

## APPENDIXES

## THE AUTHOR AND HIS WORKS

Thornton Niven Wilder was born at Madison, Wisconsin, on April 17, 1897. His father, Amos Wilder, editor and publisher of a newspaper, was very religious Congregationalist, and his mother, Isabella Thornton Niven, was a daughter of a Presbyterian Minister.

Thornton Wilder had lived in Hong Kong since his father was appointed to the post of American Consul General and for six months during 1906 Thornton attended a German school at Hong Kong. Later at same year he was sent to Berkeley, California, for his schooling. In 1911 when he returned to China he went as boarding pupil to an English mission school at Chefoo for a year. He was again back to United State in 1912, going to school first at Ojai, California, and then at Berkeley High School, from which he was graduated in 1915. From 1915 to 1917 he attended Oberlin College, where he lost no time appearing as a writer in the *Oberlin Literary Magazine*. In 1917, he transferred to Yale, his father old college, and the family was reunited at New Haven. Having found his vocation, young Wilder kept the *Yale Literary Magazine* plentifully supplied with his work.

In 1918, he was accepted in Coast Artillery. In 1919 he returned to Yale, and the next year took his B. A degree. In 1920 to 1921, he spent a year as resident of the American Academy at Rome, where he began writing *The Cabala*. Back in the

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United States he taught French at Lawrenceville School in New Jersey (1921), and presently begun doing graduate work at Princeton, where he was awarded his M.A degree in 1926. In the same year, his first volume was issued, but *The Cabala* was largely ignored or patronized by the critics. In 1927 the American Laboratory Theater produced a play, *The Trumpet Shall Sound*, that he had published in the *Yale Literary Magazine*, but it attracted little attention.

It was *The Bridge of San Luis Rey* which made him famous overnight. A best seller, it won Pulitzer Prize for 1928, and was converted into a popular movie. As a novel it was highly praised and elaborately condemned. It was followed by some trick of circumstance at a moment pivotal to their lives. (Unger 356)

Wilder's sudden and well-merited affluence enabled him to give up teaching and devote himself to his true calling. *The Cabala* was now being reread with new appreciation, and a volume culled from his earliest work, a series of tiny plays, *The Angel that Troubled the Waters*, was published in 1928.

After another trip to Europe, where he began writing *The Woman of Andros*, he came back to go on lecture tour across the country. From 1930 to 1936 he taught one semester each year at University of Chicago, and also did script writing for several Hollywood movies. During these year he was very busy man: he also adapted Andre Obey's *Le Viol de Lucrece* for Katharine Cornell, wrote a new novel, *Heaven's My*

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*Destination*, taught at The University of Hawaii for a semester (in 1935), and began his adaptation of *A doll's House* in which Ruth Gordon appeared in 1937.

In 1938, he got his second success. He wrote *Our Town*, a play, that was presented on Boston Stage, the reviews were canceled. When it opened in New York, however, it was an immediate hit and was awarded his second Pulitzer Prize.

In December of 1938, he produced *The Merchant of Yonkers*. The ensuing years found Wilder lecturing for the State Department in South America, writing the Hollywood script for a Hitchcock movie, *The Shadow of a Doubt*. While he was in Air Force service, he had a third smashing hit when *The Skin of Our Teeth*, a play, was produced. In 1943, it won Wilder his third Pulitzer Prize.

During World War II he was on duty in Africa, then Italy, and finally the United States, until his separation in duty in September of 1945. His next major endeavor was the novel *The Ides of March*. *The Merchant of Yonkers* was revised under the title of *The Matchmaker* and got its success in England and New York (1954-55). *The Alcestiad* was produced in 1955. In 1962 his three one-act from two projected cycles, *The Seven Deadly Sins* and *The Seven Ages of Man*, were staged in New York.

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In the spring of 1962 Wilder retired to the Arizona desert, because of a need for uninterrupted time and quiet in order to lose himself in writing "long delayed".

(Unger, p.357)

No work was produced after that time. Wilder was died in December 7th, 1975 in Hamden Connecticut.

## SYNOPSIS

On one fateful day, July the twentieth 1714, the famous bridge in all Peru that spanned between Lima and Cuzco is broken. It participates five travelers in deep gorge below. This catastrophe is really impressed the people because it is unthinkable that the bridge shall break.

Brother Juniper, the one who becomes a witness in that accident tries to make any particular pattern to the victims as an effort to answer his question; why those particular five who are killed in that accident. He spends six years to get all information about the life of those five people in order to get whether any similarities between them so that they come to their death in the same time and at the same event.

As a result of his invention he writes a huge book, that its secret copy is in a hidden place in the library. The original one and its author are put to torch in Square garden for being rejected by the church and assumed as a work of heresy.

The author describes the life of the victims as described below:

Marquesa de Montemayor, is one of nobleman's aristocracy in Lima. She is lonely people and has unhappy background for always has a quarrel with her mother. She is married and gets a daughter named Dona Clara. Marquesa dedicates all her

love to her daughter but her love tends to a selfish love. She loves her daughter for her own sake. Dona Clara is comfortable in the way her mother loves her and decides to go to Spain following her husband. The long distance between both people, makes Marquesa comes into terrible condition in Lima. She feels lonely and death tired thinking of her daughter. She loves her daughter so much, but her love to her daughter does not achieve her daughter's love in return.

Marquesa realizes about her selfishness since she reads her mistress(Pepita)'s letter that shows her how selfish her love is. Finally she decides to leave Lima and begins her new life with Pepita, but unfortunately the bridge befell them.

Esteban is the twin brother of Manuel. He and his brother grown up in the convent after they left in foundling basket when they are infant. Both of them are silent and have no other friends except one brother. One evening Manuel is asked by Perichole, an artist, to write some love letters for her. Esteban who does not know what is actually the business between perichole and his brother thinks that both of them are falling love. Esteban feels that he is already lost Manuel and he decides to leaves Manuel for Manuel's happiness. Manuel denies what Esteban said, then he hurts himself and cuts his knee. It is becomes infected and put Manue to his death. Before that Esteban hear his brother speaks out at him for hurting Manuel, and curses him for coming between Perichole and Manuel.

Being alone after his brother's death Esteban falls into bad situation. Captain Alvarado asks Esteban to ship with him. Esteban accepts his offer, but when he reaches the bridge, it sends him to the gorge below.

Uncle Pio is the last person whose information put in Brother Juniper's note. He is the tutor, confidant, manager, severest critics, etc. He loves the company of beautiful women although he asks nothing but their good will. Above all he develops an exquisite taste for Spanish literature and the theater. His companionship with Camila Perichole, an artist that is found by him when she is still 12, enables him to achieve his obsession. Unfortunately Camila decides to quit from the stage and become a mistress for the Viceroy. Uncle Pio tries to ask her back to the stage as he knows that Camila's life is not happy. Camila rejects his offer but she agrees to let Don Jaime (her son) to follow him being educated as her mother. When both of them on the bridge, that catastrophe also befell them.