

Chapter 1 : Francis Stephen Purdy () - Find A Grave Memorial

James Otis Purdy (July 17, - March 13,) was an American novelist, short-story writer, poet, and playwright who, since his debut in , published over a dozen novels, and many collections of poetry, short stories, and plays.

Week of Nov The Emmy-nominated actor was The actor passed away on May 22, , with his family by his side. He was a very gifted and kind man who loved life and everyone. It was the first of several characters Cowles would breathe life into on the Great White Way. Cowles remained with the show through before leaving, but he would eventually reprise the role in , , and Nearly a quarter of a century later, Cowles surprised fans by walking the Red Carpet at the premiere celebration for the Internet relaunch of All My Children. Al Pacino also made his debut in the film. Cowles made an appearance as Merle in the soap send-up Nurse Betty. Like his daytime alter ego, Cowles proved that he had more than one life to live. Miami police reported that Cowles had been the victim of a savage murder, and local news outlets picked up the story. After further investigation -- and Cowles being found very much alive and in Connecticut -- the victim previously pegged as Cowles was identified as Max Maislin, a man who had lied to his friends about having played Billy Clyde Tuggle. An enthusiastic motorcyclist, Cowles met his wife, actress Christine Baranski, when he offered her a ride home one night on the back of his bike after a party. Cowles and Baranski were married in In addition to his wife, Cowles is survived by two daughters, Isabel and Lily. Share your favorite Matthew Cowles memories with us in the Comments area below or you can also click here to submit feedback. Related Information News Archive: Matthew Cowles reported murdered, victim is man claiming to be Billy Clyde Tuggle. Read a biography of Billy Clyde Tuggle. Review more past AMC news headlines.

Chapter 2 : Louis James Purdy : Private First Class from Connecticut, Vietnam War Casualty

January 9, Who is James Purdy? Edward Albee Tells By EDWARD ALBEE wonder what the state of American letters would be if our writers did not insist on expatriating themselves.

James Purdy as Playwright: Bennett Download a PDF of this article James Purdy "a prolific American writer of fiction, drama, poetry, and essays" has been known almost exclusively as a novelist, recognized for his early portrayals of gay characters and themes. Accordingly, scholarship has focused almost entirely on his well-respected novels. And why two of his minor plays? There has been a recent turn in Purdy scholarship that has been gathering steam to examine his plays, which have been mostly ignored by academia. In addition to the publication of James Purdy: Selected Plays in , since , four of the seven articles published on Purdy have been about his plays. First, the success of his novels has turned the finite amount of attention towards his novels and, therefore, largely away from his plays. Besides his prolific output of novels and poems , James Purdy wrote, in total, eleven full-length plays and twenty shorter plays during his many-decade career. Though their dates of publication vary by almost thirty years, interestingly enough, both of these plays revolve around the circus. While reading these plays, we may ask, what is a clown? This line of inquiry gets us far; however, there is a much larger issue at stake when we examine the figure of the clown: Using the figure of the clown in such a manner is a sophisticated technique to explore this above idea "an idea that is not entirely without precedent in the history of theatre e. However, by the time we get much later in his career in The Paradise Circus, life, in the end, can produce smiles. In interpreting the content of these two plays by Purdy through investigating the complex characters of the clowns, this essay aims to legitimate Purdy as a playwright and deserving of further scholarly inquiry. In A Day After the Fair, there are two grown-up brothers who are clowns. The older brother, however, will not let the younger very innocent brother assume the role of a clown not letting him put on his makeup or costume , because the older brother feels as though he is the master clown. Only in killing his older brother, can the younger brother put on his makeup and finally become a clown. Like The Good Person of Szechwan, the previously-innocent younger brother must don another personality to live the life that he wants. The Paradise Circus, set in , is about the relationship between a father and his two sons. Arthur forsakes his two younger sons, Joel and Gregory, because they do not live up to the memory of their older, now dead, brother. Joel and Gregory spend their lives working on merry-go-round wooden horses. When Senor Onofrio of the Paradise Circus meets the two boys, he propositions Arthur, who is known to be a miser. For ten thousand dollars, Onofrio will buy the two boys for the circus. If it does not work out and the boys return, he will have to return the money. At first, Arthur is shocked, but then he reasons that his sons do not love him as much as Rainforth did and agrees to the deal. After a number of years, he misses his son and wants them to return. Spurning the advice of the country doctor, Arthur turns to a witch doctor, Alda Pennington, for advice. She convinces Arthur that he must burn the ten thousand dollars, which he does. A little later the two sons miss home and run away from the circus and return home. They have grown up and claim to have hearts of stone when their father greets them again. Onofrio comes to Arthur to get his money back, but when Arthur tells him that Alda burnt it, Onofrio goes to Alda. Alda tells him that ever since he bought those boys he has not been able to perform with women. Alda says that if he ever wants his manhood back, he must leave town, forget the money and never return. Soon after Joel goes to Alda to find out if his father really burnt the money. She gives the remaining ashes to Joel. By the time Joel returns he is too late to hear what his dying father said to Gregory. Arthur told Gregory that he loves them and his dying wish was to see the stone removed from their hearts. Both sons are touched and they have appeared to regain their emotions, ending the play in an embrace. Dangerous Moonlight unpublished to date is a hauntingly sadistic, cold, and calculating play about making the best of a no-win situation. Val is merely satisfied and accepts who he is "a veritable animal, a practical beast, whose needs are quite basic: Or Jack, in Down the Starry River unpublished to date , is a washed-up drag performer. By the end of the play, Jack discovers that in order to make himself happy, he needs his costume to become his daily outfit; he needs to wear dresses not as an act, but in order to be himself. Donald Pease writes that Purdy laces his fiction with orphans, abandoned

