

= Fawn M. Brodie =

Fawn McKay Brodie ( September 15 , 1915 ? January 10 , 1981 ) was a biographer and one of the first female professors of history at UCLA , who is best known for *Thomas Jefferson : An Intimate History* ( 1974 ) , a work of psychobiography , and *No Man Knows My History* ( 1945 ) , an early and still influential non @-@ hagiographic biography of Joseph Smith , the founder of the Latter Day Saint movement .

Raised in Utah in a respected , if impoverished , Latter @-@ day Saint ( LDS Church ) family , Fawn McKay drifted away from Mormonism during her years of graduate work at the University of Chicago . She married the ethnically Jewish national defense expert Bernard Brodie , with whom she had three children . Although Fawn Brodie eventually became one of the first tenured female professors of history at UCLA , she is best known for her five biographies , four of which incorporate insights from Freudian psychology .

Brodie 's depiction of Joseph Smith as a fraudulent " genius of improvisation " has been described as both a " beautifully written biography ... the work of a mature scholar [ that ] represented the first genuine effort to come to grips with the contradictory evidence about Smith 's early life " and as a work that presented conjecture as fact . Her best @-@ selling psychobiography of Thomas Jefferson was the first serious study to examine evidence related to accounts that he had taken his slave Sally Hemings as a concubine , and Brodie concluded such accounts were true . According to J. Philipp Rosenberg , Brodie 's study of Richard Nixon 's early career demonstrated a weakness of psychobiography when written by an author who disliked the subject .

= = Early life = =

Fawn McKay was the second of five children of Thomas E. McKay and Fawn Brimhall . Born in Ogden , Utah , she grew up in Huntsville , about ten miles ( 16 km ) east . Both her parents descended from families influential in early Mormonism . Her maternal grandfather , George H. Brimhall , was president of Brigham Young University . Her father , Thomas Evans McKay , was a bishop , president of the LDS Swiss @-@ Austrian mission , and an Assistant to the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles . Brodie 's paternal uncle was David O. McKay , an apostle in the LDS Church when Brodie was born , who later became the ninth president of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter @-@ day Saints .

Despite the prominence of her family in the church , they lived in genteel poverty , their property burdened by unpayable debt . The young Fawn was perpetually embarrassed that their house did not have indoor plumbing .

Fawn early demonstrated precociousness . At three she memorized and recited lengthy poems . When a whooping cough epidemic convinced Brodie 's mother to homeschool Fawn 's sister Flora , who was two years older , Fawn more than kept pace . Introduced to school in 1921 , the six @-@ year @-@ old Fawn was advanced to the fourth grade ; when she lost the school spelling bee to a twelve @-@ year @-@ old , " she cried and cried that this bright boy , twice her age , had spelled her down . " At ten she had a poem printed in the LDS youth periodical , *The Juvenile Instructor* ; at fourteen she was salutatorian of Weber High School .

Although Fawn grew to maturity in a rigorously religious environment that included strict Sabbatarianism and evening prayers on her knees , her mother was a closet skeptic who thought the LDS Church a " wonderful social order " but who doubted its dogma . According to Brodie , in the late 1930s , while her father headed Mormon mission activities in German @-@ speaking Europe , her mother became a " thoroughgoing heretic " while accompanying him there .

= = Education and marriage = =

From 1930 to 1932 Fawn attended Weber College , a two @-@ year institution in Ogden then owned by the LDS Church , where she became an accomplished public speaker and participated in intercollegiate debate . She completed her B.A. in English literature at the University of Utah in 1934

. There she began to question core Mormon beliefs , such as that the Indians had originated in ancient Palestine . After graduation at age nineteen , she returned to teach English at Weber College , where she demonstrated excellent potential .

In high school , McKay had begun dating a classmate , Dilworth Jensen . They wrote to each other faithfully during Jensen 's long absence on an LDS mission in Europe . In June 1935 , both McKay and Jensen were accepted for graduate studies at the University of California , Berkeley , and friends assumed they would marry . Her sister Flora McKay had recently eloped with Jensen 's brother , whom the McKays disliked . They encouraged Fawn to attend the University of Chicago rather than marry . McKay seemed to have had " growing doubts about marrying " Jensen .

