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 One hundred best
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THE
ONE HUNDRED
BEST BOOKS
BY AMERICAN WOMEN

DURING THE
PAST HUNDRED YEARS
1833-1933

AS CHOSEN FOR
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN



Edited by
ANITA BROWNE
Chairman, Committee of Selection



Published by
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS SERVICE
222 West Adams Street, Chicago



"A CENTURY OF PROGRESS"
EDITION

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222 West Adams Street, Chicago



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DEDICATED

TO THOSE DILIGENT AND CONSCIENTIOUS ARTISTS IN THE FIELD OF LETTERS, WHOSE WORK DURING THE CENTURY 1833-1933 INSPIRED AND ENABLED THIS VOLUME.

"We should accustom the mind to keep the best company by introducing it only to the best books."

SYDNEY SMITH

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FOREWORD



IT IS valuable every now and then for women of many countries to come together for the discussion of their own and of world problems. Through such mutual interchange of opinion comes real progress. It was this motive which inspired the International Congress of Women in connection with the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, and the woman movement all over the world was quickened and stimulated as a result.

The year 1933 brought another exposition to Chicago—A Century of Progress. It was fitting, then, that the International Congress of Women should meet in Chicago in 1933 under the auspices of the National Council of Women to evaluate what women have accomplished since 1893, to give a new focus and direction to the activities of organized womanhood.

Of such an International Congress an International Women Writers' Conclave was an appropriate part. For it is the writers of any generation who interpret to the world the thinking of that generation. It is through them that the purposes of such a gathering become manifest. We must depend upon them to make lucid the ideals of our recent International Congress.

Considering the time, the place and the occasion, what more appropriate also than to include as part of such a Women Writers' Conclave a survey of the progress of women in the field of writing? Through a review of the works of women writers of the past we gain a clear picture of the changing trends of thought in generations that are gone. Thus it was that was born the idea of assembling the list of the one hundred best books written by women in the past hundred years.

Grace Thompson Seton, Chairman of Letters of the National Council of Women, who conceived the idea of the International Women Writers' Conclave, chose Anita Browne as the Chairman, to organize a Committee of Selection which should compile the list. The result of their work was announced at the Women Writers' Conclave at the International Congress of Women held at the Palmer House, Chicago, in July, 1933.

Selected by a group of eminent literary people and by members of the faculty of leading colleges, these hundred books represent the judgment of intellectuals as to the best feminine thinking of the past century. They interpret the woman of yesterday and today and forecast the woman of tomorrow.

LENA MADESIN PHILLIPS

President, National Council of Women

INTRODUCTION



THE list of one hundred best books by women during the past one hundred years, when announced in the press of the nation during the International Congress of Women, in Chicago, in July, 1933, evoked widespread interest and approbation. It lifted dramatically into public thought the wealth of literature contributed by women writers of that period. This volume, providing in more permanent form the findings of the Committee of Selection, constitutes a timely record of the occasion as well as a tribute to a group of women whose names lend lustre to the literary, social and political history of our nation.

In the endeavor to formulate a plan of selection broad enough to include varied opinions and so authoritative as to command critical support, the Chairman of the Committee of Selection obtained the cooperation of a Book Council composed of a group of the foremost authors of the day and established authorities in the world of arts and letters. The term "best" was decided upon as indicative of the purpose, as the word "best" at its best cannot be too literally construed; it is largely a matter of point of view. The best for one might not be the choice of all, for, as William Lyon Phelps has said, "Literature is like a garden: one enters and admires the flowers, but one has individual preferences."

To insure the broadest possible scope in the selection, a preliminary list of books was made by a College Book Committee. Acceptances to serve on this committee were received from more than sixty of the leading colleges and universities of the United States. In each case, representation was by the president or an appointed fac-

ulty member. This preliminary list included several hundred noteworthy books, representing the total of all the books submitted by the College Book Committee.

This list of books was submitted to each member of the Book Council. A voluntary comment of one of the Council, upon receiving the list, was, "Let me say that the books selected were intelligently chosen and it was wonderful to view woman's accomplishments over a period of one hundred years. They have added much to the sum of achievement in literature."

After the members of the Book Council had rendered their decisions, their lists were carefully tabulated. The one hundred books having the most credit marks formed the final selection.

Only one book by an author was selected. It is interesting to note that forty per cent of the books were written prior to 1900. That the majority of books listed were written since is but natural. It indicates the rapid growth of women not only in literary work but in other forms of accomplishment. It is logical also to judge those books written prior to 1900 according to the literary standards of the times. Each volume on the list was chosen, not alone for its literary merit, but also as being representative of the period in which it appeared and for its influence in molding public thought and opinion.

In this book, following the complete list of the one hundred books, will be found a brief review of each work together with a biographical sketch of the author. Insofar as possible, the review consists of comments taken from authoritative sources at the time of publication of each book. In some instances there is an added statement from a member of the Book Council, epitomizing the reason for selection.

If this compilation serves to stimulate interest in reading the volumes with which one may not be familiar, or in re-reading those which are already old friends, it will

indeed have served a useful purpose. May it bring to its readers some measure of the pleasure which the work of selection brought to the Committee and serve to bind together, even more strongly, the hearts of all lovers of literature, even as the circumambient sky is a neighborly roof to all nations.

ANITA BROWNE,
Chairman, Committee of Selection

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION



ANITA BROWNE, Chairman, Founder-organizer of Poetry Week. Chairman of poetry for General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Literary Adviser of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, organized the following Book Council and College Book Committee:

THE BOOK COUNCIL

- FAITH BALDWIN, Author, scenario and short story writer. Author of *Alimony*, *Skyscraper* and other volumes.
- ELLIS PARKER BUTLER, President of the Authors Club. Author of over twenty-five books since his famous *Pigs is Pigs* was published in 1906.
- STEPHEN VINCENT BENET, poet. Won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry with his volume *John Brown's Body*.
- ALICE BOOTH. Member of the Editorial staff of Good Housekeeping Magazine.
- LOUIS BROMFIELD. Author of *Early Autumn*, which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1926.
- MRS. HARRY J. BURNHAM. Chairman of Literature of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.
- CONINGSBY DAWSON. Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society. Author of many books and short stories.
- BABETTE DEUTSCH. Poet. Author of *Honey Out of the Rock*. Honor Poet of Poetry Week in New York State for 1933.
- NATHAN HASKELL DOLE. Author of over thirty books. Has been associated with several prominent New York publishers as editor.
- IRITA VAN DOREN. Editor of the Book Section of the New York Herald Tribune.
- ROBERT FROST. Pulitzer Prize winner in Poetry in 1924 and 1930. Faculty member of Amherst College. Former poet in residence at the University of Michigan.
- WILFRED J. FUNK. President of Funk and Wagnalls. Publisher of The Literary Digest. Author of two books of poetry.
- ZONA GALE. Author. Chairman of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and Honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa.
- JOHN WESLEY HILL. Clergyman and author. Founder of Asiatic Branch of International Peace Forum.
- FANNIE HURST. Author and lecturer. Feature and scenario writer.

- HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON. Author and journalist. Former Associate Editor of Baltimore Sun.
- FULTON OURSLER. Editor of Liberty Magazine 1931. Novelist, playwright and scenario writer.
- JULIA PETERKIN. Author. Contributor to the American Mercury, The Saturday Evening Post, Century and other magazines.
- RUSSELL POTTER. Director of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University.
- CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL. Pulitzer Prize winner in Biography in 1927. Former publisher of the Chicago American and City Editor, New York World.
- DON SEITZ. Author. Former Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, and Assistant Editor of the Outlook.
- IDA M. TARBELL. Author. President of Pen and Brush Club for twenty years.
- CHARLES HANSON TOWNE. Poet and author. Literary Editor of The New York American.
- THORNTON WILDER. Author of *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*, and other volumes. A professor at the University of Chicago.
- DR. BLANCHE COLTON WILLIAMS, head of the English Department at Hunter College. Short story authority. Compiled the O. Henry Memorial Prize Stories from 1919 to 1931.