children, foundlings and outcasts. Joel and Gregory in *The Paradise Circus*, are symbolically orphaned as Arthur sells them to the circus. The play *A Day After the Fair* has a pessimistic ending as the younger brother can only turn to violence in order to become what he wants. The two brothers, who were symbolically orphaned, are reunited with their father at the end of the play as each party seems to forgive and love the other. This focus on outcasts and innocents is found throughout Purdy scholarship. Part of the reason for this reoccurring theme is that, as Skerrett documents, as a gay man, Purdy identified with a socially marginalized race. Purdy felt that his lack of recognition, stemmed from his perception of *The New York Times* as homophobic. In order to live life, one must clown around in a world that we know to be a circus. These transformations are painful to all involved; even clown makeup cannot hide the pain, and when the clowns fall, or get hit on the head, they really get hurt. In makeup, clown performers exaggerate their bodily expressions, and clowns take on almost universal guises. It is an easy leap to imagine a modern day circus as a Bhaktinian carnival: The material bodily principle is contained not in the biological individual, not in the bourgeois ego, but in the people, a people who are continually growing and renewed. This is why all that is bodily becomes grandiose, exaggerated, immeasurable. We focus on their makeup and actions. And it is in their action that the clowns grow and renew themselves. Clowns operate through degradation, but also by overcoming degradation until they do it correctly. Bhaktin explains how regeneration comes out of degradation: Degradation digs a bodily grave for a new birth; it has not only a destructive, negative aspect, but also a regenerating one. To degrade an object does not imply merely hurling it into the void of nonexistence, into absolute destruction, but to hurl it down to the reproductive lower stratum, the zone in which conception and a new birth take place. Grotesque realism knows no other lower level; it is the fruitful earth and the womb. It is always conceiving. By permanently donning the mask of another, by degrading themselves and reducing their existence to a new bodily existence, by directly dealing with their orphaned status, they become themselves. The short play *A Day After the Fair* begins appropriately with the scene being set: Their surroundings are indicative of success and human progress, though of the lonely sort, and the two live in a dilapidated room, reflecting their failures and the process of continual worsening conditions. The play begins with Neil playing cards by himself and wishing that he is allowed to once again put on his clown suit, which his older brother, Arnold, forbids. Instead of listening to Arnold, Neil puts on the clown makeup: And it will make me lose the blues. There is something about his ordinary state that saddens Neil, and this may be in part due to. Maybe part of it is the reminder of his poverty-stricken state. The assumption of the carnivalesque being cheers him up, but also makes him feel more like himself. For reasons not entirely clear to the audience, Neil was stripped of his Clown title by the Clown Master. Neil and Arnold come from a family of clowns: I said I was a clown at heart, and I need to live with Arnold. We are the only clowns! My father was a clown, and his father. And before him my great grandfather was a juggler. We have always followed the circus. Neil is in the precarious position of both returning to his old identity—“one that no longer exists”—and creating a new identity. The plot of the play is a series of complex love triangles. Neil loves Oswin, but also feels the same, at least obedient, love for his brother, Arnold. Elga is in love with both Arnold and Oswin and has a weird motherly love for Neil. Arnold is in love with Elga, but has a demanding love for Neil. And wrapped up in this series of intertwining love triangles, the Clown Master seems to have had relations with all of the characters, too. The basic action of the play has Oswin, in some sort of revenge for Arnold, kill the Clown Master. Meanwhile, Neil poisons Elga and in turn, Neil kills Arnold. The love triangles afford the characters the ability to take on different roles, ones not determined by obligation. In a sense, all characters are trying to become lovers, trying to shed their obligatory mates. These characters become emboldened through love and held back by obligation. In assuming the roles of lover these characters can be free of the parts of themselves that is wrapped up in obligation. But it is not just the idea of taking on another role that frees the characters from obligation. Instead, the assumption of these other roles is only successful with an accompanying degradation. As Bhaktin says, it is only through degradation that there can be a birth. Actually, in the case of Oswin, there is a rebirth. Oswin is described as an assassin, and Oswin is in a similar situation as Neil. In assuming the role of assassin, Oswin is returning to an old identity that no longer exists. Does he return to an old self, or is he reinventing himself once more by once again becoming an assassin?

