REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Wellek (1989) believes that a novel is the pictures of humanity that written by its author which he or she wants to send to his or her readers. The events written in the novel is fiction. The can be used as the mirror to the readers. The author wants to let his or her readers understand about the possible manner, habit, imagination, etc. written in a novel. Messages written in a novel for readers can help peaceful among the society. A novel is picture of human habits, manners, attitudes, etc. of humanity, therefore the even can be drawn negatively or positively by the authors. Therefore as a reader of the messages we have to be careful to interpret the news.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was born on July 4, 1804 at Salem, Massachusetts. His earliest ancestor was William Hawthorne who had migrated from England to Massachusetts in 1630. He stayed oat Dorchester and then Salem was his next place of choice. Later, as a magistrate in Salem, he ordered the public whipping of a Quaker woman. John is his eldest son who was one of the three judges in the Salem witch trials in 1692. William Hawthorne was imbued with puritanical zeal and always carried a Bible and a sword with him. His legacy was the blood curse that one of the witches was said to have pronounced on Judge Hawthorne and his progeni. Nathaniel was that the decline of his families fortune was a punishment of these seventeenth century ancestors crime. William Hawthorne was a soldier, legislator, judge and he was a ruler in the church as well and they had all Puritanic traits, both good and evil. His son, John, inherited the persecuting spirit and made himself so conspicuous in the martyrdom of the witches that. their blood may
fairly be said to have left a stain upon him. Hawthorne said he had not known whether his ancestor be thought themselves to repent, and ask pardon of Heaven for their cruelties or they are now groaning under the heavy consequences of them.

Nathaniel father wee Capt. Daniel Hawthorne who had married with Elizabeth Clarke Manning and undertook see voyage to Dutch East Indies. He died in a Yellow fever aboard ship, leaving his son and two daughters with no support except that which his widow’s family could provide. Actually, the “w” wee added by Nathaniel himself when he was at college.

Not much is known about Nathaniel Hawthorne progenitors from his mother side. His uncle, Robert Manning, who managed the affairs of the widow and supported Nathaniel life, felt that it was needed to expense Nathaniel education. He inherited sterness, contemplative nature, love of melacholy and seclusion, introversion from his father and a sense of realism and humor from his mother.

In quiet Salem, Nathaniel passed the greater part of his boyhood. When he was fourteen years old, in 1818 he was taken by his mother to live in the house of his uncle, his mothers who lived in the town of Raymond, near Subago Lake in the State of Maine. In this place, he lived like a bird of the air and enjoyed the freedom. perfectly. During the long summerdays, he roamed, with gun in hand through the great forest and during the moonlight night of winter, he would skate until midnight upon the frozen Subego Lake. The boy suffered from leg injury in
the game of a ball at school and became incapacitated to attend to school for four weeks.

He was sent back to Salem to school on July 5, 1815. He was admitted to Mr. Archere’s school and was prepared for his college education under the guidance of a lawyer, L. Oliver. When he was seventeen years old, in 1821, he entered Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine. Hawthorne’s interests were multivarious during his precollege days. He took interest in trueic, dancing, theatre and studied Walter Scot’s novels, Fieldingss novels, Mrs. Radoliffe’s, Godwin’s, Rousseauae and other writers. He also published his essays and poem The Setator. Besides these, he enjoyed hunting, swimming and fishing after he had recovered from his lameness.

The records show that he had not been a bright student at college where he acquired proficiency in Latin and English. The rules of Bowdoin College were strict and Hawthorne was fined fifty cents for playing card and gambling. The College President told this information to Hawthorne’s mother. Among Hawthorne’s fellow student was Henry Wadsworth Long-fellow who became one of the most distinguished American men of letters. Two other fellow collegians became his life—long-friends. One of them was Franklin Pierce who was elected President of the United States on 1653. The other Horatio Bridge, who afterward served with distinction in the Navy, and to whom the charming prefatory letter of collection tales called the Snow Image is addressed. Horatio Bridge subsidised the publication of Hawthorne’s Twice—Told Tales.
Hawthorne graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825 and came to Salem where his mother’s residence had been located since the summer in 1822. The year between 1825 and 1837 was a period of deliberate preparation for his art. But it does not mean that he was spending his time in complete isolation from the word. He took interest in the activities of the world as well.

Hawthorne was a fair scholar, but not a brilliant one. At graduation, he ranked eighteenth a class of thirty-eight. While at Bowdoin, Hawthorne had already begun his writing. But the first evidence came in 1828, after his return to Salem, with the anonymous publication of his novel Fanshawe. After publishing “Fanshawe, he happily hit upon the short tale for the exercise of his creative abilities. His tales were published first in various periodicals, and later collected in book form. His first collection called Twice-Told Tales appeared in 1837. A second enlarged edition appeared in 1842. These publication made Hawthorne known, but brought meagre financial returns. In order to make living, therefore, he took up a Job in 1839-1840 in the Boston Custom House, and in 1841, he jointed the Brook Farm Community. It was a Utopian experiment in communal living, where he hoped to find more congenial life. During this period he wrote a series of books for children, and the only substantial reward of his life was material for his later novel The Blithedale Romance.