At the University of Chicago , where she earned an M.A. in 1936 , Brodie lost her faith in religion entirely . In 1975 , she recalled , " It was like taking a hot coat off in the summertime . The sense of liberation I had at the University of Chicago was exhilarating . I felt very quickly that I could not go back to the old life , and I never did . " She continued to write to Jensen until shortly before she married Bernard Brodie on her graduation day , August 28 , 1936 .

Brodie was a native of Chicago , the son of Latvian Jewish immigrants who was alienated from both his family and his family 's religion . A bright , emotional graduate student in international relations , Brodie eventually became a noted expert in military strategy during the Cold War era . The McKays were horrified at their daughter 's impending marriage ; Dilworth Jensen felt betrayed . David O. McKay went to Chicago to warn his niece of the family 's strong objections . Out of consideration for her mother , Fawn scheduled the wedding in an LDS chapel , but of the McKays , only Fawn 's mother attended . None of Brodie 's family did .

= = No Man Knows My History = =

= = = Composition = = =

Having found temporary employment at the Harper Library of the University of Chicago , Brodie began researching the origins of the Book of Mormon . By mid @-@ 1939 , she confided to her uncle , Dean R. Brimhall ( another ex @-@ Mormon ) , that she intended to write a scholarly biography of Joseph Smith . Progress toward that goal was slowed by the birth of the Brodies ' first child and by three rapid moves , a consequence of her husband 's search for a permanent position . In 1943 Fawn Brodie was encouraged enough by her progress to enter her 300 @-@ page draft in a contest for the Alfred A. Knopf literary fellowship . In May her application was judged the best of the 44 entries .

Brodie continued her research at the Library of Congress in Washington , D.C. , where the Brodies had moved for her husband 's work , as well as at the headquarters of the Reorganized LDS Church in Independence , Missouri . Eventually she returned to Utah , where she did research in the LDS Church Archives , gaining access to some highly restricted materials by claiming to be " Brother McKay 's daughter , " a subterfuge that made her feel " guilty as hell . " Her pursuit of little @-@ known documents was not discreet enough , and eventually it attracted the attention of her uncle David O. McKay . After a " painful , acrimonious encounter " with her uncle , Brodie promised never again to consult materials in the Church Archives .

Brodie 's research was enlarged by other students of Mormonism , most notably Dale L. Morgan ( 1914 ? 1971 ) , who became a lifelong friend , mentor , and sounding board . Brodie completed her biography of Joseph Smith in 1944 , and it was published the following year by Alfred A. Knopf when she was thirty years old .

= = = Thesis = = =

Its title , No Man Knows My History , alludes to a comment Joseph Smith made in a speech shortly before his assassination in 1844 . Brodie presents the young Joseph as a lazy , good @-@ natured , extroverted , and unsuccessful treasure seeker . In an attempt to improve his family 's fortunes , he

developed the notion of golden plates and then the concept of a religious novel , the Book of Mormon . It was based in part on View of the Hebrews , an earlier work by a contemporary clergyman Ethan Smith . Brodie asserts that at first Joseph Smith was a deliberate impostor ; but at some point , in nearly untraceable steps , he became convinced that he was a prophet . She wrote that he never escaped " the memory of the conscious artifice " that created the Book of Mormon .

= = = Reviews = = =

Non @-@ Mormon reviewers praised either the author 's research , the excellence of her literary style , or both . Newsweek called Brodie 's book " a definitive biography in the finest sense of the word , " and Time praised the author for her " skill and scholarship and admirable detachment . " Other reviews were less positive . Brodie was especially annoyed by the review of novelist Vardis Fisher , who accused her of stating " as indisputable facts what can only be regarded as conjectures supported by doubtful evidence . " Bernard DeVoto wrote a mixed review , but he praised the biography as " the best book about the Mormons so far published . " DeVoto , who believed Joseph Smith was " paranoid , " said that Brodie had not provided adequate psychological explanations for Smith 's behavior . Brodie also came to believe that a thorough psychological analysis of Smith was essential and that she " hadn 't gone far enough in this direction . "

= = = Reaction of the LDS Church = = =

Although No Man Knows My History criticized many foundational Mormon beliefs about Joseph Smith , the LDS Church was slow to condemn the work , even as the book went into a second printing . In 1946 , The Improvement Era , an official periodical of the Church , said that many of the book 's citations arose from doubtful sources and that the biography was " of no interest to Latter @-@ day Saints who have correct knowledge of the history of Joseph Smith . " The " Church News " section of the Deseret News had a lengthy critique : it praised the biography 's " fine literary style " and denounced it as " a composite of all anti @-@ Mormon books that have gone before . " In the booklet , " No , Ma 'am , That 's Not History " , the BYU professor and LDS historian and apologist Hugh Nibley challenged Brodie . He asserted that she had cited sources supportive only of her conclusions while conveniently ignoring others . Brodie described the Deseret News pamphlet as " a well @-@ written , clever piece of Mormon propaganda , " but she dismissed the more popular " No , Ma 'am , That 's Not History " as " a flippant and shallow piece . "

