



**THE CHARACTERIZATION OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS  
IN *THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES*  
BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE**

a Final Project  
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement  
for the *Sarjana Sastra* in English Departement

PERPUSTAKAAN  
UNNES by  
Melisa Dewi Kuntari

2250404529

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS  
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY**

**2009**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

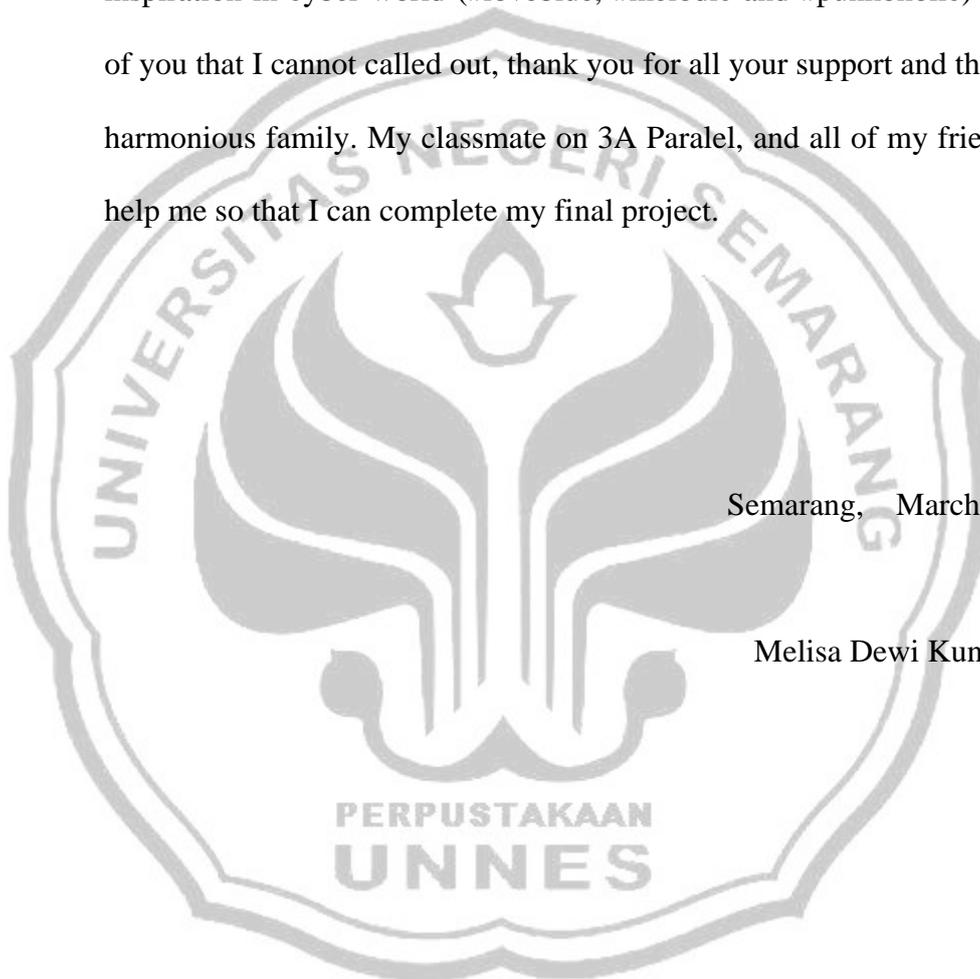
Foremost, I praise Allah the Almighty the Gracious for his blessing upon me in the form of inspiration, spirit, strength, caring guidance and hopes during the completion of my final project. In this precious moment, I would like to express my gratitude to all who have been helped me and involved in completing this final project. I am so thankful for it is completion now and I believe it will take more than appreciation for so many kinds of assistances given to me. I would like to extend my gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Rustono, Dean of Language and Arts Faculty who has approved this final project
2. Drs, Jan Mujiyanto, M.Hum The Chairman of English Department for his kindness
3. Drs. Amir Sisbiyanto, M.Hum, my first advisor for the kind guidance, advice, correction and comment during constructing this final project
4. Frimadhona Syafri, S.S, M.Hum, my second advisor for the guidance, in directing and advising me in finishing this final project
5. my examiners, who has examined my final project wisely
6. all lecturers in English Department of UNNES for all knowledge you have taught
7. my parents and my sister brother (Irma and Doa), thank you for your never ending support and make me to be the better person

8. all of my best friends (Wiwin, Candra, Desy Mer, Wieke, Jastro, Andre, Bang Aan, Adi, Karin, Resha), thank you for the beautiful friendship you give to me
9. big family of Oryza 2 (Viviy and Mba Wu thanks a lot for the love), my inspiration in cyber world (#loveblue, #melodic and #punkoholic) and all of you that I cannot called out, thank you for all your support and thank for harmonious family. My classmate on 3A Paralel, and all of my friend that help me so that I can complete my final project.

Semarang, March 2009

Melisa Dewi Kuntari



## APPROVAL

The final project was approved by the board of examiners of the English Department of the faculty of Language and Arts of Semarang State University on:

\_\_\_\_\_

### Board of Examiners

1. Chairperson,  
Drs. Jan Mujiyanto, M.Hum  
NIP. 13181221 \_\_\_\_\_
2. Secretary,  
Drs. Alim Sukrisno, MA  
NIP. 1310953039 \_\_\_\_\_
3. First Examiner,  
Dra. Rahayu Puji H, M. Hum  
NIP. 132158715 \_\_\_\_\_
4. First Advisor as third Examiner,  
Drs. Amir Sisbiyanto, M.Hum  
NIP.131281220 \_\_\_\_\_
5. Second advisor as second Examiner,  
Frimadhona Syafri, S.S, M.Hum  
NIP. 132300419 \_\_\_\_\_

Approved by  
Dean of Faculty of Language and Arts,

Prof. Dr. Rustono, M. Hum  
NIP. 131281222

## PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya:

Nama : Melisa Dewi Kuntari  
NIM : 2250404529  
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni  
Jurusan/Prodi : Bahasa Inggris/Sastra Inggris

menyatakan dengan ini sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi/final project yang berjudul:

**“THE CHARACTERIZATION OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS  
IN *THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES*  
BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE”**

yang saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana ini benar benar merupakan kerja sendiri, yang saya hasilkan setelah melalui penelitian, pembimbingan, diskusi dan pemaparan/ujian. Semua kutipan baik yang langsung maupun tidak langsung, baik yang diperoleh dari sumber perpustakaan, wahana elektronik maupun sumber lainnya, telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana lazimnya dalam penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian, walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan skripsi/final project ini telah membubuhkan tanda tangan keabsahannya, seluruh skripsi/final project ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab sendiri. Jika kemudian ditemukan pelanggaran terhadap konvensi tata tulis yang lazim digunakan dalam penulisan ilmiah, saya bersedia mempertanggungjawabkannya.

Semarang, Maret 2009

Yang membuat pernyataan

Melisa Dewi Kuntari  
2250404529

## Motto and Dedication

*Life is short so learn from your mistakes  
And stand behind the choices that you make*

*Don't let a day go by*

*Don't let it ends*

*Don't let the day go by in doubt*

*The answer lies within*

*Dream Theater*



**Dedication:**  
**My Beloved Parents**  
**My Lovely Sister and**  
**Brother**  
**My Deepest Heart**

## ABSTRACT

**Kuntari Dewi, Melisa.2009. *The Characterization of the Main Characters in The House of the Seven Gables by Nathaniel Hawthorne*. Final Project. English Literature. Semarang State University.**

*The House of the Seven Gables* is the second novel of Nathaniel Hawthorne maturity; it is not as great a work as *The Scarlet Letter*. This novel is one of Nathaniel Hawthorne's works that expose characters that is possessing the house of the seven gables. According to the title, this thesis endeavors to disclose the significance of the house that now has been a decaying house toward the characters of the novel. The characters in this novel are the owner of the house. During their life, they deal with seven deadly sins or the wrong doing and because of that, they have to accept the consequences. By analyzing *The House of the Seven Gables*, I formulated three objectives of the study: 1) to portray the physical description of the house of the seven gables, 2) to show the dominant characteristic of the member of the house of the seven gables, 3) to explain the characterization does each member has. To assist me in writing this study, I conducted a library research since I collected the data and the theories from some books. I also applied the objective criticism proposed by Abrams for it is the most reverent approach to use because it studies the internal aspect of the novel namely character and characterization, plot, setting, and symbol. The seven gables symbolize the seven deadly sins among the Pyncheon family. The seven deadly sins consisting of gluttony envy, wrath, sloth, lust, greed and pride. In addition, each the member of the Pyncheon family commit with that sins. Now the house is only decaying and ruinous house. Moreover, it can signify the misery belonging to each member Pyncheon family.

PERPUSTAKAAN  
UNNES

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	vii
ABSTRACT .....	xi
CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic.....	2
1.3 Statement of the Problem.....	2
1.4 Objectives of the Study .....	3
1.5 Significance of the Study .....	3
1.6 Outline of the Report.....	3
II REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE.....	5
2.1 About the Novel .....	5
2.2 Theories Related to the Topic .....	7
2.2.1 Theories of Plot.....	7
2.2.2 Theories of Character and Characterization.....	8
2.2.3 Theories of Setting .....	10
2.2.4 Theories of Symbol.....	11
2.3 Reviews on Seven Deadly Sins.....	12
2.4 Biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne .....	13

III METHODOLOGY.....	15
3.1 Object of Study .....	15
3.2 The Types of Data.....	15
3.3 Method of Collecting Data.....	16
3.4 Method of Analyzing Data.....	17
3.5 Summary of the Novel .....	18
IV ANALYSIS.....	21
4.1 The Physical Description of the House of the Seven Gables.....	21
4.2 The Dominant Characteristic of the Characters.....	24
4.2.1 Gluttony .....	26
4.2.2 Envy .....	27
4.2.3 Wrath.....	28
4.2.4 Sloth .....	39
4.2.5 Lust .....	30
4.2.6 Greed.....	31
4.2.7 Pride .....	32
4.3 The Characterization of the Characters.....	33
4.3.1 Gervayse Pyncheon.....	33
4.3.2 Alice Pyncheon .....	35
4.3.3 Clifford Pyncheon .....	37
4.3.4 Hezbibah Pyncheon.....	38
4.3.5 Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon .....	49

V CONCLUSION .....	42
5.1 Conclusion .....	42
5.2 Suggestion .....	43
BIBLIOGRAPY .....	44
APPENDIX .....	46



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Reading English novels are enjoyable. It is advantageous as well. People read novels to help them understand another country and its people, to appear cultured, well read and well educated, to pass the examination or simply to enjoy. Novels, whether it is in the form of fiction or non fiction, always serves a real life values such as ambition, love, friendship, history, moral, knowledge and culture, imagination, include art and religion. From reading a novel, we can also learn about symbolical meaning toward the characters.

In the book entitled *The House of the Seven Gables*, I realize that the title must tell about something. It must have a deeper meaning rather than a house itself, a building which people live in. Then, I give attention to another word composed as the title. It is the word “seven”. The title of the book completely attracts my attention to read it. Moreover, since knowing that the book is written by an American author named Nathaniel Hawthorne. I have already recognized him as a symbolist through his work *The Scarlet Letter*.