COLLEGE BOOK COMMITTEE

- | | |
|---|---|
| Alabama College | University of Hawaii |
| Acadia University, Nova Scotia | Hollins College, Virginia |
| University of Arkansas | Hood College, Maryland |
| Baylor College for Women,
Texas | Hunter College, New York |
| Berea College, Kentucky | Lake Erie College, Ohio |
| Bethany College, West Virginia | Lincoln Memorial University,
Tennessee |
| Birmingham-Southern College | Linderwood College, Missouri |
| Boston University | Long Island University, New
York |
| Bowdoin College, Maine | Louisiana Polytechnic Institute |
| College of the City of New
York | Marietta College, Ohio |
| Colorado College | Mercer University, Georgia |
| Columbia University, New York | Miami University, Ohio |
| Connecticut College | Millsaps College, Mississippi |
| Earlham College, Indiana | University of Minnesota |
| Elmira College, New York | Milwaukee-Downer College,
Wisconsin |
| Saint Francis Xavier University,
Nova Scotia | University of Montana |
| Furman University, South Caro-
lina | Mt. Holyoke College, Massa-
chusetts |
| Georgia School of Technology | University of Mississippi |
| Grenada College, Mississippi | McKendree College, Illinois |
| Grinnell College, Iowa | University of Nevada |
| Hampden-Sydney College, Va. | University of New Hampshire |

New York University
University of North Carolina
University of North Dakota
Northwestern University, Ill.
Oklahoma College for Women
Oregon State System of Higher
Education
Pennsylvania College for
Women
University of Porto Rico
Randolph Macon Woman's Col-
lege, Virginia

Roanoke College, Virginia
Rosary College, Illinois
Rutgers University, New Jersey
State College of Washington
Vassar College, New York
Washington College, Maryland
Washington and Jefferson Col-
lege, Pennsylvania
University of Washington
Wheaton College, Massachusetts
Wittenberg College, Ohio
Yale University, Connecticut

100 BEST BOOKS
BY AMERICAN WOMEN
DURING THE PAST
100 YEARS

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY CLASSIFICATION AND BY
AUTHOR IN EACH SECTION



Biography

- TWENTY YEARS AT HULL HOUSE, by *Jane Addams* (1910)
CATHERINE THE GREAT, by *Katherine Anthony* (1925)
A HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE, by *Susan B. Anthony*,
Elizabeth Cady Stanton and *Matilda Joslyn Gage* (1881)
THE PROMISED LAND, by *Mary Antin* (1912)
EARTH HORIZON, by *Mary Austin* (1932)
LIFE AND LETTERS OF EMILY DICKINSON, by *Martha Gilbert
Dickinson Bianchi* (1924)
GRANDMOTHER BROWN'S HUNDRED YEARS,
by *Mrs. Harriet C. Brown* (1929)
MOZART, by *Marcia Davenport* (1932)
ANGELS AND AMAZONS, by *Inez Haynes Irwin* (1933)
THE STORY OF MY LIFE, by *Helen Keller* (1902)
A NEW ENGLAND GIRLHOOD, by *Lucy Larcom* (1889)
JOHN KEATS, by *Amy Lowell* (1925)
PERE MARQUETTE, PRIEST, PIONEER AND ADVENTURER,
by *Agnes Repplier* (1929)
MY BROTHER, THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
by *Corinne Roosevelt Robinson* (1921)
THE STORY OF A PIONEER, by *Anna Howard Shaw* (1915)
LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by *Ida M. Tarbell* (1900)
GLIMPSES OF FIFTY YEARS, by *Frances Willard* (1889)

Drama

- WHEN LADIES MEET, by *Rachel Crothers* (1932)
THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL, by *Eleanor Gates* (1912)
ALISON'S HOUSE, by *Susan Glaspell* (1930)
THE PIPER, by *Josephine Preston Peabody* (1909)

FASHION, by *Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie* (1845)
SUN-UP, by *Lulu Vollmer* (1923)

Essays

ON UNDERSTANDING WOMEN, by *Mary Beard* (1931)
LETTERS FROM NEW YORK, by *Lydia Child* (1843)
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, *Sarah J. Hale*, Editor (1837)
POETS AND THEIR ART, by *Harriet Monroe* (1926)
PAPERS ON LITERATURE AND ART, by *Margaret Fuller Ossoli*
(1846)

Fiction

THE CONQUEROR, by *Gertrude Atherton* (1902)
THE GOOD EARTH, by *Pearl Buck* (1931)
DEATH COMES FOR THE ARCHBISHOP, by *Willa Cather* (1927)
THE LAMPLIGHTER, by *Maria Cummins* (1854)
SHOW BOAT, by *Edna Ferber* (1926)
THE DEEPENING STREAM, by *Dorothy Canfield Fisher* (1930)
THE LED-HORSE CLAIM, by *Mary Hallock Foote* (1883)
MISS LULU BETT, by *Zona Gale* (1920)
LUMMOX, by *Fannie Hurst* (1923)
RAMONA, by *Helen Hunt Jackson* (1884)
THE COUNTRY OF THE POINTED FIRS, by *Sara Orne Jewett* (1896)
TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, by *Mary Johnston* (1900)
MOTHER, by *Kathleen Norris* (1911)
SCARLET SISTER MARY, by *Julia Peterkin* (1928)
THE GATES AJAR, by *Elizabeth Stuart Phelps* (1866)
THE TIME OF MAN, by *Elizabeth Maddox Roberts* (1926)
THE LEAVENWORTH CASE, by *Anna Katherine Green Roblfs*
(1878)
THE LITTLE FRENCH GIRL, by *Anne Douglas Sedgwick* (1924)
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, by *Harriet Beecher Stowe* (1852)
ETHAN FROME, by *Edith Wharton* (1911)
ST. ELMO, by *Augusta Evans Wilson* (1866)

Humor

THE PETERKIN PAPERS, by *Lucretia Peabody Hale* (1880)
SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL, by *Marietta Holley* (1877)
AMERICAN HUMOR, by *Constance Mayfield Rourke* (1931)

Juvenile

LITTLE WOMEN, by *Louisa May Alcott* (1868)
LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY, by *Frances Hodgson Burnett* (1886)
DOTTY DIMPLE, by *Rebecca Clark* (1867)
THE CAT WHO WENT TO HEAVEN, by *Elizabeth Coatesworth*
(1930)

- HANS BRINKER, OR THE SILVER SKATES, by *Mary Mapes Dodge* (1865)
 ELSIE DINSMORE, by *Martha Finley* (1867)
 POLLYANNA, by *Eleanor H. Porter* (1913)
 MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH, by *Alice Caldwell Rice* (1901)
 FIVE LITTLE PEPPER STORIES, by *Margaret Sidney* (1881)
 THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD, by *Susan Warner* (1849)
 DADDY-LONG-LEGS, by *Jean McKinney Webster* (1912)
 REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM, by *Kate Douglas Wiggin* (1903)