Chapter 3 : AMC's Billy Clyde Tuggle, Matthew Cowles, dead at 69 | All My Children

Louis James Purdy was born on February 25, According to our records Connecticut was Purdy's home or enlistment state. Furthermore, we have Greenwich listed as the city and Fairfield County included within the archival record.

His family moved to Findlay , Ohio, when he was about five years old, where he graduated from Findlay High School in His mother then converted their home in Findlay to a boardinghouse of which she was proprietress. Army , Purdy studied Spanish at the University of Chicago " This American incarnation of the creative parlour had at the center those who were to become the jazz greats: The concerts impressed him deeply. The music and lives these jazz musicians were able to create from their own humble origins inspired Purdy to realize that he could create a uniquely individual voice in literature using his American small-town speech patterns and his worlds of poverty and neglect. Abercrombie and those in her "circle" had done the same with painting. Even his small town Ohio novel *The Nephew* echoes the story of the boy who would never be coming home again. *Eventide* was the pivotal story which led to his becoming a published writer. His final novel *Gertrude of Stony Island Avenue* throws back to a remembrance of painter Abercrombie and others in her circle of artists. *Narrow Rooms* is at an initial level a personal communication looking back some 25 years to Wendell Wilcox a failed writer in the Abercrombie circle. Wilcox, who had once enjoyed a degree of success, stopped publishing at the very moment Purdy began commercial publication. Always of major significance was jazz both in Chicago and New York City. His first novel which set forth his own developing style of American magic realism, was praised lavishly by Dorothy Parker and others of great literary merit. It was for decades a staple of the undergraduate American Literature curriculum of many American colleges and universities. If Abercrombie and the Andreases inspired Purdy to become a writer, then Dame Edith made him a known one. Upon the additional basis of this new work she had become convinced he was "a writer of genius" and she obtained a serious commercial publisher for his work in England. Her reviews, pronouncements, and assessments of his further works helped him create a coterie of supporters notably Parker and Angus Wilson both in England and the U. Purdy felt he would never have been a known writer without her. All editors were insistent that I would never be a published writer. Indeed, his final short story, *Adeline*, written at age 92, surprisingly and unpredictably, is a tale of transgender acceptance. Much of his early work takes place in extreme poverty, and is located in a small-town, heightened American vernacular. In the beginning of her assessment of him, Dame Edith felt he was always writing the black experience without necessarily mentioning race. In addition to his beginnings with Abercrombie, Van Vechten took him up when he arrived in New York City and introduced him to his own important New York City circle of black artists, boxers and activists. Langston Hughes praised Purdy as "the last of the [n-word] writers" for his use of the vernacular. He was seen as a master of different kinds of American vernacular as well. He maintained an extensive classical library in history, poetry, and drama from the ancient Romans and Greeks. In all his work he instinctively and perhaps unconsciously connects to a tight form of classical structure which is perceived only by those who have become familiar with it. His novel *In a Shallow Grave* has overt classical references running throughout, as do many others. The main character in his final novel *Gertrude of Stony Island Avenue* even considers in her memoir that her entire story has been Demeter descending into Hades in search of her daughter Persephone. They were merely restating in a modern context the psychology of Dionysus set forth in the accepted and acceptable play *The Bacchae* by Euripides. The outer texture of his work is realistic while the deeper and more elusive interior reveals a mythic, almost archetypal trail. Its great age is apparent; its history is clearly rooted in the classics and in the Old Testament. And much-later writers like David Mamet , Harold Pinter , and Samuel Beckett also an admirer paved the way to the acceptance of works in this "distilled" style which has now become the sine qua non of the modern audience with its very different attention span. His early stories from the s and s were, because of their brevity, not even considered short stories at all at the time. They were vehemently rejected time after time by the mainstream magazines, causing him almost to give up the notion of ever becoming a writer. Now this brevity of conveying a fullness and richness of experience in what Dame Edith called a "marrow of form" [22] has almost become a necessary standard. Both his "distilled"

