

## 1: Memoirs of a Literary Veteran

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Just a quick note on an author who has spent more than 6 years on the site. This is my second attempt at writing this. This computer is rubbish, and I really do need a new one. My account here On Fictionpress has outlived 3 computers. An incredible thing, having a nom-de-plume. The nickname was given to me by a stoned classmate my freshman year, and the last name is Slovak. But, enough about me. He was a character from a long-lost piece of fanfiction I wrote about Diablo, which I still play to this day. You know, fanfiction, I must say, is truly remarkable stuff. The most interesting part is observing how I personally have evolved as a writer. Granted, few of my older works are still available for viewing, whether I removed them myself, or they were lost in the creation of Fictionpress. I notice a lot less joking immaturity. Well, not less joking, just less immaturity. The plotlines seem to have a lot more solidarity, as well. I think I started to latch onto that when I started writing longer works. Longer works kill me, though. This was the first and last time I ever finished something of that magnitude; 21 chapters in all, including an epilogue. It chronicled a fellow named Eric Simmons, who was by all accounts a grunt of sorts. I even got 6 or 7 chapters into a sequel, which I called "Heart of Gold". I also wrote a great deal of parodies. Just whatever struck me. It was more of a subtle humor I used to entertain myself. I guess if you could relate writing to masturbation, that would be about what it amounts to. I used to sing them to myself sometimes while I was walking home, but outside of that, they were never really written for a particular audience. I had a lot of fun with the biography on that one. In fact, Lazarus de Medici IV was sort of a character in himself. I could have written about his life and it would have been like another story entirely. In grade school, my life was pretty boring. One night, I tried this exercise: Listen to a really cool song, and think of a scene to go with it, and then write a story around it. I really had high hopes for it, too. I got about 18 chapters into it, and then it sort of petered out quite a ways short of the 7 full-length books I had envisioned. Hell, maybe I still will some day. It was thinking about this work that made me want to come back. I always liked the sense of community I felt here. Even though, just like any normal community, there were a few members who were just plain dicks. Why did I stop writing? I just stopped hanging on to my writings and publishing them online. Only 6 months or so. But I lost a lot of unfinished works, and with that, sort of lost touch with the site. I need to learn to stop being so attached to my works. I got this really spectacular image of an awesome Russo-German fight scene. At first, it was set in the Tannenberg campaign of WWI, but then I thought it would be neat to put it in a futuristic setting, thus my latest work, "God Save the Queen", ultimately brought me back here. Oh well, such is life, I guess. The author would like to thank you for your continued support. Your review has been posted.

### 2: Memoirs of a Veteran Writer, a biography fiction | FictionPress

*Memoirs of a Literary Veteran: Including Sketches and Anecdotes of the Most Distinguished Literary Characters from , Volume 1 [Robert Pearse Gillies] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The former president bragged to friends that he was worth two and a half million dollars, and family members and friends poured money into the firm. That fall, the former president was diagnosed with terminal throat cancer. Facing his mortality, Grant struck a publishing deal with his friend Mark Twain for his memoirs, hoping that they would provide for his family after his death. In the early stages of his work, he had the assistance of Adam Badeau, an author who had served on his staff during the war. Badeau left before the project was complete, having disputed with Grant and his family concerning how much he would be paid and how he would be credited for his research, editing, and fact-checking. He was in constant pain from his illness and sometimes had the feeling that he was choking. Despite his condition, he wrote at a furious pace, sometimes finishing 25 to 50 pages a day. He worked at finishing the book, propped up on chairs and too weak to walk. Friends, admirers, and even a few former Confederate opponents made their way to Mount MacGregor to pay their respects. Grant finished the manuscript on July 18; he died five days later. The Memoirs are divided into two volumes. With regard to the Mexican-American War, Grant recorded his belief that it had been waged unjustly: Generally, the officers of the army were indifferent whether the annexation was consummated or not; but not so all of them. For myself, I was bitterly opposed to the measure, and to this day regard the war, which resulted, as one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation. It was an instance of a republic following the bad example of European monarchies, in not considering justice in their desire to acquire additional territory. When I had left camp that morning I had not expected so soon the result that was then taking place, and consequently was in rough garb. When I went into the house I found General Lee. We greeted each other, and after shaking hands took our seats. I had my staff with me, a good portion of whom were in the room during the whole of the interview. As he was a man of much dignity, with an impassible face, it was impossible to say whether he felt inwardly glad that the end had finally come, or felt sad over the result, and was too manly to show it. Whatever his feelings, they were entirely concealed from my observation; but my own feelings, which had been quite jubilant on the receipt of his letter, were sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly, and had suffered so much for a cause, though that cause was, I believe, one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and one for which there was the least excuse. I do not question, however, the sincerity of the great mass of those who were opposed to us. We soon fell into a conversation about old army times. Our conversation grew so pleasant that I almost forgot the object of our meeting. After the conversation had run on in this style for some time, General Lee called my attention to the object of our meeting, and said that he had asked for this interview for the purpose of getting from me the terms I proposed to give his army. After dismissing one tale, Grant wrote "Like many other stories, it would be very good if it were only true. Grant deliberately avoids comment on Reconstruction, apart from saying that he favored black suffrage. The final chapter, "Conclusion," is a reflection on the war and its effects, the actions of foreign countries during it, and the reconciliation of North and South. In the final paragraphs, Grant makes note of his own condition and expresses optimism that "Federal and Confederate" can live together. I cannot stay to be a living witness to the correctness of this prophecy; but I feel it within me that it is to be so. The universally kind feeling expressed for me at a time when it was supposed that each day would prove my last, seemed to me the beginning of the answer to "Let us have peace. They came from individual citizens of all nationalities; from all denominations—the Protestant, the Catholic, and the Jew; and from the various societies of the land—scientific, educational, religious or otherwise. Politics did not enter into the matter at all. I am not egotist enough to suppose all this significance should be given because I was the object of it. But the war between the States was a very bloody and a very costly war. One side or the other had to yield principles they deemed dearer than life before it could be brought to an end. I commanded the whole of the mighty host engaged on the victorious side. I was, no matter whether deservedly so or not, a representative of that side of

