The French Faces of Nathaniel Hawthorne
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Addison, Joseph (1672–1719)—British politician, writer, and founder of *The Spectator*, an influential periodical of the Augustan period.

Alcott, Amos Bronson (1799–1888)—American Transcendentalist author and reformer-at-large.

Andros, Edmund (1637–1714)—Royal Governor of the short-lived Dominion of New England (1686–89). He was expelled by the Massachusetts colonists after the accession of William and Mary.

Baudelaire, Charles (1821–67)—Influential French poet, critic, and acclaimed translator of Edgar Allan Poe; achieved fame and notoriety through the publication of *Les fleurs du mal* in 1857.

Bellamont, Richard Coote (1636–1701)—Another unpopular Royal Governor of colonial Massachusetts (1699–1700).

Bellingham, Richard (1592–1672)—Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony for various terms; renowned for the severity of his punishments against Quakers and other heretics.

Bradstreet, Simon (1603–97)—Last governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony under the original charter granted by James I; succeeded by Edmund Andros.

Brown, Charles Brockden (1771–1810)—One of the first novelists of the new republic; pioneered the exploration of Gothic themes in American settings.

Bunyan, John (1628–88)—British preacher and writer most noted for his allegory *The Pilgrim’s Progress* (1678).

Bryant, William Cullen (1794–1878)—American Romantic poet and editor, best remembered for “Thanatopsis” (1817) and his verses on nature.

Calvin, John (1509–64)—French theologian instrumental in drafting key doctrines of the Protestant Reformation.
Carlyle, Thomas (1795–1881)—Scottish essayist and historian whose two-volume work, *The French Revolution: A History* (1837), was a major contribution to nineteenth-century thought about the end of France’s Old Regime.

Channing, William Ellery (1818–1901)—American Transcendentalist poet and ardent disciple of Emerson.

Channing, William Henry (1810–84)—Unitarian minister and Transcendentalist; co-edited the *Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli* (1860) with Emerson and James Freeman Clarke.

Clay, Henry (1777–1852)—American statesman and legislator, famous for his willingness to forge alliances across party and sectional lines, most notably in the Compromise of 1850, which attempted to resolve the vexing issue of slavery in the territories newly acquired after the Mexican War (1846–48), but which, largely because of its provision mandating the return of fugitive slaves, further propelled the nation toward civil war.

Cooper, James Fenimore (1789–1851)—Often referred to as “the American Scott” because of his interest in historical romance, Cooper is best known for his “Leatherstocking Tales,” a series of novels written from 1823 to 1841.

Cowper, William (1731–1800)—Sensitive and hypochondriacal from birth, the British poet and satirist suffered from severe bouts of depression throughout his life.

Curtis, George William (1824–92)—American author and editor; an early convert to Transcendentalism and resident at Brook Farm.

Dana, Richard Henry, Jr. (1815–82)—American author best known for his sea narrative, *Two Years before the Mast* (1840), but also for his involvement in Free Soil politics and the defense of escaped blacks prosecuted under the Fugitive Slave Act.

Delacroix, Eugène (1798–1863)—Often considered the greatest French Romantic painter, he depicted historical and contemporary events as well as subjects drawn from literature.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo (1803–82)—Trained at Harvard for the Unitarian ministry, Emerson famously left his pulpit to rediscover his vocation as a philosopher, poet, and essayist whose work inspired Transcendentalism.

Endicott, John (1558–1665)—Served occasional terms as Governor of the Province of New England and was greatly feared as a stern enforcer of Puritan codes. Under his administration, four Quakers were hanged for violating the laws of theocratic Orthodoxy.

Fillmore, Millard (1800–1874)—Thirteenth President of the United States (1850–53), succeeding Zachary Taylor who died in office.


Fourier, François Marie Charles (1772–1837)—French utopian socialist and philosopher who advocated that society be reorganized into cooperative communities or phalanxes. In the United States, Fourier’s ideas were popularized by Albert Brisbane (1809–90) through his 1840 treatise, *The Social Destiny of Man*, and his journal, *The Phalanx*.

Frenneau, Philip (1752–1832)—Known as “the poet of the American Revolution” by virtue of work such as *The Rising Glory of America* (1771).

Fuller, Sarah Margaret (1810–50)—American journalist and Romantic critic. An occasional visitor at Brook Farm, she is often taken as the figure after whom Hawthorne modeled the character of Zenobia in *The Blithedale Romance*. She drowned off Fire Island, returning from Italy with her (probable) husband, Count Giovanni Ossoli, and infant child.
Gage, Thomas (1719–87)—Commander-in-Chief of British forces during the American Revolution (1763–75).

Godwin, William (1756–1836)—English novelist and political writer who endorsed a radical theory of political justice and human perfectibility; his best-known work of fiction is *Caleb Williams* (1794).


Hegel, George Wilhelm Friedrieh (1770–1831)—German philosopher of Idealism, who proposed that rational unity evolved from a dialectical process of contradiction and negation.