In May 1946 , the LDS Church excommunicated Brodie . She never tried to regain her membership . Brodie once wrote to a friend that what she suffered from her disillusionment with Mormonism " had to do with the pain I caused my family . The disillusionment itself was ... a liberating experience . " Before No Man Knows My History was published , Brodie sought to comfort her parents , " You brought us all up to revere the truth , which is the noblest ideal a parent can instill in his children , and the fact that we come out on somewhat different roads certainly is no reflection on you . " Brodie 's mother and three sisters were enthusiastic about the book , but Thomas McKay refused to read it .

= = Critical success with psychobiography = =

= = = Thaddeus Stevens : Scourge of the South = = =

Fawn Brodie genuinely enjoyed her roles as wife and mother , believing that rearing children , especially when they were small , was " enormously fulfilling . " Eventually the Brodies had two boys and a girl . Still , Brodie was not content to be without a writing project for long . After some desultory investigation of other possibilities , she settled on a biography of Thaddeus Stevens , a leader of Radical Reconstruction .

Brodie believed that previous historians had unduly vilified Stevens , and she enjoyed the prospect

of rebuilding a reputation rather than , as in her Joseph Smith biography , tearing one down . Stevens as a champion of black people was a timely interest as the Civil Rights era increased in intensity . Research materials were available at Yale University , where Bernard Brodie was employed . Fawn Brodie wondered how Stevens had been affected psychologically by his physical deformity , a club foot .

In the view of students of historiography such as Ernst Breisach , all biographers are to some degree psychohistorians , and any biography that refused to examine motives , character traits , and the depth of personality would be flat and uninteresting . But Brodie became interested in applying the theories of professional psychoanalysts to the study of historical personalities , a subject especially popular during the mid @-@ twentieth century . At first Brodie was amused at how much psychoanalysis had " become a religion " to its practitioners , but she later become a committed devotee of psychoanalytic theory . Brodie made a number of acquaintances among psychoanalysts , who helped her evaluate Thaddeus Stevens , notably Ralph R. Greenson , with whom she developed a close personal and professional relationship . Both the Brodies also subjected themselves to psychoanalysis , he for insomnia and she for chronic mild depression and sexual problems . ( Bernard 's employer , the RAND Corporation , paid most of the bills . ) Brodie 's interest in psychology during this period was heightened by family problems : her mother attempted suicide three times , the second by cutting herself with a Catholic crucifix and the third ( which succeeded ) by setting herself on fire .

The Stevens biography took the better part of a decade to complete .

= = = = Reviews = = = =

When Brodie published the Stevens book in 1959 , it enjoyed virtually unanimous praise from critics . Major historians of the Civil War and Reconstruction era , including David Herbert Donald and C. Vann Woodward , praised the biography . Donald called Brodie 's psychoanalysis of Stevens " a tour de force . " Most gracious was Richard N. Current , who had written a less favorable account of Stevens that Brodie had earlier criticized . Current not only urged W. W. Norton to republish Brodie 's book in paperback , but wrote a blurb praising the author for writing " more imaginatively " and " more resourcefully ... than any other Stevens biographer . " But , Thaddeus Stevens was a commercial failure that sold fewer than fifteen hundred copies before going out of print in less than a year .

In 1960 the Brodies spent a year in France , during which Fawn spent considerable energy researching and writing *From Crossbow to H @-@ Bomb* , a co @-@ authored paperback intended as a college text . It treated the influence of science on military technology . Bernard Brodie had signed the contract with Random House , but his wife did most of the research and writing .

