their education, a half-dozen met and married local girls, but a great many had been gathered from various parts of the Nation and are now scattered throughout the land and perhaps abroad. A faculty of more than twenty

was assembled under Dr. Kauzlarich. The work was intense. Perhaps the Air Force showed a Teachers College how to teach specific courses in a concentrated period of time, but the writer believes that the Teachers College also taught the Air Force something about school-teaching and lesson learning. The Air-Force commended the College for its work.

IV. Graduate Work

When the College started fifth-year work in 1947 the division of Business Education was ready with a plan for work leading to the master's degree. That original program has remained without change up to date. The number of people who have received the master's degree has not been large but the work has been helpful to many people, particularly during the summer quarter.

V. Degree in Business Administration

In 1948 the division outlined a major in business administration leading toward the nonteaching bachelor of science degree. This degree has been a popular one. The division of business education has furnished far more candidates for this degree than has any other division in the college. A recapitulation of graduates from the year 1946 on will show the rise and perhaps the fluctuations in the division's proudest output.

VI. Number of Graduates

YEAR	B. S. IN EDUCATION	B. S.	A. M.	TOTAL
1946	5	0	0	5
1947	14	0	0	14
1948	30	0	1	31
1949	34	5	3	42
1950	15	14	3	32
1951	22	15	3	40
1952	16	14	6	36
1953	19	20	9	48
1954	20	14	2	36
1955	14	10	4	28
1956	17	20	2	39
Totals	206	112	33	351

VII. Number of Majors

The number of majors in the division has had little relation to the number of graduates. The numbers of freshmen, sophomores, juniors, seniors, and graduates who each year name business education or business administration as a major will run to 250 persons or more. However, more than half of these will be freshmen, and herein the division has its greatest

strength but also a weakness. These freshmen come for a year's education for a business position and are given that to their satisfaction. But the number who can be induced to remain longer to become business teachers, which is the division's hope, does not come up to its ambitions.

VIII. Pi Omega Pi

The division initiated the Alpha Chapter of Pi Omega Pi on June 13,

1923, and from this beginning there has spread 98 other chapters. The Alpha Chapter of Pi Omega Pi has continued to be strong, usually enrolling 20 to 50 active members. The 631st person to become a member of Alpha Chapter was initiated this spring.

In 1941 the organization established a plaque on which was to be placed in bronze the names of the outstanding student in business education each year. In 1955 this was amended to show the names of the outstanding man and woman. The names inscribed are:

- 1941—Martha Ayres
- 1942—Eleanor Phelps
- 1943—Martha Taggart
- 1944—Marjorie Magruder
- 1945—Calista Thomas
- 1946—Mary L. Eiffert
- 1947—Edith Freeman
- 1948—Eldon Banks
- 1949—Martha Novinger
- 1950—Dwain Horn
- 1951—Saralou Andereck
- 1952—Laura Ruth Hulse
- 1953—Bertha B. McClaskey
- 1954—Jane Adams
- 1955—Nancy Horn
Arthur Kimberly
- 1956—Jeanette Krueger
Isaac Johnson

IX. Excursions

The division has in recent years enjoyed many contacts with business men, many times inducing them to come to the campus for speeches to classes. The division has undertaken from time to time bus or train excursions to St. Louis and Chicago and it is planned to continue these weekend visits to see the operation of business in these great centers. Always the groups have been well received and it is believed that in every instance their conduct and enthusiasm has been such as to reflect well on the good name of the College.

Marjorie Magruder Glass, 1944, and her husband the Rev. Ernest W. Glass, pastor of the Baptist Church in Weldon, North Carolina, have been appointed missionaries to Malaya by the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board at its semi-annual meeting held during the month of April in Richmond, Virginia.

2nd Lt. Charles S. Esterline, 1955, graduated from the Naval Pre-Flight School in Pensacola, Florida, April 13, and was assigned to the Whiting Field Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Milton, Florida, for primary flight training.

Distinguished Alumnus . . .

DR. MINNIE BRASHEAR



DR. MINNIE BRASHEAR

Distinguished Alumnus of the College and Mark Twain Authority

Minnie M. Brashear was born at Brashear, Missouri, August 25, 1874, the daughter of Margaret Jane Montgomery and Richard Matson Brashear, the founder of the town of Brashear for whom Brashear Park in Kirksville was named.