Poetry

- POEMS, by *Alice and Phoebe Cary* (1850)
 BELLS AT EVENING AND OTHER VERSES, by *Fanny J. Crosby* (1897)
 HONEY OUT OF THE ROCK, by *Babette Deutsch* (1925)
 COMPLETE POEMS OF EMILY DICKINSON, by *Emily Dickinson* (1924)
 COLLECTED POEMS OF H. D., by *Hilda Doolittle* (1925)
 LATER LYRICS, by *Julia Ward Howe* (1866)
 RENAISSANCE AND OTHER POEMS, by *Edna St. Vincent Millay* (1917)
 POEMS, by *Louise Chandler Moulton* (1877)
 DEATH AND TAXES, by *Dorothy Parker* (1931)
 SELECTED POEMS, by *Lizette Woodworth Reese* (1926)
 FIDDLER'S FAREWELL, by *Leonora Speyer* (1926)
 RIVERS TO THE SEA, by *Sara Teasdale* (1915)
 LYRICS AND SONNETS, by *Edith Thomas* (1887)
 THE COLLECTED POEMS OF *Elinor Wylie* (1932)

Religion

- THE SABBATH IN PURITAN NEW ENGLAND, by *Alice Earle* (1891)
 SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES, by *Mary Baker Eddy* (1875)
 FRANCISCAN ADVENTURES, by *Vida Scudder* (1931)

Science

- INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF VARIABLE STARS, by *Caroline Furness* (1915)
 AN ATLAS OF THE MEDULLA AND MIDBRAIN, by *Florence R. Sabin* (1901)

Short Stories

- MEADOW GRASS, by *Alice Brown* (1895)
 OLD CHESTER TALES, by *Margaret Deland* (1898)
 A NEW ENGLAND NUN AND OTHER STORIES, by *Mary Wilkins Freeman* (1891)
 IN THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS, by *Mary N. Murfree* (1884)

Social Science

- WOMEN IN INDUSTRY, by *Edith Abbott* (1910)
WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND POLITICS, by *Carrie Chapman Catt*
and *Nettie Rogers Shuler* (1923)
REMARKS ON PRISONS AND PRISON DISCIPLINE IN THE UNITED
STATES, by *Dorothea Dix* (1845)
HUSBANDS AND HOMES, by *Marion Harland* (1865)
MY STORY OF THE WAR, by *Mary A. Livermore* (1888)
COMING OF AGE IN SAMOA, by *Margaret Mead* (1928)
WOMAN AND THE NEW RACE, by *Margaret Sanger* (1920)

Travel

- CARL AKELEY'S AFRICA, by *Mary L. Akeley* (1929)
SPANISH HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS, by *Katherine Lee Bates* (1900)
NEW ORLEANS, THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE, by *Grace King*
(1895)
PORTS AND HAPPY PLACES, by *Cornelia Stratton Parker* (1924)
A WOMAN TENDERFOOT IN EGYPT, by *Grace Thompson Seton*
(1923)
HOUSE OF EXILE, by *Nora Waln* (1933)

BIOGRAPHY

"Biography is by nature the most universally profitable, universally pleasant of all things."

CARLYLE



TWENTY YEARS AT HULL HOUSE

By JANE ADDAMS

THE remarkable achievement of a remarkable woman is recorded in this book, described by the *New York Library Bulletin* as an "Interesting story of the development of the social, civic and other activities of Chicago's famous neighborhood house, with autobiographic notes and personal experiences at home and abroad."

One of the judges commented in selecting the book for the list: "This is a candid, straightforward account of the more important years of her life by one of the outstanding women of America."

The name of Jane Addams is synonymous with the name of Hull House: each stands for the other. Jane Addams was born in 1860 on the 6th of September at Cedarville, Illinois. Following her graduation from Rockford College in 1881, Miss Addams went abroad for two years. On her return she studied in Philadelphia and later received an LL.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin as well as degrees from Smith College. She received an A.M. from Yale University in 1910.

In 1889 Jane Addams opened her Social Settlement of Hull House in Chicago, together with an associate, Ellen Gates Starr. "The success of this settlement, which became a factor for good in the city, was principally due to

Miss Addams' rare executive skill and practical common sense methods. Her personal participation in the life of the community is exemplified in her acceptance of the office of Inspector of Streets and Alleys under the municipal government. She became widely known as a lecturer and writer on social problems." *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

For three years Miss Addams served as President of the National Conference on Charities and Corrections. Her honors have included the Presidency of the Women's International Union for Peace and she presided at conventions at The Hague, Zurich, Vienna, Washington, Dublin and Prague.

Other works of Jane Addams include *Democracy and Social Ethics*; *Newer Ideals of Peace*; *The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets*; *The Long Road of Women's Memory*.

CATHERINE THE GREAT

By KATHERINE SUSAN ANTHONY

"AS FASCINATING as a novel, is this story of a German princess who rose to the throne of Russia and by her own efforts became a power in the world of politics." *Chicago Library Bulletin*.

"One expects a new biography of a famous historical figure either to represent fresh material, the result of research, or to revise conventional interpretations of character in the light of more modern psychology. Miss Anthony's study amply justifies itself on both counts. Furthermore, Miss Anthony portrays the Empress with a keen eye for dramatic moments, with a convincing effect of continuity, and with a respect refreshingly tempered by humorous perception." *Nation*.

"An admirable biography of a great character," comments one of the Committee of Selection.

Roseville, Arkansas, was the birthplace of Katherine Susan Anthony, November 27, 1877. Miss Anthony studied at Peabody College for Teachers, in Nashville, Tennessee; later attended the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg in Germany. In 1905 she received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago and became an instructor at Wellesley College.

For four years prior to 1913 Miss Anthony did research work in economics with the Russell Sage Foundation. Her published volumes include *Mothers Who Must Earn; Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia; Labor Laws in New York; Margaret Fuller*—a psychological biography; *Queen Elizabeth*; and as co-author, *Civilization in the United States*—An Inquiry by Thirty Americans.

A HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

By

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE

A HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE is an authentic report of an outstanding achievement by women and for women. It is fitting that the two women whose initiative and courage led them to follow the stand taken by Susan B. Anthony, should have been the ones to collaborate with her in compiling this remarkable history.

The attitude current at the time the book was published is expressed in the review of the book in *The Nation* under date of May 19, 1887. The reviewer quotes from the book a paragraph from a speech of Mrs. Stanton's in which she speaks of "the studied inattention and contempt of the Chairman on a hearing before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections," how the Senator

who was presiding, "took special pains to show that he did not intend to listen. He alternately looked over some manuscripts and newspapers before him, then jumped up to open or close a door or window. He stretched, yawned, gazed at the ceiling, cut his nails, sharpened his pencil, changing his occupation and position every two minutes, effectually preventing the establishment of the faintest magnetic current between the speakers and the committee. It was with difficulty," adds Mrs. Stanton, "I restrained the impulse more than once to hurl my manuscript at his head."

Susan B. Anthony was born in South Adams, Massachusetts, on February 15, 1820, of Quaker parentage. Her education was at a Friends' School in Philadelphia, after which she taught school in New York for fifteen years. Being interested in the temperance movement, she began the organization of societies and first spoke in public in 1847. She was one of the organizers of the New York State Temperance Society.

About 1854 Susan B. Anthony held conventions throughout the counties of New York in behalf of Woman's Suffrage; a few years later she became a leader of the anti-slavery movement and in 1858 advocated co-education. One of her outstanding achievements was her influence in securing the passage of the act in 1860 by the New York Legislature giving married women possession of their earnings and the guardianship of their children. In 1868 she began the publication of a paper devoted to the emancipation of woman, known as the "Revolutionist," in association with Mrs. E. C. Stanton and Parker Pillsbury. The records show her casting ballots at the State and Congressional election in Rochester to test the application of the 14th and 15th amendments; she was indicted for illegal voting, but the fine was never exacted.

