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**THE PORTRAIT OF GROVER'S CORNER AS REFLECTION OF
PETERBOROUGH IN THE EARLY 1900'S AND AS ANTI CAPITALISM
CONCEPT IN THORNTON WILDER'S OUR TOWNS**

A THESIS

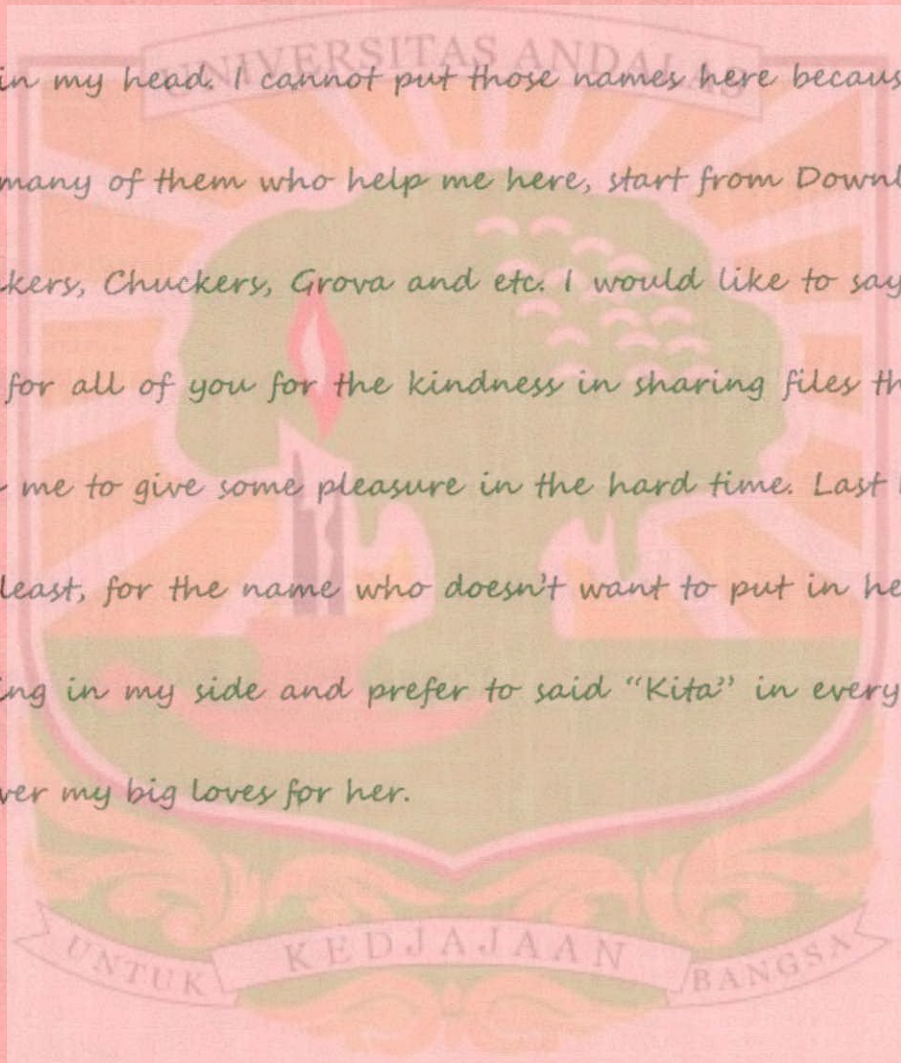


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This thesis dedicated to:

My friends who give any clue to help the thesis finished, correct the grammar, and also full of laugh to throw all stress out in my head. I cannot put those names here because there are many of them who help me here, start from Downloaders, Barakers, Chuckers, Grova and etc. I would like to say thank you for all of you for the kindness in sharing files that also help me to give some pleasure in the hard time. Last but not the least, for the name who doesn't want to put in here who staying in my side and prefer to said "Kita" in every way, I deliver my big loves for her.



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The writer

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas keadaan sosial masyarakat dan lingkungan Peterborough pada awal abad 19 yang tercermin dalam drama *Our Town* karya Thornton Wilder. Pada penelitian ini, penulis menggambarkan situasi lingkungan dan kebudayaan Peterborough pada awal abad 19. Dalam skripsi ini penulis menggunakan pendekatan *Sociology of Literature* dari Alan Swingewood, dimana ia berpendapat bahwa sebuah karya sastra adalah cerminan suatu masyarakat pada zaman tertentu. Dan menambahkan teori *Marxist* untuk menganalisis ciri ciri kondisi masyarakat yang anti paham kapitalis. Penelitian ini bersifat kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah gabungan dari unsur intrinsik dan ekstrinsik karya sastra tersebut. Setelah menganalisis drama, dan merujuk pada sumber-sumber yang ada, disimpulkan bahwa *Our Town* merupakan cerminan dari kehidupan dan lingkungan Peterborough pada awal abad ke 19. Pada masa ini ditemukan sejumlah kebiasaan/kebudayaan masyarakat Peterborough yang masih belum terjamah modernisasi, sehingga nilai-nilai moral masyarakat tradisional masih terlihat. Di sini juga ditemukan ciri ciri masyarakat yang menolak pola pikir kapitalis, seperti cita-cita menjadi petani, masyarakat yang taat beragama dan rendahnya kriminalitas yang memicu pola pikir masyarakat yang anti kapitalis.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 The Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 The Identification of the Problem.....	4
1.3 The Scope of the Study.....	5
1.4 The Objective of the Study.....	5
1.5 The Review of Previous Studies.....	5
1.6 The Theoretical Framework.....	7
1.7 The Method of the Research.....	11
CHAPTER 2: PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF OUR TOWN	
2.1 The Characters.....	13
2.1.1 Round Characters.....	13
2.1.2 Flat Characters.....	17
2.2 The Plot.....	19
2.3 The Setting.....	21
2.4 The Theme.....	22
2.5 The Point of View.....	23

CHAPTER 3: THE PORTRAIT OF GROVER'S CORNER AS REFLECTION OF PETERBOROUGH IN THE EARLY 1900'S AND AS ANTI CAPITALISM CONCEPT IN THORNTON WILDER'S *OUR TOWN*

3.1	The Setting of Grover's Corner as Reflection of Peterborough in the early 1900's.....	24
3.1.1	The Church.....	25
3.1.2	The Transportation.....	27
3.1.3	The School.....	29
3.2	The People's Behavior of Grover's Corner as Reflection of Peterborough in the early 1900's.....	32
3.2.1	The Togetherness.....	32
3.2.2	The Food.....	35
3.2.3	The Spent.....	36
3.2.4	The Sport.....	37
3.2.5	The Religion.....	39
3.2.6	The Security.....	41
3.2.7	The Dream.....	42
3.3	The Portrait of Grover's Corner as An Anti Capitalism Concept.....	45
3.3.1	The Togetherness.....	46
3.3.2	The Dream.....	48
3.3.3	The Security.....	50
	CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION.....	53

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Research

Literature is closely related to human life because it reflects the general social condition of the society. It certainly concerns on the life aspects of the characters which appear in the works. Abrams states in his book *The Mirror and the Lamp: Romantic Theory and Critical Tradition* that literature is a vital record of what man have seen in his life, what they have experiences of it, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is, thus, fundamentally on expression of life through the medium of language. (10)

By writing a work, an author can express the ideas to the reader about phenomena that exist in society. One of the author ideas is making a drama which was one of the literary genres. Drama can reflect the social condition of particular place or maybe an event. Moreover, drama gives the reader the situation on the script over the performance. So, the reader will have a direction to their assumption. Here, the writer wants to show a drama by Thornton Wilder that shows an ordinary life on common place.

