



Dear Friends

Spring 2006



Mark Twain Literacy Project Distributes 1600 Books;
Hundreds of Students Enjoy Mark Twain Texts and Sites

The Mark Twain Literacy Project has served hundreds of students and dozens of teachers throughout New York and Pennsylvania. Participation in the Project has grown steadily over the past eighteen months as has excitement among students and teachers.

Created in 2004, the Project, a collaborative effort between Newschannel 36 and the Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies, promotes enthusiasm to read Mark Twain's writings among schoolchildren. During the project's first Spring season in 2005, Newschannel



After meeting on the porch at Quarry Farm, high school students turn toward the original Study site.

1600th distributed book.

Brian Lilly, owner of Newschannel 36, wants each student to have his or her copy of the Mark Twain text studied in the classroom, and so provides a book for each child to own. In addition, Amy Kick, Business Office Manager at the television station, arranges for a portion of the transportation costs to cover class visits to the Elmira College campus and related Mark Twain sites.

Classes frequently come from Elmira, Horseheads, Ithaca, Corning, Watkins Glen, and Odessa-Montour, but students also come from greater distances like Syracuse and Annville, PA. After visiting the Study, Exhibit, and Archive on the Elmira College campus, classes travel to Woodlawn Cemetery, and then to enjoy some time on the grounds at Quarry Farm. The day ends with a serving of Sam Clemens' favorite boyhood dessert: gingerbread, lemonade, and ice cream.

The Literacy Project involves participation not only from Newschannel 36 and the Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies, but also from area merchants. Joyce Brace, of Brace Books, coordinates the book orders and their distribution to students. Additionally, Minier's Food Store in Big Flats and Wegman's Food Store in Elmira donate funds to support Mark Twain's favorite dessert.

"It's gratifying to see so many good people in the community come together to offer quality programming to both students and teachers," says Barbara Snedecor, Director of the Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies.

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2006 Mark Twain Summer Teachers' Institute:
Teaching Tom and Huck

The Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies and the SCT-Corning Teacher Center are again co-sponsoring the second annual Mark Twain Summer Teachers' Institute on June 26th - 28th, 2006. This year's curriculum will cover methods of teaching *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. The two-and-a-half-day symposium will meet on the Elmira College campus and at Quarry Farm.

Dr. Michael J. Kiskis, Professor of American Literature at Elmira College, and Dr. Ann Ryan, Associate Professor of English at LeMoyne College, will be the primary Mark Twain scholars for the event. Dr. Kiskis will offer biographical information to attendees and also will focus specifically on teaching and interpretive strategies for *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Using early Clemens' correspondence and the McGuffey Reader, Dr. Ryan will offer connections between these texts and the teaching of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.

In addition to the presentations by Dr. Kiskis and Dr. Ryan, talented schoolteachers will share specific teaching methods with Institute-goers. Michelle Halperin '91 will present teaching strategies that she uses with her nine and ten-year-old students of Mark Twain. Librarian Marilyn Hample will share approaches that she incorporates in her elementary school setting. Matt Klauza, a high school English teacher from Michigan, will share his methods for secondary students that include the use of electronic means of analysis of Mark Twain's composition process and ways in which teachers can use it to teach writing.

In addition to meeting in classroom settings on the campus and at Quarry Farm, attendees will also have the opportunity to visit the Archive and learn about its contents from Elmira College Archivist Mark Woodhouse. Teachers may also choose to visit the Mark Twain Study, the Exhibit, and nearby Woodlawn Cemetery.

"We made adjustments in last year's programming to better meet the timing needs of schoolteachers in our region," commented Jenny

Dean, Director of the Teacher Resource and Computer Training Center, "and we're looking forward to another quality experience for the teachers who attend."



Looking ahead to October 2008...

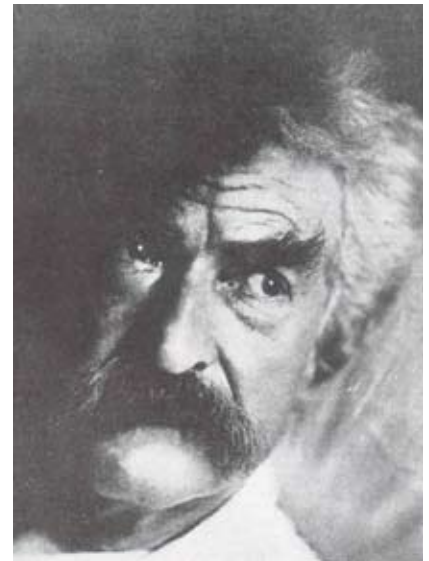
A Centennial Symposium on Mark Twain's Mysterious Stranger

In October 2008, the centenary of Mark Twain's final effort to complete a "Mysterious Stranger" manuscript, Elmira College and the Center for Mark Twain Studies will hold a two-day symposium to celebrate and analyze his last major literary achievement.

