



Special Collections and University Archives

**Manuscript Group 110
Dr. Raymona E. Hull Collection**

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Last Modified November 22, 2014**

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Dr. Raymona E. Hull Collection, Manuscript Group 110
Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Special Collections and University Archives
2 boxes, 3 linear feet

Biographical Note



Dr. Raymona Hull (July 16, 1907-February 3, 1997) was a Professor of English at Indiana University of Pennsylvania from 1958 until her retirement in 1975. Raymona Elsie Hull was born in Petoskey, Michigan, and her parents were Raymond Hull and Elsie Marie Caudrey Hull. Orphaned at the age of 6, Raymona Hull lived with family in Cleveland, Ohio, with her aunt and uncle. She earned her BA from Flora Stone Mather College at Western Reserve University in 1929. She was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. She taught high school English in Richfield, Ohio, for two years before entering Cornell University. She earned her MA in English in 1933. In 1951, Dr. Hull received her Doctorate of Education from Columbia University. Before coming to Indiana State College (later IUP), Dr. Hull was appointed Professor of English at the State University of New York (SUNY) at Canton.

During her tenure at Indiana (1958-1975), Dr. Raymona Hull taught a variety of undergraduate and graduate courses and she served as the coordinator of Freshman English for eight years. Dr. Hull's research interests included 19th century authors, and she taught courses on Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, Edgar Allen Poe, and Henry David Thoreau. Dr. Hull was a founding member of the Hawthorne Society, and she wrote *Nathaniel Hawthorne: The English Experience, 1853-1864* (1980), Call Number: PS 1884 .H8 1980 (IUP Libraries).

Scope and Content

The Dr. Raymona E. Hull Collection is housed in two archival boxes. The collection contains biographical and education materials, as well as research, unpublished manuscripts, and a copy of her book entitled *Nathaniel Hawthorne: The English Experience*. Other items include a college scrapbook and a 1928 photograph album from the Philippines, research note cards, newspaper articles, pamphlets and articles, and photographs.

Provenance

This collection was initially donated by Raymona Hull. Dr. Hull's research notes and unpublished manuscript were donated by retired English Professor Susan I. Gatti '69 in 2014.

Restrictions

None

Processor

This collection was re-housed and processed by Harrison Wick in 2014.

Container List**Box 1 (20 folders)**

1. Biographical Information and 1997 Obituary of Raymona Elsie Hull (1907-1997)
 - a. *Pittsburgh Tribune Review*, June 11, 1995 and July 30, 1995
 - b. *The Penn*, "The love for literature remembered in the death of retired IUP English professor," February 17, 1997
 - c. *Indiana Gazette*, "Obituary," February 4, 1997
2. Portrait Photographs
 - a. High School graduation, circa 1925-1926
 - b. College Portrait, 1920s-1930s
 - c. Post-retirement, 1980s-1990s
3. MA Thesis (Cornell University, 1932): The Early Novels of Francis Marion Crawford
4. Philosophy of Art Research Paper by Raymona Hull (1944): Some aspects of the theory of the novel
5. Doctor of Education Dissertation (Columbia University, 1951): Symbolic awareness in the reading of fiction: Exploratory studies with students in the New York State Institute (later SUNY) at Canton
6. Correspondence to and from Raymona Hull, 1951 and 1962
7. Course Work and Exams: Classical Mythology Exam, May 21, 1966
8. IUP Correspondence, 1972-1973
 - a. Faculty Evaluation Report for Ramona E. Hull, Course: Classical Literature, 1972-1973
 - b. IUP Press Release, January 10, 1973 (Hawthorne Journal)
9. Books from collection:
 - a. Robert A. Greenburg & James G. Hepburn. (1961). *Robert Frost: An Introduction, Poems Reviews, Criticism*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, Wantson. Includes Research Notes by Dr. Hull
 - b. Raymona Hull. (1980). *Nathaniel Hawthorne: the English Experience*. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press. (1 unopened copy), Call Number: PS 1884 .H8 1980 (copies in Special Collections and Circulating Collection of the IUP Libraries)
10. Bibliography of Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1988
11. Publication: The Ulysses Sumner Milburn Collection of Hawthornia, Special Collections, Owen D. Young Library, St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York, 1989
12. Melville Society, extracts, Volumes 87-90 and 95
13. Research Note Cards on Greek Mythology (1)
14. Research Note Cards on Greek Mythology (2)
15. Research Note Cards about Authors for Unpublished Manuscript (1)