= = = The Devil Drives : A Life of Sir Richard Burton = = =

When the family returned to California , Alfred Knopf asked Brodie to edit and write a new introduction for Sir Richard Francis Burton 's memoir , *The City of the Saints and Across the Rocky Mountains to California* ( 1862 ) . Almost immediately she " was lost " to Burton , a man whom she described as " fascinating beyond belief . " She soon planned a full biography . Like Brodie , Burton was an agnostic who was fascinated by religion and all things sexual . Brodie consulted with the psychoanalyst community and used her own free association to make Burton reveal his subconscious . For instance , she noted that immediately before and after Burton wrote about his mother , he talked " about cheating , decapitation , mutilations , smashings ? all the stories and metaphors are violent , negative , and hostile . "

= = = = Reviews = = = =

*The Devil Drives : A Life of Sir Richard Burton* was published in May 1967 and was chosen as a featured selection by both the Literary Guild Book Club and the History Book Club . Reviews were

again generally positive . The New York Times Book Review promoted it as an " [ e ] xcellent biography of a bizarre man who had a bizarre wife ? and life . "

= = = Professorship at UCLA = = =

The publication of three acclaimed biographies allowed Brodie to become a part @-@ time lecturer in history at the University of California , Los Angeles although she had not earned a Ph.D. ( Both her bachelor 's and master 's degrees were in English . ) As a woman , Brodie met some resistance from the large and overwhelmingly male history faculty , but her specialty in the current field of psychohistory aided her original appointment and her eventual promotion to full professor . Brodie taught both larger upper @-@ division lectures in American history and small seminars on American political biography , preferring the latter .

= = Thomas Jefferson : An Intimate History = =

Thomas Jefferson was a natural subject for Brodie 's fourth biography . One of her courses focused on the United States from 1800 to 1830 , and her seminar in political biography could serve as an appropriate forum for a work @-@ in @-@ progress . Throughout this period , Brodie was attracted to Mormon studies and was importuned by several publishers to write a biography of Brigham Young . The LDS entrepreneur , O.C. Tanner ( 1904 ? 1993 ) , offered Brodie \$ 10 @,@ 000 in advance to produce a manuscript . Dale Morgan told Brodie that Madeline Reeder McQuown , his closer friend , had nearly completed a huge manuscript on Young . At the time , McQuown ' s biography was little more than rough drafts of a few early chapters , but Brodie was dissuaded and abandoned Brigham Young for Thomas Jefferson .

By May 1968 , Brodie was committed to writing the biography . She understood that it could not be a full account . The study of Jefferson had become a virtual career for several living historians . For instance , Dumas Malone was in the process of completing a six @-@ volume biography of Jefferson , which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1975 . Brodie decided to concentrate on a biography of ? the private man . ? She decided to build on several recently published articles on the historical controversy related to a reported sexual relationship between Jefferson and Sally Hemings , a quadroon slave said to be the half @-@ sister of his late wife . The topic was timely during a period of increased national interest in race , sex , and presidential hypocrisy . Brodie had personal reasons as well , having discovered that her husband had been conducting an extramarital affair .

To Brodie , Jefferson ' s ambiguous posturings on slavery could be explained by his personal life . If he were conducting a 28 @-@ year affair with a slave , then he could not free his slaves because once freed , Virginia law would force them from the state , unless he gained permission from the legislature for them to stay . He could only continue his liaison with Hemings if his slaves remained slaves . Two of the most prominent Jefferson biographers of the twentieth century , Dumas Malone and Merrill Peterson , had relied on Jefferson family testimony by two Randolph grandchildren who named his Carr nephews as fathers . They discounted other evidence about this alleged sexual relationship , including by Madison Hemings in 1873 , who identified Jefferson as his father . The relationship was first reported in 1802 by the journalist James T. Callender when Jefferson was President , after failing to win an appointment by the president .

Working from Winthrop Jordan 's Black on White ( 1968 ) , Brodie also used Dumas Malone 's documentation of Jefferson 's activities to correlate his residencies at Monticello with the conception period of each of Sally Hemings ' children , whose births he recorded in the Farm Book . She discovered that Hemings never conceived when Jefferson was not at Monticello , during years when he was often away for months at a time .

= = = Reviews = = =

By 1971 Brodie had a \$ 15 @,@ 000 advance from her publisher and had presented a summary of her arguments at the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians . The Jefferson

biographer Merrill Peterson " blasted " the paper . She also wrote an article for American Heritage of her work in progress , entitled " The Great Jefferson Taboo , " about her concluding that the Jefferson @-@ Hemings relationship took place . In a change from its usual practice , the magazine included all her notes to show the sources of her conclusions .