Co-chairs Joseph Csicsila and Chad Rohman plan this event as an opportunity for more than a dozen scholars from around the country and abroad to reflect on the status of the various versions of this story that Twain left behind.

Alan Gribben will deliver a keynote address assessing the critical and scholarly background of Twain's enigmatic late work.

A call for papers will go out in September 2006.



Mark Twain in a pensive mood around the time he published *What is Man?* (Courtesy Mark Twain Memorial, from Kent Rasmussen's, *Mark Twain's A to Z*)

The Trouble Begins at Eight

Fall 2006 Series

September 20th: Dr. Michael Pratt, "Was the World Made for Man?": Mark Twain and the Quarry Farm Fossils

September 27th: Dr. Philip Fanning, author of *Mark Twain and Orion Clemens*

October 11th: Donald Hoffman, author of *Mark Twain in Paradise: His Voyages to Bermuda*

Guest Essay

Before Twain: *The Civil War Letters of Joseph Hopkins Twichell*

Peter Messent

University of Nottingham, England

We best know Joseph Hopkins Twichell through his close friendship with Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens), who addressed him as "My Dear old Joe.". The popular pastor of the Hartford Asylum Hill Congregationalist Church for almost forty-seven years (December 1865 to July 1912), he was one of Twain's best friends for almost as long, from the Autumn of 1868 to Twain's 1910 death. Supposedly, Twain first met Twichell in October 1868 at an evening reception held by a member of the Asylum Hill church, where he referred to the latter (indiscreetly) as the 'Church of the Holy Speculators', while its minister was close by. An introduction then took place, and - as Twain's early biographer, Albert Bigelow Paine put it - "in this casual manner, [Twain] met the man who was...to become his closest personal friend and counselor, and would remain so for more than forty years."

Twichell has increasingly become a subject of interest, both to Twain scholars and in his own right, in recent years. Steve Courtney is currently working on a biography that will update Leah Strong's earlier work. My own focus on Twichell comes out of the work I am doing on Twain's male friendships. This is a long-term project (unless generous research funding allows otherwise: H. H. Rogers, where are you now?). My aim is to explore the personal and cultural meanings of Twain's friendships with Twichell, William Dean Howells and Rogers, charting their importance in terms of the changing patterns of American private and public life (religion, literature and business), and of the construction of masculinity in the period.

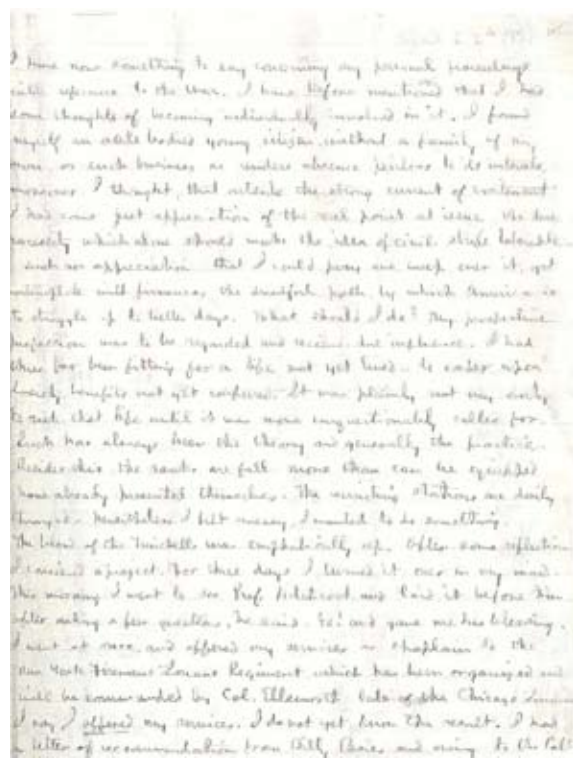
This is a prelude, though, to the present story. I knew that Twichell had served as a chaplain in the Civil War. A 22 year-old theological student, his strong abolitionist sympathies led him to volunteer for what would become the 2nd Excelsior Regiment (part of the Excelsior Brigade raised by "political" general, Daniel Sickles). But I had little more information than this. Doing work on the Twichell Papers at the Yale Beinecke Library, I requested a file marked Civil War Letters to find the most incredible series of letters - 200,000 words-worth of them - written by Twichell back to his family, and some friends. These covered, on a regular weekly basis, Twichell's three years of war experiences as he accompanied his regiment through the Peninsula Campaign, the Second Bull Run Campaign, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, and the Wilderness. Stunned by this find, I was taken further aback by the quality and content of these letters (of which more later).

It turned out, of course, that I was not the first to see these. I met up with independent scholar, Steve Courtney, during this same trip (who,

ever since, has been a generous fount of knowledge about Twichell and his life) and he, too, had recognised what exciting material was buried here. Brief sections of the letters had been published, but that was all. Over the next year, with the help of money from my University to have the letters transcribed, and with the willing assistance of the Beinecke staff, and the support and enthusiasm of (in particular) Nancy Grayson and Jon Davies, at Georgia University Press, Steve and I selected and co-edited the letters to be used and prepared them for publication in April, 2006 as *The Civil War Letters of Joseph Hopkins Twichell: A Chaplain's Story*.