Nathaniel Hawthorne is a writer who likes to occupy the symbols and allegories in almost all his works “to interweave the emotions of his characters with the impact of their milieu” (Kaul, 1966:64). His pleasure of using the

symbols in his works sets him as a symbolists named by Feidelson (Kaul, 1966:64).

Reading this novel, obtaining the story presented, I want to indulge myself to reveal the significance of the house employed in the title of Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The House of the Seven Gables*. Especially the kind of life possessed by the characters of the novel.

## 1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are three reasons why I chose the topic as the study, they are:

- (1) The topic is very interesting. It is discuss about the characterization of Pyncheon family.
- (2) *The House of the Seven Gables* is a romantic novel. The story of this novel shows us how does a family in eighteen century who deal with seven sins and still believe with curse.
- (3) The writer of this novel, Nathaniel Hawthorne is an American writer. In addition, he is seen as a key figure in the development of American literature. Moreover, his works always content symbols. His fictions are also influenced with Puritan background.

## 1.3 Statements of the Problem

In analyzing the problem, I formulate the research questioned as follows:

- (1) How is the house described physically?

- (2) What are the dominant characteristic of the member of the house of the seven gables?
- (3) What characterization does each character have?

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

By analyzing the topic, I want to achieve three objectives of the study:

- (1) To portray the physical description of the house of the seven gables.
- (2) To show the dominant characteristic of the member of the house of the seven gables.
- (3) To explain the characterization does each character has.

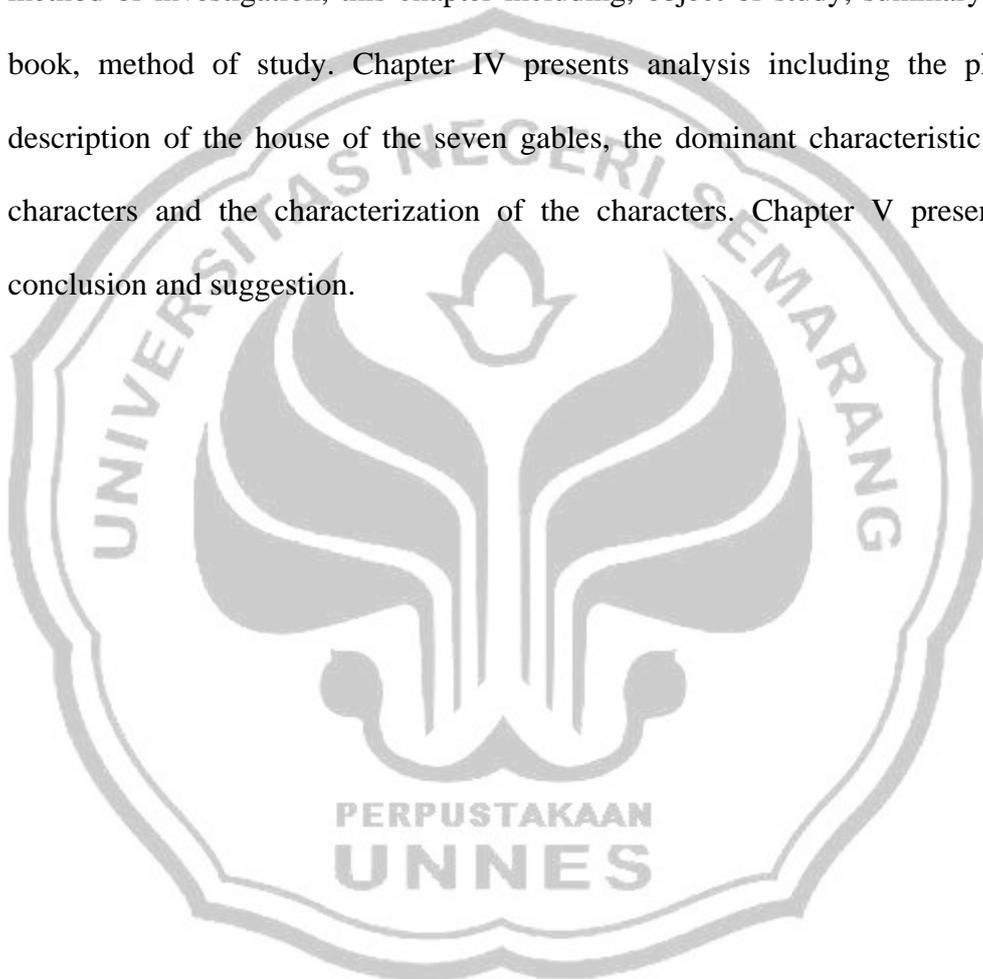
#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

This study is written in order to explain about the character and characterization in Pyncheon family who live with Puritanical background during their life. And it is hoped, that the result of this study, could be used as a reference for developing literary studies. Besides that, this study is expected to present a clear description character and characterization in this novel. Therefore, the reader can get the knowledge, experience, and understanding of the characters.

#### **1.6 Outline of the Report**

The final project divided into five chapters. Chapter I presents introduction, it is consisting of background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, purposes of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the report. Chapter II presents a review of related literature and it gives the theory of

the study, which is able to guide us to comprehend more about the study framework. This chapter contains about the novel, theories related to the topic including theories of plot, theories of characters and characterization, theories of setting, theories of symbol, reviews on seven deadly sins. Chapter III presents method of investigation, this chapter including, object of study, summary of the book, method of study. Chapter IV presents analysis including the physical description of the house of the seven gables, the dominant characteristic of the characters and the characterization of the characters. Chapter V presents the conclusion and suggestion.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 About the Novel

*The House of the Seven Gables* is a work produced in Hawthorne's manhood. This fiction is outstanding since it can engage the reader successfully. Through the work, Hawthorne has created his deeper hints of characterization and the direction of his plot including the imagery all performing an unstated or hidden theme.

In the novel *The House of the Seven Gables*, Hawthorne introduces a multiple of symbol. One of the greatest is the house itself. The house is used as a representation of human life. It expresses seven forms of human emotions such as fear, love, anger, joy, grief, hope and despair ([http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/374717/how\\_nathaniel\\_hawthorne\\_uses\\_symbolism.html](http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/374717/how_nathaniel_hawthorne_uses_symbolism.html)). These are the seven gables also symbol and representation of seven deadly sins that related with the occupant of the house. The seven deadly sins are lust, greed, wrath, envy, pride, gluttony and sloth.

As stated in the preface, one of the primary themes in *The House of the Seven Gables* is that "the wrong-doing of one generation lives into the successive ones." In this case, Colonel Pyncheon's support of Matthew Maule's prosecution and ultimate execution start the chain of events that seem to carry down through the generations. Just before his death, Matthew Maule (the elder) curses Colonel Pyncheon, stating, "God will give him blood to drink." During the Colonel's first

house warming festivities, he indeed dies with blood covering his beard and shirt. This first death is followed by the similar deaths of old Jaffrey Pyncheon and his nephew, Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon.

According to Crews in his book, *The Sin of the Fathers: Hawthorne's Psychological Themes*. *The House of the Seven Gables* is generally agreed that it has autobiographical significances. The Pyncheon forebears are unmistakable representative of the Hawthorne. Hawthorne's customary charges against his ancestor of the religious hypocrisy and social tyranny and moral abuse are leveled against the Pyncheons. Also the death of Judge is based on Hawthorne's filial obsession. The filial concern may be imbued from another piece of failed family biography. It is death of his father who died of a fever (1966: 178)

Cryptically, *The House of the Seven Gables* deals with moral and psychological affairs as critical by Crews. Psychologically, the work of curse actually depends on Pyncheons continuing bad conscience. The Pyncheons is still feeling guilty; the Pyncheons thinks that the curse seems working. And actually the imperfect repression is the agent of all the ironic justice (Crews, 1966: 179).

*The House of the Seven Gables* is also come nearer as a picture of contemporary American life. Hawthorne occupies his work to render the impression of a summer afternoon in an elm-shadowed New England town. Through his character, the life of American is depicted. Holgrave, his character, is an attempt to perform a kind of national type of the United State. Moreover, Hawthorne creates another character such as the old spinster Hepzibah Pyncheon

to represent old citizen who keeps the conservative principle (Crews, 1967: 141-143).

I conclude that *The House of the Seven Gables* is not just a novel but also a romance, the influence of the past upon the presence can not simply end with the reestablishment of the right order. The past and the heritage keep on working on the characters.

The novel contains some symbols. In each part of the stories, there is symbol in particular to tell the story. The symbol can be in the forms of animals, settings or objects. Even the name of the character in this novel can be symbolic. For example, the name Clifford, in *The House of the Seven Gables* he was a cliffhanger.

## **2.2 Theories Related to the Topic**

This chapter will present some theories that are relevant to the study. The theories are gained by compiling them from some books. There are four major parts to group the theories. The first major part is the theories of plot. These theories are presented in order to reach a well understanding about the events or incidents existing in the work. The second one is the theories of character and characterization. The third part is theories of setting. And the last one is the theories of symbolism.

### ***2.2.1 Theories of Plot***

According to Forster, plot is a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. The time sequence is preserved but the sense of causality overshadows it. The plot is endeavoring to question the causality or the reason of a certain occurrence or event, yet a story is not. It is only questioning the event chronologically, hinted by only curiosity about what happens next. Plot will present an intelligence and a memory within the work. It compels the reader to keep on trying to isolate and relate one fact on the previous pages to the other to catch the surprise or the mystery hid inside. This, which is a great importance of a plot, forces the reader again and again to search and explore his intelligence to clarify why a certain event happens in order to figure out the mystery presented. This is what is contained by a plot as it presents an intelligence. Having a special property of presenting a memory, that a plot in fact connects the memory and the intelligence closely, urges the reader to remember and to count every actions or words compactly offered in a plot (Forster, 1974: 58-61).

Similar with the expression above, the plot is not simply the events recounted in the story in the story but how the author arrange or place one event after another according to their causal, not only their chronological relationship as stated by Kenney (1978:14). What Kenney expresses that a plot may have a kind of structure in the form of pattern. In order to set a pattern, the beginning middle end, the author can ignore the temporal sequence in presenting his plot as the story does.

Plot is very important aspect in a story. To disclose the significance of the main symbol, the house of the seven gables, I will give attention to the plot of the fiction. It is the time I need the theories of plot. A plot is a narrative events or the arrangement of incidents having the sense of causality in a literary work. Through the events, I will be able to expose the significance of the house.

### ***2.2.2 Theories of Character and Characterization***

The reader of literary work does not only need being curious by asking what happens next in the story but also who or to whom it happens. It means that event actions play an essential function in literary work. Yet, they also require person or individuals who do the action. The individuals, who appear in the story, doing the action, are named characters. Through the actions or the event, the reader can understand the characters, and in the contrary, through the comprehension of the characters, the reader can discern contrary, through the comprehension of the characters, the reader can discern the actions (Stanton 1965:18).