Susan B. Anthony was sent as a delegate to the Inter-

national Council of Women in London in 1899, which is said to have been her last public appearance. Her eightieth birthday in 1900 was celebrated with special tributes in Washington at which time she retired from the Presidency of the National Woman Suffrage Association. She passed away in 1906.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was born November 12th, 1815, at Johnstown, New York. Her father was a judge. Mrs. Stanton was one of the first American Feminists. The Declaration of Sentiments was formulated through her efforts at the Seneca Falls convention in June 1848. Nearly all the changes in the law then advocated have been fulfilled at this time. From 1865 to 1893 she was President of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Matilda Joslyn Gage was born in Cicero, New York on March 24, 1826. Her father was an ardent abolitionist and through him she became early interested in reforms. She married a merchant of Cicero, Henry H. Gage, in 1845 and soon after began her public career as a writer and lecturer on slavery and woman suffrage.

THE PROMISED LAND

By MARY ANTIN

“THIS book is an autobiography of an immigrant who was born in Polotzk, Russia, a town in the Jewish pale, and spent her childhood there. Her family being driven by the pressure of poverty to immigrate, when she was twelve years old, she was brought to America, where she made brilliant progress through the public schools of Boston, and through Barnard College. The story of her life is absorbing in its human significance, remarkable for its literary distinction and convincingly hopeful in its view of the immigrant problem in America.” *Pittsburgh Library Bulletin.*

Mary Antin was born in 1881 and came to America in 1894 where she entered the public schools. Miss Antin later attended the Girls Latin School of Boston, and also Teachers' College and Barnard. She became the wife of Professor Amadeus W. Grabau of Columbia University in 1901. In 1899, taking the inspiration of her birthplace for a title, Miss Antin wrote *From Polotzk to Boston*. *The Promised Land* was her next volume, to be followed by *They Who Knock at Our Gates* and many articles and essays.

EARTH HORIZON

By MARY AUSTIN

NO LESS an authority than Isabel Patterson of the *New York Herald Tribune* editorial staff has written of this book, "Her autobiography has the quality of greatness, because she is a great woman, as well as an accomplished writer. It will live as a significant contribution to American values. She has literally made something of herself and thereby enriched her country; she has joined up the pioneer life of action and the reflective mode of the artist. No American can read this book without gaining from it a sense of direction, as well as the pleasure of acquaintance with a warm personality and a distinguished mind." *Books* November 6, 1932.

An interesting comparison is made by R. L. Duffus in the *New York Times*, November 13, 1932. "One of the tests of an autobiography is whether the person written about can be reconciled with the person writing. In Mrs. Austin's story there is no difficulty in arriving at the reconciliation."

On September 9, 1868, Mary Hunter Austin was born in Carlinville, Illinois. Twenty years later she received a B.S. degree from Blackburn University. In 1891 she married Stafford W. Austin of California.

Mrs. Austin is well known in America for her novels dealing with the Southwestern States, and especially the Indians in whom she has been greatly interested. She has been a special lecturer before the Fabian Society of London and also for the University of California.

Mrs. Austin has written over twenty books and plays including *The Arrow Maker*; *Fire*; *The Man Jesus*; *Outland*; *The Land of Journeys' Ending*; *The Children Sing in the Far West*.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF EMILY DICKINSON

By MARTHA GILBERT DICKINSON BIANCHI

AMONG the books inspired by the life of the great American poet, this one is outstanding, being written by one close to the life of Emily Dickinson. Many reviews have recorded the great response to this book, among them being the following, "An admirable, but reticent record of the life of a New England poet, recluse and mystic, with an accompanying selection from her letters. Emily Dickinson's shy charm, the audacity of her wit and the sensitive acuteness of her feeling are revealed in these notes to her family and to such friends as Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Holland and Thomas Wentworth Higginson." *New York State Library Bulletin*.

The book is selected for this honor list "for the insight given into the shy soul of America's greatest poet" according to the comment of one of the Committee.

Martha Gilbert Dickinson, the niece of Emily Dickinson, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, and was the great granddaughter of Samuel Fowler Dickinson, who was instrumental in securing the charter for Amherst College. Miss Dickinson attended Miss Porter's school in Connecticut and in 1903 married Captain Alexander Bianchi, at Carlsbad, Bohemia.

Among her books are *The Cathedral*; *Within the Hedge*; *A Modern Prometheus*; *Russian Lyrics and Cossack Songs*; *Gabrielle and Other Poems*.

GRANDMOTHER BROWN'S HUNDRED YEARS

By HARRIET C. BROWN

"MRS. BROWN was born in 1827 in the Ohio town to which her grandfather had migrated after the Revolution. In the fifties, she and her husband moved to Iowa where she lived until her death in 1928. Her biography, told almost entirely in the form of conversation with her daughter-in-law, is the story of how one good woman spent a hundred busy, useful and on the whole, happy years." *Book Review Digest*.

"No reader of imagination but must feel not merely that he has been told the story of Grandmother Brown's useful and inspiring life, but rather that he has sat beside her by the open fire in her pleasant room and listened to it from her own lips," writes Frances Bartlett in the *Boston Transcript*, November 2, 1929.

The book was awarded a \$5000 prize given by The Atlantic Monthly. According to a member of the Committee of Selection, "Written in a charming, graceful style, it gives a picture of the life of a typical American woman under conditions now rarely found. It has therefore a certain historical and social value."

Harriet Chedie (Connor) Brown was born in Burlington, Iowa, September 11, 1872. She studied at Wheaton Seminary in Norton, Massachusetts, and also attended Cornell where she received the degree A.B. in 1894. It is recorded that she was the first woman to attain a position on the university paper and first to win the Woodbury Oratory Prize. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, also awarded a year's scholarship to Berlin.

She has done considerable newspaper writing, having reported three national political conventions.

MOZART

By MARCIA DAVENPORT

“MARCIA DAVENPORT concludes the foreword of her life of Mozart with the statement that she has written ‘neither a romance nor a text-book.’ Hers is a carefully ‘documented’ account of one of the most extraordinary and most persistently misrepresented personalities of genius; she has accomplished her difficult task without the obligatory array of footnotes, and without allowing her keen and sympathetic imagination to get out of hand. It is the ‘new biography’ applied to a subject eminently calling for just such a statement.” *Saturday Review of Literature*.

This biography contains much new material, for Mrs. Davenport had access to virtually every library as well as museum containing Mozartiana.

The book “leaves the reader convinced of the reality of the figure with whom he has passed through a career of hard work, poverty, neglect and a few (but astounding) triumphs,” reported Herbert Gorman in the *New York Times* of March 27, 1932.

Marcia Davenport was born in New York City, in the year 1901. That she should be the author of the book which is considered one of the best biographies of the great musician is not surprising for she was brought up in a musical atmosphere, being the daughter of Alma Gluck and the step-daughter of Efrem Zimbalist. Both musical and historical authorities have brought assistance to her work. In working on the manuscript for *Mozart* she went to every city he was in during the course of his life and saw every house still standing where Mozart had lived. She visited every theatre in which he appeared.

ANGELS AND AMAZONS

By INEZ HAYNES IRWIN

THE achievements of American women between the years 1833 and 1933 have been gathered into one impressive volume. Its pages present a series of portraits of the various personalities who have influenced the advancement of women during the past century and record the beginning and progress of leading women's organizations. Mary Ross in the Book Section of the *New York Herald Tribune* terms the work, "an enlightening and entertaining record of a century of transition. Colonial exigencies and the earliest years of the republic pushed to the front a number of able women whose stories form a prelude to Mrs. Irwin's story. This exceptionally clear work traces the drive of women toward new hopes and ambitions, despite ridicule, and often persecution."

Angels and Amazons was published at the time of the International Congress of Women arranged by the National Council of Women held in Chicago during the international exposition—A Century of Progress.