Twichell's letters are often six or seven pages long (of quite closely handwritten script), and provide remarkable coverage of the period from April 1861 to July 1864 (when he was mustered out). Much of his work consisted of the normal chaplain's routines -

conducting services, tending to the spiritual needs of the living and to the physical and spiritual needs of the wounded and dying, conducting burial services. But he seems to have been remarkably successful in bridging the gap between his own Congregationalist background and the needs of common soldiers, many of whom were lower-class urban roughs (and Irish-Catholic, to boot).



The 22 April 1861 letter in which Twichell informed his father of his intention to sign up as a chaplain. (Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library)

But Twichell's activities as chaplain extended far beyond this. He took part in "whisky hunting" expeditions to keep hard liquor (a particular demon in his eyes) from the soldiers. He even escorted a girl fallen into prostitution back to Washington and to the Catholic Sisters of Charity there.

He acted as a banker, carrying his men's pay to Washington to be formally deposited for withdrawal by their families.



The Union field hospital at Savage's Station, Virginia, after the Battle of Gaines's Mill on 27 June 1862. (Library of Congress)

When the Peninsula Campaign fizzled out and the Army of the Potomac withdrew from the Richmond front, a vast field hospital at Savage's Station was abandoned to the enemy. Twichell was detailed to lead a crowd of the ambulatory wounded south to the James River, a distance of about 20 miles, an odyssey he describes in harrowing detail. He also tells, at intervals, of his work among the Confederate wounded: his response to these "poor creatures" speaks of a humanitarian sympathy that crosses all battle lines.

More generally, Twichell's role as an observer of events and army movements was facilitated by the relative freedom allowed a chaplain within the lines, and by his life at a slight remove from conventional army discipline and routine. Even though he could not see all that occurred around him with total clarity ~ caught as he expresses it "inside the wheel" ~ nevertheless his descriptions of regimental and national politics and of military campaigns come from a wider and more thoughtful perspective than might be expected.

Twichell had unique access, both during and after the war, to Daniel Sickles, a controversial figure whose career has been subject to recent and highly-publicized reconsideration. He was initially suspicious of Sickles, on moral grounds. For in 1859, before the war, Sickles had famously killed his wife's lover, to be acquitted on the basis of temporary insanity (the first use of such a plea). When Twichell was invited to join Sickles's wife and her mother in their carriage in New York shortly after he had joined the regiment, he demurred, confiding to his father that he preferred not to share the conveyance with

an adulteress ("I did not want to look the woman in the face"). He quickly, though, became fiercely loyal to the general, won over by his bravery. Indeed Sickles is a key figure in two of the very best sections of Twichell's correspondence.

On 26 March 1862, Twichell vividly describes a slave hunt in his army camp ~ something almost unbelievable to the contemporary reader. A brief extract serves to illustrate both his style and point of view:

In they came ~ the oppressors, haughtily sitting their splendid horses ~ looking for all the world as if bent on the noblest errand. In they came ~ the rich lords of the soil ~ gentlemen, Christians, I suppose ~ proud ~ honorable ~ white ~ while the animals whom they sought to find and lead away fled in dismay to the kindlier forest, or hid in boxes and secret corners, until the terror passed. How they did run. At one end of the camp the hunters came in, at the other the hunted escaped ~ leaping, straining, fleeing like frightened deer. Perhaps it was my hatred of the business in great part that warped the justice of my eyes, but these negro catchers appeared to me the most repulsive set of men I ever saw....



General Daniel E. Sickles (Library of Congress)

It seemed to me as I stood at my tent door and saw them pass, that I could lift up my voice and denounce them in God's name....

It was Sickles who ended this slave hunt obscenity, defying the Maryland slaveholders in their (probably legal) attempts to recover their escaped "property." Sickles, subject of a recent biography by novelist Thomas Keneally, needed his own defenders in a more famous act of insubordination. For his advance to the Peach Orchard at Gettysburg, without orders from General George Meade, is generally considered one of the war's acts of lethal foolishness. Twichell, however, was among those who backed Sickles, and would continue to do so for the next half-century. And when Sickles's leg was crushed by a cannonball during this same battle, it was Twichell who rode in the ambulance with him and held the chloroform for the amputation, recording what he thought might be the General's last words.

Highly literate and descriptively vivid, the letters use a variety of devices to convey their meaning and message effectively, including plain speaking ('so far as slavery is concerned, nothing could deepen my hatred of it'), homely but striking simile ("regiments...as plenty as blackberries"), and forceful vernacular expressions ("the Army is boss of this job"; "I can no more supply advice...than I could teach a horse to knit"). And if at times Twichell gives way to the over-rhetorical verbal flourish, at others his use of heightened language works to genuine emotional effect.