The first eight years of her life were spent on a farm near Brashear, where she attended country schools. After her family moved to Kirksville she attended the "Model" or Laboratory School of the old "Normal," from which she took two degrees, D.S.D. and M.S.D. From the University of Missouri she has the degrees, A.B. and A.M.; from the University of North Carolina, Ph.D.; also, she studied for one year (1898-99) at Radcliffe College and for one summer session at Oxford, England.

She taught English at Beaver College in Pennsylvania, 1894-1897; in high schools at Red Lodge and Anaconda, Montana, 1899-1904; at Kirksville Normal School, 1904-1914; at the University of Idaho, 1914-1919; at the University of Missouri, 1919-1944. She was one of those in charge of the Education Exhibit at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904.

Besides numerous articles on Missouri history and literature in the

Missouri Historical Review, she published "Mark Twain Juvenilia" in the *Journal of American Literature*, March, 1930, "Review of E. Wagenknecht's *Mark Twain: The Man and His Work*," January, 1936, and *Mark Twain, Son of Missouri* (1934), which is still a standard work on the subject.

Since her retirement from the faculty of the University of Missouri she has lived in the old family home in Kirksville where she takes an active part in civic and educational affairs. The Northeast Missouri State Teachers College is proud to claim Dr. Brashear as one of its most distinguished alumni.

FACULTY NEWS

Otho Barnett, head of the division of practical arts, was elected chairman of the Kirksville city planning and zoning commission at its organizational meeting May 23.

Harold Mickelson, instructor in business education, received the Doctor of Education degree from the University of Indiana June 11. The subject of his doctoral dissertation was "Knowledge, Skills, and Personal Qualities of Medical Secretaries."

Dr. John D. Black, professor of zoology, was one of the alumni of the University of Indiana who was invited to attend the dedication of the Jordan Hall of Biology on the Indiana campus June 6-9. Dr. Black holds a Master of Arts degree from the University of Indiana.

Dr. Dean A. Rosebery, professor of general science, was named a participant in the summer institute for college and university science teachers held at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, July 9 through August 3 under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. He was one of 48 out of 140 applicants chosen for the institute.

President Walter H. Ryle was a representative of the Missouri State Teachers Association to the National Commission on Teacher Education Professional Standards meeting held in Tacoma, Washington, the week of June 25. The main theme of the meeting was the examination of the extent to which teaching has become truly a profession throughout the nation. Following that meeting Dr. Ryle attended the meeting of the National Education

Association held at Portland, Oregon, where he was a delegate from the Northeast Missouri State Teachers Association to the House of Delegates.

Andrew Shook, associate professor of speech correction, was awarded a Ph. D. degree from New York University in June. His dissertation was "A Study of the Relationship of Certain Factors of Hearing and Speech."

Eli F. Mittler, head of the division of extension service, received a Doctor of Education degree from the University of Missouri, June 6. His doctoral dissertation was entitled "A Proposed Reorganization for Education of an Area Including Five East Central Counties of Missouri."

KURT BALLARD

Kurt Ballard, assistant professor of applied arts, died of leukemia July 31. His illness was first diagnosed in October, 1951, and doctors then gave him six months to live. Instead, Mr. Ballard continued to teach until the beginning of the summer quarter of 1956 when he entered Barnes Hospital in St. Louis to undergo treatment which included the use of a new drug. Medical science can give no explanation for the unusually long time that he lived with this disease except his personal will power.

Mr. Ballard held the B. S. in Ed. degree from Southeast Missouri State College at Cape Girardeau and the A.M. from George Peabody College for Teachers. He received additional training at the Southwest Baptist Seminary and the National Academy of Design. He joined the Teachers College faculty on September 1, 1949. He served as director of the choir at the First Baptist church in Kirksville for a number of years. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

Lawrence Z. Chatten, 1939, was one of the 128 persons killed when T.W.A. and American Airlines planes collided and crashed June 30, 1956, over the Arizona desert. He was an employee of the United States government at Atchison, Kansas, although he was making his home in Cameron, Missouri. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

Richard Custer, B. S. in Ed., 1939, M. A., 1953, has been named principal of the Perkins School in Burlington, Iowa. Jerry Bogener, B. S. in Ed., 1952, M. A. 1953, was appointed principal of the Lincoln School in the same city.

ALUMNI NOTES

Olin Johnson, 1951, is Democratic candidate for sheriff of Adair County.

Ronald Phillips, 1956, has been employed to teach music in the Bucklin schools for the 1956-1957 school year.