style and his reliance on dialogue to tell his story eluded the normal contemporary reader of his early days. There was an ingrained custom towards a much longer, more expository experience. His roots were in drama. His culturally counterpointed use of in medias res beginning his narratives in the middle of things is extensive. He begins where most writers leave off. This is all part of the "magnificent simplicity" which is woven into all his work. His work, totally against the grain in its day, is accepted without question by the attention span of today. Dame Edith had recognized this when she stated that Purdy "has enormous variety". The major US publishing houses rejected his two early books *Dream Palace*, and *Colour of Darkness*, which had to be printed privately abroad. In , the supposedly liberal New York literary establishment was outraged by his *I am Elijah Thrush*. Although many readers were scandalized, a solid cadre of distinguished critics and scholars embraced his work from the start, including John Cowper Powys, Dame Edith, Dorothy Parker, and Susan Sontag, who warmly defended him against puritanical critics. In January, an incendiary manifesto by Stanley Kauffmann set forth a bluntly damning and prejudicial way of criticizing works by homosexual writers. The article stirred the arts community. This finger in the wind of the so-called liberal critical establishment actually reflected the deep nature of an institutionalized prejudice throughout the media. This time it was to reflect his fitfully terminated friendship with Wendell Wilcox, a writer of minor achievement in their circle. It would also include a scathing portrait of the department store heir Norman Macleish of the noted Chicago family. The novel is dedicated to Albee. The "noble" hatchet type review followed exactly the policy which had been set forth two years earlier: This included [19] Dame Edith and Van Vechten, his brother who had been a noteworthy actor in New York City and very important to his development in literature, Parker and Powys as well. Thus eliminating all the probable defenders of both him as a writer and the two novels themselves. Osborn Andreas his patron had also died. He began to remember ever more vividly the stories his Indian grandmother told him when he was a child. About eminent people, mostly women, and most often on the outside of a hidebound code of acceptance in the long ago towns of the hill country of Ohio. In , he began a series of independent but interconnected books and plays about the very real, regal and exciting personages his grandmother had bestowed upon, the Sleepers in Moon Crowned Valleys. He would follow them in their navigation through life and circumstance. The narratives were something that could be found perhaps in the archives of a historical society in the towns set into the farm country and rolling hills of the Midwest. Through these memories there began to flow also the remembrance of the country vernacular and way of speaking of his great grand parents. He began to create in association with these compelling individuals and their stories a voice that Paul Bowles would call "the closest thing we have to a classical American colloquial". In , he published *Narrow Rooms* a set of violent and obsessive homosexual relationships, based in West Virginia, this was nearly developed into a film directed by Derek Jarman in for Channel Four, but they objected to the casting of Kevin Collins. Jarman refused any other actor, so the film stalled. Thus opening the door to a different kind of future assessment for his entire body of work. While some of his works[which? John Waters contributed the following blurb on the cover: His advice to young writers was to "banish shame". He had maintained throughout his career that he was being assessed in terms of the nature of his subject material and not in terms of the value of its content. Purdy wrote anonymous letters from the age of nine. Countless thousands have been written since, many now owned by persons who have no idea of their provenance or value, although the style is inimitable. Purdy continued to dictate and to draw nearly every day until his death at After several years of declining health, he fractured a hip and died in Englewood, New Jersey, on March 13, The American song composer Richard Hundley composed many songs to poems of Purdy, his friend as well of several decades in New York City. For nearly 50 years he lived and wrote in a small apartment in a Brooklyn Heights landmarked building surrounded by dozens of framed boxing prints from the turn of the 20th century. The bare-knuckled champs in the makeshift outside rings of their day. In an autobiographical sketch in , Purdy stated, "My work has been compared to an underground river which is flowing often undetected through the American landscape".