Meanwhile, he had met and fallen in love with Sophia Peabody in 1839. Sophia Peabody was one of the famous daughters of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody who worked at a dentist in Solemand then in Boston. He was married in July 1842. He went with his wife to the ancient village of Concord, near Boston, and led a very
happy married life where he occupied at the place called Manse, a part of which is recorded in that wonderful book *Mosses from an Old Manse* (1845). In Concord, Hawthorne saw a good deal of his neighbours, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the father of American Transcendentalism and Thoreau. He welcomed their companionship but rejected their Transcendentalism. Hawthorne lived in this idyllic situation for two years before leaving in 1845. Two children, Una and Julian, had been born to the Hawthornes during this period. His other daughter, Rose, was born in 1851, when he lived in a little town of West Newton, near Boston.

In fact, Hawthorne’s married happiness now drove them to be threatened by financial difficulties and due to the small returns from his writing. Faced with debts and an increasing family, he once again thought of the security of a government poet. He had always been a loyal member of the Democracy Party. Now after some political wire pulling, he was able to obtain, in 1846, the post of the Surveyor at Salem Custom House. But in 1849, he was dismissed from this poet when the Whig Party came into power. The dismissal greatly embittered him, but it also the occasion for his returning once again to authorship because, during three years of his surveyorship, his creative powers had remained suspended. The life of surveyor-ship offered a material of his novel *The Scarlet Letter*. *The Custom House* also filled the material of The Custom House of the introductory of the novel *The Scarlet Letter*.

After he had been dismissed from surveyorship, consequently he appealed to influential friend to have him reinstated. These attempts were made in vain and his mother fell fatally ill. Nathaniel Hawthorne’s experiences of this period are
recorded in his notebooks. After his mothers death, Sophia and Hawthornes two children, Una and Julian, were seriously sick and Hawthorne paid for medical treatment by ceaseless writing of *The Scarlet Letter*, which was immediately successful in 1850, giving some kind of financial independence for the Hawthornes family. After publishing this novel, he got his fame as American evelist short story writer, and essayist. *The Scarlet Letter* is the masterpiece which established him as the leading American native fictionist of the nineteenth century.

Hawthorne then moved to Lenox and settled there with his family in the little red house and wrote a novel *The House of the Seven Gables*. Late in the autumn of 1851, Hawthorne and his family shifted to the little town of West Newton, near Boston. But in the spring of 1852, the family went back to live in Concord where he bought a small house in which he expected to spend a large portion in future.

On the fourth of March, 1853, Hawthornes old college-mate and intimate friend, Franklin Pierce, was installed as President of United State. He offered one of the numerous official positions to Hawthorne that is lucrative post of Consulat Liverpool which enabled him to spend the years from 1853—1860 abroad. Hawthorne had a great desire to go abroad and see something of the world. He lived in England from 1853 to 1857, when he resigned his pots at the end of Pierces term as President of the USA. He had performed his consular duties faithfully and efficiently, and at the same time found leisure for much travel and sight—seeing. Nearly two years, 1857—1859, were spen in Italy. In the autumn of 1859, Hawthorne and his family returned to England, and in June, 1860,
Hawthorne returned to America, and took up their abode in the house which the family had bought at Concord before going to Europe. Hawthorne had seen the place he had always wanted to see, and he had stored up impression: But the future did not seem to be bright. His eldest Child, Una, had nearly died of fever in Rome, and thought improved, did not completely recover even after her return to America. His misery was aggravated by the war which had broken out in the spring of 1861. His financial condition was not very satisfied and the income deteriorated, where the price and the cost of living increased due to war.

Hawthorne lost his health and vitality and became a sick man in 1863. Pierce proposed to him that they should make a little tour together among the mountains, and Hawthorne agrees, in the hope of benefitting from a change of air. Hawthorne did not go far. He only reached a little place called Plymouth, one of the stations of approach to the wonderful mountain scenery of New Hampshire when on the nineteenth of May 1864, death overtook him. He was burned in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Concord. At the time of his death, he had left four uncompleted romances besides many notebooks and writing. In 1883, his wife brought up a garbled edition of his notebooks which was not revised and rehabilitated until later by the scholarly efforts of Randall Steward in 1932. Julian Hawthorne, the writer's son, also contributed to the misinterpretation of his father with his Father and His Wife in 1888. Henry James, Hawthorne’s literary descendant, however, wrote about Hawthorne in 1880, and T.S. Eliot, the famous critic-poet, has also paid his homage to Hawthorne. His reputation as one of the greatest writers in English has now been established with certainty.