Noted Twain scholar, Louis J. Budd, responded informally to the reading of this correspondence as follows:

Twichell's letters are unique in several ways.

- He wrote them so regularly and painstakingly
- His piety distanced him from the buzz and confusion of camp routine.
- His noncombant role left more margin for observation, rumination.
- Yet he was young, muscular, and idealistic and therefore not overwhelmed.
- Most important perhaps, he felt keenly the suffering and carnage but he temperamentally liked the martial life and values ~ a rare blend. I can believe that most soldiers liked him so that he got an accurate fix on their feelings.

Finally, readers are comforted by the calculation that Twichell did more as a go-between, counselor, and nurse toward keeping up morale and therefore winning the war than he could have done as a young officer in almost chaotic battles with often pointless assaults.

Budd puts the strengths of these letters, here, much better than I could. They provide a piece of military and social his-

tory of very real importance, adding considerably both to our understanding of Twain's close friend, and of that major war in which he fought.

Dear Friends thanks Peter Messent of the University of Nottingham, England, for this guest essay.

All illustrations and accompanying captions come from *The Civil War Letters of Joseph Hopkins Twichell: A Chaplain's Story*.

Thank you, dear Friends,
for your membership renewals.



Chaplain Joseph Hopkins Twichell poses in officer's regalia for a studio photograph.
(Asylum Hill Congregational Church)



From the Mark Twain Archive

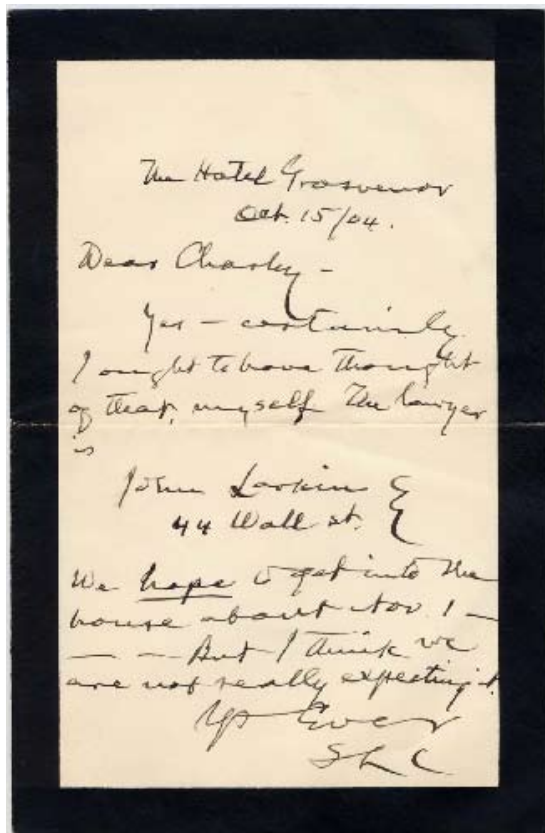
A Rediscovered Letter and Other Items of Note

Mark Woodhouse

Recently, while looking through some archival files marked "Special Collections" that had belonged to former Director of the Library Ronald Glens, I came across a few notes about a gift to the College of an original letter from Samuel Clemens. The files were old, Glens having been Director in the mid 1960's, and the Clemens letter was nothing that I had ever seen. While I puzzled over what might have become of it I continued on in the file and was happily surprised to come across the letter in question tucked safely in among the usual mundane inter office correspondence, arcane library lists and carbon copies on onion skin.

It's a note from Clemens to Charlie Langdon written from the Hotel Grosvenor in New York City on Oct 15, 1904. Clemens is sending Charlie

the address of his lawyer John Larkin and commenting on his hope that the house on Fifth Avenue, which would be his residence for the next few years, would be ready for occupancy by November 1st. Livy had died the previous June and the letter is written on black bordered stationery.



A rediscovered note written on black bordered stationery by Clemens dated October 15, 1904. (Courtesy Elmira College Mark Twain Archive)

The letter was given in 1964 by Mrs. Sherman Voorhees after the death of her husband. In the note that accompanied the gift Mrs. Voorhees explains that the letter fell from a set of books that had belonged to Dr. and Mrs. Voorhees, her husband's parents and friends of the Langdons, and that it had been her husband's wish that the

letter go to Elmira College. Sherman Voorhees was one of the founders of the Soaring Society of America and helped establish Elmira as a prominent competitive soaring location.

Mrs. Voorhees' connection to Elmira College was an important one. An alumna from the class of 1923 and professor of English from 1925 to 1930 she was Mary Mandeville, a member of the family that has figured so prominently in the history of the College. A local article at the time of her death in 1972 noted that a member of her family had served on the Board of Trustees of the College "every year from 1896 until 1972 with the exception of 1952-53". Mary herself served four three-year terms on the Board. Many will fondly remember her nephew David Mandeville who also served as a member of the Board and was an important friend and benefactor of the College until his death in 1996.