Chapter 4 : Richard Hundley Song List Printer Friendly

James Purdy is 66 years old and was born on 10/28/ Currently, he lives in Zillah, WA; and previously lived in Toppenish, calendrierdelascience.commes James goes by various nicknames including jim j puroy and jimmy r purdy.

Edit Purdy published over a dozen novels and many collections of poetry, short stories, and plays. His work has been translated into more than 30 languages. He has been praised by writers as diverse as Edward Albee, James M. Wilson, and both Jane and Paul Bowles. Youth Edit Purdy was born in Hicksville, Ohio in When he was about 5 years old, his family moved to Findlay, Ohio, where he was educated, graduating from Findlay High School in His mother then converted their home in Findlay to a boardinghouse. Army, Purdy studied Spanish at the University of Chicago A climax of self-revelation in some of his novels stems significantly from Gertrude Abercrombie and an association to these great jazz musicians, and the music and lives they were able to create from their own humble origins. They enabled Purdy to begin to create a voice in literature using his American small-town speech patterns and his worlds of poverty and neglect. His associations with the jazz greats and his meeting with Billie Holiday gave him the confidence he needed to change from an upstart and lost boy, prone to running wild, to a world-renowned writer and artist. His earliest novel which set forth his own developing style of American magic realism, was praised lavishly by Dorothy Parker and others of great literary merit. It was for decades a staple of the undergraduate American Literature curriculum of many American colleges and universities. Her reviews, pronouncements, and assessments of his further works helped him create a coterie of supporters notably Angus Wilson and Dorothy Parker both in England and America. Purdy felt he would never have been a known writer without her. All editors were insistent that I would never be a published writer. Dream Palace, and Colour of Darkness, which had to be printed privately abroad. In , the supposedly liberal New York literary establishment was outraged by his I am Elijah Thrush. In January a famous incendiary manifesto by Stanley Kauffmann set forth a bluntly damning and prejudicial way of criticizing works by homosexual writers. The article stirred the arts community. This finger in the wind of the so-called liberal critical establishment actually reflected the deep nature of an institutionalized prejudice throughout the media. This time it was to reflect his fitfully terminated friendship with Wendell Wilcox, a writer of minor achievement in their circle. It would also include a scathing portrait of the department store heir Norman Macleish of the noted Chicago family. The novel is dedicated to Edward Albee. Citation needed Purdy recalled in that he was "burned at the stake" in the New York Times review of Eustace Chisholm. He began to remember ever more vividly the stories his Indian grandmother told him when he was a child, about eminent people, mostly women, and most often on the outside of a hidebound code of acceptance in the long ago towns of the hill country of Ohio. In he began a series of independent but interconnected books and plays about the very real, regal and exciting personages his grandmother had bestowed upon, the Sleepers In Moon Crowned Valleys. He would follow them in their navigation through life and circumstance. The narratives were something that could be found perhaps in the archives of a historical society in the towns set into the farm country and rolling hills of the Midwest. Through these memories there began to flow also the remembrance of the country vernacular and way of speaking of his great grand parents. Breakthrough Edit The aforementioned damning assessment, or slant, ended seemingly just as abruptly as it began, with the publication of his final novel, Gertrude of Stony Island Avenue. His advice to young writers was to "banish shame". He had maintained throughout his career that he was being assessed in terms of the nature of his subject material and not in terms of the value of its content. Purdy wrote anonymous letters from the age of nine. Countless thousands have been written since, many now owned by persons who have no idea of their provenance or value, although the style is inimitable. One of his very latest, written when he was 92, to a redactor who had displeased him by moving from New York to Montana, can be seen at <http://> For nearly 50 years he lived and wrote in a small apartment in a Brooklyn Heights landmarked building surrounded by dozens of framed boxing prints from the turn of the 20th century. The bare-knuckled champs in the makeshift outside rings of their day. Purdy continued to dictate and to draw nearly every day until his death at After several years of declining health, he fractured a hip and died in Englewood, New Jersey on 13 March John