One of the Committee of Selection states that it was chosen as one of the hundred best books by American women as "All women in America should read this brilliant, thoughtful résumé of their progress and be proud."

Inez Haynes Irwin was born in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She attended the Girls High School and the Normal School of Boston; later was a special student at Radcliffe College. She is the wife of the eminent writer and lecturer, Will Irwin.

Mrs. Irwin has been a frequent contributor to English and American periodicals, and also a correspondent for various magazines in France, Italy and England. With Maud Wood Park, she founded the National College Equal Suffrage League. She is a member of the National Advisory Council of the National Women's Party.

She was the first woman elected President of the Authors' League of America. Mrs. Irwin won the O. Henry Memorial Prize for the best short story in 1924, and is author of over twenty-five books.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE

By HELEN ADAMS KELLER

“THIS book is indeed unique. The story itself and the years of effort which have made its telling possible, the personality which it reveals, and the creation of that personality,—these are things which seem little short of miraculous. The narrative of a young woman who has been deaf and blind from infancy is written in a style which is not only idiomatic, but individual and rhythmical. As one reads, one forgets to make allowances for limitations which are apt to slip out of sight, until a chance phrase recalls one with a start to the realization that the mind which deals so freely and normally with the ordinary factors of human life dwells forever in silence and the dark.” *Atlantic Monthly*.

Tuscumbia, Alabama, was the birthplace of Helen Keller, June 27, 1880. A severe illness deprived her of sight, speech and hearing. At the age of seven, her education started under the guidance of Anna Mansfield Sullivan (Mrs. John A. Macy) of the Perkins Institute for the Blind. Mrs. Macy made her life work the education of this receptive and sensitive child. At the age of ten, Helen Keller learned to speak under the instruction of Mary Fuller of the Horace Mann School.

In 1896, in preparation for college, Miss Keller entered the Cambridge School for Young Ladies. Mrs. Macy went to all the classes with her, and repeated the lectures and discussion by touch. In 1900, Helen Keller entered Radcliffe and graduated four years later with honors, having mastered several languages. After graduation,

Helen Keller served on the Massachusetts Committee for the blind and various other groups to aid the blind. Today, she is lecturing throughout the world and dedicating her life to the advancement of the work of the American Federation for the Blind.

Among other books by Helen Keller are *Optimism; The World I Live In; Song of the Stone Wall; Out of the Dark.*

A NEW ENGLAND GIRLHOOD

By LUCY LARCOM

“FOR one phase of New England life, we do not know where to look to find a more perfect image than in Miss Larcom’s *A New England Girlhood*. . . . Nothing brings before the mind so vividly the rupture between the New England of one generation ago and that of today as to read these pages written by a woman in the vigor of her days, who is recalling both the circumstances of her own childhood and an order of society which has been swept away, not by any cataclysm, but by the rapid movement of two forces, one force within and one from without. Miss Larcom’s personal history as known to most readers is associated especially with the period of our industrial history when Lowell and Lawrence and other manufacturing centers of New England were alive with the activity of descendants of the English settlers in New England, and no doubt the portion of her reminiscences which is devoted to her years in Lowell will be read with peculiar interest. . . . Miss Larcom has given a delightful picture of a New England girl a generation ago, but no succession of generations can obliterate the lines which coincide with those of every open-minded child.” *Atlantic Monthly*, March, 1890.

Lucy Larcom, born at Beverly Farm, Massachusetts, lived in the period between 1824 and 1893 and was well-

known as an American poet. She worked in a factory as a girl in Lowell, Massachusetts, and was a contributor to the *Lowell Offering*, a magazine published by the workers in the cotton mills. For a time she attended the Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Illinois, and later taught school, though the major part of her life was devoted to her writing.

Miss Larcom was editor for eight years of "Our Young Folks" from 1866 to 1874. Among her books are *Roadside Poems*; *Hillside and Seaside Poetry*; *Poor Lone Hannah*.

JOHN KEATS

By AMY LOWELL

"THIS scholarly life brings to public notice an amount of new material never before published, gives a re-valuation of Keats' character and a new interpretation of Fanny Brawne." *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*.

"Miss Lowell's interpretation of Keats' character is clear cut, subtle and convincing. A few of Miss Lowell's opinions are challenging. But even when she fails to carry complete assent to her opinions she is suggestive in the extreme; and I wish to take leave of her biography on no note of disagreement but to salute it in all admiration as a masterly piece of work," stated S. C. Chew in *North American Review*.

One judge commented that "Amy Lowell possessed probably the largest collection of documents regarding the tragic life of Keats in existence—her account of his work and psychology is sympathetic and convincing."

Amy Lowell was born February 9, 1874, at Brookline, Massachusetts. Her education began in private schools. She also traveled abroad extensively. Her early days were spent in intensive work, studying French poetry, and she took up the art of poetry about 1902. Amy Lowell was

considered the leader of the Imagist School of Poetry. Her life was devoted to her writing and with rapid strides she developed into one of the foremost poets of the day. Among her books are *Sword Blades and Poppy Seeds*; *Dome of Many Coloured Glass*; *Can Grande's Castle*.

PERE MARQUETTE, Priest, Pioneer and Adventurer

By AGNES REPPLIER

A BIOGRAPHY of the French Jesuit missionary to the American Indians who, with Joliet, first explored the headwaters of the Mississippi and died from hardships before he was forty.

"Everything that discriminating mankind most cherishes in its best reading is to be found in this extraordinary book—a great story, greatly told; human characters, moving and suffering; great deeds for great ends; great perils bravely withstood; great difficulties vanquished." *New York Herald Tribune*.

F. F. Van de Water said in the *New York Evening Post*, January 19, 1929: "Little enough is known of Pere Marquette, but that little his latest biographer has told with sympathy and tenderness. The great-hearted, fragile co-explorer of the Mississippi emerges clear and lovable from Miss Repplier's pages."

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, may claim the distinction of being the birthplace of Agnes Repplier, April 1, 1858. Her education was at the Sacred Heart Convent, Torresdale, Pennsylvania. She has been honored with the degree of Doctor of Literature by the University of Pennsylvania, Yale University and Columbia. Miss Repplier spent a number of years abroad and is well known as one of the foremost essayists of the present time. Her brilliant career has brought a long list of books, among them: *Books and Men*; *Points of View*; *Essays in Miniature*;

Essays in Idleness; Philadelphia—The Place and the People; Points of Friction; and a compilation called A Book of Famous Verse.

MY BROTHER, THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By CORINNE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON

“A SISTER’S interpretation of a world-wide personality written in an intimate and chatty style and illustrated with reproduction of numerous photographs and facsimiles of some of Roosevelt’s letters with his own droll illustrations. The chapter on home life in the White House contains an interesting list of his favorite books comprising the famous ‘pig-skin library’ which he carried with him on his travels.” *Cleveland Library Bulletin.*

The author says in her preface, “In giving to the public these almost confidential personal recollections, I do so because of the attitude of that very public toward my brother. There is no sacrifice in sharing such memories with the people who have loved him and whom he loved so well.”

Corinne Roosevelt Robinson is a sister of Theodore Roosevelt. In her own right a poet of note and lecturer, Mrs. Robinson sustained the laurels of her parentage even as her brother did in his channels of activity. Mrs. Robinson was born in New York City in 1861 and studied under private tutors. In 1882 she married Douglas Robinson. She served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee and, under President Coolidge’s administration, was a member of his Advisory Committee. She was one of the founders of Roosevelt House, the birthplace and home of the Roosevelts, which is now a museum containing mementos of Theodore Roosevelt and shelves of books written by him.

Among her books, both poetry and prose, are *The Call of Brotherhood*; *Out of Nymph*; *One Woman to Another*; *Service and Sacrifice*; and *Collected Poems*.