The Clemens letter, filed away during the administration of Lyndon Johnson, survived the move from the old library in Hamilton Hall, forty years, six more Presidents (not counting Bush number 2) and an undetermined number of clean up days at Elmira College. It is now housed in one of the display cases in the Mark Twain Archive in the Gannett-Tripp Library.

The Mark Twain Archive has also continued to benefit from the generosity of thoughtful friends in the past few months.

The Wager Stones

Mr. Edward Rounds recently shared with us a document in his possession written by an R.A. Hall in August of 1895 relating the history of the wager stones, a set of three flat stones in the collections of the Mark Twain Archive on which Mark Twain wrote a verse to Julia Beecher, the wife of Thomas K. Beecher, following a friendly argument the two had had regarding life after death. The stones themselves are described in the Jerome and Wisbey book, Mark Twain in Elmira, among other places, but the Hall document presents some new information, detailing where the unusual stones actually came from:

"The stone was picked up by Mrs. Beecher in the Susquehanna river bed near Wyalusing Pa near to the summer cottage of Charles Beecher. The stone is kidney shaped of a slatey formation and a reddish color and singularly was split into three slabs."

Charles Beecher was another of the Beecher family ministers and



The first page of the R.A. Hall document detailing where the wager stones were found. (Elmira College Mark Twain Archive)

verse about mortality during the period of time he was in Elmira in July of 1895 preparing to embark on his around the world tour, the tour that ended a year later, shortly before he received the tragic news of his daughter Susy's death.

In addition to providing information about where the stones were originally found, Mr. Hall also provides a careful rendering of the actual contract between Mrs. Beecher and Mark Twain.

Excerpts from Jervis Langdon Junior Diary

Irene Langdon has graciously shared with us some of her transcriptions from the diaries of the second Jervis Langdon dealing with Quarry Farm including the installation of electricity in 1921, the creation of the 1925 additions, and the

brother-in-law to Julia. Towner's "Our County and Its People" mentions Robert A. Hall, a Civil War veteran and member of a family which ran a bookstore and stationer's shop in Elmira. Until further evidence emerges we can't know for sure if this was the R.A. Hall who wrote the account of the stones in August of 1895.

It is interesting to note that Twain had the conversation and wrote the

family move to the Farm. These greatly enrich our understanding of the history of the house and the Langdons. One interesting entry that doesn't have to do with the Farm, but which gives us a sample of the voice of Jervis, reads:

"July 4, 1925 - KU KLUX KLAN & big Ku Klux Klan parade in late afternoon - very discouraging sight - ORGANIZED IGNORANCE!!"

The Klan of New York State held their State Convention at the Chemung County Fairgrounds in 1925 and 2,000 to 3,000 paraders in white robes were said to have marched in downtown Elmira.

SLC Muffineer

The Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies recently received a unique gift from a Friend now living in the Washington, D.C. area. Due to a cherished family friendship with a Home Economics teacher who grew up in Elmira and eventually taught in the Buffalo area, the Friend eventually inherited a lovely silver muffineer with the initials SLC inscribed on it.



A silver muffineer, engraved with the letters SLC, was recently donated by an anonymous Friend of the Center. (Elmira College Mark Twain Archive)

According to our donor (who wishes to remain anonymous), the muffineer, used to sprinkle sugar and spices on muffins, originated in either the Langdon home in Elmira or the Clemens home in Buffalo, New York. The muffineer now occupies a place in the glass cases of the Mark Twain Archive, along with other documents, books, photographs, and items connected with Samuel Clemens.

The Trouble Begins at Eight Online

Sam Clemens, ever interested in developments in the printing machines of his day, might have been pleased with Bruce Michelson's lecture at Quarry Farm on May 10, 2006. As Dr. Michelson discussed the various presses in the United States from the 1830s onward, an iPod in his pocket was quietly humming along, digitally recording and storing the information he presented for future posting as an audiofile on our Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies website.



The Eight Cylinder Type-Revolving Printing Machine, one of the images presented at Dr. Michelson's lecture.

With the permission of our speakers, interested Friends of the Center may now access *The Trouble Begins at Eight* lectures online and enjoy

hearing them in all parts of the world.

A recent email from a scholar in Japan stated, "I'm very glad to have an opportunity of listening to wonderful lectures at Quarry Farm from Japan. Thank you again for your efforts." Another scholar, anticipating our next move, wrote, "Thanks for letting me know that the first two lectures are now available on the web site. I've listened to the first and am looking forward to hearing the second. Of course the next step is to add the video! Then we can see what the speaker is holding up or referring to. I imagine you're saying, One step at a time!" The Center for Mark Twain Studies, in cooperation with the Academic Computing Department at Elmira College, is already discussing how to place images related to each lecture online.