Waters contributed the following blurb on the cover: Indeed, his final short story, *Adeline*, written at 92, surprisingly and unpredictably, is a tale of transgendered acceptance. Much of his early work takes place in extreme poverty, and is located in a small-town, heightened American vernacular. In the beginning of her assessment of him, Dame Edith Sitwell felt he was always writing the black experience without necessarily mentioning race. In addition to his beginnings with Gertrude Abercrombie, Carl Van Vechten took him up when he arrived in New York and introduced him to his own important New York circle of black artists, boxers and activists. He was seen as a master of different kinds of American vernacular as well. He maintained an extensive classical library in history, poetry, and drama from the ancient Romans and Greeks. In all his work he instinctively and perhaps unconsciously connects to a tight form of classical structure which is perceived only by those who have become familiar with it. His novel *In a Shallow Grave* has overt classical references running throughout, as do many others. The main character in his final novel *Gertrude of Stony Island Avenue* even considers in her memoir that her entire story has been Demeter descending into Hades in search of her daughter Persephone. They were merely restating in a modern context the psychology of Dionysus set forth in the accepted and acceptable play the *Bacchae* by Euripides. The outer texture of his work is realistic while the deeper and more elusive interior reveals a mythic, almost archetypal trail. Its great age is apparent; its history is clearly rooted in the classics and in the Old Testament. Much-later writers like David Mamet, Harold Pinter, and Samuel Beckett also admirers paved the way to the acceptance of works in this "distilled" style which has now become the sine qua non of the modern audience with its very different attention span. They were vehemently rejected time after time by the mainstream magazines causing him almost to give up the notion of ever becoming a writer. Now this brevity of conveying a fullness and richness of experience in what Dame Edith Sitwell called a "marrow of form" [32] has almost become a necessary standard. There was an ingrained custom towards a much longer, more expository experience. His roots were in drama. Purdy would act all the characters in the plays, and play them out using stick-figures, which is consistent with the early origins of Federico Garcia Lorca. His culturally-counterpointed use of *in medias res* beginning his narratives in the middle of things is extensive. He begins where most writers leave off. This is all part of the "magnificent simplicity" which is woven into all his work. His work, totally against the grain in its day, is accepted without question by the attention span of today. In addition, he won 2 Guggenheim Fellowships in and , and grants from the Ford Foundation, and Rockefeller Foundation. The American song composer, Richard Hundley, composed many beautiful songs to poems of James Purdy, his friend as well of several decades in New York.

Chapter 5 : James Purdy as Playwright: A Retrospective Reading of *A Day After the Fair* and *The Paradise*

James Edward Purdy (December 19, - August 2,) was an American photographer based in Boston, Massachusetts.. Biography. Born in Saco, Maine, Purdy began his professional photography career in Wakefield, Massachusetts.

Chapter 6 : *Bulldog Veterans* / *Bulldog Veterans*

James Purdy is 66 years old and was born on 8/23/ Currently, he lives in Rome, GA. Sometimes James goes by various nicknames including james b purdy and james bobby purdy.

Chapter 7 : PURDY Genealogy | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

James Purdy is credited as Source Material. The official database for Broadway theatre information Based on the novel by James Purdy Jan 11, - Jan 15,

Chapter 8 : James Purdy | Penny's poetry pages Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

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Chapter 9 : Stretching My Mind | UVA Library | Virgo

James Montgomery Purdy - John Thomas Purdy memorial page for Emily Jane Purdy Carlisle (), Find A Grave Memorial no.