- a. Taylor Caldwell
 - b. Mary Carroll
 - c. Barbara Cartland
 - d. Celine Conway
 - e. Maria Cummins
 - f. Fanny Fern
 - g. Ruth Finley
 - h. Judith Guest
 - i. Caroline Hentz
 - j. Mary Jane Holmes
16. Note Cards about Authors for Unpublished Manuscript (2)
- a. Arlene James
 - b. Jeanne Judson
 - c. Natalie King
 - d. Frances Lloyd
 - e. Jan MacLean
 - f. Valerie Marsh
 - g. Anne Mather
 - h. Patricia Mathews
 - i. Margaret Mayo
 - j. Mary McCarthy
 - k. Maria Jane McIntosh (1803-1878)
 - l. Marcia Miller
 - m. Tania Modleski
 - n. Betty Neels
 - o. Margaret Pargetter
 - p. Sara P. W. Parton
 - q. Belva Plain
 - r. Clare Plummer
 - s. Barbara Pym
 - t. Robert E. Riegel
 - u. Nora Roberts
 - v. Rosemary Rogers
 - w. Judith Rossner
 - x. Elizabeth Seifert
 - y. Elizabeth Oakes Smith
 - z. E. D. E. N. Southworth
 - aa. Ann S. Stephens
17. Note Cards about Female Authors for Unpublished Manuscript (3)
- a. Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - b. Charles Edward Stowe
 - c. Rebecca Stratton
 - d. Ashley Summers
 - e. Essie Summers
 - f. Jacqueline Susann
 - g. Mary Virginia Terhune

- h. Helen Van Slyke
 - i. Anne Tolstoi Wallach
 - j. Elizabeth Stuart (Ward) Phelps
 - k. Anna Warner (Amy Lothrop)
 - l. Susan Warner
 - m. Margaret Way
 - n. Sally Wentworth
 - o. Phyllis Whitney
 - p. Mary Wibberley
 - q. Augusta Evans Wilson (1835-1909)
 - r. Violet Winspear
 - s. Kathleen E. Woodiwiss
 - t. Patricia Wright
 - u. Karen Young
18. Unpublished Typed Manuscript, "The Rise of the Best Seller" or "Scribbling Women: The rise of the best seller, 1850-1870," 1985 (1), Correspondence, Foreword, Acknowledgments, and Chapters 1-3:
- i. Chapter 1: The Best Seller of the 1850s and 1860s
 - ii. Chapter 2: Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - iii. Chapter 3: Susan and Anna Warner
19. Unpublished Typed Manuscript, "The Rise of the Best Seller" or "Scribbling Women: The rise of the best seller, 1850-1870," 1985 (2), Chapters 4-9
- iv. Chapter 4: Maria Susanna Cummins
 - v. Chapter 5: Sara Payson Willis Parton, "Fanny Fern"
 - vi. Chapter 6: Mary Jane Hawes Holmes
 - vii. Chapter 7: Emma Dorothy Eliza Nevitte (or E.D.E.N.) Southworth
 - viii. Chapter 8: Ann Sophia Winterbotham Stephens
 - ix. Chapter 9: Caroline Lee Whiting Hentz
20. Unpublished Typed Manuscript, "The Rise of the Best Seller" or "Scribbling Women: The rise of the best seller, 1850-1870," 1985 (3), Chapters 10-14, Notes, Bibliography, and Appendix
- x. Chapter 10: Elizabeth Oakes Prince Smith
 - xi. Chapter 11: Mary Virginia Hawes Terhune, "Marion Harland"
 - xii. Chapter 12: Augusta Jane Evans Wilson
 - xiii. Chapter 13: Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward
 - xiv. Chapter 14: The Best-selling Romance, Yesterday and Today

Box 2 (2 items)

1. Handmade photograph album from the Lepanto-Bontoc Province in the Philippines, 1908-1911 (could have been made by Raymona Hull's uncle after a Survey Party No. 12, Bureau of Lands trip to the Philippines), the following is a transcription of typed captions for each of the 69 photographs:
- 1) Tagudin, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, 1908: Igorots from Bontoc, who had come into Tagudin as bearers for a government employee on his way into Manila. Showing every day dress and the arms they always carry. Tractable and very easily handled by kindness and justice.