Our Town: A Play with Three Acts is one of the literary work that written by Thornton Wilder. It is known as the most stages play in United States in twentieth century. *Our Town* is so interesting because it stages by minimalist sets and often

uses the ladder as one of the components. Moreover, the players must act in pantomime in order to have an action such as drinking water or eat. Beside those examples, *Our Town* has concept of life where the people can live together without having any gap between them. Kindness and Helpful had applied in Grover's Corner that can be seen through the play. It is so interesting to learn the society on Grover's Corner and the setting of this town.

In the other hand, *Our Town* was winning a Pulitzer award and it known as a best play written ever in America. According to an essay that the writer found on *Enotes.com* entitled *Our Town* and it says,

It explores traditional American values of religion, community, family, and the simple pleasures of life, while employing innovative elements such as minimalist stage sets, a Stage Manager who narrates and controls the action, and a character who speaks from the grave. *Our Town* may be the most frequently staged American play of the twentieth century. It is continually in production at regional, community, and college theaters, was filmed with most of the original Broadway cast, and has been televised more than once”.

Based on the quotation above, the writer sees *Our Town* completely interesting to analyze and it seems the writer have capability to do it. So, this is the second reason the writer to choose this play as the topic of the research.

The story on this play was started with a condition on early morning in Grover's Corner which is a small region in New Hampshire. There are two families which are Gibb's and Webb's that show the habit on the early morning

who proposed his sociological theory will help the writer to find the goal. Furthermore, the writer wants to add some anti-capitalism concept by using Marxist criticism in Tyson's *Critical Theory Today*. Here, the writer obviously sees Grover's Corner as a portrait of a town that has a contradiction toward capitalism.

So, in this research the writer wants to choose the topic, "The Portrait of Grover's Corner as a reflection of Peterborough in the early 1900's and as an Anti-Capitalism Concept in Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*."

1.2 The Identification of the Problem

The situation on Grover's Corner before Americans look at their American Dream or before industrialization incompletely influences it. It means, the social lives of characters are traditional and they still have togetherness. It can be seen in the play when Howie Newsome delivers the milk door to door by riding a horse and he always pays attention for his customers. Moreover, a dream of a young man George that looks for his love rather than continuing his education to university. Here, the writer assumed that all the things such as setting, conversation between characters, dreaming, and etc. were completely described by Wilder. By using those aspects, the writer tries to show what happens on the time. In addition, the writer also assumes that the characteristics of Grover's Corner on the play which are setting and the people's behavior also showed an Anti-Capitalism concept.

1.3 The Scope of the Research

In this research, the writer tries to focus on the problem by give these questions:

- a. The Setting of Grover's Corner as Reflection of Peterborough in the early 1900's.
- b. The People's Behavior of Grover's Corner as Reflection of Peterborough in the early 1900's.
- c. An Anti Capitalism Concept that showed on the play

1.4 The Objective of the Research

In this research, the writer wants to analyze Grover's Corner as reflection of Peterborough in the early 1900's in Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*. The setting and the people behavior on Grover's Corner will be the writer concerns. The writer tries to figure it by using Alan Swingewood sociological theory. Then, the writer wants to relate this to Marxist criticism in order to see the portrait of Grover's Corner as an anti capitalism concept.

1.5 The Review of Related Literature

According to an article by Martin Denton which published on February 22, 2009 entitled *Our Town nytheatre.com review*. He stated that, "I have loved this play for 30-some years, and I feel privileged to have seen, here, a production that seems to do it complete justice. Cromer's vision of Thornton Wilder's play—now

more than 70 years old—is as straightforward, spare, and unsentimental as I could ever have hoped for. Nothing is imposed on the piece, although some surprising re-envisioning here and there has clarified and honed some of the themes in ways that feel miraculous for their pure simplicity. This *Our Town* issues jolt after jolt of human recognition, and has a cumulative power that, to my mind, is unmatched by anything currently on stage in NYC.” From his statement, the writer knows that *Our Town* delivers the moral values of a dream town. The writer also wants to find another issue over *Our Town* to reveal more on this play. Besides, Denton also stated about simplicity which is the writer demand as further research to claim that Grover’s Corner is a reversal of capitalism concept.

In Faculty of Letters at Andalas University, the writer found the thesis entitled “*The Impacts of Social Classes toward Marriage System in the Late of 19th Century in Britain as seen In a Room with a View by E.M Forster*” (2009) by Khairul Ihsan. He uses the first perspective of Swingewood theory to describe the impact of social classes toward marriage system and social condition of British Society in late nineteenth century. The writer sees his thesis mostly filled the scope of research and the first theory of Allan Swingewood had applied to the analysis which is British social classes in 19th century. From his thesis, the writer gets more understanding toward Swingewood’s theory, especially in the first theory. Here, the writer knows that the first theory analyze the reflection of the work toward society. As the result, the theory will be helpful for this thesis to analyze the data.

objective study of man in society, the study of social institutions and of social processes; it seek to answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, why it persist” (11). It means that sociology concerns on society. Basically, it deals with human being in society. Problem appears through the surface of social life and human interaction in society. Sociology studies how human beings face the problem by themselves.

In this research, the writer will apply the sociological theory by Alan Swingewood. As Swingewood stated in his book *The Sociology of Literature*:

“The sociological study of literature is thus a fairly late arrival, for although there are today well developed sociologies of religion, education, politics, social change, even of such an imprecise area as ideology, there is virtually no established corpus of knowledge called the sociology of literature.” (13)

Here, Swingewood states that sociology of literature is ideology of the society that consist of education, marriage, politics, religion, economy and etc. that concerns about people attitude. Swingewood argued that sociology in literature is study about social condition in the society over the text.

Swingewood gives us three perspective of sociology of literature, but the writer only uses the first perspective to accommodate the analysis. The first perspective is “The most popular perspective adopts the documentary aspect of literature, arguing that it provides a mirror to the age.” (13) According to this perspective, literature is viewed as a reflection of social condition. Thus a literary work can tell about what happened to the people in the specific time, place and

circumstance. By using this theory, the writer wants to prove that Grover's Corner is Peterborough in the early 1900's.