Giving a deeper meaning, Abrams defines characters as the persons existed in a dramatic or narrative work endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say –the dialogue- and what they do-the action- (1971:21). Forster usually calls this aspect called People who are, or pretend to be, human being (1974:30). Since they are considered as people, they are bestowed their own temperament and moral nature through their speech or their actions that constitute their motivation (Abrams, 1971:21).

Some scholars unanimously suggest the similar methods of characterization. The characters meaning the qualities of the fictional characters can be revealed through what they say that is any utterances said by the fictional characters, what they do, what they think, how they look that is their physical appearance, what other fictional characters say or think about him, and what the author says about (Eller,1964:2-3). Those subjects hopefully can help the reader to reach their complete understanding about the characteristics of the fictional characters.

Another group of theory I employ is the theories of characters and characterization since I realize that the significance of the house actually reveals the life of the characters. Characters are the persons in the fiction bestowed their typical natures. In addition, there are several ways in characterizing in the fictional persons such as dialogue, the action, and the author's exposition. These theories make me easy to recognize the fictional persons or the characters and identify their dispositional values and behaviors.

### ***2.2.3 Theories of Setting***

Setting as one aspect in fiction is the physical and sometimes spiritual background against which the action or a narrative work takes place. It is usually composed by four elements as follows.

- (1) the actual geographical location including its topography, its scenery, and its physical arrangement or its details of a room's interior as the location of the doors, the windows, the decoration of the room or the house, etc.

- (2) the occupation and daily manners of the living or modes of day to day existence of the characters.
- (3) the time or period in which the action takes place.
- (4) the general environment of the characters for example religious, mental, moral, social, and emotional conditions through which the people in the narrative move (Holman 1986:465).

The creating of setting can aid in establishing credibility so that the readers strongly believe and are attracted to the work. The setting is considered helping in establishing credibility in such a way (1) it can help to explain both characters and situation (2) it can contribute to the atmosphere or predominate mood (3) it can be active in foreshadowing (4) it can be symbolic (Rohrberger, 1971:22)

In analyzing the topic, I study the setting existing in the work. To enrich my knowledge about setting, I get Rohrberger's and Holman's theories. It is more or less a location in which the work takes place. It is the location the fictional persons or the characters and the events of the work live and occur. The rendering of the setting especially the vividness in describing the condition of the house will help me to catch the atmosphere and the situation in the fiction I am studying, more over, the setting applied is symbolic.

#### ***2.2.4 Theories of symbol***

In literary world, a symbol is anything, which signifies something else (Abrams, 1971:168). Since it is certainly included as a part of art, the literature applies the symbol to beauty its work when there are no proper words to convey the essence

or the expression meant by the artist. Seemingly, Stanton also has the same argument. Hence, he expresses that through the symbol, something concrete and factual, ideas and emotions which are invisible and intangible things can be seen as real as any physical fact. It is able to evoke the ideas and emotions in the readers' mind (Stanton, 1965:31).

Abrams considers that a symbol is a device in a literary work because it is able to convey the essence of the work, he also states "a symbol is an irreplaceable literary device" (Abrams, 1971: 207). Further, Stanton supports that "literary devices such as conflict, point of view, irony including symbolism are methods of selecting or arranging the details of the story (Stanton, 1966: 5). Moreover, Murray gives contribution by suggesting that "the using of symbol is regarded as a way to express emotions not by describing them directly nor by defining them through over comparisons with concrete images but by suggesting what these ideas and emotions by recreating them in the mind of the reader" (Murray, 1978: 156-157).

Scarcely, the symbol taken reduces the essence of the work, which the artist wants to convey. It even gives both the artist and the lover or the devotee of the work a chance to evoke then to have their imaginative aspect. It will indulge them to come to their own vivid understanding of the literary work. It is slightly what Holman points in order to define a symbol that is a trope that combines a literal and sensuous quality with an abstract or suggestive aspect (Holman, 1986:494).

To emphasize the object I take is a symbol, I insist to gain and present the theories of symbol. A symbol does not only stand for a simple object, as it is my comprehension of the reader, in this occasion it is my comprehension, both intellectually and emotionally.

### **2.3 Reviews on Seven Deadly Sins**

The seven deadly sins, also known as the capital vices or cardinal sins, are a classification of vices that were originally used in early Christian teachings to educate and instruct followers concerning (immoral) fallen man's tendency to sin.

In medieval and later Christian theology, these sins were usually identified as lust, gluttony, greed, sloth, wrath, envy and pride. They were called deadly because they were considered to put the soul of anyone manifesting them in peril of eternal perdition; such sins could be expiated only by absolute penitence.

In fact, there is no certain foundation in the Bible for this classification.

Lust is usually thought of as involving obsessive or excessive thoughts or desires of a sexual nature. Gluttony derived from the Latin *gluttire*, meaning to gulp down or swallow, and gluttony is the over-indulgence and over-consumption of anything to the point of waste. Greed is like lust and gluttony, a sin of excess. However, greed is applied to the acquisition of wealth in particular. Sloth more than other sins, the definition of sloth has changed considerably since its original inclusion among the seven deadly sins. In fact, it was first called the sin of sadness or despair. Wrath or anger may be described as inordinate and uncontrolled feelings of hatred and anger. Envy in opposite way, represent a

diminution of self in comparison with the qualities or advantages of another persons. Pride is considered the original and most serious of the seven deadly sins. It is the distortions of normal self-respect. ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/seven\\_deadly\\_sins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/seven_deadly_sins))

The last review I present is the review on the seven deadly sins to support my symbol, the house of the seven gables. The seven gables of the house refer to the seven deadly sins involving the sins of pride, greed, lust, gluttony, sloth, wrath, and envy.

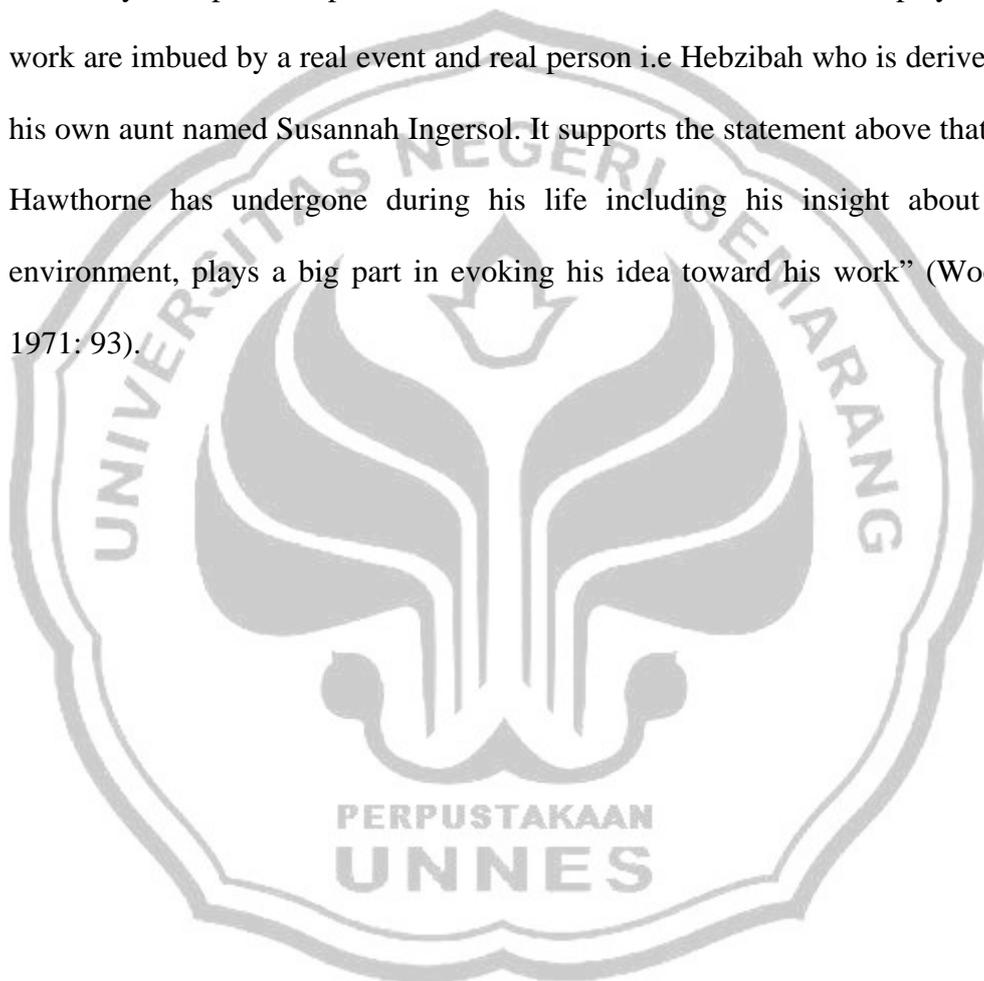
#### **2.4 BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE**

Nathaniel Hawthorne (July 4, 1804- May 19, 1864) was a 19th century American novelist and short story writer. He is seen as a key figure in the development of American literature.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was a famous author who was born in Salem, Massachusetts, where his birthplace is now a house museum, and died in Plymouth, New Hampshire. Hawthorne's father was a sea captain and descendant of John Hathorne, one of the judges who oversaw the Salem Witch Trials. (The author added the "w" to his surname in his early twenties.) Hawthorne's father died at sea in 1808 of yellow fever when Hawthorne was only four years old, and Nathaniel was raised secluded from the world ([http://www.biblio.com/author\\_biographies/2003301/Nathaniel\\_Hawthorne.html](http://www.biblio.com/author_biographies/2003301/Nathaniel_Hawthorne.html))

As a writer, Hawthorne is a master of symbolical and has patterned his own typical characteristic of writing. The influence of his Puritan background colors his fictions so much. He is an “unworldly artist with a provincial New

England Puritanical Background” (Woodress, 1971:89) as stated by Henry James. While Woodberry comments about him as “a child of New England, having an inheritance from Puritanism, and his family life attracts him too much” (Woodress, 1971: 89). In his work, entitle *The House of the Seven Gables*; Hawthorne inevitably occupies his past life. The curse and the characters displayed in the work are imbued by a real event and real person i.e Hezbibah who is derived from his own aunt named Susannah Ingersol. It supports the statement above that “what Hawthorne has undergone during his life including his insight about social environment, plays a big part in evoking his idea toward his work” (Woodress, 1971: 93).



## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Object of Study

*The House of the Seven Gables* had written by one of the great American writers, Nathaniel Hawthorne in 1851 and published in some editions. The first edition was published by Nathaniel Hawthorne himself. Then his lovely daughter, Rose Hawthorne published the second edition of the work after the death of the writer.

In the twentieth century, *The House of the Seven Gables* was published again by Harper and Row, and it possesses 21 chapters including the three pages of the author's preface written in Lenox, 27 January 1965 and this book became the primary source of my thesis.

The object of study are the owner of the house and seven acutely peak gables. Actually, I took the eminent of the house as the title of the book, *The House of the Seven Gables*. And the main symbol in the novel that signifies the life of the occupants is the house itself.