- 2) Tagudin, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, 1911: Igorots, members of my party on a trip from the coast to the mountains and return. Some of these men will carry 125 pounds all day, and keep up with others who are traveling light. See the commissary arrangements on the end of the spear.
- 3) Tadian, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, 1908: In the mountains on the road from the coast to Bontoc. Igorot girls weaving. The clothes they wear are made from these cloths.
- 4) Sagada, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, 1908: Igorot village of Sagada, on the road from the coast to Bontoc. Elevation about 5,000 feet above sea level. Cold in winter, frost has been seen on the mountains.
- 5) Bontoc, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, 1908: Showing method of terracing hill side to provide ground for the cultivation of rice. An Igorot would find a place most anywhere to grow his rice. The Filipino would starve to death in such country as shown here, being too lazy to work. The river is the Chico, which I explored and mapped from its source almost to its mouth.
- 6) Bontoc, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, 1908: Filipinos and Igorots, part of our party after return from a long trip through country that no white man has ever seen; on which we went to sleep many nights without having eaten anything all day, and from which we never expected to return. This crowd looks fat enough; they had just had a feast of canned salmon and rice; the first meat of any kind we had seen for weeks.
- 7) Bontoc, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, November 1908: The men dancing in this picture are Igorot members of the Philippine Constabulary, the native police force. They are in full uniform; at first they were made to wear trousers, puttees and shows, but it was soon found that they could not render good service thus clothed, so they were left with only the shirt and hat. Picture taken in front of the house of the Governor of the province on occasion of visit of the Secretary of the Interior.
- 8) Bontoc, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, November 1908: Same place and time as the preceding picture. Igorot men and women in one of their native dances. The wealth of an Igorot village is based on the number of "Ganzas" (tambourines or gongs of brass or copper), used in these dances. Some villages had only one, some two or three; Bontoc had eight: I have seen thirty-four in one village. The prong and handle by which they are held is the lower jaw bone of a human being, preferably of one killed in battle. They can be seen very plainly in some of these dance pictures.
- 9) Bontoc, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, November 1908: Some of our bearers joining in. In this picture and the preceding one, the jaw-bone handles of the ganzas can very plainly be seen.
- 10) Bontoc, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, November 1908: A great deal of rivalry exists between the different villages as to the ability of their dancers. On this occasion, no sooner was one dance concluded than another one was started by a different village. Those dancing in this picture are the personal servants of the Governor of the province. The big fellow dancing second from the left waited on the Governor's table in the same costume in which he is dancing.

- 11) More of the same dances. On one occasion we were in a town called Lubuagan. There we saw dances so wild and ferocious in character that made everything else we had seen seem tame in comparison. The tribe had just returned from a visit to another town with whom they had always been at war. Officers of the Constabulary had tried to patch up a peace between the two, and thought they had been successful. Some of our men could speak the language of the people of Lubuagan, and told us that during the three days they had been in the other town, they had seen seven heads, brought them back with them, and had buried them underneath the house occupied by the officers, all without the knowledge of the officers, who thought the celebration was in honor of the peace that had just been concluded. There were fully a thousand natives in the town, and only four white men. None of us ever did know why we were not killed, but we got out of it alive; had we said anything to the officers about what we knew of the cause of the celebration, our bones would still be there; the people were just hunting an excuse to start killing.
- 12) [Same as above, no separate caption]
- 13) A group of Igorot women watching the dances. Costumes somewhat more civilized than customary due to contact with civilization.
- 14) Cervantes, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, May 1908: House we lived in at Cervantes, capital of the sub-province of Amburyan. During the time we were here, it rained for sixty-two days without a let up. About forty miles from sea-coast and 2,500 feet above sea.
- 15) Bridge across Amburyan River near Cervantes, taken just before a heavy storm broke. Two years after this picture was taken, the right hand span of this bridge was carried away by the water of the river, and left, almost intact on the beach at Tagudin, forty miles away.
- 16) Cervantes, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, 1908: My party at Cervantes, taken after the let up of the rains, prior to our departure for the coast.
- 17) Cervantes, Lepanto-Bontoc Province, 1908: Survey Party No. 12, Bureau of Lands in the field at Cervantes. Benson and Snyder.
- 18) Another view of my party after departure of Benson, just before we left for the coast.
- 19) Church of Cervantes, taken in 1908. Almost completely wrecked by a storm in 1910.
- 20) View of our house in Cervantes, looking toward the coast. Mountains in distance over 6,500 feet above sea level. Road to coast passes through gap between two peaks in left center.
- 21) Laundry at Cervantes. Clothes are taken to the river, laid on a rock and pounded with a paddle until clean. Rather hard on the clothes, but they do get clean.
- 22) A side street in Cervantes. Bamboo and bananas.
- 23) One of my camps on trail from Cervantes to Tagudin; about half way down and 3,300 feet high. I lived in the tent; shack was an old construction camp. Taken in September 1908. In October 1908, over twenty miles of this trail were completely destroyed by a severe storm, in