Then, the writer wants to use Marxist criticism to fulfill another goal in order to see the anti capitalism concept. In Tyson's *Critical Theory Today* (2006), it stated that, "a Marxist perspective, differences in socioeconomic class divide people in ways that are much more significant than differences in religion, race, ethnicity, or gender. For the real battle lines are drawn, to put the matter simply, between the "haves" and the "haves not," between the bourgeoisie – those who control the world's natural, economic, and human resources – and the proletariat, the majority of the global population who live in substandard conditions and who have always performed the manual labor – the mining, the factory work, the ditch digging, the railroad building – that fills the coffers of the rich. Unfortunately, those in proletariat are often the last to recognize this fact; they usually permit differences religion, race, ethnicity, or gender to separate them into warring factions to accomplish little or no social change" (54). According to quotation above socioeconomic gives the problem to the proletariat who suffered while the capitalist raise their own capital over the proletariat. In addition, Tyson also stated that "the economic interests of middle-class America would best be served by a political alliance with the poor in order to attain a more equitable distribution of America's enormous wealth among the middle and lower classes, in political matters the middle class generally sides with the wealthy against the poor." (57). Economic problem is the idea where capitalist existed and Marxist proved that



capitalism is not the way to prosperity the people. The lower class people had negative impact from the capitalists where enjoy their satisfaction.

From the economic problem that existed, it leads the lower class to have competition. Competition leads them to their goal which is better than other people. It is similar with Tyson's statement which is "...it is natural to want to "get ahead," to want to own a better house and wear better clothes. The key word here is better, which refers not only to "better than I had before" but also to "better than other people have." That is, embedded within the belief in "getting ahead" is the belief in competition as a natural or necessary mode of being." (57) The competition in the lower class makes them thinks that they should be better than anyone and also have the things that they haven't before. This mindset helps the lower class to fill their goal which is being better. It assumes that competition makes them have to be hardworking people if they want to be better, but the case is came when some of them failed in the competition they will lose the confident to come back in the competition. This is the negative impact of competition that leads the lower class become worst than before.

After concerning about the facts above, the writer puts Tyson's statement about two possibilities toward Marxist critics. It stated that "The fact that literature grows out of and reflects real material/historical conditions creates at least two possibilities of interest to Marxist critics: (1) the literary work might tend to reinforce in the reader the ideologies it embodies, or (2) it might invite the reader to criticize the ideologies it represents." (66). According to the quotation, the writer believes that the literary work shows us two possibilities toward

Marxist critics. Literary work can show an agreement toward capitalism, in the other hand literary work can show disagreement toward capitalism.

Here, the writer wants to find the concept of anti capitalism that shows on Grover's Corner previously the writer must find the characteristics of Grover's Corner in setting and people behavior. Then, the writer wants to apply the concept of anti capitalism to prove that Grover's Corner has a concept anti capitalism.

1.7 The Method of the Research

a) Collecting Data

Primary data is the play that was written by Thornton Wilder in script entitled *Our Town*. Secondary data the writer gets from library research. The writer uses some books that related to the analyses in case to support the main data and also to get a brief description about Peterborough in the early 1900's. These data must be correlated with the theory which will be applied by the writer since the writer applies the concept of literary as a mirror of society.

b) Analyzing Data

The research theory that the writer uses is the mimetic approach that reflected of the condition on the reality over the literary work. The writer focuses on the portrait of Grover's Corner as reflected in Peterborough in the early 1900's. Then the writer's applying the sociology of literature theory proposed by Alan Swingewood and also uses Marxist criticism.

CHAPTER 2

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF *OUR TOWN*

In this chapter, the writer tries to do preliminary analysis of the play. There are some points that the writer wants to analyze. The writer will analyze the characters, plot, setting, theme, and also point of view.

2.1 The Characters

According to Mario Klarer in his book *Introduction to Literary Studies* (2004), character definition states as “character in a text can be rendered either as types or as individuals” (17). Here, the writer focuses on the important characters which are involved on the story. There are two types of characters which are flat and round characters.

2.1.1 Round Characters

Klarer stated that round character is “a persona with more complex and differentiated features” (17). The writer knows this as character that involved much on the story. When a character involved much on the story, it means that the character is important and holds the key of the story.

a. Stage Manager

Stage Manager is an irregular character in the canon of dramatic literature. He is not simply a character in the play. He could be considered a member of the

crew staging the play as well. He exists at the same time in two dramatic realms. He directed the story from the beginning until the end. He can cut in when the story was being played. In this point, Stage Manager can do anything he wants toward the story. To sketch up the characterization of Stage Manager, it can be seen in the first conversation that was describe all over the setting on the play, "...the name of the town is Grover's Corner. New Hampshire—just across the Massachusetts line: latitude 42 degrees 40 minutes; longitude 70 degrees 37 minutes..." (5).

b. Dr. Gibbs

He was a doctor in Grover's Corner. He's also a great father for his family. He has a good relationship with everyone on this town. He is a main character that helps the story run on the line. He shows a great image of someone who advise his son, it can be seen on this conversation, "George look sharp" (14), "...I suppose she just got tired asking you. She just gave up and decide it was easier to do it herself...-like she's some hired girl we keep around the house but that we don't like very much. Well, I knew all I had to do was call your attention it..." (36), a good husband for his wife can be seen on the following conversation, "come on, Julia, it's getting late. First thing you know you'll catch cold..." (41), an angel for his son when George lost his wife and so on.

c. **Mrs. Gibbs**

She is a good mother for her children and a good wife for her husband. She always wakes up early to serve and prepare anything for her family. Start with cleaned up his house until her children go to school, it can be seen on the following conversation by Stage Manager who describes the situation on the early morning, "...wife comin' downstairs to get breakfast." (8), and she served breakfast for her children before they are going to school. After that, she has a time to chat with other people especially his neighbor, this proved on the following conversation, "Now, Myrtle. I've got to tell you something, because if I don't tell somebody I'll burst" (18). At the end, Mrs. Webb will be her family after George and Emily married.

d. **George Gibbs**

George is an archetypal all-American boy. He is a local baseball star and the president of his senior class in high school. From the play, it can be seen in, "...the best baseball pitcher Grover's Corner ever had-George Gibbs." (48). He is a good looking boy and he's falling in love with Emily who's his neighbor that daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Webb. From this feeling, he starts to make a plan to marrying Emily as his wife. This action happen when George express his feeling in, "...I think that once you've found a person that you're very fond of...I mean a person who's fond of you, too, and likes you enough to be interested in your character...Well, I think that's just as important as college is, and even more so. That's what I think." (68). He's actually a good boy but sometimes he doing some

which will be her family in the end. She always tries to keep her children passed their childhood even when Emily asked to him a question, she can answered even though she can't answered it well.

g. Emily Webb

This young girl is the main character. She is a good wife for her husband, George. When she was young, she wasn't like George as well as a boyfriend. She just looks him just for common boy until he said what was on his feeling to Emily. It stated on the play and she responded it on the following action, "...I am now; I always have been." (69). This event makes this girl knows how to love someone that she loved too. She died when born her second child, this event stated based on the conversation between Joe Stoddard who is an undertaker and Sam Craig who is Emily's cousin. Joe stated, "...had some trouble bringing a baby into the world. 'Twas her second, though. There's a little boy 'bout four years old." (85). When she gets chance to go back on the real world after her death, he really glad with this until he knows that just fiction on her want. It is a chance that Stage Manager gives to her and it can be seen in, "yes, some have tried—but they soon come back here" (91).

