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Chapter 1 : The Century Magazine - Wikipedia

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Holland was to have continued in the editorship, but before the appearance of the first issue of the Century he died, and was succeeded by Richard Watson Gilder, who from the first had been associate editor. Holland was a clever editor who knew what the public wanted. From the first he secured well-known contributors of high rank. Richard Watson Gilder was a man of greater literary ability and finer taste, and though he could hardly have gained initial success for the venture as well as did Holland it is to him that the high rank of the Century is largely due. There was something a trifle "journalistic" in a series of articles on the Civil War by Northern and Southern generals, yet even in these the editorial control was such as to insure a reasonable standard of excellence. The Life of Lincoln by Nicolay and Hay, large parts of which appeared serially in the Century, was of higher grade. In literary criticism E. It included reminiscences of participants from all ranks of the service on both sides of the conflict. In , due to competition from cheaper magazines and newspapers, The Century became a quarterly, and in it was merged with The Forum. Philosophy and political positions[edit] The tone and content of The Century changed over its long history. It began as an Evangelical Christian publication, but over time began to speak to a more general educated audience as it developed into the largest periodical in the country. Religion[edit] Novelist and poet Josiah G. In the first issue, under the heading "Papa and the Dogma," Holland claimed that it was freedom that made the Protestant nations of Europe strong while their Catholic neighbors were, as a result of their religion, in a state of decay. One contributor traveled to Utah to observe the Mormon settlement there and argued that the new sect would have to end its practice of plural marriage if it was to survive and American control could be exercised over the western territories. For example, a three-part series discussed how believing Christians should meet the intellectual challenges of religious skepticism, [12] and in two writers engaged one another in a debate over whether Christians should attempt to prove the divinity of Christ through science. An April editorial declared all seekers of truth, whether believing Christians or not, to be allies, regarding this new view as simply an application of the Golden Rule. Catholics were said to have just as much to teach Protestants as Protestants had to teach Catholics. An unsigned May editorial expressed pride over the belief of the staff that the periodical had achieved wide circulation while remaining a quality product. The Century was generally seen as a conservative magazine and hoped to promote reconciliation between the North and South after the trauma of the Civil War. Arthur Bond, the magazine was instrumental in creating and shaping post-war American nationalism. An article discussed the composition and geographical distribution of immigrant populations, and expressed optimism over the prospect of the newer Americans assimilating into the larger population. At the same time, the article warned that measures should be taken against potential threats to national unity through fractionalization. Lee, along with an editorial postscript praising the spirit of "sectional friendliness" of the piece. Cable despaired over what he saw as the failure to protect the rights of southern blacks after the Civil War and argued that this was the result of the former confederate states evading federal law. Dudley, for example, expressed doubt that much could be done to elevate the status of American blacks, but argued that Christian principles required helping them to the greatest extent possible. By the turn of the century, the debates would be conducted in the language of science. Robert Bennett Bean, a medical doctor, published an article arguing that social policy should be based on realistic assessments of the relative mental capacities of blacks and whites. Similarly, Charles Francis Adams spent two years in Egypt and the Sudan and referenced his experiences to argue in that the unfortunate circumstances of American blacks were mainly due to inherently low capabilities rather than history. Washington contributed four articles to the magazine in the first decade of the twentieth century, including one on "Heroes in Black Skins. Frank Tannenbaum, for example, wrote that the Klan of the Reconstruction era "was a reflex of the vindictiveness of Northern politicians and of