which I was caught about thirty miles out of Tagudin, which place it took me nine days to reach; nine days without anything to eat; lost my entire outfit in storm.

- 24) Cervantes-Tagudin trail; sometimes cut in solid rock; trail winds in and out, following the best route; passing over mountains 6,500 feet high and dropping to the coast at Tagudin.
- 25) Evergreens and hard woods on Cervantes-Tagudin trail.
- 26-28) On Tagudin-Cervantes trail.
- 29-30) Camp Cholera, September 28, 1908
- 31) My party working on the Amburyan River near Tagudin.
- 32) Native types at Tagudin. Men weaving fish-lines
- 33-34) American woman school teacher and class of Filipino girls at Tagudin, September 1908
- 35) Tagudin, Lepanto-Bontoc Province: On October 13, 1908, one of the heaviest storms ever experienced swept the coast, and with the rain falling, and wind blowing off the sea, rolled the water up in the rivers until they overflowed their banks. The governor's house, shown in this picture, is a mile and a half from the sea, but the water all around it was over five feet deep during the storm. Wind stopped blowing on third day and water went down. Many cattle and horses lost, but not people in this town. Throughout the province, however, over 100 people were drowned.
- 36) Panoramic view of Tagudin, after storm of October 1908. Water stood on the plaza over five feet deep for three days. Ruins of governor's house at left, Protestant Chapel in center, and government offices at right.
- 37) Catholic Church and Convent at Tagudin. During storm of October 1908, over 2,000 people took refuge in these buildings.
- 38) Type of native house. This is a little better than the average houses. I lived here for a while during my third trip to Tagudin.
- 39) Another house in Tagudin. In no way typical of native building. My house for about six months.
- 40) Another native house, very typical of the class put up by the middle class native. This was my headquarters for awhile in San Marcelino, Zambales Province.
- 41) My house in Botolan, Zambales Province. A good example of the house of the best class native.
- 42) Our headquarters in Ago-o, La Union Province. We lived upstairs, and the native owner downstairs; in the tropics no one but poor people will live on the ground floor. The owner of this house needed the money.
- 43) Native women carrying water from the river at Tagudin. Houses of lower class native shown.
- 44) Taken in San Marcelino, Zambales Province just before a storm. The bare-limbed trees at the right are the native cotton trees.
- 45) The U.S.S. Panay" in Subig Harbor. She was one of the Spanish boats captured at the Battle of Manila Bay. When this picture was taken she was in commission as a dispatch boat, but she was afterward sold and became an inter-island steamer.