2.1.2 Flat Characters

Klarer asserts information about flat character that he defined as "A typified character in literature is dominated by one specific trait and is referred to flat character..." (17). Here, the writer feels that flat character is used to support the

main characters. There are some characters that supported the main characters, they are:

a. Howie Newsome

He is a Milkman in Grover's Corner. He was an adult which live with his wife in his house. He delivers milk everyday in Grover's Corner door to door. He has good relationship in this place. He always kind to his customers and he think that his customers are his family. In the play stated that, "...Bessie's all mixed up about the route ever since the Lockharts stopped talkin' their quart of milk everyday..." (11). From the conversations with two mothers, it clears the speculate of Howie Newsome's job, with Mrs. Gibbs: "...I'll need three milk and two-a-cream." and Mrs. Webb: "...I told you four quarts of milk, but I hope you can spare me another." (50). In the writer experiences, Howie Newsome is a good person who never ignores everyone on Grover's Corner when passed him.

b. Joe Crowell

He is a boy who has a great brain. He was entering Massachusetts Institute Technology or usually called as MIT when he was teenager. Awfully, he was died caused in World War I. It recorded when Stage manager explains his life, "...Joe was awful bright-graduated from high school here, head of his class. So he got a scholarship to Massachusetts Tech. Graduated head of his class there, too. It was all wrote up in the Boston paper at the time. Goin' to be a great engineer, Joe was. But the war broke out and he died in France. -All that education for nothing."

and the order and the sequence in which the details or facts are given.” (94). The writer sees that plot is one of the parts that must be constituted well by the author to make a great story. The event must not be in ordering, it means that the author can give any variation to the story to make it interesting.

a. **Rising Action**

It starts when George starts to reveal or tell his feelings to Emily, it showed up on this conversation, “...I think that once you’ve found a person that you’re very fond of...I mean a person who’s fond of you, too, and likes you enough to be interested in your character...Well, I think that’s just as important as college is, and even more so. That’s what I think.” (68). Then, both of them decide to marry in the church although they are still young at the time. George showed up his brave when talk to Mr. Webb in front of the church, he stated that, “Mr. Webb, I want to...I want to try. Emily, I’m going to do my best. I love you, Emily. I need you.” Then Emily answer it, “Well, if you love me, help me. All I want is someone to love me.” (76). Finally, the marriage declared after both of them stated, “I will”.

b. **Climax**

The death of Emily when she born her second child makes her thought that she gone too fast. And she really wants to go back before her death. Her wish accepted and she can go there but finally she already knew that it just fiction. Stage Manager stated that, “yes, some have tried—but they soon come back here”

(91). It means that Stage Manager can turn her back as a memory not as a physical.

c. Falling Action

Emily goes back to the graveyard when everyone is waiting him to go with. In the end of the play, Emily stated that she want go back to her world. It can be seen in, "I'm ready to go back." (100). She sits next to Mrs. Gibbs in the graveyard. And he knows that it just not like she wants. It just rewind the memory of her and he can't listened by everyone and everyone can't listened her too. It stated in, "...I should have listened to you. That's all human being are! Just blind people." (101)

2.3 The Setting

Klarer stated that "Setting denotes the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops." (25) Based on the quotation above, the writer sees that the setting on the play in general just taken on Grover's Corner, New Hampshire. There are some places that must be taken on the play such as Gibbs' and Webb's house, the Church, the School, the Ice Cream Store, and the Graveyard. The years start from 1901 – 1913, and actually the story begins when George and Emily entering their first year on high school and there is a flashback to February 11, 1899. This setting also put by the description of Stage Manager on the first conversation, "...the name of the town is Grover's Corner. New Hampshire—just across the Massachusetts line: latitude 42 degrees 40

minutes; longitude 70 degrees 37 minutes...” (5). Actually, he also stated on each act to show the time, the setting, and many supports to describe the situation on the time, in act 2 he stated that, “...It’s July 7th, just after High School Commencement. That’s the time most of our young people jump up and get married...” (47), and on the last act, he put the information the following conversation, “this time nine years have gone by, friends-summer, 1913. Gradual changes in Grover’s Corner horses getting rarer. Farmers coming into town in Fords. Everybody locks their house doors now at night. Ain’t been any burglars in town yet, but everybody’s heard about ‘em...” (79)

2.4 The Theme

The central message of *Our Town* is the power and simplicity of ordinary life, and the way that we can take our lives for settled while we are living them. It can see in the play where wilder try to put the analogy of different ages but it still has similar actions, “...Babylon once had two million people in it, and all we know about ‘em is the names of the kings and some copies of wheat contracts...and contracts for the sale of slaves. Yet every night all those families sat down to supper, and the father came home from his work, and the smoke went up the chimney,-same as here. And even Greece and Rome, all we know about the *real* life of the people is what we can piece together out the joking poems and the comedies they wrote for the theater back then...people a thousand years from now-this is the way we were in the provinces north of New York at the beginning

of the twentieth century.-this the way we were: in our growing up and in our marrying and in our living and in our dying.” (32).

2.5 The Point of View

In Klarer’s view, this term is “characterizes the way in which a text presents persons, events, and settings.” (20). Here, the writer assumes that Wilder tries to show a different perspective on the play. The writer knows it by considering the character of Stage Manager. It makes the writer decides the perspective. Wilder used first person perspective by looking on Stage Manager. The writer realize it when read an article, it stated that Wilder performed it and he was involved on the story as Stage Manager. From this point, the writer knows that Wilder from the beginning wants to direct the story from beginning. Based on the play, the writer proved it in the following text, “this play is called “Our Town.” It was written by Thornton Wilder; produced and directed by...” (5). Then, Stage Manager also proved his position as the storyteller in this statement, “want to tell you something about that boy Joe Crowell there...” (10). And also Stage Manager can exist on the play as happen on this event, “Hello, George. Hello Emily. – what’ll you have? – why, Emily Webb, - what you been crying about?” (64). Stage manager involved in these to help the story going through and as the function of his job as Stage Manager, he can do many things on his story because he was the storyteller.

CHAPTER 3

THE PORTRAIT OF GROVER'S CORNER AS REFLECTION OF PETERBOROUGH IN THE EARLY 1900'S AND AS ANTI CAPITALISM CONCEPT IN THORNTON WILDER'S *OUR TOWN*

This chapter will analyze the reflection of Grover's Corner as Peterborough in the early 1900's in Wilder's *Our Town*. The writer wants to prove that the action and the setting in *Our Town* are based on wilder experienced in Peterborough. Then, the writer also put the analysis on the Marxist criticism that helps to bring out the concept of anti capitalism which appears on the play.

3.1 The Setting of Grover's Corner as reflection of Peterborough in the Early 1900's

In this point, the writer wants to point out where is the location of Grover's Corner. As Stage Manager stated on the first opening act 1, he tells the location of Grover's Corner. Where it lies and off course the name of the town. It can be seen on the following quotation that Stage Manager stated.