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the unscrupulous carpet-baggers who swooped down upon the South as a vulture upon a wounded and stricken victim. Among these were several civil service reforms including competitive examinations for public offices, which its writers saw as a way to promote good governance and reduce class privilege. Frank, for example, while disparaging the racism of the KKK, encouraged what he called the better individuals of every race to use the tools of modern science to focus on improving the genetic quality of all populations. William Graham Sumner wrote an article for the magazine in this vein praising traditional capitalist virtues such as self-reliance and individualism and attributing poverty to laziness and vice. In its early days, *The Century* tended to adopt the same views as its predecessor. It defended capitalism, but refrained from unreflectively denouncing all forms of regulation. For example, an article opposed socialism but argued that in the future there would be more need for government activism than there had been in the past. Despite its conservative leanings, the magazine was open to dissenting views on economic issues in a way that it was not on deeper philosophical matters. The March issue allowed workers to publish contributions making the case for labor unions as appropriate checks on big business. Employing Nietzschean terminology, Lothrop Stoddard in called Bolshevism "the heresy of the Underman," in contrast to Prussianism, the "heresy of the Overman," which had been defeated in the First World War. By 1900, it had about 100,000 subscribers, half of the circulation it had in the 1850s. *The Century* suffered due to competition from other cheaper magazines, many of which Gilder and his staff considered vulgar. As its circulation declined, the magazine took a more pessimistic tone and began to write less and less about current events. Even in an artistic sense, *The Century* of the late nineteenth century was slow to adapt to the times. In 1900, after much resistance it became the last major periodical to include photographic illustrations. In the pages of the magazine Gilder explained this preference by complaining of the trend toward the "minute and literal representation of the visible world" seen in photography, as opposed to painting, which preserved only that which deserved to be recorded for posterity. According to one modern author, in the first decade of the twentieth century, Gilder and the other editors "continued to bear aloft the flame of the ideal" in a changing era and gave "no thought of cheapening the magazine to slow the steady drifting away of subscribers. *The Century* still attracted some of the best fiction authors of the day, however. The editorials used colorful language and usually stressed the idea that contemporary social problems had created a need for social engineering and government activism in both domestic and international affairs. For example, in 1890, Frank wrote that Senator Lodge and his isolationist supporters were "the amoeba of politics, strange survivals from a prehistoric era of the lowest form of political intelligence. Other writers stressed similar themes throughout the Frank era. Chesterton, for example, contributed an essay that was highly critical of contemporary art. Howland, who remained as editor until the magazine merged with *The Forum* in Sanborn, a self-described "radical abolitionist" who had helped finance the mission. Originally planned to run for twelve months, the series drew so much interest that it lasted for three years and eventually led to a four-volume book. These submissions were so numerous that in *The Century* began to include them in a section titled "Memoranda on the Civil War. In the pages of *The Century*, they could discuss their battles and mutually celebrate the bravery and heroism of both sides. The idea for soliciting recollections of the Civil War originally came from assistant editor Clarence Buel, who later wrote of the difficulties he had in going about convincing former military leaders to share their experiences. The editors became engrossed in the Civil War project, and sometimes took tours of the famous battle sites, bringing along commanders to explain their exploits and artists to draw sketches of the scenes for the magazine. Afterwards, the works that Grant, Sheridan, and McClellan contributed to *The Century* led to books by each of those generals. As a result of the Civil War recollections, the number of subscribers to the magazine jumped to 100,000, a then unprecedented number for a magazine of its kind. As of 1900, it was also the most widely circulated periodical of its price in England, with 20,000 subscribers. The result was a series titled *Abraham Lincoln: A History*, which ran over three years. The February issue had a drawing of Lincoln on its cover and included twenty-two portraits of the former president within its pages along with pictures of his life mask and a cast of his hands. During his travels, however, the author changed his mind and wrote accounts that were highly critical of the regime. His reports