Heine, Heinrich (1797–1856)—Major German poet and writer known especially for his lyric verse.

Hillard, George S. (1808–79)—Harvard-trained lawyer who devoted much of his life to the cause of literature.

Hoffmann, Ernst Theodor Wilhelm (1776–1822)—Better known by his pen name E. T. A. Hoffmann (Ernst Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann), a German author of fantasy and horror influential in the Romantic movement.

Hogarth, William (1697–1764)—British painter, engraver, and satirist, celebrated for his grotesque representations of vice and folly and for didactic canvas series—such as *The Rake's Progress* (1733–35) and *Industry and Idleness* (1747)—that conveyed moral lessons.

Howe, William (1729–1814)—Succeeded Thomas Gage as Commander-in-Chief of British forces during the American Revolution (1775–78).

Irving, Washington (1783–1859)—American author of the much-beloved *Sketchbook* (1820) and many volumes of history and biography.

Kant, Immanuel (1724–1804)—German philosopher of the Enlightenment; intellectual father of German Idealism and Transcendentalism.

Kuyp, Aelbert Jacobsz (1620–91)—Dutch landscape painter. His surname is more often spelled Cuyp.

Lamb, Charles (1775–1834)—English essayist who often worked in collaboration with his sister Mary; most celebrated for his collection of humorous works, *Essays of Elia* (1823), and his children's book, *Tales from Shakespeare* (1807).

Lewis, Matthew Gregory ("Monk") (1775–1818)—British author of a staple of Gothic literature, *The Monk* (1796), from which his familiar literary nickname was derived.

Lowell, James Russell (1819–91)—American poet, critic, satirist, and diplomat.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth (1807–82)—Most beloved of the “Fireside” poets and Bowdoin classmate of Hawthorne.

Mackenzie, Henry (1745–1831)—The “Addison of the North,” a Scottish essayist from Edinburgh.

Mather, Increase (1639–1723)—A major figure in the early history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Mather was involved with the government of the colony, the administration of Harvard College, and most notoriously the Salem witch trials. He was the son of Richard Mather and father of Cotton Mather, both influential Puritan ministers.

Maturin, Charles Robert (1782–1824)—Anglo-Irish Protestant clergyman who authored numerous Gothic novels and plays, notably *Melmoth the Wanderer* (1820).
Mérimée, Prosper (1803–70)—Prolific French author of fiction and drama, best known for his novella *Carmen* (1845), adapted by George Bizet for his much-loved opera.

Meyerbeer, Giacomo (1791–1864)—German composer whose works, for much of the nineteenth century at least, were standard features of the operatic repertoire.

Nodier, Charles (1780–1844)—French author best known for his short tales.

Parker, Theodore (1810–60)—Unitarian minister who resigned his pulpit to become a spokesman for the Abolitionist crusade.

Peabody, Elizabeth (1804–94)—A pioneer in children’s education and many other reform movements, she became Hawthorne’s sister-in-law when he married Sophia Peabody (1809–71) in 1842.

Pierce, Franklin (1804–69)—Fourteenth President of the United States; a Bowdoin classmate of Hawthorne, he nominated the author as American consul to Liverpool in 1853.

Poe, Edgar Allan (1809–49)—American poet, critic, and author of Gothic tales and novels. His career in France was championed by Charles Baudelaire, who devoted much of his life to translating his works.


Randolph, Edward (ca. 1632–1703)—British agent for Massachusetts and customs collector during the period prior to the annulment of the first colonial charter in 1684, an act for which he was principally responsible, earning him the contempt of those he governed.

Ripley, George (1802–80)—Unitarian clergyman and principal founder of the Brook Farm Association at Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Sand, George (1804–76)—pseudonym of Amantine Aurore Lucile Dupin, Baronne Dudevant, French novelist and feminist, whose behavior (and writing) defied conventional moral standards.

Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph (1775–1854)—German author of *Naturphilosophie*, the Idealist principles of which form the basis for American Transcendentalism.

Scott, Sir Walter (1771–1832)—British novelist whose historical romances achieved great success with nineteenth-century audiences.


Tasso, Torquato (1544–95)—Italian poet of the sixteenth century; author of *La Gerusalemme Liberata* (1580), an epic chronicle of the First Crusade to liberate Jerusalem from Muslim occupation.

Taylor, Zachary (1784–1850)—Twelfth President of the United States (1849–50); the Whig Party’s victory in 1848 prompted Hawthorne’s dismissal from his position as customs inspector at Salem.

Thoreau, Henry David (1817–62)—American author and Transcendentalist, most famous for his active pursuit of self-reliance at Walden Pond.

Töpffer, Rodolphe (1799–1846)—Swiss satirist and caricaturist.

Vane, Henry, Sir (1613–62)—Puritan statesman and member of Parliament; governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony (1636–37).

van der Velde, Esaias (ca. 1587–1630)—Dutch landscape painter.

Winthrop, John (1588–1649)—Leader of the Puritans in England and first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1629–49), his term briefly interrupted by that of Henry Vane.