“...the name of the town is Grover's Corner. New Hampshire—just across the Massachusetts line: latitude 42 degrees 40 minutes; longitude 70 degrees 37 minutes...” (5)

The quotation above shows that Grover's Corner is located in New Hampshire, United States of America. So the writer wants to prove that Grover's Corner was a real place on New Hampshire. According to the coordinate of Grover's Corner that showed by Stage Manager, the writer assumes the similarities with the coordinate of Peterborough. An article by Janice Brown proves that Grover's

Corner has similar characteristics with Peterborough. His article entitled *New Hampshire Missing Places: Grover's Corners* shows the coordinate of Grover's Corner.

The script of the play states, "*the name of the town is Grover's Corners, New Hampshire--just across the Massachusetts line: latitude 42 degrees 40 minutes; longitude 70 degrees 37 minutes....*" The real-life Peterborough, New Hampshire after which the play is believed to be modeled, is located at 42.8497 degrees N (latitude) and 71.96226 degrees W (latitude). *So close enough!*

According to this quotation, the writer has first evident to continue the research of Grover's Corner because the similarities of the coordinate. In order to find another proves, the writer wants to classify the data to get the specific analysis of Grover's Corner.

3.1.1 The Church

The characters in *Our Town* shows their live is completely fill by happiness. They are not thinking how to begin a fight with others but they wants to do something by anyone who can help them. In order to fulfill one of their needs, they have a church to pray for God or have a choir with others. Stage Manager shows this church in the first act, "Over there, is the Congregational Church..." (6) and "You can hear choir practice going on in the Congregational Church." (33). It says that Grover's Corner has a Congregational Church. Everyone in Grover's Corner, loves to have a choir or pray to God in here. It seems that the

HOWIE NEWSOME, about thirty, in overalls, comes along Main Street from the left, walking beside an invisible horse and wagon and carrying an imaginary rack with milk bottles..." (10-11)

From here, the milkman uses the horse to deliver his milk to each house in Grover's Corner. It means that the horse is the primary transportation for them in the time. The population of the horse here shows the significant of the numbers which is also show the important of this animal. Stage Manager also adds the information in the act two about the population of the horse when he acted like an ice cream seller.

Two strawberry ice-cream sodas, yes sir. Yes, sir. There are a hundred and twenty-five horses in Grover's Corner this minute I'm talking to you. State Inspector was in here yesterday. And now they're bringing in these auto-mo-biles, the best thing to do is to just stay home. Why, I can remember when a dog could go to sleep all day in the middle of Main Street and nothing come along to disturb him. (65)

The quotation above shows the numbers of the horse in Grover's Corner. But there is no longer for those horses to keep their position in the transportation. Because of the statement that Stage Manager said above also give a clue to a replacement of the transportation. It proves when Stage Manager said it in the beginning of act three.

This time nine years have gone by, friends – summer, 1913. Gradual changes in Grover's Corners. Horses are getting rarer, Farmers coming into town in Fords. (79)

Public School's over yonder. High School's still farther over. Quarter of nine mornings, noontimes, and three o'clock afternoon, the hull town can hear the yelling and screaming from those schoolyards. (6)

Here, the writer assumes the schools in Grover's Corner are trying to provide the education as well as other region. Wilder's put the 'public school' as the type of school here because they think it most suitable for this place. It is like that public school is reserved for them who have same level economy. According to an article by Grace Chen, she stated that "Public schools are schools that are provided by state and federal funding." It means the education in Grover's Corner helped by the government. In addition, it makes the parents here very helpful with this. She also puts the criteria of the school to be chosen by the parents.

Usually when considering private versus public school, parents will have one or more factors that concern them. When looking at public or private schools, the following factors come into play:

- Academic reputation and college preparation
- School size and Class size
- Safety reputation
- Special programs
- Costs
- Religious and Moral instruction
- Location
- Ideology

(<http://www.publicschoolreview.com/articles/5>)

Those criteria fill what the parent's wants to choose the better education for their children. Meanwhile, Grover's Corner placed public school over private school because this town considered the economical problem but still concerns about the criteria above.

Since the writer wants to prove Grover's Corner is Peterborough in early 1900's, here the writer proves the school which existed on Peterborough similar with the school in Grover's Corner. According to *nh.searchroots.com*, it stated the schools which are placed in Peterborough.

- PETERBOROUGH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
17 High Street, Peterborough NH 03458
603.924.3828
- SOUTH MEADOW SCHOOL (Junior HS)
108 Hancock Road, Peterborough NH 03084
603.924.7150
- ConVal HIGH SCHOOL
184 Hancock Road, Peterborough, NH 03458
603.924.3336 (Superintendent of Schools)

(<http://www.nh.searchroots.com/HillsboroughCo/Peterborough/organizations.html#schools>)

As the result of the physical characteristics of Grover's Corner above are evident as Peterborough in the early 1900's. The writer strongly stated that Peterborough is the concept that was taken by Thornton Wilder to create his imaginative town which is Grover's Corner. The coordinate, the church, the transportation, and the school which were stated in the play as part of Grover's Corner gives direction to

spending of much time together, as in social and leisure-time activities by the members of a family.” (<http://www.yourdictionary.com/togetherness>). It seems that togetherness is a kind of attitude who loves to help and share with everyone. It can be seen on the following conversation.

Joe Crowell, Jr: Morning, Doc Gibbs.

Dr. Gibbs: Morning Joe.

Joe Crowell, Jr: Somebody been sick, Doc?

Dr. Gibbs: No. Just some twins over in Polish Town.

Joe Crowell, Jr: Do you want your paper now?

Dr. Gibbs: Yes, I'll take it.-Anything serious goin' on in the world since Wednesday?

Joe Crowell, Jr: Yessir. My schholteacher, Miss Foster, 's getting married to a fella over in Concord. (9)

The conversation above shows the situation of conversation between the doctor and the newspaper boy. It is going smoothly because they had to do that when met. The writer concludes that the relation between the doctor who has prestige position in society is not burden for the newspaper boy to have a conversation with him. Meanwhile, the point of togetherness here also proves when the doctor asks about the news. The newspaper boy answers it quickly that the news is about the marriage of his teacher. It shows to us that the news is not the whole world who stated about politics or economy or others story but something small that everyone wants to know over small place like Grover's Corner. The statement

from Mr. Webb also gives same reason that everyone will help each other if they want to get help.

Meanwhile, we do all we can to help those that can't help themselves and those that can we leave alone. (25)

It means that everyone have to help when someone need the help and they will let them if they can stand by their own. The people here show their attitude to help everyone who needed help. This is the way of the people shows their significant of life by provide the help and also get help to run their lives. Togetherness born here because the people want to shows their love and wants to share everything in their life.

Mrs. Gibbs: ...Good morning, Myrtle. How's your cold?

Mrs. Webb: Well, I still get that tickling feeling in my throat. I told Charles didn't know as I'd go to choir practice tonight. Wouldn't be any use.

Mrs. Gibbs: Have you tried singing over your voice?