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included detailed illustrations of the suffering of those who suffered on account of their opposition to the government. In one article, Kennan told the story of how when the decision to assassinate the Tsar was made, 47 individuals volunteered to carry out the mission. Arguing that individuals fighting for civil liberties were rarely as fanatical as the Russian revolutionaries, Kennan wrote that he believed that it was the treatment of prisoners that led to such stringent opposition to the government. For example, a young woman was led to incriminate her loved ones by being told that they had already confessed. Sometimes, a revolutionary would be told that he was going to meet his mother, taken to her, and then stopped and later informed that he would only see her if he answered questions about his past activities. A twenty-two-year-old mother was falsely led to believe that if she did not cooperate with the authorities her infant could be taken from her. The author also reported that it was common practice for prisoners to be left in solitary confinement for years while government officials searched the empire for evidence with which the offenders could be charged. His writings on Russia were eventually published in a two-volume book. In order to make an impression on the crowd, Kennan would often appear in front of them in the ragged clothes and shackles of a Russian prisoner. This advocacy inspired the formation of a number of American organizations that took up the cause of the exiles, the most prominent of them being the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom. Other histories and recollections[edit] In the early s, The Century continued to publish the writings of some of the most famous historians of the era along with first-person accounts of those who had worked in the highest levels of government. Weir Mitchell contributed a series on the life of George Washington as a young man. Grover Cleveland provided an account of perhaps the tensest moment of his two presidential administrations, the Venezuela border controversy with Britain. White contributed a series titled "Chapters from My Diplomatic Life" on his experiences serving in Germany and Russia. Over the years, The Century also published first person accounts of individuals who had worked for various presidents. Cook, a bodyguard who served for over 50 years in the White House , shared his memories of the administrations of Andrew Johnson and Rutherford B. Thomas Edison contributed to a symposium on roentgen rays and also once sat for an interview with the magazine. Haldane published a article on the societal implications of technological progress. In addition to the aforementioned works of Mark Twain and Henry James, pulp magazine author Ellis Parker Butler contributed 30 stories, articles and poems to the magazine between and , including "My Cyclone-proof House", which appeared in the November issue. The Century published a full-color portrait of Butler with his wife Ada and daughter Elsie in the December issue. The portrait was drawn by family friend Ernest L. The magazine also published the work of Jack London [] and the first-person account and ink drawings from Tierra del Fuego of American painter Rockwell Kent. The Century also employed many notable editorial cartoonists, including Oscar Cesare.

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Chapter 2 : At Home and Abroad; or, Things and Thoughts in America and Europe (Dodo Press)

Start by marking "Little Memoirs of the Nineteenth Century (Illustrated Edition) (Dodo Press)" as Want to Read.

He considered the U. In , he penned his most radical work, entitled Triumphant Democracy. The work was an attempt to argue his view that the American republican system of government was superior to the British monarchical system. He devoted his life to the work of providing the capital for purposes of public interest and was a powerful supporter of the movement for spelling reform as a means of promoting the spread of the English language. Customer Book Reviews A legendary book. By Sartaj on Dec 08, There are some books that must be kept for life, that must be read time and again. This book falls into that category. Indian ruler Akbar had nine jewels. Well, he would have kept ten, had he read this book. The book is a treasure on life and experiences of a legend. His deep insights on business and his tactics on getting things done are useful even today. There is very little on his childhood and a lot on his business life. His business years that saw the Civil war, use of steel for the first time, bubble burst of , etc. A must read even for non-Americans like me. It is full of excellent advice for business and for life itself. Of course, as an autobiography you should apply the appropriate "grain of salt" as he explains his side of some controversial dealings such as union troubles. But I think overall he is telling it honestly. He really did earn his fortune by figuring out how to sell steel and steel products for far less than his competitors. How bad can that be? And he really did give away most of his vast fortune to charities, foundations, libraries, and the like - some of which still bear his name. Good read, good lessons. How do you rate an autobiography?? But, most of all, his generosity and good works was how he defined himself -- and what he is remembered for today. I grew up in Pittsburgh and my family has a connection to "Carnegie Tech", as it used to be called now Carnegie-Mellon Institute of Technology. That may be the reason why I enjoyed the book so much, even though his recollections of the recognition he got for his "good works" late in life got a bit tiresome to read. It was obviously very important to him, however. What is most interesting is that he wrote this autobiography in real-time except for his early life , and his writing style was easy to read and I loved his sense of humor. All in all, a good read! Reader on Aug 07, My only bits of knowledge of Andrew Carnegie were a few anecdotes I had heard about him earning a fortune in the steel industry and how he later gave much of that money away. This book more than filled in the blanks, as well as providing me with an interesting read. Carnegie began his autobiography with a history of his family in Scotland before moving on to describe their plans and eventual move to the United States. The first two-thirds of the book are mostly in chronological order, allowing readers to experience Mr. The book is written in an engaging style, and it is easy to imagine yourself sitting by the fire with a drink in hand while speaking directly with the author. There were added bonuses to the book, the first being the many words of wisdom Mr. Carnegie included as part of his recollections. The last third of the book are chapters that Mr. Carnegie probably felt would be better presented as subjects having their own sections rather than trying to include them in the chronological portion. Most of these chapters cover other people living at the same time, and Mr. Overall, a very interesting book that compelled me to take my time, stepping back in history and sharing the life and thoughts of a successful businessman. Where have the giants gone? Thomas on Aug 06, Through an excess of modesty, Andrew Carnegie tells too little of himself in this, preferring to talk of the magnanimity of others, of their contribution; and of his childlike enjoyment of the wealth and position he built. But his attitude shines through: It takes a team. Specifically, he cites labor, management, and capital as three co-equal legs of a stool, each dependent on the others, none superior to the others. That wisdom built his empire. Greedy, stupid short-sightedness now threatens to destroy it and us all. This book has my highest recommendation. Just a wonderful insight into a gifted and very special man By L. Hunter on Jun 10, Just a wonderful insight into a gifted and very special man. Perhaps never another like him. His advice about business matters is as correct today as then. What an extraordinary logic at work in an unique man. He had amazing attitudes when you consider his youth and impoverished background. Much of what he did in his early days of business would