STORY OF A PIONEER

By ANNA HOWARD SHAW

“IN COLLABORATION with Miss Elizabeth Jordon, Anna Howard Shaw, the President, in 1915, of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, tells the inspiring story of her life from her strenuous youth in the Michigan backwoods of fifty years ago, her career as a Methodist preacher, ordained minister, teacher, doctor, lecturer and suffrage worker and leader. Mrs. Shaw writes as she speaks, straightforwardly and with keen observation, humor and a rich fund of anecdote.” *Cleveland Public Library Bulletin*.

Anna Howard Shaw was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, February 14, 1847. At the age of four, she came to the United States. Early student days were spent at Albion College. In 1878 she graduated at Boston University of Theology and in 1885 became a physician with an M.D. from Boston University. She paid her expenses for an education by preaching and lecturing and was made Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hingham, Massachusetts. The New England Conference refused her ordination because of her sex, so she was ordained in the Protestant Methodist church in 1880, being the first woman ordained by that denomination. In 1885 she resigned to lecture for the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association and later served as President of the National Association during the period from 1904 to 1915. On her retirement from that office, she was made Honorary President. The fact that Congress passed the suffrage amendment shortly after her death was in large measure due to the years of service she gave the cause.

LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By IDA M. TARBELL

THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT thus verifies the permanent importance of this volume as a contribution to American letters and a source of knowledge about Abraham Lincoln and his contribution to the world and history: "The seventeen years since the first publication of the book have strengthened the verdict then given that it is one of the most vivid and authentic biographies ever written of 'the first American.'" It is illustrated with many reproductions from original paintings, photographs and other material.

Ida M. Tarbell was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, on November 5, 1857. Her life has been one of varied activities from her student days in Paris at the Sorbonne and College of France, to editorial work for *The Chautauqua*, *McClure's Magazine*, and Associate Editor of the *American Magazine*.

For twenty years Miss Tarbell has served as President of the Pen and Brush Club in New York City. She has five college degrees and is one of the few women members of the Author's Club. She is a member of the American History Association and also the Society of English Journalists. She was a member of President Wilson's Industrial Conference in 1919 and President Harding's Unemployment Conference.

Among her works are: *Short Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*; *Life of Madame Roland*; *History of the Standard Oil Co.*; *The Business of Being a Woman*; *New Ideals in Business*; *Life of Judge Gary*.

GLIMPSES OF FIFTY YEARS

By FRANCES WILLARD

GLIMPSES OF FIFTY YEARS is explained in its subtitle, "The Autobiography of an American Woman." The book is a summary of a life devoted to reform and the intricacies of the work relative to it. Frances Willard has woven into the book not only a record of the work, but the strength of the woman who worked for "the cause." The virility of her personality is felt through all its pages.

"A notable biography of a notable woman" is the way one of the Committee describes this book.

Frances Willard was born in Churchville, near Rochester, New York, on September 28, 1839. Her early education was at Oberlin College and later her parents moved to Illinois where she graduated at Northwestern Female College at Evanston in 1859. She became Professor of Aesthetics in the University and was made President of the Woman's College in 1871. Her active temperance work was begun in 1874 and she was made secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, later becoming its President, which office she held till her death. The World's Christian Temperance Union made her President and she went to England to give extensive lectures. It has been estimated that over a period of ten years she averaged at least one lecture a day, besides writing articles and doing other work incidental to her interests.

Other volumes include *Women in the Pulpit* and *My Happy Half Century*. She was editor in chief of the *Union Signal*.

DRAMA

"The stage but echoes back the public voice."

SAMUEL JOHNSON



WHEN LADIES MEET

By RACHEL CROTHERS

WHEN LADIES MEET, awarded the \$500 prize of the Dramatists' Guild, in 1933, was first produced in New York, October, 1932.

The Theatre Arts Monthly of December, the same year, cleverly commented on the play and its author in a paragraph: "Rachel Crothers has a faculty for wise and witty talk—at its glowing best, in *When Ladies Meet* which allows her gaily and almost brazenly to utilize accidental meetings, convenient thunder-showers and such time-worn devices to make her plays behave as she wants them to, without ever becoming wearisome."

"This variation of the triangle theme has for its main characters Mary Howard, an intelligent young authoress; Rogers Woodruff, her publisher with whom she is in love; Claire, Rogers' very charming and keen-witted wife; and Jimmie, a journalist very much in love with Mary. In his attempt to bring Mary to her senses, Jimmie precipitates an unexpected climax." *Book Review Digest*.

"Excellently written by one of America's outstanding playwrights," comments a Committee member.

Rachel Crothers was born in Bloomington, Illinois, in 1878. She was educated at the State Normal School. From her highly productive pen have come many plays: *The Three of Us*; *The Coming of Mrs. Patrick*; *Myself-*

Bettina; A Man's World; Ourselves: Young Wisdom; The Heart of Paddy Whack; Once Upon a Time; He and She; Nice People; Everyday; Mary the Third; Expressing Willie; Old Lady 31, from the novel. With Kate Douglas Wiggin, she adapted *Mother Carey's Chickens*.

Miss Crothers stages and directs her own plays. She has appeared in several productions and took the leading part in her own play *He and She*. She is a member of the Authors League and the Society of American Dramatists, and was founder of the Stage Women's War Relief.

THE POOR LITTLE RICH GIRL

By ELEANOR GATES

THE story is about a little girl, named Gwendolyn, who craved the affection of her mother and father, but "her father was busy down-town grinding out money, and her mother was busy up-town spending it," as the *Metropolitan Magazine* aptly described it, continuing "A child has just so much love and so much mischief in its system. If denied the expression of its love, it exercises its prerogative for mischief the more, and that is what Gwendolyn did." Through the child's serious illness, and her final recovery, the father and mother come to the realization of their great neglect and change their ways.

The Poor Little Rich Girl is almost synonymous with the name of Mary Pickford for her early career on the stage was in the characterization of little Gwendolyn, and later she appeared in it when it was adapted to motion pictures.

One judge stated: "I consider this by far the best play written by a woman in my time."

Eleanor Gates was born in Shakopee, Minnesota, on September 26, 1875. She attended both the University of California and Stanford University. Her first husband

was Richard Walton Tully and later she married Frederick Ferdinand Moore.

Her works, both novels and plays, include: *The Biography of a Prairie Girl*; *The Plow Woman*; *Good Night*; *Cupid, the Cow Punch*; *The Justice of Gideon*; *Sinners*; *We are Seven*; *Apron Strings*; *Fire*; *Delilah the Second*.

ALISON'S HOUSE

By SUSAN GLASPELL

THE action of the play takes place the last day in the year of the 19th century, December 31, 1899. The family of a famous American poetess is preparing to close the old homestead as the poetess has been dead for many years and her aged sister cannot be left alone any longer. The sister, disturbed by the unaccustomed commotion in closing the house, becomes agitated and wanders about helplessly, and with the passing of the century she too goes to join her sister. But just before her passing she gives a portfolio of her sister's unpublished poems to her niece.

Harry Hansen wrote in the *New York World*, December 23, 1930: "The reader will find the story of Emily Dickinson coming between himself and Miss Glaspell's play every now and then . . . Miss Glaspell's task was difficult; she had to tell the story and also convey something of the evanescent character of Alison herself. . . . There are excellent emotional passages toward the latter part of the play. It makes us wish that Miss Glaspell would write more often for the theatre."

Otis Chatfield-Taylor observed in *The Outlook*, "Her characters are all real people still living under the spell of the retiring, yet strangely powerful personality of the dead woman . . . call her Alison or Emily."