Mrs. Webb: Yes, but somehow I can't do that and stay on the key. While I'm resting myself I thought I'd string some of these beans.

Mrs. Gibbs: Let me help you. Beans have been good this year. (17-18)

Here, Mrs. Gibbs shows her caring over his neighbor Mrs. Webb who has cold and has difficulties to sing in choir tonight. The conversation from both of the characters proves tight relationship between them. So the togetherness in Grover's Corner has influenced in everyone heart. The quotation below showed that togetherness needs the tolerance of each people.

As William Ury notes, "tolerance is not just agreeing with one another or remaining indifferent in the face of injustice, but rather showing respect for the essential humanity in every person."

(*qtd. <http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/tolerance/>*)

Therefore, the people here proved that togetherness is existed. It assumes that togetherness fill every moment in people lives on Grover's Corner. As the first evident of people behavior in Grover's Corner, the writer assumes that Peterborough in the early 1900's also have the togetherness as well as in the play.

3.2.2 The Food

Everyone in small town loves to have their meal before doing activities. They need the composition of breakfast which is filled their energy to doing something. A lot of energy could be the best breakfast for them. Indeed, Bacon is the perfect match if we want to have a breakfast. It is proved by Mrs. Gibbs who prepared Bacon as her breakfast for his family.

Mrs. Gibbs: Bacon'll be ready in a minute. Set down and drink your coffee.

You can catch a couple hours' sleep this morning, can't you? (13)

Here, Mr. Gibbs was arrived in his house after treating his patient all night long, and Mrs. Gibbs treats her husband with bacon which the writer assumes as the suitable food for Mr. Gibbs after finished his job. According to *homecooking.about.com*, bacon was stated as, "Bacon comes from the side of the pig. The meat is cured and usually smoked before you cook it at home. It's the fat in the bacon that provides most of the flavor and allows it to cook up crispy, yet

Mrs. Gibbs: Strawberry phosphates-that's what you spend it on. (16)

The writer realizes that the amount of money at the time is appropriate to a high school student. The fact in 1900's of America contrast with the happening in capital city which is the increasing for economy and the term of American Dream showed for the people. It seems that people has optimist to change their life.

Americans were optimistic in 1900. For most of them, life was better materially than it had ever been. This was a time of prosperity — a new materialism, available leisure time, and vacations for the emerging middle class appeared.

(http://www.genealogy.com/76_life1900.html)

According quotation above, the writer knows that in the early 1900's; most of Americans feel their life could be change if they worked hard. But this perception did not yet known by the people in small town such as Grover's Corner. Here, they just want to doing what they can do and happy with it. Back to the point of spending money, the concerns of Mrs. Gibbs over his son money is evident of the perception of increasing the economy hasn't influenced yet at the time. Then the writer assumes the similar problem has happened to in Peterborough since the writer has proved that Grover's Corner is Peterborough in the early 1900's.

3.2.4 The Sport

Sport is part of human interaction on and off the field. We can fill the relationship over the match. It seems that sport is a part to united several people to have teamwork and play the game. People in Grover's Corner have their preferred

however, was already America's most talked about sport and was fast on its way to becoming a national obsession.

(<http://www.kyrene.org/schools/brisas/sunda/decade/1900.htm#sports>)

The writer believes that Baseball is the most preferred sport rather than any which is liked by the people in Grover's Corner and the writer realizes the same thing if Grover's Corner has same favor, it means that Peterborough in the early 1900's has same favorite sport which is baseball.

3.2.5 The Religion

Nowadays, in America, most of people realize that they don't need a god and the others still believe in god. This proves the significant of the religion is not the primary thing that they must to do. Contrary, Grover's Corner which is kept their tradition and spiritual has done it. They believe in god and say it's the primary thing. It shows when Mrs. Gibbs asks about the choir practice to Mrs. Webb that has cold and it makes her have a problem to sing.

Mrs. Gibbs: ...Good morning, Myrtle. How's your cold?

Mrs. Webb: Well, I still get that tickling feeling in my throat. I told Charles didn't know as I'd go to choir practice tonight. Wouldn't be any use.

Mrs. Gibbs: Have you tried singing over your voice?

Mrs. Webb: Yes, but somehow I can't do that and stay on the key. While I'm resting myself I thought I'd string some of these beans.

Mrs. Gibbs: Let me help you. Beans have been good this year. (17-18)

3.2.6 The Security

In everyplace, the law is needed to protect the people from the riot or something which can make uncomfortable in particular society. They need to have some policemen which have the authorities to keep them safe. Similarly, Grover's Corner also has the security. It kept them away from the offense. Uniquely, Grover's Corner just have one policeman and also old. It can be seen on the following information from Stage Manager toward Constable Warren.

Mr. Warren, an elderly policeman, comes along Main Street...(42)

The quotation above also supported by the explanation by Mr. Webb that tells about the situation in Grover's Corner.

Woman in the Balcony: Is there much drinking in Grover's Corner?

Mr. Webb: Well, ma'am, I wouldn't know what you'd call *much*. Saddy nights the farmhands meet down in Ellery Greenough's stable and holler some. We've got one or two town drunks, but they're always having remorse every time an evangelist comes to town. No, ma'am, I'd say likker ain't a regular thing in the home here, except in the medicine chest...(24)

Here, the writer sees the significant if the offense or the crime proves that Grover's Corner happy with their single old policeman. Everyone believes as Mr. Webb stated before that the criminal offense in Grover's Corner is low. So, the policeman here is not to have worked hard to do his job. Beside, the economy in Grover's Corner is not rich enough to have some robberies in this small town. Previously, we had talked about the economy in Grover's Corner is not significant so the offense here very low and controllable. The writer thinks that Grover's

Corner is so quite without any offense and the people here very welcome. Consequently, Grover's Corner which is described by Wilder hasn't need more policemen to keep it assumed that Peterborough in the early 1900's has similar condition as well. It is very interesting enough to have a place such Grover's Corner as Wilder stated on *Our Town* in our daily life at present.

3.2.7 The Dream

The dream is one of the utility which efforts everyone who had wishes have to fill it. Shortly, everyone had their dream and they must work hard to get what their want. The dream triggers someone who had wished it worked so hard because everyone sometimes competes with the others who had same dream. They could be had same dream which is generally called the happiness. People in Grover's Corner had different perspective about that. They realize something that everyone doesn't need to have competition each other if they want to have their own happiness. They choose the dream of happiness which is everyone can have it; it means the dream that helps everyone is one of their happiness. It sees on the dream of Mrs. Gibbs that she wants to go to Paris but she chooses to keep the money for her family.

Mrs. Gibbs: Well, if I could get the Doctor to take the money and go away someplace on a real trip. I'd sell it like that. -Y'know, Myrtle, it's been the dream of my life to see Paris, France.-Oh, I don't know. It sounds crazy, I suppose, but for years I've been promising myself that if we ever had the chance-....