- 46) Native boats "Vintas" at Subig, Zambales Province. I have taken many trips in such boats; the one with the many patch sail belonged to me. They are very nice in a fine even breeze, but liable to turn over in a heavy one. When the breeze careens the boat too much to one side, the boatmen run out on the outriggers to balance her. Many times I have hung onto one of these overturned boats until taken off by some passing boat, or until we drifted ashore.
- 47) Old church building at Aringay, La Union Province. Said to be over three hundred years old. Earthquake proof construction.
- 48) Church of a new sect, founded on Roman Catholicism, at San Marcelino, Zambales Province. Taken on Palm Sunday, 1910. A good picture of a native band. They string themselves all over and never get together in one group when they play, as our bands do.
- 49) "Jimmie" [Labrador-mix] the pup. Six months old. Stolen from William James Cushman; given that name but called "Jimmy" for convenience. He turned out to be a might good deer and pig dog; I got many of them that I never would have had a shot at had not been for "Jimmy."
- 50) Juan, my cook, "Jimmy" and Nicolas the horse boy. Jimmy is nine months old today. On steps of my house at San Marcelino, Zambales Province.
- 51) Juan, the cook and "Willy" the pony. The native horses are all small, but very powerful and mean. The one pictured here has carried me many times over forty miles a day. He is shown here reaching for a bunch of palay, unhulled rice on the stalk. San Marcelino, Zambales Province.
- 52) Harvesting rice at Tagudin. When rice is ready to harvest; the natives, men, women and children go into the fields and cut the stalks, a few at a time. It takes about twenty of them all day to gather the crop of half an acre. After it is cut, it is laid in the sun to dry. That needed for consumption is hulled as shown in the next picture; the rest is tied up in bundles on the stalk, and stored away.
- 53) Two native girls hulling rice. The grains are stripped off the stalk, and placed in the hollow end of a section of tree trunk and pounded with the wooden pestles as shown. Care must be taken to use just enough force to hull the grain, and not to crack it. Taken on hacienda of W. J. Cushman, near Botolan, Zambales Province.
- 54) Using the rice. A road side scene most anywhere. This is on the road near Tagudin. The rice is cooked by boiling until each grain is separate from the other; perfectly dry and very soft and mealy. These people have stopped at the roadside to cook and eat their noon-day meal. After the rice was cooked it was dumped into the basket and every fellow dug in. I was invited to dig in, in this instance, and had another picture been taken five minutes later, it would have shown me squatting like the rest of them, with both hands and a mouth full.
- 55) A Negrito ploughing with carabao; the water buffalo; the native beast of burden and animal of all work. The Negritos are the aborigines of the Filipines. Very seldom seen nowadays, and growing fewer each year. Much despised by the Filipino. Taken at a school run by Cushman about

forty miles from Botolan, Zambales Province. I made the trip purposely to get pictures of these people, exposed twenty plates, and found on return to Botolan that someone had opened nearly all of my plate holders on the road, destroying the plates. Did not have a chance to repeat the trip.

- 56) Take at the same school. Negrito girls weaving cloth for making their own clothes. Cushman is trying to teach them how to live, but is having a hard time of it. The looms were made by the boys of the school. They are learning to sew, cook, farm, build houses, etc. The ordinary Negrito house consists of two or three banana leaves against the side of a tree. Savage people; it took Cushman five years to gain their confidence; now he is their "Anito" or god; they believe in him absolutely.
 - 57) My first big work in the Philippines. Sometimes it took us over an hour to travel 100 feet. We have just come through the jungle back of us. Over fallen trees eight and ten feet in diameter; through grass and reeds ten feet high; big white ants that bite and sting; leeches that fasten onto you, and snakes whose bite is fatal within fifteen minutes. Mosquitoes as big as horse flies.
 - 58) Still on the same work. About half an hour after this picture was taken, I was knocked out, carried to the sea-shore on a litter and sent to the hospital where I stayed for about two months. The big umbrella is used as a sunshade for the instrument.
 - 59) Sunday morning, August 1, 1908: The "Professor" at the door of his house in Cervantes.
 - 60) [Partial caption] ... two other savages on the Cervantes-Tagudin trail ... like affairs are tree boxes made of split ...
 - 61-62) Some more pictures of the "Boss," September 1, 1911
 - 63) Market place in Subic, Zambales Province. The smell is the biggest thing in these places. The natives eat stuff that we would not feed to pigs. We would burn it.
 - 64) Another market. Ago-o, La Union Province.
 - 65) Still another market.
 - 66) Fruit sellers at railroad station.
 - 67) High tide at Subic. The water overflows the whole town, and thus, twice a day, cleans up the place. If left to themselves, the natives never would clean up.
 - 68-69) Characteristic of most any old road in the P. I. (Philippine Islands)
2. Scrapbook of photographs, newspaper articles, and memorabilia detailing Ruth Hull's activities between 1925 and 1934 including her time at the College (Flora Stone Mather College) for Women at Western Reserve University, and teaching at Richfield High School, and Glenville High School in Ohio.