Brodie and her publisher understood that the biography would be controversial . An in @-@ house editor at W. W. Norton was critical : " Doesn 't [ Brodie ] know about making the theory fit the facts instead of trying to explain the facts to fit the theory ? It 's pretty fascinating , like working out a detective story , but she doesn 't play fair . "

Thomas Jefferson : An Intimate History was published in February 1974 , and it was the main spring selection of the Book @-@ of @-@ the @-@ Month Club . Brodie tried to ensure that none of the three foremost Jefferson scholars , Dumas Malone , Merrill Peterson , and Julian Boyd , would review the book . Brodie was interviewed on NBC 's Today Show , and the book quickly " became a topic of comment in elite social @-@ literary circles , " as well as among political people . The biography was an immediate commercial success ; it was on the New York Times bestseller list for thirteen weeks . Jefferson sold 80 @,@ 000 copies in hardback , 270 @,@ 000 copies in paperback , and netted Brodie \$ 350 @,@ 000 in royalties ? adjusted for inflation , more than a million dollars in the early twenty @-@ first century .

Literary reviews were generally positive while historians were often critical of Brodie 's speculations . Mainstream historians had long denied the possibility of Jefferson 's relation with Sally Hemings , although such interracial liaisons were so common that by the late eighteenth century , visitors remarked on the numerous white slaves in Virginia and the Upper South . " The Richmond Examiner on September 25 , 1802 , in a rare admission , stated that ? thousands ? of mulatto children were then being born in the South . " Mary Chesnut and Fanny Kemble , educated women of the planter elite , also wrote about many interracial families in the era shortly before the American Civil War . Jefferson had been discreet , protecting his privacy , and he was an icon whom historians were determined to " defend " .

Like many previous Jefferson biographers , Brodie developed an intense affection for her protagonist . She claimed that in dreams , she and Jefferson became " man and wife . " Bernard Brodie is supposed to have muttered , " God , I 'm glad that man is out of the house . " Fawn Brodie wondered where one could go after Jefferson , " but down . "

After her book was published , Brodie was contacted by some Eston Hemings Jefferson descendants who recognized his name from her account . They discovered that their fathers in the 1940s had decided that , to protect their children from racial discrimination associated with descent from Sally Hemings and Thomas Jefferson , they would tell the children they were descended from Jefferson 's uncle . All these Jefferson descendants learned in the 1970s of their true descent from Eston Hemings , Sally Hemings and Thomas Jefferson . Brodie wrote a follow @-@ up article about the Jefferson @-@ Hemings grandchildren in 1976 , entitled " Thomas Jefferson ? s Unknown Grandchildren : A Study in Historical Silences " ] , published in October 1976 in American Heritage magazine . Photographs and other documentary material they gave her have been donated to UCLA archives .

= = = 1998 Jefferson DNA study and new consensus = = =

In 1997 Annette Gordon @-@ Reed published Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings : An American Controversy , in which she analyzed the historiography and noted the bias of historians in assessing conflicting accounts by descendants of the Jefferson family and Hemings family , as well as evidence that they overlooked . To try to resolve the renewed controversy with modern techniques , in 1998 a Y @-@ DNA study of descendants of the Jefferson male line , Eston Hemings ( the youngest son of Sally Hemings ) , the Carr nephews , and Thomas Woodson ( whose family also claimed descent from Jefferson ) was conducted . It found that the Y @-@ DNA of the Eston Hemings descendant matched the rare haplotype of the male Jefferson line . In addition , the tests conclusively found that there was no match between the Carr line and the Hemings descendant .

In January 2000 , a research committee commissioned by the Thomas Jefferson Foundation ,

which operates Monticello , concluded that there was a high probability that Jefferson had been the father of Eston Hemings and likely of all Hemings children listed in the Monticello records . Since then the Foundation has altered exhibits and tour commentary to reflect Jefferson 's paternity of all Hemings ' children and has sponsored new research into the interracial society of Monticello and Charlottesville . Since 2000 , most academics , including biographers such as Joseph Ellis , have agreed with the new consensus . Other historians , including those associated with the Thomas Jefferson Heritage Society , founded after the DNA study , continue to disagree .