Mrs. Gibbs: Oh, I'm sorry I mentioned it. Only it seems to me that once in your life before you die you ought to see a country where they don't talk in English and don't even want to. (19-20)

According what was saying by Mrs. Gibbs, the writer realizes that she gives up on her dream to go to Paris and switched it by give it on her dream which is to see her family happy. Then, the writer assumes that people in Grover's Corner is not well aware about the American dream which is exploded over America. In the other hand, the writer also has speculation about the way of the people in Grover's Corner which is they are preferred to have their own dream by lived naturally. It means that the people in Grover's Corner love to share, love to have with others, and love to have their own way to get the happiness. It is also showed when a young man, George who had talented in sport and school give up and decided to not continue his education and chooses to married in young age. It proves that he not pursues their happiness to be a pilot, an engineer or something great like that. He just chooses what he wants now, and he wants to have his life with his love, Emily.

George: Listen, Emily, I'm going to tell you why I'm not going to Agriculture School. I think that once you've found a person that you're very fond of...I mean a person who's fond of you, too, and likes you enough to be interested in your character... Well, I think that's just important as college is, and even more so. That's what I think. (68)

Here, it proves the writer assumption about the way of thinking the people in Grover's Corner. They just wanted to have their love rather than anything in this

world. Simple minded instead thinking about how rich you are and how do you live tomorrow, they just talk about they need love to run the live.

Meanwhile, in the early 1900's, the concept that we talked before, which is the material is important to have the happiness have grown in every American mindset. Generally, this mindset did not have gone wrong because everyone has their dream and pursues it.

For every American, including the working class, there was "possibility." Anything was possible in America. This was the place of the self-made man, the American Dream, "rags to riches."

(http://www.genealogy.com/76_life1900.html)

The quotation above shows the possibility trigger everyone to work hard and pursue their happiness. Working class in America in the early 1900's really has changed their mindset to this and they really believe that this is their opportunity to change their lives. Very contrary in Grover's Corner which has different perspective and mindset in the term of pursuing the happiness. As well as the writer does before, this evident makes the writer believe that Peterborough has similar mindset with Grover's Corner at the time.

At the end, the writer had proven the assumptions that were point out before in Grover's Corner. Everyone here has a concept where the happiness should be shared and everyone should help each other if they need help. They also have different perspective in term of happiness where they choose to be useful for everyone rather than compete with them. The writer figure it out the concept of

Anti Capitalist is showed in Grover's Corner and it makes the writer wants to analyze it.

3.3 The Portrait of Grover's Corner as An Anti Capitalist Concept

At the beginning, the writer wants to define the term anti capitalist that will used in the analysis. According to Tyson, "a Marxist perspective, differences in socioeconomic class divide people in ways that are much more significant than differences in religion, race, ethnicity, or gender. For the real battle lines are drawn, to put the matter simply, between the "haves" and the "haves not..." (54). Here, the writer assumes capitalism gives the division of human. Capitalism divides people in two classes which are they who have money and the rest who haven't. This issue brings the mindset to have competition with everyone who has same reason to have their want and beat them to have their goal which is the happiness. Therefore, it causes a problem for them who haven't won their competition.

Then the writer brings out the issue to Grover's Corner in order to figure it out. As the previous analysis in proving that Grover's Corner is the reflection of Peterborough in the early 1900's, Grover's Corner also showed the characteristics of an anti capitalist in people behavior. The people in Grover's Corner show their daily life is enough for them to have the happiness. The writer noted their behaviors which counter the capitalist concept. The behaviors which been noted are the togetherness, the dream, and the security. These behaviors will help the writer analyze anti capitalist concept which is existed in Grover's Corner.

3.3.1 The Togetherness

The togetherness is the first issue where the writer noted as the main issue. The writer puts the togetherness because it shows the people behavior in Grover's Corner who loved to share, to help, to care, and be a part for everyone lives. Initially, the concept of togetherness here contrasts with the perception of John Locke which implemented the concept of individualism. He stated, "John Locke: "Locke's teaching was one of the most powerful ideologies ever invented, if not the most powerful. It promised an unheard of degree of individual freedom, an unlimited opportunity to compete for material well-being, and an unprecedented limitation on the arbitrary powers of government to interfere with individual initiative." (<http://www.scu.edu/ethics/publications/iie/v5n1/>). The writer catches the idea of Locke as the freedom to have the happiness for everyone who wants to work hard for it. He stated clearly that everyone has their opportunity to change their lives. Here, the writer tries to classify this perception which gives the negative for them who failed in the competition. The writer wants to show that Locke perception about pursuing the happiness is not correct at all. Grover's Corner is the evident where the happiness can raise by the togetherness.

Grover's Corner shows the togetherness as the main way to pursue the concept of happiness. It shows in every action of the people in Grover's Corner. It sees on the play where Mr. Gibbs has a chat with Joe Crowell.

Joe Crowell, Jr: Morning, Doc Gibbs.

Dr. Gibbs: Morning Joe.

Joe Crowell, Jr: Somebody been sick, Doc?

Dr. Gibbs: No. Just some twins over in Polish Town.

Joe Crowell, Jr: Do you want your paper now?

Dr. Gibbs: Yes, I'll take it.-Anything serious goin' on in the world since Wednesday?

Joe Crowell, Jr: Yessir. My schholteacher, Miss Foster, 's getting married to a fella over in Concord. (9)

Quotation above directs us to the conversation between a doctor and a paperboy which shows some things. The writer analyzes this conversation as a complex actions, firstly everyone should greet with everyone on their way; second there is no room for scared for the newspaper boy to the doctor but still has respect, and last is the news that they talk is not about the world wide issues but the small issues which tells about the married of the newspaper boy's teacher. The actions here prove the concept of togetherness where the people if meet in their way should greet and have a little chat. It is gives us a chance to show the attitude to shared.

Consequently, individualism is not existed in Grover's Corner because the mindset of togetherness is showed in everyone actions. Individualism is evidence of capitalism in the society. Capitalism learned the people not have to share greeting with someone in the street. Capitalism also makes the class of human in the society where the lower class should not friends or greets with the upper class. So, the togetherness that existed in Grover's Corner lead us to one conclusion where the capitalism is not influence the people attitude toward each other.

3.3.2 The Dream

The dream also the main issue but this is not too significant if put in the first position. The writer noted there are two dreams which are left by the concept of anti capitalist. First dream is the dream of George which is left his education for his love Emily. He decided to stop his study to Agriculture School and has married with Emily soon after they done their study in high school.

George: Listen, Emily, I'm going to tell you why I'm not going to Agriculture School. I think that once you've found a person that you're very fond of...I mean a person who's fond of you, too, and likes you enough to be interested in your character... Well, I think that's just important as college is, and even more so. That's what I think. (68)

Here, George decision to not continue his education to higher level because he is afraid to lose contact with Emily. This mindset leads the writer assumption to the mindset of anti capitalist. George is easily to make decision to stop his education at high school and married to his lovely girl, Emily. As the result, the concept of American Dream which should lead everyone to have material at the top of priority indisputable. At first, the writer wants to remind about the concept about American Dream. According to Matthew Warshauer essay entitled *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire: Changing Conceptions of the American Dream*, he stated that "Traditionally, Americans have sought to realize the American dream of success, fame and wealth through thrift and hard work." (http://www.americansc.org.uk/Online/American_Dream.htm). The perception of

Warshauer over American Dream has similar way as the writer thinks. Everyone should have their dream to be rich, fame, powerful and so on. But, George broke those dreams by left the education and chooses to have marriage with Emily. The same problem comes to his mother, Mrs. Gibbs who has left her dream to have a trip to Paris.