Alison's House won for its author the Pulitzer Prize for plays in 1930.

Susan Glaspell was born in Davenport, Iowa, July 1, 1882, and was educated in the public schools there; later she attended Drake University, receiving the degree of Ph.D.

Her versatility is revealed through the variety of her writings which include novels, plays and biography. Among them are *The Glory of the Conquered*; *The Visioning*; *Lifted Masks*; *Fidelity*; *Suppressed Desires*; *Inheritors*; *The Verge*; *The Road to the Temple*. She was a founder of the Provincetown Players and her first plays were written as a member of that organization.

THE PIPER

By JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY

WITH the heart of a poet and a dramatist, Josephine Preston Peabody embodied both points of view in her writings. In this play the Piper, as in the legend of the "Pied Piper," lures the children away but only to a nearby cave where he provides entertainment for them. Through an interesting continuation of the story, combined with an original adaptation, the play endows the character of the Piper with great interest and charm.

The *Nation* reviewed the play by saying: "This is a little poetic play of uncommon quality, having distinct literary and dramatic value," and *The Times* adds, "on the stage its full beauty would be manifest."

Josephine Preston Peabody, (Mrs. L. S. Markes) was born in New York in 1874, and attended the Girls' Latin School in Boston, later Radcliffe College. She served as instructor in English Literature at Wellesley College from 1901 to 1903.

Her writings include: *Old Greek Folk Stories*; *The Wayfarers*, a book of verse; *Fortune and Men's Eyes*; *New Poems with a Play*; *Marlowe*; *The Singing Leaves*; *Pan-a-Choric Idyl*; *The Wings*; *The Book of the Little Past*.

The Piper, written in 1909, obtained the Stratford-on-Avon Prize in 1910. It was produced in England, and in 1911 in America.

FASHION

By ANNA CORA MOFFATT RITCHIE

ARTHUR H. QUINN, in his *Representative American Plays*, aptly describes *Fashion* with this historical note: "While not our first dramatic social satire, it is of special interest as inspiring a series of plays dealing with the follies of those who aspire to secure an assured position without being aware of social values."

Fashion was produced at the Park Theatre, New York, March 24, 1845. It ran for three weeks and was withdrawn only owing to engagements of stars at the Park Theatre. It was played in Philadelphia at the Walnut Street Theatre at the same time. The success of this play induced Mrs. Ritchie to go on the stage.

Fashion was reviewed by Edgar Allan Poe in the *Broadway Journal*, March 29, 1845. The review is reprinted in the Virginia edition of his works, Volume 12.

Anna Cora Moffatt Ritchie, actress and author, was born in Bordeaux, France, in 1819, being the daughter of S. G. Ogden, a merchant of New York. The family remained in France until 1826 and then returned to New York where Anna was educated. At sixteen, she married James Moffatt, a young lawyer. She started writing for the stage about this time, her first play, *Gulzara or The Persian Slave*, being produced in New York in 1840. Beginning in Boston on October 28, 1841, she gave a very successful series of public readings. Adopting the pen name of Helen Barkley, she achieved recognition as the author of magazine stories and novels. Shortly after *Fashion* was produced, she made her first stage appearance as Pauline in Bulwer's *Lady of Lyons*. In June 1854 she left the stage. Her first husband having

died, she married W. F. Ritchie. One of her best known books is *The Autobiography of an Actress*, issued in 1854.

SUN-UP

By LULU VOLLMER

SUN-UP is an interpretation of the life of those natives of America who have retained the primitive culture of their predecessors. Its theme is the reaction in that setting, of a mother, whose son goes to war.

Sun-up was first produced by the Beechwood Players at Scarborough, New York. Later it was presented at the Provincetown Theatre, Lenox Hill Theatre, Princess Theatre, then at the LaSalle Theatre, Chicago. Arrangements followed for its London production and the Italian rights were also purchased.

The *Illustrated London News* of May 30, 1925 reported, "The performance of that remarkable play, *Sun-up*, in which Miss Lucile La Verne has made such a decisive hit, gives us much to think."

"A valuable representation of American folklore" is the opinion of the Committee of Selection.

Lulu Vollmer was born in Keyser, North Carolina, and received her education in the Episcopal Church boarding schools, followed by three years in the Normal and Collegiate Institute at Asheville. While there, she came in contact with the mountain women of that section who brought their "wares" to the Institute. Later, she used them as characters in her writings. Each summer she spent in the surrounding hill country. Even as a girl she began writing and directing plays. Following graduation she became a reporter. In Atlanta she conducted a daily column in a theatrical paper known as *Atlanta Pilot*, which gave her a close-up of actors and actresses and was a factor in the development of her writing along dramatic lines,—later she moved to New York City. Among her plays are *Jule*; *The Shame Woman*; *The Duncie Boy*.

ESSAYS

*"Words are things; and a small drop of ink,
Falling like dew upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions,
think."*

BYRON



ON UNDERSTANDING WOMEN

By MARY BEARD

LORINNE PRUETTE has written, "Mary Beard is no raw recruit to feminism, no impatient youth tilting a lance against old prejudices, but as a student of society, a worker who has already found her stride, and an unorthodox historian, she has managed to produce one of the most objective books ever written on the subject of women. . . ."

This book reveals the place taken by women in the progress of civilization—from the origin of the domestic arts, through the rise of intellectualism, the contest for political and military power, to the development of Christianity and the growth of modern democracy and science.

Freda Kirchwey of *The Nation*, wrote in the *Saturday Review of Literature*: "The author has done what she set out to do with a good deal of deftness; she has repopulated the ages with female members of the human race. She puts in their proper places the achievements of persons whose names have generally been ignored or whose work has been minimized because they were women. . . ."

Mary Ritter Beard was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. She received a Ph.B. from De Pauw University in 1897 and did postgraduate work at Columbia. In 1900 she married Charles A. Beard and has collaborated with him in her writings, the best known work being the two volumes titled *The Rise of American Civilization*.

Mrs. Beard has had long experience in labor and suffrage movements and has studied and traveled in Europe and the Orient. Her volumes include: *Woman's Work in Municipalities*; *A Short History of the American Labor Movement*; *The History of the United States*.

LETTERS FROM NEW YORK

By LYDIA MARIA CHILD

LETTERS from New York were first written for the *Boston Courier*, then under the charge of Joseph T. Buckingham. "They were the precursors of that modern school of newspaper correspondence in which women have so large a share and which has something of the charm of a woman's private letters,—a style of writing where description preponderates over argument and statistics make way for fancy and enthusiasm. Many have since followed in this path. Others may have equalled her, but she gave us a new sensation and that epoch was perhaps the climax of her purely literary career," states Thomas W. Higginson in his *Contemporaries*.

According to a survey by the *Atlantic Monthly*; "Her formative period was that curious and interesting one when there was a serene and not self-conscious provincialism in New England; when foreign and ancient literature and life were quietly measured by standards kept in the neighborhood of Boston Common; when there was a flower of culture which was entirely of native growth and production; when New York was a remote and interesting region to be reported by travelers; and when all ques-

tions of philosophy and religion were to be determined with a calm disregard of the rest of the world."

Bedford, Massachusetts, was the birth place of Lydia Maria Child on February 16, 1802. In 1826 she founded the *Juvenile Miscellany*. She published a novel in 1835, *Philothea*, which is often spoken of as her best book. The *North American Review*, then the chief authority on literary criticism, gave her front rank among American women authors of that time. She and her husband edited the *Anti-Slavery Standard* in which appeared *Letters from New York*, later published in two volumes, in 1843-5.