#### 3.2 Types of Data

The types of data organized in the form of words, phrases, sentences, dialogues, explicit or implicit meaning derived from the novel. The data are organized according to its close relation to the study.

### 3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In writing this thesis, I used a library research by gathering some books and references, which gave information relating to the subject matters. I used the novel as the primary source and some references from the library and internet as supporting materials in completing this research.

The library research method is to collect the data by reading books or other document that directly support and indirectly supplement the analysis. The data are collected in order to know more about social and cultural background of primary subject, the biographical sketch of the author, the previous criticism both upon the work and its author, the theory of criticism, and other important additional knowledge related with the current analysis.

The data that I had got were classified into two parts, the primary and the secondary data. The primary data were drawn from novel *The House of the Seven Gables*, while the secondary data were taken from some references related to the subject matter.

The method of collecting data in this study are ranged from reading the novel, identifying the data, classifying the data, selecting the data, and reporting the data. They are elaborated as follows:

#### (1) Reading

Reading is the very basic steps in analyzing literary works. In order to understand the content of the novel, the symbol and the characters in the novel *The House of the Seven Gables*, we have to read the novel many times.

## (2) Identifying

In this step, I identify utterances, sentences, dialogues, and events that are suspected to be related to the topic of the study that is description of the house, symbol of seven deadly sins and characters: it was done by bracketing and numbering. Bracketing means marking the data with the bracket symbol, while numbering means giving number for every identified data with the number of the sentences.

## (3) Classifying

The next step is classifying. Here, the identifying data are classified into the descriptions of the house, the symbol of seven deadly sins and the characters *The House of the Seven Gables*.

## (4) Selecting the data

In selecting the data, I select the classified data, which are resumed to be the answers of the statement of the problems.

## (5) Reporting the data

In reporting the data, I use descriptive method. This method is considerably suitable to the objective of the study. Based on that explanation, I describe the description of the house, symbol of seven deadly sins and characters as the main topic of the study.

### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

The purpose of research is to discover and answer of the questions through the systematic procedure in analyzing the problems in the research. In analyzing the problems, I used library research with qualitative data in the form of descriptive text, such as word, phrases, sentences, and dialogue.

There are three procedures used in analyzing the data. First, categorizing the data related to the literature namely the data about description of the house, symbol of seven deadly sins and the characters. The second is interpreting the data, I wrote the data that had been categorized than give interpretation to describe them in order to define and answer the problem. The last is I make a conclusion about what have been analyzed.

### **3.5 Summary of the Novel**

*The House of the Seven Gables* opens its story with presenting the old and rusty wooden house standing on the street of New England town. The old Colonel Pyncheon, one of the early Puritan settlers on New England coast built this house in the land that he grabs from Matthew Maule, the wizard. In addition, by the power he has, he successfully executed the poor Matthew Maule, before the execution with the helter about his next he cried out, "God will give him blood to drink", that the Pyncheon would forever be cursed. Seemingly, the curse works during the life of Colonel Pyncheon. It takes effect precisely on the day at the house ceremony and towns' people had been invited to its opening. Colonel Pyncheon is found dead in his chamber with blood in his beard. The death of Colonel Pyncheon brings an inheritance of the house to his descendents.

The grandchild of the first Pyncheon, Gervayse Pyncheon, then becomes the owner of the wealth. His characteristic is same with his pioneer. His greedy nature attracts him to sacrifice his beautiful daughter, Alice Pyncheon to ask the second Matthew Maule where the valuable document is. Nevertheless, Maule abuses his power to mesmerize Alice by humiliating her in order to take revenge.

In fact it works and Alice dead for being ashamed.

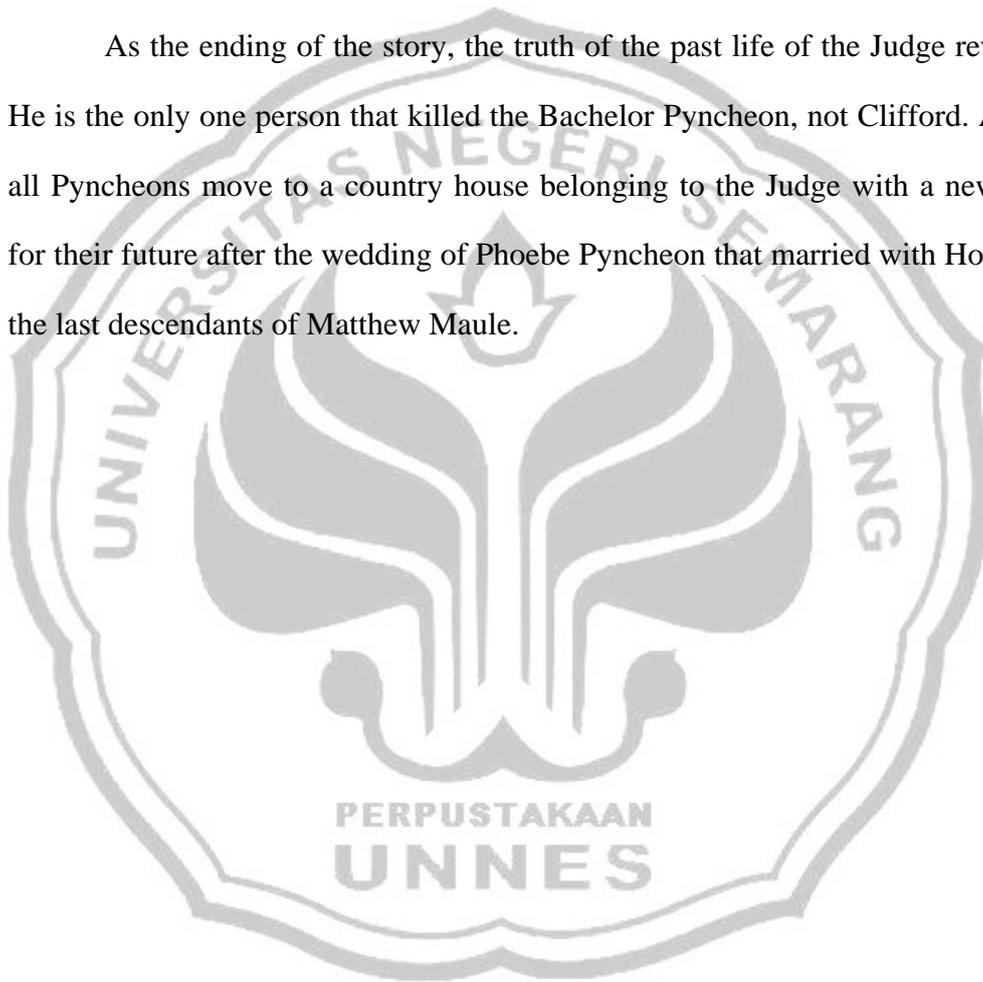
In the present day, after over a century and a half later, the Pyncheon family leaves some descendants. They are the Hepzibah Pyncheon, an aging old maid, Clifford Pyncheon, Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon and Phoebe Pyncheon, the country cousin. Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon is the most successful one. He is very famous and influenced in his society. Hepzibah Pyncheon is a spinster sister of Clifford, a prisoner who live with her. Even they are Pyncheons but they live in poverty. To support the life, Hepzibah had set aside what pride was left to the family and opened up a one cent shop. In the contrary, Clifford does nothing to do to solve the problem they have.

One day, their country cousin, Phoebe Pyncheon arrives at the old house and permits to stay for a week or two. She is the only one girl that can cheer up the gloom in the house. Both Hepzibah and Clifford who live in solitude, lack of happiness and isolated environment depend on Phoebe existence. And when Phoebe ends her visit, the old house revert to its gloom.

Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon, a wealthy man but the gruesome figure for Hepzibah and Clifford comes to visit and demand to see Clifford. However, Hepzibah refuses it because the Judge has done tortures and terrifies his cousin by sent him to the prison for thirty years for the crime that he never done. And in order to get back the same document as Gervayse Pyncheon searched before. He treats Hepzibah to let Clifford tells him the place of the document or he will send Clifford to an asylum. Hepzibah has her horror and finally lets the Judge to see her brother. Unfortunately, Clifford escapes from the house, and he goes back to the house sooner after being uncomfortable joining the crowd outside the house.

Another day, Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon returns to the house to see Clifford and still insist to get the location of the document. In the house, he can not see anyone including the country cousin, Phoebe. He arrives at the house in the morning, sitting on an oaken chair until the next morning. He dead silently on the same chair with blood on his ruff.

As the ending of the story, the truth of the past life of the Judge revealed. He is the only one person that killed the Bachelor Pyncheon, not Clifford. At last, all Pyncheons move to a country house belonging to the Judge with a new hope for their future after the wedding of Phoebe Pyncheon that married with Holgrave, the last descendants of Matthew Maule.



## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

This chapter will present the analysis of the thesis. It is divided into three parts based on the problems formulated in the previous chapter.

I will present the physical description of this house. This analysis is actually only descriptive analysis. The way I analyze is only by digging the information or the fact shown by the work in depicting the house.

Based on this analysis I will present the house and reveal the symbolical meaning of the seven gables that is the seven deadly sins committed by the characters. I begin with analyzing the significance of the house as a whole toward the Pyncheon characters as the answer of the third problem formulation.

#### **4.1 The Physical Description of the House of the Seven Gables**

In this novel, *The House of the Seven Gables* is describing as a mansion that has been existing for almost two centuries. It is built on a square of land, a land that grabbed by Colonel Pyncheon from Mathew Maule, the most splendid and luxuriant at its epoch. The mansion is located in Pyncheon street in one of New England town.

- (1) Halfway down a bystreet of one of our New England towns stands a rusty wooden house, with seven acutely peaked gables, facing towards various points of the compass and huge, clustered chimney in the midst. The street is Pyncheon street: the house is the old Pyncheon House: and

an elm tree, of wide circumference, rooted before the door.  
They all now grow black. The timbers are so oozy (p.3)

The pride line, the Pyncheon Street, has long been a fashionable quarter of the town. As the effect, all edifices are surrounded by habitants of modern date. The widened street causes the front gable of the house of the seven gables now precisely on a land with it. On either side erect a ruinous wooden fence of open lattice-work. Through it a grassy yard can be seen from Public Street. While the flower shrubs are growing aloft in the air in the nook between two gables. By people, they called it Alice's Posies that is believed that she has flung up the seeds and they fall on the decaying roof that gradually forms a kind of soil. Often in the summer, the posies bloom and give beautiful scenery of the old house

(2) It would be an omission, trifling, indeed, but pardonable, were we to forget the green moss that had long since gathered over the projections of the windows, and on the slopes of the roof; nor must we fail to direct the reader's eye to a crop, not of weeds, but flower shrubs, which were growing aloft in the air, not a great way from the chimney, in the nook between two of gables. They were called Alice's Posies (p.23)

Observing the second story of the mansion, there grows gigantically the Pyncheons Elm just on the edge of the unpaved sidewalk. The elm has been planted by the great grandson of the first Pyncheon, Gervasey Pyncheon. Now, its huge shadow covers the street from one side to another. It also overtops the seven gables and sweeps the whole black roof with its pendent foliage. However, it gives beauty to the old edifice by coloring it as a part of nature.