= = Richard Nixon : The Shaping of His Character = =

Brodie considered a range of subjects for a new biography . Brigham Young was a clear field , but she decided not to ? return to old ground . ? Richard Nixon had resigned the presidency shortly after she had finished Jefferson , and Brodie had spoken formally to both students and others about the former president . As a liberal Democrat , Brodie had developed a ? repellent fascination " with Nixon , a man whom she called ? a rattlesnake , ? a ? plain damn liar , ? and a " shabby , pathetic felon . " Although Brodie thought Nixon an imposter like Joseph Smith , she did not believe him to be the ? charming imposter the Mormon leader was . "

Her interest in the former president had a personal basis as well . One of her sons had nearly been drafted in 1969 shortly after Nixon had won election on the promise to end the Vietnam War . ( At the last minute , sympathetic physicians had reclassified Bruce Brodie as unfit for military service on the basis of his allergies . )

Also , when Nixon had sought information to discredit Daniel Ellsberg , who had leaked the Pentagon Papers , his operatives had burglarized the office of Ellsberg ? s psychiatrist , Dr. Lewis Fielding . Ellsberg was a close friend and former RAND associate of Bernard Brodie . Fielding was Fawn Brodie ? s long @-@ time therapist . Brodie considered ? Nixon the perpetrator of an assault on her privacy . ?

Although neither Bernard nor her publisher were enthusiastic about her choice , Brodie began to work on her new project . She resigned her professorship at UCLA in 1977 to devote herself to research , including , for the first time , in oral history collections . Brodie conducted 150 interviews . She tried unsuccessfully to interview Henry Kissinger , whom she knew on a first @-@ name basis ? -and Nixon for what she described in a letter to him as ? a compassionate and accurate study . ? ( Nixon did not reply . ) Though she could find no evidence , Brodie began to think that he had engaged in a homosexual relationship with his good friend Bebe Rebozo . Her psychoanalyst friends tried to warn her off this topic .

= = = Illness = = =

In November 1977 , Bernard Brodie was diagnosed with a serious cancer , and Fawn Brodie suspended her research on Nixon : ? That son of a bitch can wait . ? She nursed her husband until his death a year later . Afterward , she struggled with ? a depression from which she would never really emerge . ? Under the circumstances , Nixon ? s biography seemed ? like a total obscenity . ?

While hiking at a family reunion in 1980 , Brodie became unusually tired . She was shortly diagnosed with metastatic lung cancer , although she had never smoked . Between chemotherapy treatments , she pushed ahead to complete the Nixon study , her three children and a daughter @-@ in @-@ law providing moral and editorial support in her time of need . Knowing that she could never complete a full biography , she ended the manuscript with Nixon 's pre @-@ presidential years , lending it an unfinished quality .

= = = Reviews = = =

Richard Nixon : The Shaping of His Character was published in late 1981 and received reviews less enthusiastic than any of her earlier books . Writing in The New Republic , Godfrey Hodgson questioned both her psychoanalytic approach and her motives : ? [ W ] e are in danger of having the

insights of psychotherapy used as a tool for character destruction , certainly for libel , potentially for revenge . ? Sales of the book were disappointing , in part because of the reviews , in part because memoirs by Nixon associates such as Henry Kissinger , John Ehrlichman , and John Dean had recently flooded the market . Perhaps Brodie ? s book was most influential in stimulating Oliver Stone to create his controversial 1995 movie Nixon .

= = Death = =

Brodie died nine months before publication of the book . As death neared , the cancer spread to her brain and bones , and Brodie experienced intense pain . During this period , she was visited in the hospital by her brother Thomas , who had remained a practicing Latter @-@ day Saint . Brodie asked him to ? give me a blessing , ? although she had long been estranged from both her brother and the LDS Church . A few days later , Brodie released a note saying that her request for a priesthood blessing should not be misinterpreted as a request to return to the Church . It was Brodie ? s last signed statement . In accordance with her wishes , friends spread her ashes over the Santa Monica Mountains , which she loved and had successfully helped to protect from real estate development .

= = Publications = =

No Man Knows My History : The Life of Joseph Smith ( 1945 ) ISBN 0 @-@ 679 @-@ 73054 @-@ 0

Thaddeus Stevens : Scourge of the South ( 1959 ) ISBN 0 @-@ 8446 @-@ 0329 @-@ 5

The Devil Drives : A Life of Sir Richard Burton ( 1967 ) ISBN 0 @-@ 393 @-@ 30166 @-@ 4

Thomas Jefferson : An Intimate History ( 1974 ) ISBN 0 @-@ 393 @-@ 31752 @-@ 8

Richard Nixon : The Shaping of His Character ( 1981 ) ISBN 0 @-@ 393 @-@ 01467 @-@ 3