To access digital audiofiles of Quarry Farm lectures, go to:<http://www.elmira.edu/twain>. Click on *The Trouble Begins at Eight* and next on the link for the appropriate mp3 audio file.

Lectures will be digitally recorded and made available on the Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies website with the permission of the presenter.

Hannibal and Horseheads Elementary Classes Videoconference on Mark Twain

On Monday, May 15th, 2006, 65 fifth graders quietly assembled in nearby Center Street School in Horseheads, New York, eyes on the large screen in front of them, to share a morning videoconference class on Mark Twain with 18 fourth graders in Hannibal, Missouri. A joint effort of

Marilyn Hample, librarian at the Horseheads school, and Terry Smith, fourth grade teacher in Hannibal, the electronic



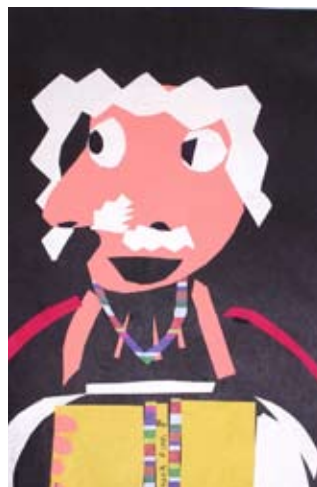
With librarian Marilyn Hample's direction, students in Horseheads, New York, prepare to videoconference with Terry Smith's students in Hannibal, Missouri.

classroom provided an opportunity for children and communities hundreds of miles apart to connect on their common interest in Mark Twain.

"What better way to learn about Mark Twain than from the students who live in each community," commented David Dallaportas, principal of the Center Street School.

Students from Hannibal shared information about Mark Twain's presence in their town and also performed a riverboat song. Students in Horseheads reported on Sam Clemens' summers spent at Quarry Farm and also displayed examples of student artwork. Barb

Snedecor, Director of the Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies, and Henry Sweets, Director of the Hannibal Museum, also participated in the presentation.



Artwork by Zach Nash.

A Tradition of Generosity

*Kay Antenne, Great niece of Katy Leary,
Shares her Mark Twain Heritage with Schoolchildren*

Kay Antenne's interest in Mark Twain and her generous impulse to share her important family history with others continues. Recently, Kay spoke to fifth-graders in the Hilltop Elementary School in Rice Lake, Wisconsin. Kay explained to her young audience how Katy lived in Elmira, New York, and was in her late teens when she was hired as seamstress to Samuel Clemens' wife, Olivia, in 1880. She later became the family's housekeeper and lived with them until after Samuel Clemens' death in 1910.

Antenne and her great-aunt share the name of Katherine. "So I like to think I'm sort of a second Katy Leary," she said.

Antenne told students how Clemens and his wife met and married, how he got the name Mark Twain, why he often traveled to Europe, and about his billiard room, where he did much of his writing, and his dislike of the ticking of clocks.

She said Leary sewed winter nightshirts trimmed with red, blue, and yellow rickrack for Clemens and that if he found a shirt with a missing button, he would throw it out the window.

Clemens' characters were very likely drawn from people he had met in his lifetime, including in Europe, in the West during the Gold Rush, and as a riverboat pilot on the Mississippi River, Antenne said.



Kay Antenne speaks to schoolchildren. To Kay's right on the table is a picture given to Katy Leary, signed with both Mark Twain and S.L. Clemens. He wrote to her, "Katy, keep in mind what I told you the other day: "Shut the door! - not that it lets in the cold, but it lets out the coziness." To Katy Leary, with the affectionate good wishes of S.L. Clemens Vienna, March 2, '98.

Leary was with the family in good times and bad, including the deaths of Samuel and Livy Clemens and their daughters Susy, who died of spinal meningitis in 1896, and Jean, who died of epilepsy on Christmas eve morning, 1909.

Leary was well-known in the Elmira community, Antenne said. In

1990, she and her husband, Bob, attended the dedication ceremony of a park that was renamed in her honor.

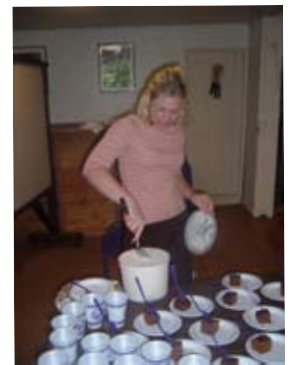
Since 1995, Kay and Robert Antenne have graciously donated 90 rare and valuable books to the Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies. These books once belonged to Katy Leary, the long-time housekeeper and beloved friend of Mark Twain. At the time of Mark Twain's death, Katy Leary was given and also personally selected books from Twain's library. As time passed, these important volumes became a part of the personal library of Robert and Kay Antenne, until Kay and Robert gave them to the Center for Mark Twain Studies. Through the kindness of the Antennes, these important books are part of the reference material available for scholarly use in the Mark Twain Archive. For the personal association with their original owner and for the light they shed on his intellectual and artistic views, the volumes add significantly to the Mark Twain Archive at Elmira College.