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now be considered as conflicts of interest at best or insider trading at worst. But it makes sense now as times were different, He latched onto excellent mentors early and impressed them with his enthusiasm and initiative. It appears to never have been mis-directed. What is striking is his principled and ethical approach to his business, and life, was not a obstacle to his success. Carnegie must have been a very charismatic and personable person to have been welcomed by presidents of the United States, numerous politicians and even the Emperor of Germany. Carnegie is one of the finest persons in American and British history, and it is a great chance to read his life history in his own words. Good Book By Marjie, Mother Of 9 on Apr 03, My 8th grade son had to read an autobiography for a school book report, so we chose this one for two reasons: By Amazon Customer on Aug 13, I learned a lot reading this book. Andrew Carnegie autobiography clearly explain how his professional career was always closely tied to his high value on respecting others and achieving success by helping people around him flourish. Andrew Carnegie was therefore like a "Yoda" for the thousands of people who had the luck of working with him. Andrew Carnegie knew and understood that he was not a self-made man, but that others gave him the hands up that he needed to succeed. When he got the point of having accomplished many goals in his life, he gave back to his native land and the US where he made his wealth. One example are the Carnegie Libraries all over the United States. Carnegie interesting reading By Grandma Karen on Jan 28, This autobiography was an interesting read. His devotion to family was a consistent thread throughout his life as was his loyalty to men who worked with him as he ascended upwardly in the business world while remaining humble as he amassed huge wealth. It was interesting reading the criteria he used in dispensing his wealth. He portrayed himself as always working for his employees and giving back to them while stating that he sometimes worked them harder than he should have. It will be interesting to now read a biography of him to see how others perceived him. Add a Book Review Book Summary: This particular edition is in a Paperback format. It was published by Dodo Press and has a total of pages in the book. To buy this book at the lowest price, Click Here.

Chapter 3 : Little Memoirs of the Nineteenth Century (Iliustrated Edition) by George Paston

*The Memoirs of General W. T. Sherman, Volume I (Illustrated Edition) (Dodo Press) [William Tecumseh Sherman] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. William Tecumseh Sherman (), was an American soldier, businessman, educator, and author.*

Chapter 4 : The Young Llanero (Illustrated Edition) by W.H.G. Kingston

The Irish Sketch Book (Illustrated Edition) (Dodo Press) William Makepeace Thackeray () was an English novelist of the 19th century. He was famous for his satirical works, particularly Vanity Fair (), a panoramic portrait of English society.

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Chapter 6 : J.J. Grandville: Books | eBay

Being a kindle public domain edition there was little information about what this book was. It is a boy's adventure novel, historical fiction written in the mid 19th century set in Venezuela during the revolutionary period.

Chapter 7 : Formats and Editions of Little memoirs of the nineteenth century [calendrierdelascience.com]

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