- (3) In front, just on the edge of the unpaved sidewalk, grew the Pyncheon Elm, which in reference to such trees as one usually meets with, might well be termed gigantic (p.30)

The house that is being rendered in this chapter inherits a wretched garden. The soil of the garden is actually black and rich because of the decay of a long of a long period of time such as the fallen leaves, the petal of flowers, the stalks and very beautiful species of white rose, even though a large portion of them has mildew at the heart but still they leave a fresh fragrance. The bean vines planted from such ancient seeds begin to flower splendidly on the poles from top to bottom in a spiral profusion of red blossom. In another page, it is found an arched window of uncommonly large dimensions shaded by a pair of curtains. The curtains are dark, antique canopy, and ponderous festoons of stuffy which has been rich and magnificent in its time but today fades out. Beneath the window, it is actually a porch where there has formerly been a balcony, the balustrade of which has long since gone to decay and been removed. The porch meant is the cover or the shelter of the main entrance, which is like church door of the house.

- (4) There was an arched window. It opened above the porch, where there had formerly been a balcony, the balustrade of which had long since gone to decay, and been removed (p.133)

Searching the details of the exterior condition of the old house, the interior needs to be portrayed to get more sources to get stronger impression about the house. The interior of the house remains the richness of taste of the furniture. The room has a large chimneypiece, act around with pictured tiles. Through the chimney and the funnel of modern stove runs. The furniture is a very antique elbow chair with its carved elaborately in oak with a high back. A carpet stretched

on the floor is originally rich texture but looks so worn and faded. On the wall of the room, there are two ornaments of furniture. It is a map of Pyncheons territory at the eastward, not engraved, but the handwork of some skillful old draftsman and grotesquely illuminated with pictures of Indians and wild beast among which is seen a lion. And the other is a portrait of Colonel Pyncheon .

(5) It was a low- studded room, with a beam across the ceiling, paneled with dark wood, and having a large chimney piece, set around with picture tiles, but now closed by and iron fireboard, through which ran the funnel of a modern stove. There was a carpet on the floor.....(p.33)

These details about the Pyncheon' house that today is an antique, desolate, decaying, rusty, dry and damp rotted, dark old house. However, it is remain to romantic impression. Although the house is only old house now, but the *House of the Seven Gables* still shows the portray of elegant house with the lofty in it.

#### **4.2 The Dominant Characteristic of the Characters**

The description of the house belonging to Pyncheon family has been described in the previous analysis. It will be better to recount chronologically the real life and the main reason of the ancestor of Pyncheon family to build the mansion including the way he sets it up.

Colonel Pyncheon is well known as an eminent of Puritan. In his life he has a great influence among his society. Abusing the influence and a well position in the society, Colonel Pyncheon sets a right on a land that has been belonging to Matthew Maule for thirty or forty years. The dispute about the land is won by the

prominent and powerful personage, not the real proprietor Maule who stubbornly defends his right.

Matthew Maule is accused as a criminal dealing with witchcraft and loosing his right of land. He is executed for that crime. Colonel Pyncheon, the influential citizen, stands behind this execution. At the moment of execution, Matthew Maule with the helter about his neck addresses to Colonel Pyncheon who is sitting on the horseback and gazing grimly toward the victim and points his finger with angry look, and says a curse, "God will give him blood to drink" (Hawthorne 1965:6).

Colonel Pyncheon is a Puritan soldier but he concerns with the wizard's curse or his ghost. Successfully, in establishing a mansion, Colonel Pyncheon holds a ceremony of consecration of the house, festive as well as religious. During the ceremony, the Puritan stays in the private room, sitting on the chair. All guests and all the member of Colonel Pyncheon's family begin to face the terror when they find blood on colonel's roof. Colonel Pyncheon died in his new house and then the crowd pushes the past curse "God will give him blood to drink". Shortly, the death ends Colonel Pyncheon's life, the ancestor of the Pyncheons (Hawthorne 1965:12).

Colonel Pyncheon is also inheritance not only wealth but also a great misfortune.

A concise recount of Colonel Pyncheon's life and strong motivation above disclose that Colonel Pyncheon is the first Pyncheon who commit a sin. It is a sin of greed. The earliest sin done by Colonel Pyncheon is actually the root of the sins

committed by Pyncheons. The house in which they live is on a root of sins. The ancestor has done the sins in his life. And the sins exist in Pyncheon family. The sin also becomes the basic to build the house. And it seems that the sin has colored the life of Pyncheon family ever after.

The house established on the root of the sins has seven gables facing to almost all directions. I suspect that the seven gables have symbolical meaning toward the Pyncheon characters. It has been discussed that the ancestor of the family has establish the house motivated by his greedy nature. I strongly assume that the seven gables decorated Pyncheon's house signify the seven deadly sins among the characters.

The Pyncheons are wrong since they do things unrightly. The wrong doings are analyzed as follows:

#### **4.2.1 Gluttony**

The first sin express in Hawthorne character is gluttony and represent in Clifford Pyncheon. During his living in the House of the Seven Gables after being released from the prison, the guest of the House of the Seven Gables, as considered by Phoebe with his strange and vague murmur, shows his very tasteful appetite. It is caught when he has the first breakfast Hezibah and Phoebe prepare since his return. There are the broiled fish, the mocha with its typical fragrance, Phoebe's Indian cake, and her country pure churned butter. It is done so because Hezibah has already known his brother appetite and is eager to please him.

The delicious meal on the table is able to change Clifford's dull face. It has gone in a moment and changes become bright showing "a charm of wonderful

beauty”. The beauty expressed by Clifford is actually “a look of appetite”. Then, he eats the food in a hurry. It shows how gluttonous Clifford in meal. And he seems forget anyone else including himself. “More, more!”he cried. “This is what I need!” “Give me more!” this fact of Clifford’s nature really displays the sin possessed by Clifford. In him, the substance of animal being seems growing clearly.

- (6) It was a look of appetite. He ate the food with what might almost be termed voracity; and seemed to forget himself, Hebzibah, the young girl, and everything else around him, in the sensual enjoyment which the bountifully spread table afforded. In his nature system, through high wrough and delicately refined, a sensibility to the delights of the palate was probably inherent (p.90)

How gluttony Clifford, for having a very tasteful appetite and needing much food, is also described by the Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon. From his sentences toward Hebzibah , it is revealed that Clifford is a glutton. During his life, Clifford needs to have much and tasteful food. It is the reason proposed by the Judge to offer any help to Hebzibah, because she lives in poor.

- (7) “Now, at length, you have something to live for. Yes, and all of us, let me say, your friend and kindred, have more to live for than we had yesterday. I have lost no time in hastening to offer ant assistance in my power towards making Clifford comfortable. He belongs to us all. I know how much he requires, and how much he used to require, with his delicate taste, and his love of beautiful. Anything in my house, pictures, books, wine, luxuries of the table, he may command them all! It would afford me most heartfelt gratification to see him! (p.95)

### 4.2.2 Envy

Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon represents the second deadly sin, envy. It was about thirty or forty years ago. The last uncle of Pyncheon, is an old bachelor and has no son, but he has a great wealth so automatically all his great will pass down to his nephew. The first one is Clifford Pyncheon and the other one is the young Jaffrey Pyncheon. Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon seems more love to the young Jaffrey Pyncheon than Clifford Pyncheon. But Jaffrey Pyncheon has wild conduct in his youth and its make him lost of love from his uncle. And his greedy nature makes him envies to Clifford.

- (8) The brutish, the animal instinct, as is often the case, had been developed earlier than the intellectual qualities, and the force of character, for which he was afterwards remarkable. He had shown himself wild, dissipated, addicted to low pleasures, little short of ruffianly in his propensities, and recklessly expensive, with no other resources, than the bounty of his uncle. This course of conduct had alienated the old bachelor's affection, once strongly fixed upon him (p.196)

Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon is again to be envy to Clifford because he has a secret of great wealth. Moreover, asks Clifford to inform the location of the document.

- (9) "Some months before uncle's death. Clifford boasted to me of the possession of the secret of in calculable wealth. His purpose was to taunt me excite my curiosity. I know it well. But from a pretty distinct recollection of the particular of our conversation, I am thoroughly convinced that there was truth in what he said. Clifford, at this moment, if he chooses- and choose he must! Can inform me where to find the schedule, the documents, the evidences, in whatever shape they exist, of the vast amount of Uncle's Jaffrey missing property. He has the secret. His boast was no idle word (p.197)

### **4.2.3 Wrath**

Being angry and showing wrath can be considered as one of the seven deadly sins. Among the characters, this sin is represented by the Judge, the new born of the old one. As a figure of the society, he can behave benevolently toward people, but not to Clifford and Hezbibah. On his visit to the house, he tries to persuade Hezbibah by offering an assistance to her. Knowing the Judge well, Hezbibah will not be influenced by the Judge's hospitable offers. And with all her strength, she will not allow the Judge to meet Clifford.

(10) “Woman!” broke for the judge, giving way to his resentment, “what is the meaning of all this? Have you other resources? Nay, I suspected as much! Take care, Hezbibah, take care! Clifford is in the brink of the black a ruin as ever befell him, yet! But why do I talk with you, woman as you are? Make way! I must see Clifford!”(p.197)

Judge Pyncheon gets angry and exclaims to Hezbibah because he is unsuccessfully to meet Clifford. Moreover, when he has wrath he does not remember his position to whom he speak.

(11) “Talk sense, Hepzibah, for Heaven's sake!” exclaimed the Judge, with the impatience natural to a reasonable man, on hearing anything so utterly absurd as the above, in the discussion about matter of business. “I have told you my determination. I am not apt to change. Clifford must give up his secret or take the consequences. And let him decide quickly: for I have several affairs to attend to this morning, and an important dinner engagement with some political friends.” (p.199)

### **4.2.4 Sloth**

Another sin of seven deadly sins is sloth. It is possessed by Clifford Pyncheon. It has been previously discussed that Clifford as one descendant of Pyncheon can be

deemed as a sinner since he is glutton. He has another sin as being lazy. Since he released from jail he needs time to adapt in new environment, but he does nothing to help Hepzibah. And everyday after having breakfast on his chair he fall asleep.

- (12) Finally, his chair being deep and softly cushioned. Clifford fell asleep. Having the more regular rise and fall of his breath (which, however, even then, instead of being strong and full, had a feeble kind of tremor, corresponding with the lack of vigor in his character), hearing the tokens of settled slumber, Hepzibah seized the opportunity to peruse his face more attentively than she had yet dared to do. (p.127)

It is fair enough to consider Clifford is not lazy for he has fallen asleep after the first breakfast with other Pyncheon. But, it comes the time to call him lazy since he can do nothing to solve the problem for running out money. Clifford does not give any aid to his sister even though he has known that they live in poor. He spends his time for regretting his life, besides having meal. Everyday, he gets asleep after his breakfast until noonday. And after dinner, he has a fun with Phoebe. It has become his daily activity.