Much of the content of this article appears with Mrs. Antenne's permission and that of the Rice Lake (Wisconsin) Chronotype.

Mark Twain Coordinator Maggie Gorman
Moves On

Coordinator for the Center for Mark Twain Studies graduate assistant Maggie Gorman will receive her Master of Arts degree from Elmira College on June 4, 2006, in Psychology with a Minor in Art.

During her two years as a Coordinator, Maggie's expertise in graphic design benefited all Center publications. In addition, Maggie coordinated the staff of Mark Twain Ambassadors and also helped to manage programming for schoolchildren. After receiving her degree from Elmira College, Maggie will begin a Secondary School Counseling program at Shippensburg University in Pennsylvania in the Fall. Thank you, Maggie.



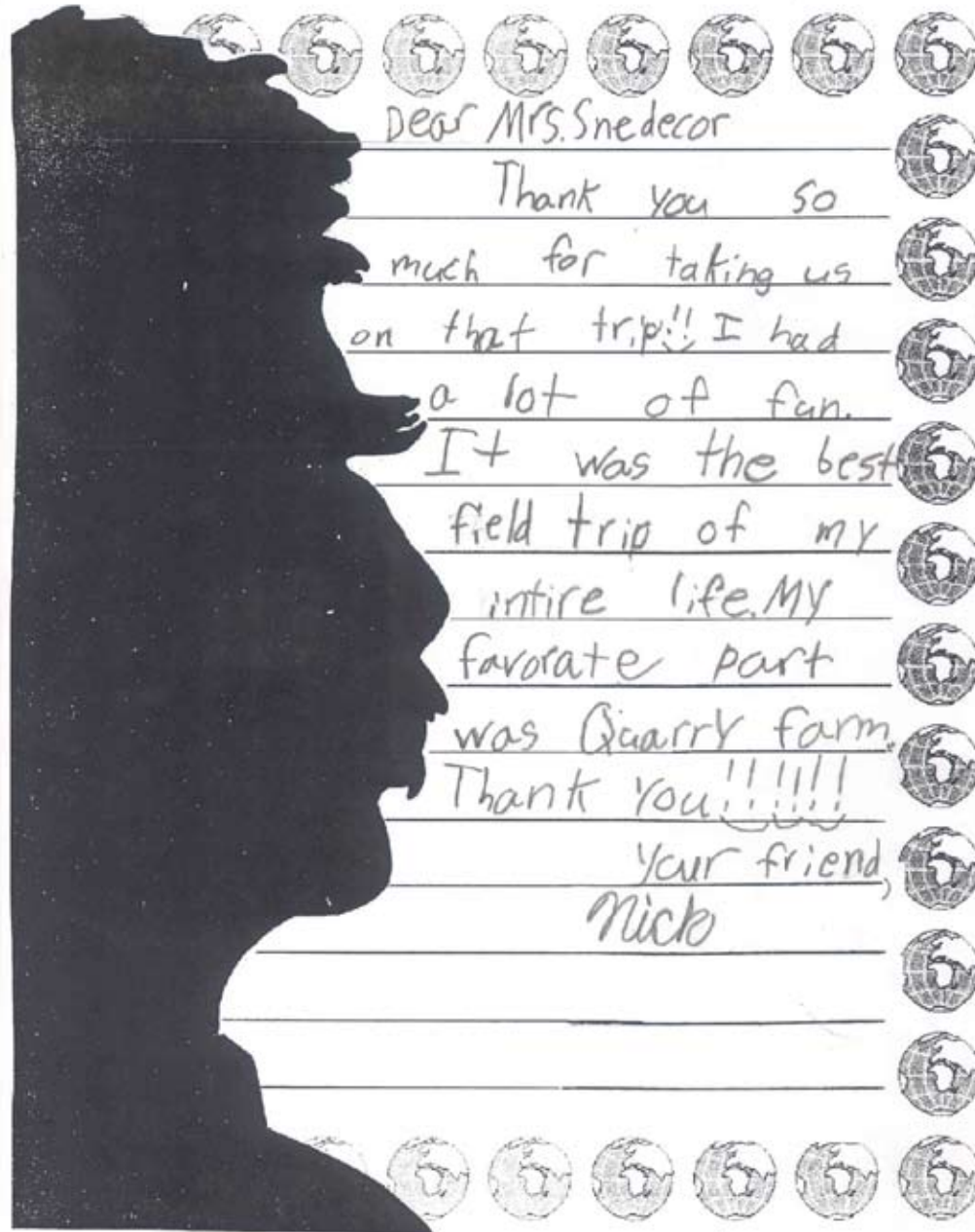
Maggie Gorman assists with Mark Twain's favorite dessert.

Fourth Grade Sampler:
A Selection of Student Notes

Dear Friends is pleased to share a selection of notes written by fourth graders who participated in the Mark Twain Literacy Project in April.

