

Appendix one : Biography of the Author

William Henry Hudson

(1841-1922)

William Henry Hudson is born August 4, 1841, at Estancia some ten miles from small city of Buenos Aires in Argentina. Hudson is fourth child and third son in a family of seven children all are born in Argentina. His parents move to Argentina from New England to seek a good climate for his father's tuberculosis also to search for a provitable investment because land is cheap in Argentina. In this place and times, Hudson spends his boyhood and youth and relation to his work as a writer. The traces of his early experience are found throughout this entire work, and it constitutes the whole material of one of his finest book, the autobiographical, Far Away and Long Ago, written late in his life (Frederick, 11). Hudson writes it because of the vision of his early life on the pampas of Argentina that he has on the second day of his illness between both of fever and sleep. When William Henry Hudson is fifteen, he suffers a very prolonged illness of typhus fever while on a visit on Buenos Aires. Before he has fully recovered, he is attacked by rheumatic fever which left him with a permanently damaged heart and uncertain health. Though, Hudson got a beneficial result of his illness that is opportunity to read in large and well chosen family library. The second illness brings fear of death and the rise of religious doubts. When he is eighteen, his mother dies. Hudson's mother is a strong and influential

character for her son's religious faith which were obviously seen in Far Away and Long Ago , indeed in the whole literature of autobiography. He married Emily Wingrave who is about fifteen years older than him. She is a singer, music teacher, and boarding house keeper, and the couple live for many years in poverty and obscurity in London. Hudson becomes a vigorous and effective protester when there is a period of extravagant use of feathers of both native and exotic birds in feminine apparel, for display in drawing rooms and other private collection is popular (Frederick, 16). He is instrumental in the formation of the society for the Protection of Birds (later the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds). In his closing years, Hudson is able to resign owing to the growing fame and sale of his books. William Henry Hudson is died in London, 18 August 1922.

Appendix two : Synopsis

Synopsis of Far Away and Long Ago

The story begins with the earliest memories of Hudson. He has a vision of the house where he is born on the south American pampas named 'The Twenty-five Ombu Trees'. It is named like that because there are 25 gigantic trees standing wide apart in a row about 400 yards long. Hudson's father is a colonist in south America, he is raising cattle, running a store and friendly to everyone. Meanwhile, his mother is a loyal religious new Englander, known as a good woman and kind friend. His parents never give punishment to their children, for them it is a crime and let nature teach their children about life. Since Hudson is a kid, he is interested in people of all sorts and in every kind of animal, bird and insect. He is the only child who always wanders about everything. Then, when the family moves in the second house, Hudson begins to know other kinds of trees, animal also new adventures. He also finds a paradise of rats which need to be smoked periodically. Besides , he is interested in snakes that make him curious while he is watching them moving. The snakes gives Hudson a sense of a mysterious being.

When Hudson is six years old, he is allowed to have a pony and to roam over the pampas. His love of nature increases as he knows more about new species. Mostly of Hudson 's neighbors are little boys who like the adventures and finding new things around them especially birds, that is why he also learned to know people better. One favourite

place which he often visits is Los Alamos. He is interested to the scenery of the stream which has running water, earthly odors and the numbers of birds. The story follows with the thunderstorms, Hudson's father is calm while everybody is terrified. It proves that he does not have sense of danger or instinct of self-preservation. Furthermore, he trusts everyone who come to have business with him and it leads to his ruin. Their nearest English neighbor is Casa Antigua, the tenant is an Englishman, Mr. George Royd. He has a serious mistake to invest that capital for fine-wool breeds. Mr. Royd's relationship with Hudson's family is continued till about Hudson twelfth year. Mr. Royd commits suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Then, Hudson meets a patriarch named Don Evaristo Penalva. He is sweet, gentle and friendly. He is also esteemed and loved by everyone who need advice, assistance and remedies. He has six wives all living together with him in the same house. Because Hudson has to live in another district he loses sight of him when Hudson is 16 but he meets Don Evaristo again after seven years. The story continues when he sees the black serpent, he has experienced that is animism or that sense of something in nature which to the enlightened.

Hudson also has many wild adventures with his brother like having secret shooting expedition but they are caught and reported and as the punishment they have to go breakfastless that day and his brother is not allowed to use gun again. Their shooting and adventures are ended forever when his brother leaves home for a distant country.

The age of fifteen is a time of great events and serious change bodily and mental which brings the happy time of his childhood to an end. Hudson spends 4 or 5 weeks in

the city but after about 10 or 12 days he begins to feel tired and languid. And through it all the feeling of lassitude continues, it might be caused by a pestilential atmosphere and that the poison is working on him. After fever, there are some weakness have been left in Hudson like: rheumatic fever and years of bad health with constant attacks of pain and violent palpitation of the heart. It is hopeless case and makes Hudson have religious doubts and a mind distressed for how the death presented itself to him. Hudson's brother comes back from England and bring him an up- to date on the course of religion versus science in Darwin's Origin of Species which leads him to his philosophy of life.