- (13) Within a few days after the appearance of this remarkable inmate, the routine of life had established itself with a good deal of uniformity in the old house of our narrative. In the morning, very shortly after breakfast, it was Clifford's custom to fall asleep in his chair; nor, unless accidentally disturbed, would he emerge from a dense cloud of slumber or the thinner mists that flitted to and fro, until well toward noonday.....Dinner over, ..... It was now the young girl's turn to be the nurse, the guardian the playmate, or whatever is the fitter phrase, of the gray haired man (p.102)

#### **4.2.5 Lust**

There are two Pyncheons who commit this sin during their live. The first one is the fair Alice Pyncheon. At the time she met the young Mathew Maule. The language below conveys completely even transparently that Alice is drawn not merely by mesmeric power but by his sexual appeal.

- (14) A glow of artistic approval brightened over Alice Pyncheon's face; she was struck with admiration – which she made no attempt to conceal – of the remarkable comeliness, strength, and energy of Maule's figure (p.167)

The sexual attraction, the lust, belonging to Alice Pyncheon, attempts Alice to comply Maule's asking to be a medium of mesmeric practice. And it does occur that Maule uses his sexual master only to control Alice since he catches Alice;s sexual glimpse.

The second Pyncheon who does the same sin is Clifford. As a man at this age now, he needs much the passionate love from a woman. In Phoebe, he feels that his lust emerges.

- (15) He took unfailing note of every charm that appertained to her sex, and saw the ripeness of her lips, and the virginal development of her bosom (p.159)

Seemingly, Phoebe's physical appearance is able to arouse Clifford's passion. As a man who has never gained a passionate love, he recognizes Phoebe, his cousin, as a woman who can arouse his lust.

#### **4.2.6 Greed**

Almost all the members of Pyncheon family are committing with greed. Their ancestor, Colonel Pyncheon is the beginner. He's greedy of wealth. He used and abused his power to take Mathew Maule's land. He did everything to beat his rival to get the land. The death of Matthew Maule is caused by Colonel Pyncheon, he accused Matthew Maule that he deals with witchcraft. And the death brings the wealth to Colonel Pyncheon to build the house of the seven gables.

Second member of Pyncheon who done the sin of greed is Gervayse Pyncheon. He is the grandson of the Colonel Pyncheon, inherits the same nature of his grandfather. And now by the aid of young Matthew Maule, the son of the builder who has a mesmeric power, he is eager to get the document back to his hand. His passion to get the wealth masters his mind. And his greed beats his love toward his own dearest daughter.

(16) "Yes, Alice," said Mr. Pyncheon....., so far I can understand him, to be able to discover, through your means, a certain paper of parchment, which was missing a long before your birth. The important of the document in question renders it advisable to neglect no possible, even if improbable, method of regaining it. You will therefore oblige me, my dear Alice, by answering this person's inquiries.....(p.170)

#### **4.2.7 Pride**

Being proud of oneself is considered also as one of the seven deadly sins. In this work, the character who are bestowed this disposition are Alice Pyncheon and Hezibah Pyncheon. Alice Pyncheon is considered for doing this sin of pride since she is too proud of her beauty. As an adorable young woman, she has

convinced herself that she possesses that power of beauty and the tender capability.

- (17) "She was very proud. Setting aside all advantages of rank, this fair girl deemed herself conscious of a power – combined of beauty, high unsullied purity, and the preservative force of womanhood – that would make her sphere impenetrable,.....(p.165)

Another Pyncheon who is committing with pride is Habzibah Pyncheon. She treats herself as a woman who comes from high social and will be never like common people. She also cannot accept payment for the things she sells.

- (18) "You are a man, a young man and brought up, I suppose, as almost everybody in nowadays, with a few of seeking your fortune. But I was born a lady, and have always lived one: no matter in what narrowness of means, always a lady!"(p. 36)

- (19) "Let me be a lady a moment longer," replied Hepzibah with a manner of antique stateliness to which a melancholy smile lent a kind of grace. She put the biscuit into his hand, but rejected the compensation. "A Pyncheon must not, at all events under her forefather's roof, receive money for a morsel of bread from her only friend!(p.38)

#### **4.4 The Characterization of the Characters.**

In the previous analysis, I have depicted description of the house belonging to Pyncheons family and also the symbolical meaning of the seven gables. Having the analysis of the preceding two problems, I will come to the third analysis that analyze about the signifying relation of the *House of the Seven Gables* and the characters.

#### 4.4.1. *Gervayse Pyncheon*

Gervayse is Colonel Pyncheon's grandchild. He's very close with Colonel. Gervayse inherits all the wealth and Colonel Pyncheon's character and position. His talent, character and capabilities are almost the same with his grandfather and he also has the same ambition, which is to get back the document to claim the lost territory. In the same time the young Maule is also trying to find the document. And both of them are very ambitious and Alice Pyncheon, the lovely daughter of Colonel Pyncheon becomes the victim of this fight. She becomes the medium between Colonel and young Maule.

(20) It was then his daughter's will, in opposition to his own, that the experiment should be fully tried. Hence forth, therefore, he Sid but consent not urges it. And was not it not for her sake far more than for his own that he desired its success? That lost parchment once restored, the beautiful Alice Pyncheon, with the rich dowry which he could then bestow, might wed an English Duke or German reigning-Prince, instead of some New England clergyman or lawyer! At the thought, the ambitious father almost consented, in his heart, that if the devil's power were needed to the accomplishment of this great object, Maule might evoke him. Alice's own purity would be her safeguard (p172)

(21) "Softly, Mr. Pyncheon!" said the carpenter with scornful composure. "Softly, an it please your worship, else you will spoil those rich lace ruffles at your wrist! Is it my crime if you have sold your daughter for the mere hope of getting a sheet of yellow parchment into your clutch?"(p.173)

In practicing the power to trace the document, eventually, Alice has a vision that the document will not be found until it has no value anymore. And from Alice's vision, young Matthew Maule remarks that the *House of the Seven Gables* should be kept for Pyncheons with its curse.

Hearing the young Maule's explanation toward Alice's vision, Mr. Pyncheon tries to speak and say something, but with his fear and passion, he can not say any words, only murmur in his throat. Then he demands young Maule to take his mesmeric power back over his daughter. Unfortunately, the young wizard does not want to free Alice from his power. Mr. Pyncheon is panic and despair of returning Alice's consciousness back and is also full of fury toward the wizard.

(22) Then it was a strange sight to behold now the man of conventionalities, shook the powder out of his periwig; how the reserved and stately gentleman forgot his dignity; how the gold-embroidered waistcoat flickered and glistened in the firelight with the convulsion of rage, terror, and sorrow in the human heart was beating under (p.173)

(23) "Villain!" cried Mr. Pyncheon, shaking his clenched fist at Maule. "You and the fiend together have robbed me of my daughter! Give her back, spawn of the old wizard, or you shall climb Gallow hills in your father's footsteps (p.173)

Since the day of mesmeric practice, the life of Mr. Pyncheon is full of sorrow. He has only a daughter, the fairest, the purest, and the most beautiful one, but now she lives in the shadow and under the influence of the wizard. Alice becomes the wizard's slave.

One evening, the sorrow belonging to Mr. Pyncheon is complete. He now loses his daughter at all. At the bridal party, Alice feels humiliated by the attitude of young Maule. Then on the way home, she catches a night when the wind, the rain, and the snow struck her thinly sheltered bosom. The beautiful Alice is dead of serious cold. Mr. Pyncheon's greed induces him to lose both his valuable wealth and his adorable daughter.

#### ***4.4.2. Alice Pyncheon***

Alice Pyncheon is a very proud maiden. She is the single and lovely daughter of Mr. Pyncheon. However, she is absolutely able to represent the gentleness and cold stateliness. There is a womanly mixture that shapes her character. The tenderness or, at least, the tender capabilities belong to her. When she is playing her harpsichord, her personal and typical instrument, it is a sad and sweet music she always produces. Both sweetness and melancholy accompany her voice and utterance. It is why Alice is considered having a harp-like voice. Seemingly, her womanhood attracts all people especially the men. She is so admirable for them. She does have a proud and admiring glance that enchants every man who meets her. "It may be illustrated that every single man will forgive her pride and then lies down in her path and lets Alice sets her slender foot upon his heart". Shortly, Alice Pyncheon is a very proud but adorable maiden.

Being called by his father, Alice comes to her summoning. There, she meets her father and a guest. She admits that she is struck with admiration which she makes no attempts to conceal toward the presence of the guest, of the "remarkable comeliness, strength, and energy of Maule's figure" she knows and then discerns the purpose of his father for calling her. Still proudly and with her maidenly dignity, she fulfils what young Maule asks. She is so confident to deem herself conscious of a power which is "combined of beauty, high, unsullied purity, and the preservative force of womanhood". Even, when Mr. Pyncheon forbids young Maule to do his practice further, Alice, with her strong maiden confidence, asks her father not to interrupt the practice. She convinces Mr. Pyncheon that what

you Maule attempts to her will prove very harmless. In this way, she cannot estimate that an evil strength is coming to her.

(24) Poor Alice ! By what unhappy impulse did she thus herself at once on terms of defiance against a strength which she could not estimate (p.170)

What Alice does now is a careless choice. Her very high pride for not being fear of whomsoever and in any circumstance because she is a lady, encouraged by her duty to devote to her parents in gaining back the valuable paper, tempts her to keep on joining the mesmeric practice.

Then, the risk tends to join her life. Alice who has allowed herself in Maule's practice, now, ought to take the risk immersing. Inevitably, the honorable and proud life has been brush away from her. Her life now is fully colored with humiliation coming from the wizard. Then, a very last event ruins her life completely. On one evening, Alice is called by unseen despot at a bridal party. Actually, it is not her party, but Matthew Maule's wedding party.

In that inclement night, Alice runs away from the party. She catches on her bosom, the southeast wind, mingled with snow and rain. Her satin slippers re wet. She catches a cold, a very serious cold, soon a cough, anon, a hectic cheek, and dies while she is sitting beside her harpsichord. Now, Alice is dead of humiliation and being no proud anymore because of losing her self control.

#### ***4.4.3. Clifford Pyncheon***

Clifford Pyncheon is a fictional person characterized by the author as the character living in the day the story accounted. He is one of the main characters of the novel who is one descendant of Pyncheon. Clifford and his sister Hebzibah

today is the occupant of the heirs of the house of the seven gables. As the descendant of Pyncheon they only inherit the old rusty decaying house.

Clifford Pyncheon is actually the main character whose life is wholly significance of the house of the seven gables. Though, all aspect of his life, the significance of misery is entirely rendered. Clifford is a character who misfortune during his life is started since he is imprisoned for thirty years because of his falsely accused of murder of Jaffrey Pyncheon his uncle himself.

Thirty years in prison makes his life like alone and isolated from environment. He always feels sad, and feeling that everybody hates him, even his lovely sister always tries to give him love. However, he has a reason for being frightened since the coming of his own cousin who sent him to the prison, Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon. He has a traumatic life.