Thank you that was alot of fun we learned alot. My favorite part was when we got to see Mark Twain's handwriting and old books.

Thank you for the amazing adventure my favorit part of the trip was quarry farm's and my favorate things was the ginger bread with the ice cream and lemondaid it was delicious. I loved walking in Mark Twain's foot step's. from Chad



Dear Mrs. Snedecor

Thank you so much for taking us on that trip!! I had a lot of fun. It was the best field trip of my intire life. My favorate part was Quarry farm. Thank you!!!!!!

Your friend,
Nick

"Thank you" for everything. I would love to go on that feild trip about Mark Twain again because it was so fun. I Learned about Mark twain's study and about Quarry farms. I did not know a lot about Mark twain now I know pretty much all of it. So thank you again. Sarah

Thank you for helping us with the Mark Twain field trip. It was fun. I was exited when I won [the drawing contest]. It was cool. I liked the dessert. lemonade, venilla ice cream, and Ginger cake. I wish I can go again. bye!! from, Serenity

Thank you for guiding us on our trip. I think we had a great time. I thought it was fun. The best part of the trip was going to Quarry farm. I really enjoyed learning more about Mark Twain. The dessert was good. Thank you, Sahriah



Fourth graders pose with Mark Twain.

Thank you so much for showing us around. I learned a lot about Mark Twain. Now I know more about Mark Twain than my parents. I loved Quarry farm. It was a really cool house. I wish I had a house like that. Also thank you for the pens. And I liked the Study. Sincerely, Grace

Thank you for taking us on the amazing adventure learning about Mark Twain AKA Samuel L. Clemens. What I liked best was going to quarry farms and having Mark twains favorite dessert which is lemonade with vinilla ice cream and ginger cake from Deric

Thanks for being our guide and guiding us through Elmira College, Study, and Quarry farm. My favorite part was everything!! My modle of the Study is put together and I like it.

Thank you for teaching us about Mark Twain and all his books. It was nice going to the Mark Twain and his family grave. His study was really bilt at Quarry Farm. Thank you! by William

Thank you for teaching us about Mark Twain. It was nice going to Quarry Farm and knowing where his study was originally built. I didn't know he had a large family. From Karolina

Thank you for showing us alot of thing about Mark Twain. It was my favorite trip. I wish I could do it again. Your pal, Eliot



At the Mark Twain gravesite in Woodlawn Cemetery, students learn about the Clemens and Langdon families.

Thank you for being our guide and showing us all sorts of cool places and things. I think we all had alot of fun. My favorite part was quarry farm. Thanks again. Bye! Sincerly Jacob

Quarry Farm Fellowships Available

The Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies offers fellowships-in-residence to scholars pursuing research or writing in the field of Mark Twain Studies. The Quarry Farm Fellowship program covers travel expenses and provides lodging at Quarry Farm, where Mark Twain resided and wrote over the course of twenty summers throughout the 1870s and 1880s. The length of the residency will be negotiated in an effort to meet the needs of the scholar.

Quarry Farm Fellows have access to a fine collection of secondary scholarly material shelved on the premises including the collections of the late Drs. James Wilson and Herbert A. Wisbey, Jr.. In addition, Fellows are welcome to use the Mark Twain Archive located in the Gannett-Tripp Library on Elmira College's nearby campus. The Archive houses an exhaustive assemblage of biography, criticism, and reference sources; microfilm of material related to Elmira from the collections of the Mark Twain Project, the Mark Twain House, Vassar College, and the Huntington Library; and an extensive library of photographs. The Archive also holds the association volumes from Quarry Farm containing Mark Twain's marginalia, the Antenne Collection of books from Mark Twain's personal library, and the John S. Tuckey Collection of more than two hundred and fifty scholarly titles.

When a Quarry Farm Fellow is in residence, the Center reserves the right to make occasional use of the first floor of the house. The Quarry Farm Fellow is, however, assured of privacy on the second floor where a comfortable study contains the collections of secondary material and a computer with internet access.

Quarry Farm Fellows have access to a fully equipped kitchen and laundry. Linens are provided. The pantry and refrigerator will be stocked with a few basic supplies upon the Fellow's arrival. On-campus meal plans can be arranged with the College's dining service. An automobile is desirable, as Quarry Farm is located three miles from the Elmira College campus. Immediate family members may accompany Quarry Farm Fellows, but this must be pre-arranged with the Director. A full-time caretaker is on the premises in an apartment connected to the main house.

Application is by way of a letter to the Director of the Center. Please specify the nature of the project and indicate two sets of preferred dates for the residency. Please include a resume and two letters of reference. For more information, please contact twaincenter@elmira.edu.



Director Barbara Snedecor
Coordinator Maggie Gorman '04
Administrative Assistant Nina Skinner
Quarry Farm Caretaker Nicholas T. Bontorno
Mark Twain Archivist Mark Woodhouse



Center for Mark Twain Studies

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