the controversy. It is a significant and gratifying fact that Confederates should have joined heartily in this spontaneous move. I hope the good feeling inaugurated may continue to the end. While interest in his memoirs would have been high had Grant not been ill, his struggle to finish it before his death gave it even more attention. On release, the book received universal critical praise. Matthew Arnold praised Grant and his book in an essay. Gertrude Stein also admired the book, saying she could not think of Grant without weeping. Grant sought to deliver his moral, political, economic and social argument for waging the war against the South in his Personal Memoirs. As the commander of the Union army and a two-term president, he had a unique perspective on the war that interested both the public and historical scholars, as they wanted to hear his side of the story. Although he was a clear figure in the public eye, Grant was unknown to many people. After the war, famous general William T. Sherman remarked that, although he had known Grant for decades, "to me he is a mystery, and I believe he is a mystery to himself. In volume 1, he describes his family background and points to his simple upbringing as the reason for his solid, restrained virtues of a normal Northerner. Grant stated that he did not even want to attend West Point, only going because his father thought it would be best, as Grant believed "a military life had no charms for me. Grant believed it was very unjust for the larger, stronger United States to pick on a weaker country as they were doing. The two leading generals of the Union army at Shiloh were Grant and General Don Carlos Buell and they had very differing accounts of the battle. Many criticized Grant for being tremendously unprepared and Buell goes as far to credit himself for the victory, while Grant proclaims the opposite story, stating the Union win was inevitable. Grant also used his Personal Memoirs to explain his battlefield action and his motives for the way he led. After the war, Grant was portrayed as a ruthless leader who stopped at nothing to make sure the South was destroyed. However, Grant felt this was a harsh evaluation and sought to improve the public opinion of himself and defend the fact he believed he was a simple and fair man. Grant felt he was being abused by newspaper coverage that he believed was shoddy, inaccurate and defeatist. He stated, "Up to the Battle of Shiloh, I, as well as thousands of other citizens, believed that the rebellion against the Government would collapse suddenly and soon, if decisive victory could be gained over any of its armies. Perret backs these accusations with the fact Grant, while appointed the General-in-Chief, "evolved the future of the United States Army" by applying "maximum firepower, maximum mobility" while relying on "the wide envelopment" as his principal form of maneuver. I placed the two books side by side upon the same high level, and I still think that they belonged there. Executive Director of the Ulysses S. Grant Association John F. Marszalek , Associate Editor David S. Nolen, and Assistant Editor Louie P. Gallo completed the project in order to contextualize the memoirs for the modern reader.

### 3: Read Memoirs Of A Veteran Light Novel Online

*Excerpt from Memoirs of a Literary Veteran, Vol. 3 of 3: Including Sketches and Anecdotes of the Most Distinguished Literary Characters, From to The intermediate hour was spent in mounting to the height on which stands the once ducal schloss, and looking from it, over the old town and the windings of the river.*

### 4: World War II Memoirs ( books)

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