(25) “But Judge Pyncheon;s evident purpose of forcing a passage was interrupted by a voice from the inner room; a weak, tremulous, wailing voice, indicating helpless alarm, with no more energy for self-defence that belongs to frightened infant. “ Hebzibah, Hebzibah! Cried the voice; “go down on your knees to him! Kiss his feet! Entreat him not to come in! oh, let him have a mercy on me! Mercy! Mercy! (p. 190)

Also when the Judge accidentally finds him blowing soap- bubbles and then greats him, Clifford becomes so fear.

(26) But Judge Pyncheon’s evident purpose of forcing a passage was interrupted by a voice from the inner room; a weak, tremulous, wailing voice, indicating helpless alarm, with no more energy for self- defense than belongs to a frightened infant. “Hebzibah, Hebzibah!” cried the voice;” go down on your knees to him! Kiss his feet! (p.193)

To get bliss of life, a man should not be worried during his life, should not be frightened along his day. Being frightened a man will never reach or even feel the happiness in his day. The feeling belonging to Clifford appears worse in him because he is actually a sensitive, melancholy and a weak person.

#### ***4.4.4. Hezbibah Pyncheon***

Hezbibah Pyncheon is a sixty years old lady of Pyncheon. She is one descendant of the old Pyncheon who is the occupant of the ancient house, the house of the seven gables. With his brother, Clifford Pyncheon, they keep the house inherited by their bachelor uncle. Her daily life now renders no picture of glorious Pyncheon in the past. The house she lives in totally reflects what kind of life undergoes by Hezbibah. The ancient decaying house signifies the life of Hezbibah that is really dreary and miserable. Poverty is one Hezbibah's misery. She is the poor lady.

(27) A lady- who had fed herself from childhood with the shadowy food of aristocratic reminiscence, and whose religion it was that a lady's hand soils itself irremediably by doing aught for bread- this born lady, after sixty years of narrowing means, is main to step down from her pedestal of imaginary rank. Poverty, treading closely at her heel for a lifetime, has come up with her at last. She must earn her own food, or starve! And we have stolen upon Miss Hezbibah Pyncheon, too irreverently, at the instant of time when the patrician lady is to be transformed into the plebeian woman (p.39)

Because she thinks that she is still a lady, she should behave like a lady who will not receive the payment from people considered as her own or her family's friend. She does not consider that she opens the cent shop to gain money to get living and she needs it because no one supports her living. But she ignores

it since she is a born lady. Then, it is not proper for her to receive money from her friends only for biscuit.

(28) “Let me be a lady a moment longer,” replied Hezbibah with a manner of antique stateliness to which a melancholy smile lent a kind of grace. She put the biscuit into his hand, but rejected the compensation. “A Pyncheon must not, at all events under her forefather’ roof, receive money for a morsel of bread from her only friend!” (p.38)

The passage above clearly reveal two aspect of misery belonging to Hezbibah, living in poverty and degraded from her rank. Another fact making her suffer is her fear and anxiety toward a person. A person who haunts her, the source of horror in her life is Judge Pyncheon, the same Judge that frightens Clifford.

That is the life of Miss Hezbibah Pyncheon, the occupant of the ruinous *House of the Seven Gables* whole life is simply signified by the house in its today condition. She feels for being degraded, poor, frightened, isolated, and miserable.

#### **4.4.5. Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon**

Today in the life of Colonel Pyncheon’s descendants, it is narrated that there are still some descendants living. They are related each other as cousins. There have been Hezbibah Pyncheon, Clifford Pyncheon, and now Judge jaffery Pyncheon. Judge Pyncheon recognized as a eminent person in his society. He has a great influence in that community because he has some good and important position in it. In the society, he is a person eminent in the public, a clergyman as a judge, a philanthropist, a member of church and of Congress. Even, Judge Pyncheon is one

candidate of Governor. All his positions show intimate association with good names. For those positions, Judge Pyncheon is able to improve well his behavior in the eyes of public. People recognize him as very benevolent person. Nobody will ever dare to wonder that the judge is a sort of cruel man. Judge Pyncheon is a person who is undefeatable in adapting and getting along with the society. He discerns well each position he possesses and how to behave to keep his position well. The physical appearance belonging to the judge renders the kindness and worthy qualities. Almost all of those characteristics are conducted by the people who him, including Phoebe, another cousin. Phoebe figures the judge as a man with “pleasant countenance, indicative of benevolence, openness of heart, sunny good humor, sly, subtle, but hard, imperious, and withal as cold as ice”. At the glimpse, people will recognize him as an important good character.

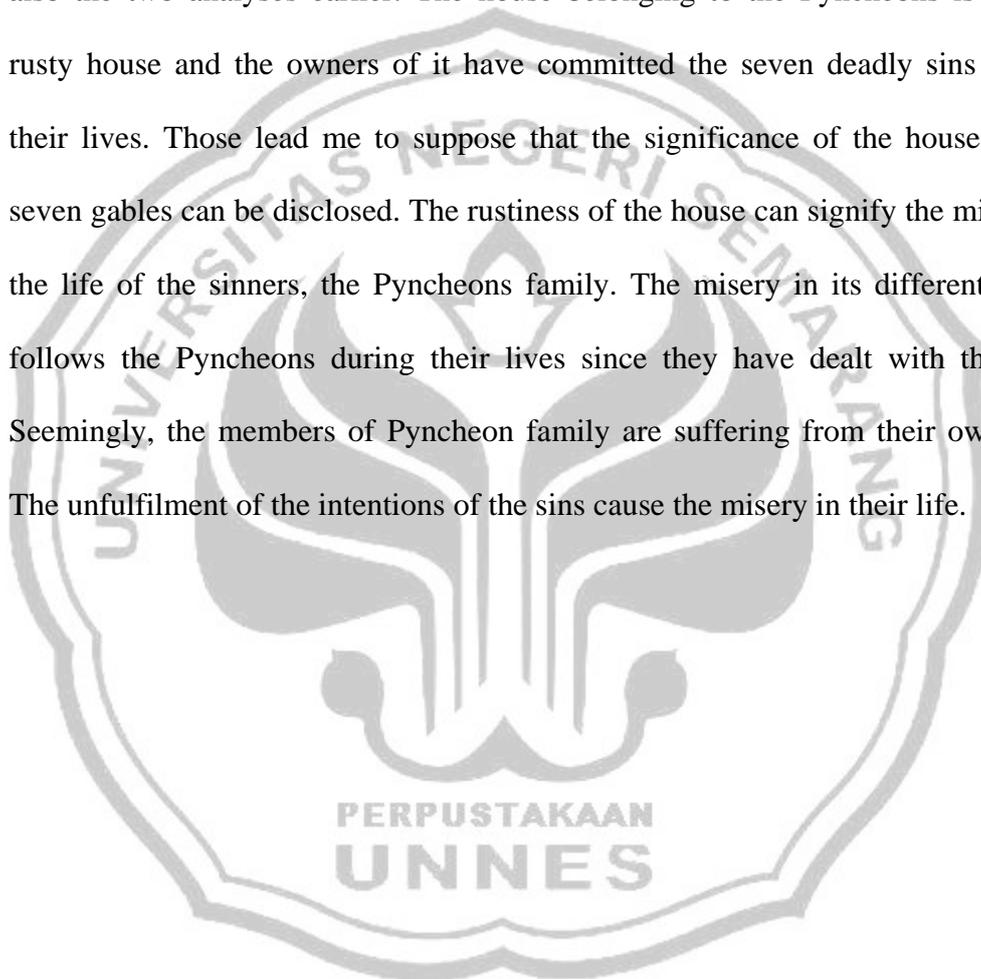
(29) “This is very man!” murmured she to herself. “Let Jaffery Pyncheon smile as he will, there is that look beneath! Put on him a skull-cap, and a band, and a black cloak, and a Bible in one hand and a sword in the other, - then let Jaffery smile as he might, - nobody would doubt that it was the old Pyncheon come again! He has proved himself the very man to build up a new house! Perhaps, too, to draw down a new curse!”(p.65)

Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon is also suffering because of one miserable disease from his ancestor Old Pyncheon. Judge Pyncheon is dead with the blood in his ruff because of his real disease but people relate this incident with the curse that “God will give him blood to drink”, his ancestor Colonel Pyncheon is also dead with blood in his ruff.

Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon is an honorable person but he has a very meaningless death. He dead in the *House of the Seven Gables*. In the same place

and chair as his ancestor did. His sudden death ruins his career and his position in the society including his opportunity to be Massachusetts Governor.

The analysis above is showing how each member of Pyncheon family undergoes their life. The way I find the significance of the house is by considering also the two analyses earlier. The house belonging to the Pyncheons is only a rusty house and the owners of it have committed the seven deadly sins during their lives. Those lead me to suppose that the significance of the house of the seven gables can be disclosed. The rustiness of the house can signify the misery in the life of the sinners, the Pyncheons family. The misery in its different forms follows the Pyncheons during their lives since they have dealt with the sins. Seemingly, the members of Pyncheon family are suffering from their own sins. The unfulfilment of the intentions of the sins cause the misery in their life.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

From the description of the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be inferred:

- (1) The House of the Seven Gables is described as a desolate, rusty, decaying, and dark old house with its old garden and a cent shop in a small New England town. This house is used by Pyncheon family to live for centuries and all generation were live there. The house is also showing many ideas of gloom, horror, and mystery. It is always haunted by the sins of this ancestors in the Salem, includes guilt, retribution, and atonement.
- (2) The characters in the House of the Seven Gables are committed with sins or wrongdoing. During their life, they have a deal with it. Moreover, each member of the family characterizes that sin. Gervayse Pyncheon deals with the sin of greed. Alice Pyncheon deals with lust and pride. Clifford Pyncheon is considered as a sinner since he is a glutton and has sins of sloth and lust. Hebzibah Pyncheon is also a sinner because she deals with the sin of pride. Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon is supposed to be a sinner too because of being greedy and committing the sins of envy and wrath.
- (3) All the member of Pyncheon family felt misery along their life because they deal with the sins. And the house of the seven gables with its rustiness

signifies the misery it self. Gervayse Pyncheon is suffering from losing his beloved daughter, Alice Pyncheon and his valuable wealth. Hezibah Pyncheon feels suffer during her life for being degraded, poor and secluded. Moreover, another Pyncheon Judge Jaffrey Pyncheon has a miserable life for having meaningless death.

In addition, because of this dishonest and amoral way, one generation of Pyncheon family life in uncontrollable mischief.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

Reading novel entitled *The House of the Seven Gables* serves many values of life such as ambition, moral, culture and religion. The novel is also showing a description about Puritan's life and how do they live in the social community.

Some recommendations in this section are addressed to the readers, but especially to the English students. For them who are interested in analyzing novel mainly for the same topic. Because of the limited knowledge I has, this thesis is still far from perfection. That is why; the other researcher could develop it better and complete the shortcoming. After, analyzing the character and characterization in *The House of the Seven Gables*, I hopes this thesis could add the knowledge for the readers.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abrams, M.H. 1971. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*: New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston.

Crews, F.1966. *The Sin of the Fathers: Hawthorne's Psychological Themes*. London: Oxford University Press.

Crews, F.1967. *Great Short Works of Hawthorne*. New York: Harper and Row Publisher.

Eller, W. 1974. *The Study of Literature*. Boston: Ginn and Co.

