Calvin Coolidge's younger son, Calvin Jr., died in 1924—the same year Coolidge was elected for his own term after replacing the deceased president Harding. Robert E. Gilbert believes that because of Calvin Jr.'s death, Calvin Sr. suffered from clinical depression throughout his term, which would explain his quiet, passive and often socially inept behavior. I also plan to read Coolidge's autobiography, which he wrote not long after leaving office. An objective and well researched account. Gilbert, Robert E. The Tormented President: Calvin Coolidge, Death, and Clinical Depression. Praeger, 2003. 288pp. Greenberg, David. Calvin Coolidge: A Documentary Biography. The Tormented President book. Read reviews from world’s largest community for readers. Although Calvin Coolidge is widely judged to have been a weak and ... Â Start by marking â€œThe Tormented President: Calvin Coolidge, Death, and Clinical Depressionâ€ as Want to Read: Want to Read saving… Want to Read. Mr. Gilbert is Professor of Political Science at Northeastern University and author of The Tormented President: Calvin Coolidge, Death and Clinical Depression (Praeger, 2003). Scholars often speak of Calvin Coolidge in unflattering terms. Â In June 1924, Calvin Coolidge was overwhelmingly nominated for president by the Republican Party, the greatest political triumph of his life. Within days, however, his world would crumble. Â Clinical depression was little understood in the 1920s but those closest to Coolidge saw a major change in his life after young Calvin died. His wife indicated that the president had "lost his zest for living" after July 7, 1924. His son, John, revealed that "my father was never the same again after my brother died." Robert Sobel, Calvin Coolidge: An American Enigma (Washington, DC: Regnery, 1998), p. 133. Coolidge's biographers offer differing assessments of the future president's role in the strike. Claude M. Fuess offers a sympathetic account in Calvin Coolidge: The Man from Vermont (Boston: Little Brown, 1940) while Donald McCoy is more critical. McCoy concludes, â€œHe who had been the last in acting had become the first in receiving credit.â€ Calvin Coolidge: The Quiet President (New York: Macmillan, 1967), p. 94. Thomas B. Silver vigorously defends Coolidge and compares his action to Lincoln's during th