John Kimberly, 1949, received a Bachelor of Laws degree from the Arkansas Law School, June 15, 1956.

Willard Sims, 1953, will coach basketball and baseball at the Waterloo, Illinois, Consolidated Schools next year.

James Houtchens, 1954, was discharged from the armed forces June 1, 1956. He served in Puerto Rico for the past year and a half.

Wayne Ball, B. S. in Ed., 1952, M. A., 1954, resigned July 1, 1956, as superintendent of schools at Novinger to take a position with a textile firm.

Laverne Gregory, 1952, received the Bachelor of Divinity degree from Central Baptist Theological Seminary in Kansas City, Kansas, May 10, 1956.

Roy Everett Boatwright, 1942, received the Doctor of Theology degree from Central Baptist Theological Seminary of Kansas City, Kansas, May 10, 1956.

Robert Rhodes, 1953, was awarded a master's degree in science and music education at the University of Illinois in June. He will teach in Dearborn, Michigan, next year.

Captain Herbert G. Webb, 1947, has been appointed program director for aircraft nuclear propulsion at the Wright Air Development Center, Dayton, Ohio. His wife is the former Jean Young, 1946.

The Rev. John W. Barkley, 1937, associate pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Detroit, Michigan, received an honorary doctor of divinity degree from Union College at Barbourville, Kentucky, at the May Commencement.

James H. Mahoney, 1942, received a Doctor of Education degree from the University of Missouri in June. Dr. Mahoney will teach industrial arts in North Texas State College at Denton, Texas, this next year. He taught industrial arts in Hannibal from 1942 to 1953.

Dr. Gertrude Lippert, 1927, professor of languages at Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi, was awarded a Fullbright scholarship for summer travel and study in Germany. Dr. Lippert, who has been on the faculty at Mississippi College since 1949, attended a seminar for American teachers at the Goethe Institute in Munich.

Charles F. Magruder, 1953, has been promoted to staff sergeant in the 28th Weather Squadron in England, where he is stationed with the Air Force.

Dr. John S. Rinehart, 1934, a member of the science faculty of Harvard University, had charge of a group studying the world's largest meteor crater near Winslow, Arizona, for two months during the summer.

ALUMNI MARRIAGES

William S. Bowles, 1955, was married to Geraldine Orwiler in Kirksville, May 19, 1956.

Mary Catherine Riley, 1955, was married to John Peter Winkler at Lakenan, June 27, 1956. Mrs. Winkler taught in St. Louis County last year.

Margaret Meachem, 1956, was married to S. J. DeVito in Kirksville, June 2, 1956. Dr. DeVito is employed at the Kirksville Osteopathic Hospital.

Estalene Purvis, 1956, was married to Raymond Eyler in Memphis, June 10, 1956. The couple will make their home in Baring where Mr. Eyler is in business.

Donna Lawson, 1953, became the bride of Cpl. Wayne Goodhart in Kirksville, June 9, 1956. He is stationed at Ft. Riley, Kansas, where the couple will make their home. Mrs. Goodhart has taught in Perry, Missouri, for the past three years.

Maridonna Shahan, 1956, became the bride of Dr. Charles Reynolds Knorr July 1, 1956, in Kirksville. They will make their home in Miami, Florida.

David William Strickler, 1954, and Catherine Ann Cornelius were married in Edina in July. They will make their home in Edina where both are in business.

Mary Margaret O'Connor Porter, 1946, was married to J. A. Schaefers in Kirksville, June 18, 1956. Mr. Schaefers is manager of the Montgomery Ward store in Kirksville.

Nancy Yager, 1951, and Arlo Bugham were married June 24, 1956, in Keokuk, Iowa. Mrs. Bugham has been teaching in the Keokuk public schools. Mr. Bugham is chief chemist for the National Carbide Company.

Thelma Yaeger, 1955, and James O. Gesling were married in Moberly, June 10, 1956. The bride will teach kindergarten in the Greenwood Elementary School in Kirksville next year. Mr. Gesling is a student at the Teachers College.

Betty Lou Wilgus, 1956, and John W. Stribling were married in La Plata, June 10, 1956. They plan to make their home in Boone, Iowa, where Mrs. Stribling will teach while he attends Iowa State College to study electrical engineering after he receives his discharge from the Air Force.



Graduates who received the Master's degree at the May convocation photographed immediately after the exercises with Dr. Wray Rieger, College Marshal; President Elmer Ellis of the University of Missouri, the commencement speaker; and President Walter H. Ryle.

