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*Years, 1938-1957* (1979); and Randall B. Woods, *Fulbright: A Biography* (1995). An obituary is in the *New York Times*, 29 Oct. 1963.

PATRICK G. WILLIAMS

**CONNELL, Richard** (17 Oct. 1893-22 Nov. 1949), short story author and screenwriter, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, the son of Richard E. Connell, a newspaper editor and congressman, and Mary Elizabeth Miller. A precocious writer, Connell published sports articles at the age of ten in the *Poughkeepsie News-Press*, the newspaper his father edited, and became city editor at sixteen. He attended Georgetown University for a year while serving as secretary to his father who recently had been elected a U.S. congressman. When his father died in 1912, Connell transferred to Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1915, having served as editor of the *Lampoon* and the *Daily Crimson*. In his senior year he wrote an editorial highly critical of the publisher of the *New York American*. As a consequence, the *Crimson* was sued, but Connell was hired by the newspaper. After a year as a reporter, Connell worked in 1916-1917 as an advertising copywriter for the J. Walter Thompson Company. When the United States entered World War I, he enlisted in the army's Twenty-seventh New York Division and was editor of *Gas Attack*, a weekly newspaper; in 1918 he served for a year in France as a private. Following the war Connell took a job as assistant advertising manager of the American Piano Company, and in November 1919 he married Louise Herrick Fox, a writer and editor. They had no children.

The rest of Connell's life can be divided in two. From 1920 until 1936 he was a freelance fiction writer, publishing more than three hundred short stories in *Collier's*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, and many other American and English magazines. Some of these he gathered in four collections: *The Sin of Monsieur Pettipon* (1922), *Apes and Angels* (1924), *Variety* (1925), and *Ironies* (1930). He also published four novels: *The Mad Lover* (1927), *Murder at Sea* (1929), *Playboy* (1936), and *What Ho!* (1937).

Connell is notable for one short story that has achieved immortality as an anthology piece. Entitled "The Most Dangerous Game," it was originally published in *Collier's* in 1924 and was the recipient of that year's O. Henry Memorial Prize. It concerns Rainsford, a famous big game hunter, who, shipwrecked on a Caribbean island, meets General Zaroff, a madman who shares his passion for the sport but who finds only human beings a challenge to hunt. When Rainsford becomes Zaroff's prey, he uses his knowledge of hunting lore to evade Zaroff and eventually kill him.

The fable has found its way into scores of short story collections and has been translated into many foreign languages. More important, it has become a standard piece over several decades in popular high school and college textbooks and, as a result, is now required reading for hundreds of thousands of students in introductory literature courses. The story has been made

into radio plays, television dramas, and at least ten motion pictures: *The Most Dangerous Game* (1932), *A Game of Death* (1945), *Johnny Allegro* (1949), *Kill or Be Killed* (1950), *Run for the Sun* (1956), *The Naked Prey* (1966), *Blood Lust* (1967), *The Hunt* (1975), *Hard Target* (1993), and *Surviving the Game* (1994).

In 1936 Connell moved from Connecticut to California to begin a second career in motion picture scriptwriting. Like other writers from the East who went to Hollywood in the twenties and thirties to make money, he virtually suspended his other writing once he began to work under contract for the studios. During the next thirteen years, he wrote more than a dozen credited screenplays for Paramount, Universal, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and RKO. Although it is difficult to determine what contributions Connell made to these screenplays, from a literary standpoint they are relatively undistinguished. Mostly musical comedies, his films include *The Milky Way* (1936), *Our Relations* (1936), *Dr. Rhythm* (1938), *Hired Wife* (1940), *Nice Girl* (1941), *Rio Rita* (1942), *Presenting Lily Mars* (1943), *Two Girls and a Sailor* (1944), *Thrill of a Romance* (1945), *Her Highness and the Bellboy* (1945), *The Kid from Brooklyn* (1946), and *Luxury Liner* (1948). In addition, a dozen of his stories were made into successful films; these include "A Friend of Napoleon," which received the O. Henry Memorial Prize in 1923 and was filmed as *Seven Faces* (1929), *Brother Orchid* (1940), and *Meet John Doe* (1941). Toward the end of his life Connell appeared to be returning to other forms of writing since he was working on a stage play with Gladys Lehman, his screenplay collaborator, when he died of a heart attack in Beverly Hills, California.

Although his output was considerable, all of Connell's work has been forgotten except "The Most Dangerous Game"; it is probably the most frequently filmed and anthologized American story ever written. Connell will never be regarded as a serious writer whose works meet high literary standards, but he showed unquestionable talent in using plot, character, and suspense to create a story of enduring popular appeal.

• So little has been published about Connell or his work that the best sources of information are a handful of biographical dictionaries, including *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography* 36 (1950): 452-53; some obituaries such as the *New York Times*, 24 Nov. 1949; and newspaper articles in the *Poughkeepsie Journal*, esp. 19 June 1960. For information on Connell's screenplays, see the *New York Times Directory of the Film* (1971) and Leslie Halliwell, *The Filmgoer's Companion* (1980).

PETER HAWKES

**CONNELLY, Cornelia** (15 Jan. 1809-18 Apr. 1879), founder of the Society of the Holy Child Jesus, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Ralph Peacock, a land speculator and merchant, and Mary Swope Bowen. Very little is known about Cornelia's early childhood, including her education. Like many young women of that time in Philadelphia she