Forster, E.M. 1974. *Aspects of the Novel and Related Writing*. London: Edward Arnold, Ltd.

Hawthorne, N. 1965. *The House of the Seven Gables*. New York: Harper and Row Publisher.

Holman, C.H. and W. Harmon. 1986. *A Handbook to Literature*. New York: MacMillan Publishing Co.

Kaul, A.N. 1966. *Hawthorne: A Collection of Critical Essay*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.

Kenney, W. 1978. *How to Analyze Fiction*. New York: Monarch Press.

Murray, P.1978. *Literary Criticism: A Glossary of Major Themes*. Burntmill Essex: Longman Group Ltd.

Rohrberger, M and S H Woods Jr. 1971. *Reading and Writing about Literature*. New York: Random House Inc.

Stanton, R. 1965. *An Introduction to Fiction*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston.

Woodress, J. 1971. *Eight American Authors*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc.

<http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/sevengables/summary/html>

[http://www.biblio.com/author\\_biographies/2003301/Nathaniel\\_Hawthorne.html](http://www.biblio.com/author_biographies/2003301/Nathaniel_Hawthorne.html)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/seven\\_deadly\\_sins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/seven_deadly_sins)

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/puritan>

[http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/374715/how\\_nathaniel\\_hawthorne\\_uses\\_symbolism.html](http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/374715/how_nathaniel_hawthorne_uses_symbolism.html), February 16, 2009

[http://education.yahoo.com/homework\\_help/cliffsnotes/the\\_house\\_of\\_the\\_seven\\_gables.html](http://education.yahoo.com/homework_help/cliffsnotes/the_house_of_the_seven_gables.html), February 16, 2009



## APPENDIX

Table 1

List of identified data for first problem

No	Sentences	Found in		
		Page	Paragraph	Line
1	Halfway down a bystreet of one of our New England towns stands a rusty wooden house, with seven acutely peaked gables, facing towards various points of the compass and huge, clustered chimney in the midst. The street is Pyncheon street: the house is the old Pyncheon House: and an elm tree, of wide circumference, rooted before the door. They all now grow black. The timbers are so oozy	3	1	1-7
2	It would be an omission, trifling, indeed, but pardonable, were we to forget the green moss that had long since gathered over the projections of the windows, and on the slopes of the roof; nor must we fail to direct the reader's eye to a crop, not of weeds, but flower shrubs, which were growing aloft in the air, not a great way from the chimney, in the nook between two of gables. They were called Alice's Posies	23	1	4-11
3	In front, just on the edge of the unpaved sidewalk, grew the Pyncheon Elm, which in reference to such trees as one usually meets with, might well be termed gigantic	30	2	4-7
4	There was an arched window. It opened above the porch, where there had formerly been a balcony, the balustrade of which had long since gone to decay, and been removed	133	1	11-15
5	It was a low- studded room, with a beam across the ceiling, paneled with dark wood, and having a large chimney piece, set around with picture tiles, but now closed by and iron fireboard, through which ran the funnel of a modern stove.	27	1	2-7

Table 2

## List of identified data for second problem

No	Sentences	Found in		
		Page	Paragraph	Line
1	It was a look of appetite. He ate the food with what might almost be termed voracity; and seemed to forget himself, Hebzibah, the young girl, and everything else around him, in the sensual enjoyment which the bountifully spread table afforded. In his nature system, through high wrough and delicately refined, a sensibility to the delights of the palate was probably inherent	90	3	13-19
2	“Now, at length, you have something to live for. Yes, and all of us, let me say, your friend and kindred, have more to live for than we had yesterday. I have lost no time in hastening to offer ant assistance in my power towards making Clifford comfortable. He belongs to us all. I know how much he requires, and how much he used to require, with his delicate taste, and his love of beautiful. Anything in my house, pictures, books, wine, luxuries of the table, he may command them all! It would afford me most heartfelt gratification to see him!	95	2	12-20
3	The brutish, the animal instinct, as is often the case, had been developed earlier than the intellectual qualities, and the force of character, for which he was afterwards remarkable. He had shown himself wild, dissipated, addicted to low pleasures, little short of ruffianly in his propensities, and recklessly expensive, with no other resources, than the bounty of his uncle. This course of conduct had alienated the old bachelor’s affection, once strongly fixed upon him	196	1	1-9
4	“Some months before uncle’s death. Clifford boasted to me of the possession of the secret of in calculable wealth. His purpose was to taunt me excite my curiosity. I know it well. But from a pretty distinct recollection of the	197	5	28-38

5	<p>particular of our conversation, I am thoroughly convinced that there was truth in what he said. Clifford, at this moment, if he chooses- and choose he must! Can inform me where to find the schedule, the documents, the evidences, in whatever shape they exist, of the vast amount of Uncle's Jaffrey missing property. He has the secret. His boast was no idle word</p>	197	6	28-33
6	<p>Woman!" broke for the judge, giving way to his resentment, "what is the meaning of all this? Have you other resources? Nay, I suspected as much! Take care, Hebzibah, take care! Clifford is in the brink of the black a ruin as ever befell him, yet! But why do I talk with you, woman as you are? Make way! I must see Clifford!"</p>	199	2	28-35
7	<p>"Talk sense, Hepzibah, for Heaven's sake!" exclaimed the Judge, with the impatience natural to a reasonable man, on hearing anything so utterly absurd as the above, in the discussion about matter of business. " I have told you my determination. I am not apt to change. Clifford must give up his secret or take the consequences. And let him decide quickly: for I have several affairs to attend to this morning, and an important dinner engagement with some political friends."</p>	96	3	5-12
	<p>Finally, his chair being deep and softly cushioned. Clifford fell asleep. Having the more regular rise and fall of his breath (which, however, even then, instead of being strong and full, had a feeble kind of tremor, corresponding with the lack of vigor in his character), hearing the tokens of settled slumber, Hepzibah seized the opportunity to peruse his face more attentively than she had yet dared to do</p>			

8	Within a few days after the appearance of this remarkable inmate, the routine of life had established itself with a good deal of uniformity in the old house of our narrative. In the morning, very shortly after breakfast, it was Clifford's custom to fall asleep in his chair; nor, unless accidentally disturbed, would he emerge from a dense cloud of slumber or the thinner mists that flitted to and fro, until well toward noonday.....Dinner over, ..... It was now the young girl's turn to be the nurse, the guardian the playmate, or whatever is the fitter phrase, of the gray haired man	121	2	6-17
9	A glow of artistic approval brightened over Alice Pyncheon's face; she was struck with admiration – which she made no attempt to conceal – of the remarkable comeliness, strength, and energy of Maule's figure	167	3	29-33
10	He took unfailing note of every charm that appertained to her sex, and saw the ripeness of her lips, and the virginal development of her bosom	159	1	5-8
11	“Yes, Alice,” said Mr. Pyncheon....., so far I can understand him, to be able to discover, through your means, a certain paper of parchment, which was missing a long before your birth. The important of the document in question renders it advisable to neglect no possible, even if improbable, method of regaining it. You will therefore oblige me, my dear Alice, by answering this person's inquiries	170	3	9-17
12	She was very proud. Setting aside all advantages of rank, this fair girl deemed herself conscious of a power – combined of beauty, high unsullied purity, and the preservative force of womanhood	165	9	42-45

13	“You are a man, a young man and brought up, I suppose, as almost everybody in nowadays, with a few of seeking your fortune. But I was born a lady, and have always lived one: no matter in what narrowness of means, always a lady!”	36	5	31-34
14	“Let me be a lady a moment longer,” replied Hepzibah with a manner of antique stateliness to which a melancholy smile lent a kind of grace. She put the biscuit into his hand, but rejected the compensation. “A Pyncheon must not, at all events under her forefather’s roof, receive money for a morsel of bread from her only friend	38	6	31-36



Table 3

## List of identified data for third problem

No	Sentences	Found in		
		Page	Paragraph	Line
1	It was then his daughter's will, in opposition to his own, that the experiment should be fully tried. Hence forth, therefore, he Sid but consent not urges it. And was not it not for her sake far more than for his own that he desired its success? That lost parchment once restored, the beautiful Alice Pyncheon, with the rich dowry which he could then bestow, might wed an English Duke or German reigning-Prince, instead of some New England clergyman or lawyer!	172	1	2-10
	At the thought, the ambitious father almost consented, in his heart, that if the devil's power were needed to the accomplishment of this great object, Maule might evoke him. Alice's own purity would be her safeguard	172	1	10-13
2	"Softly, Mr. Pyncheon!" said the carpenter with scornful composure. "Softly, an it please your worship, else you will spoil those rich lace ruffles at your wrist! Is it my crime if you have sold your daughter for the mere hope of getting a sheet of yellow parchment into your clutch?"	173	6	30-36
3	Then it was a strange sight to behold now the man of conventionalities, shook the powder out of his periwig; how the reserved and stately gentleman forgot his dignity; how the gold-embroidered waistcoat flickered and glistened in the firelight with the convolution of rage, terror, and sorrow in the human heart was beating under	173	4	19-24
4	"Villain!" cried Mr. Pyncheon, shaking his clenched fist at Maule. "You and the fiend together have robbed me of my daughter! Give her back, spawn of the old wizard, or you shall climbs Gallow hills in your father's footstep	173	5	25-28
5	Poor Alice ! By what unhappy impulse did she thus herself at once on terms of defiance against a strength which she could not estimate	170	7	34-36

6	<p>“But Judge Pyncheon;s evident purpose of forcing a passage was interrupted by a voice from the inner room; a weak, tremulous, wailing voice, indicating helpless alarm, with no more energy for self-defence that belongs to frightened infant. “ Hebzibah, Hebzibah! Cried the voice; “go down on your knees to him! Kiss his feet! Entreat him not to come in! oh, let him have a mercy on me! Mercy! Mercy!</p>	190	7	37-44
7	<p>A lady- who had fed herself from childhood with the shadowy food of aristocratic reminiscences, and whose religion it was that a lady’s hand soils itself irremediably by doing aught for bread- this born lady, after sixty years of narrowing means, is main to step down from her pedestal of imaginary rank. Poverty, treading closely at her heel for a lifetime, has come up with her at last. She must earn her own food, or starve! And we have stolen upon Miss Hebzibah Pyncheon, too irreverently, at the instant of time when the patrician lady is to be transformed into the plebeian woman</p>	39	1	18-22
8	<p>“Let me be a lady a moment longer,” replied Hebzibah with a manner of antique stateliness to which a melancholy smile lent a kind of grace She put the biscuit into his hand, but rejected the compensation. “A Pyncheon must not, at all events under her forefather’ roof, receive money for a morsel of bread from her only friend!”</p>	38	6	31-33
9	<p>“This is very man!” murmured she to herself. “Let Jaffery Pyncheon smile as he will, there is that look beneath! Put on him a skull-cap, and a band, and a black cloak, and a Bible in one hand and a sword in the other, - then let Jaffery smile as he might, - nobody would doubt that it was the old Pyncheon come again! He has proved himself the very man to build up a new house! Perhaps, too, to draw down a new curse!”</p>	65	5	40-48