Mrs. Gibbs *surrenders* for her dream because she doesn't want to leave her family for her joy. She had opportunity to go to Paris when someone offered some money to buy her old stuff but she rejected.

Mrs. Gibbs: Well, if I could get the Doctor to take the money and go away someplace on a real trip. I'd sell it like that. -Y'know, Myrtle, it's been the dream of my life to see Paris, France.-Oh, I don't know. It sounds crazy, I suppose, but for years I've been promising myself that if we ever had the chance-....

Mrs. Gibbs: Oh, I'm sorry I mentioned it. Only it seems to me that once in your life before you die you ought to see a country where they don't talk in English and don't even want to. (19-20)

This problem is not issued by Mrs. Gibbs because she thinks that family is important rather than have a trip to Paris. Her husband is a doctor who has responsible to cure and make everyone healthy and sometimes called for his country. Her kids also need her to prepare the food and the clothes. It noted because the writer realizes that her dream is so important because she really love

to have trip to Paris but the concerning above make her to have big decision to not go. The writer assumes that American Dream which is leading everyone to material way did not change the mindset of the happiness in Grover's Corner. If material leads everyone to have their happiness, people in Grover's Corner showed their happiness into shared their love to everyone even sacrifice their personal dream because they realize that they dream is to be loved and to be loving.

The two problems above lead us into something where the capitalism is not existed. Therefore, capitalism which is focused to material or economic values has deflected by the two problems. Capitalism concerns with the people who wants to be rich, famous, powerful, and so on which delivers them to the happiness in the meaning of capitalism. Capitalism leads us into something that called as 'the happiness.' This term gives the clue to something that leads into material aspect. According to the previous problems, the terms of 'the happiness' moved into non material aspect which is shared the love to everyone. The problems showed refusal toward material over the happiness. They just want to see someone get the happiness by sharing the love. So, capitalism did not influenced Grover's Corner in the early 1900's

3.3.3 The Security

The last issue *that noted is the security of Grover's Corner. Here the writer finds that the policeman in Grover's Corner is Constable Warren and he kept the peace in Grover's Corner alone. This is the problem; an area should have been*

watched or kept at least more than one policeman. People in Grover's Corner allowed one person which is old to keep their security.

Mr. Warren, an elderly policeman, comes along Main Street...(42)

This fact also supported by Mr. Webb that knows the statistic of Grover's Corner includes the statistics of crime here. He noted that Grover's Corner is a peace place because there is just very small amount of crime.

Woman in the Balcony: Is there much drinking in Grover's Corner?

Mr. Webb: Well, ma'am, I wouldn't know what you'd call *much*. Satiddy nights the farmhands meet down in Ellery Greenough's stable and holler some. We've got one or two town drunks, but they're always having remorse every time an evangelist comes to town. No, ma'am, I'd say likker ain't a regular thing in the home here, except in the medicine chest...(24)

The statistic that Mr. Webb gives proves that Grover's Corner is lovely place because the crime is not significant. Focus to the amount of the policeman in Grover's Corner, the writer agrees with the decision of Wilder which put one policeman to keep the area. Since the statistic that proven, the writer just make assumption where Grover's Corner has the lowest crime in America. It means that everyone here can run their life without considering the crime although the amount of the policemen.

The security problem should be something that needs to be concerned. Capitalism pulls the trigger for everyone to have better lives. The better lives means better in the economy. If someone chooses in the right choice, he/she will have the bright future of lives. But if someone fails, he/she will choose another option which is to be a criminal. As the result, the security is needed by the society prevent something bad. That's the way the capitalist society worked. In the other hand, Grover's Corner just needed one policeman to take care the area because the criminal offense in the town is low rather than other place. So, one policeman in Grover's Corner is the answer of the security that was given by Wilder in this play.

At the end, the writer analysis about the concept of anti capitalist in Grover's Corner is proved since there are some evident that brings the analysis to be true. The writer realizes something that Grover's Corner is a place where everyone should lives which still have essence of togetherness that lead everything becomes a peace.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the mirror of Peterborough in the early 1900's toward Grover's Corner and the concept of anti capitalism as found in *Our Town*, the writer concludes that *Our Town* reflects Peterborough in the early 1900's and also proves the anti capitalism lies on the people behavior in Grover's Corner.

The writer found the similarities between Grover's Corner and Peterborough in the early 1900's over the setting or physical characteristics and also the people behavior. The physical characteristics cover the coordinate which is proved similarities, the church which is been used, the transportation, and the type of school. Those characteristics brings the facts that Peterborough in the early 1900's was taken as the sample to build the imaginative town which is named by Wilder as Grover's Corner.

The people behavior in Grover's Corner also had analyzed because it described the social condition in Peterborough at the time. The people behavior covers the togetherness, the food, the spent, the sport, the religion, the security, the dream. The togetherness involved the main focus in *Our Town* because everyone in Grover's Corner shows this behavior. The food at the time which focused is bacon where this food gives assumption that everyone in Grover's Corner loves this food. The spent showed the significant of economy in Grover's Corner which is still not influenced by the capital city where everyone pursues their American Dream. The sport tells that baseball is the favorite sport in

Grover's Corner and proves by their star George Gibbs and Hank Todd. The religion in Grover's Corner has Congregationalist type where everyone has same rights to pray to God. The security issues about the amount of policeman here but the fact that the crime is low, everyone accept about this issue. The dream also covers the people behavior in Grover's Corner because they live what they want to live.

The concept of anti capitalism showed up on the people behavior in Grover's Corner. It showed in their togetherness, their dream, and their security. The togetherness proved that Grover's Corner reject capitalism where everyone tried to compete with the others and get the happiness. The happiness here they stated as material. Grover's Corner leads the happiness to the togetherness where the people can live with helped and being helped, tolerated, greet and chat, and so on. Grover's Corner did not allowed individualism which brings competition. So, togetherness is the first evident that showed Grover's Corner has characteristics of anti capitalism. The dream proved when George dismiss his education and decided to married at the young age with Emily. It closed his opportunity to compete with others to pursue the happiness in material way. George decides his happiness is to be Emily's husband. This mindset assumes that anti capitalism approves here. Then the last issue gives strong indication that Grover's Corner is a place where everyone wants to live without worried about their safety. This is the safeties place for everyone who wants to live with peace. This is the place where we can call as Utopia.

Based on similarities between Wilder's *Our Town* and the factual data about Peterborough in the early 1900's, it can be concluded that the play is the reflection of Peterborough in the early 1900's and also gives the concept of anti capitalism. Through this play, Wilder wants to show that *Our Town* reflects the ordinary life that holds the essence of togetherness within the story and it can be the perfect place to live in.



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