In the fifties, Mrs. Child moved with her husband to Wayland, Massachusetts, where she lived quietly until her death on October 20, 1880.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

Edited by SARAH J. HALE

RUTH R. FINLEY, in her book on Sarah J. Hale, the editor of this famous magazine, writes: "I discovered the real *Godey's Lady's Book*—something quite distinct as a whole from the quaint fashion prints that now alone recall this old-time periodical. Here almost a century ago were the beginnings of the various departments—cookery, beauty, health, architecture, gardening, interior decoration—so highly developed in today's home magazines. All was handled very differently, yet with an amazingly modern touch. . . . Then I discovered that these departments of Godey's, and its fiction and features as well, contained all kinds of first hand information about the customs, habits, and viewpoints of a bygone America concerning which, though constituting our immediate yesterday, little has been written. . . . But soon it was evident, not only that most of the great literary

names of nineteenth century America were signed to *Lady's Book* articles, but that these contributors were marshaled as part of a carefully conducted plan or editorial policy having to do mainly with education. Somebody was putting up a good fight for children and women and was especially concerned for the latter's intellectual and economic freedom."

Sarah Josepha Buell Hale was born at Newport, New Hampshire, October 24, 1788. She was educated at home and married David Hale, a lawyer, in 1813. He died nine years later, leaving her five children to support. In 1828 she went to Boston to become editor of the *Ladies' Magazine*, which was the first periodical in America published for women. In 1837 this magazine was removed to Philadelphia and united with *Godey's Lady's Book*. Mrs. Hale was editor of the Literary Department until 1877. She originated the Seaman's Aid Society in Boston and urged the observance of a Thanksgiving Day which President Lincoln adopted in 1864. She died in Philadelphia on April 30, 1879.

POETS AND THEIR ART

By HARRIET MONROE

HARRIET MONROE made a place for herself as a discoverer of young talent at a time when American poetry needed such a discoverer. In *Poets and Their Art*, she deals with poets of an older day with the acumen which she applied to the newer writers.

"She gives us the best summary of H. D. that has been written. After sympathetic essays on the older poets, Miss Monroe modestly hides in the back of her book two chapters on the rhythms of English verse which I hope every lover of poetry, as well as poets themselves, will find," is the comment in *The New Republic*.

"It contains brief and highly original studies of Old World masters and commentaries upon the poetic art and temperament. The least that can be said is that it increases the debt which poets and poetry already owe to its author." *Independent*.

Harriet Monroe was born in 1860 in Chicago, where she still lives and continues her activities as a poet and editor of *Poetry, A Magazine of Verse* of which she is also the founder. Miss Monroe graduated from the Visitation Academy of Georgetown, D. C., and was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature by Baylor University, in Waco, Texas, in 1920. She wrote the *Columbian Ode* for the dedication ceremonies on the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, October 21, 1892.

Among her books are: *Valeria and Other Poems*; *John Welborn Root, a Memoir*; *The Passing Show*; *You and I*; *The Difference*; *Other Poems*.

PAPERS ON LITERATURE AND ART

BY SARAH MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI

CERTAINLY the best review of these *Papers* can be found in the Introduction by Horace Greeley. But this quotation from the old *Democratic Review* also has its worth: "May her remarks be cherished!" writes some anonymous supporter. So much concession in the direction of praise in a generation when Margaret Fuller's type of blue-stocking activity was not always kindly commented on, is worth much. It shows that this astute woman's analysis of American literature, of literary criticism, of the lives of the great composers as well as of journalism, in the United States of her time, made no bid to special consideration, but demanded to be accepted upon merit of its own.

Margaret Fuller had a mind which, because it was more virile than most feminine minds of her time, was catagorized as masculine. In reality she had a good mind, not necessarily a masculine one. She exhibited simply in the *Papers on Literature and Art*, as elsewhere, that she could think clearly, write accurately and organize efficiently.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the birthplace of Margaret Fuller, on May 3, 1810. She was the eldest of eight children. At fifteen she was considered a prodigy. She taught school in Boston and Providence. In 1840, she became the principal editor of *The Dial*, a journal devoted to transcendental philosophy. She wrote at this time *Summer on the Lakes* and *Women in the Nineteenth Century*, both outstanding volumes to this day. In 1844 she went to New York to become literary critic of the *Tribune* and two years later sailed for Europe and traveled extensively, finally locating in Rome. There she married Giovanni Angelo, Marquis Ossoli. While returning to this country in 1850, she and her child and her husband were drowned in a severe storm.

FICTION

"The greatest merit of fiction," says Sir Arthur Helps, "is that it creates and nourishes sympathy."

LITERARY BREVITIES OF JOHN G. WIGHT



THE CONQUEROR

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON

THE subtitle of this volume concisely sums up its contents: "The true and romantic story of Alexander Hamilton." The *Pittsburgh Library Bulletin* describes it as: "Neither fiction nor biography, pure and simple, but a mingling of both, which one critic has called 'dramatized biography.'"

Determined to make of the book something more than just the usual biography or historical novel, Mrs. Atherton visited the West Indies in search of local color and facts about the early life and ancestors of her subject. As a result there is a skeleton of authenticated fact, admirably filled out by romantic embroidery which is excellent reading. According to *The Dial* it "reads like serious history . . ."

Gertrude Atherton was born in California in the year 1857 and was educated in private school. She married George H. Bowen Atherton.

She was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1925. Over thirty-five books are from her pen, many having been among the most successful books of their respective years. Among them are *The Jealous Gods*;

Black Oxen; Rezanov; The Doomswoman; and Dido, Queen of Hearts, which she wrote in celebration of the Virgil bimillennium.

THE GOOD EARTH

By PEARL BUCK

THIS story of Chinese peasant life is a powerful epic of the soil, in particular, of one man's pride in and love for his land. Wang Lung, a young farmer, marries O-lan, an honest, faithful though plain woman, who bears him sons. At first the earth is good and they enjoy prosperity. Then with a crop failure comes dire poverty, and famine forces them south to beg their food. But Wang Lung never gives up his land and eventually is enabled to go back to it again, prosper year by year, and build up a great landed manor; to hoard silver, own slaves, and take unto himself a pretty second wife. His sons are a disappointment to him. They grow up, are educated and marry—but not one has his father's love for the soil. Over the dying body of the old one they plan to sell this land and move as rich men to the city." *The Book Review Digest*.

As Paul Hutchison observed in the *Christian Century*, "About once a year I stumble on a book that really stirs my emotions, it becomes a living thing to me; I answer to its words, its moods, its unvoiced whisperings as one answers to the companionship of a friend. When I have finished reading it I cannot be satisfied until I have brought others within the circle of its magic. Now I have found another of the same sort, *The Good Earth*."

It is fitting that Pearl Buck should write of China for she was born in the ancient City of Yochow, far in the interior of the country. Her parents were American Missionaries. Her old Chinese nurse used to tell her

stories of the countries and imbued the young spirit with the background of the country.

Before she started to write novels, she spent ten years reading the novels of China, an indication of her knowledge of that difficult language.

DEATH COMES FOR THE ARCHBISHOP

By WILLA CATHER

THE story tells how a young man, Jean Marie Latour, once a seminarist in Auvergne, rode with difficulty into the newly erected territory of New Mexico as Vicar Apostolic, and of the wise and good works he wrought there for many years, until, mourned by all his people, "the old Archbishop lay before the high altar in the church he built." L. W. Dodd in the *Saturday Review of Literature* further states "by putting unforgettably before us the life of Father Latour, Miss Cather has also given us *truth*, has brought to us a quintessence distilled from a given region, with all its forms and modes of being, throughout a selected, unifying stretch of years, but that is not all. The love of these two men (Father Vaillant and Father Latour) for each other, for their God, their church, and their body-breaking and often heart-breaking tasks . . . makes this book a grave, uplifting hymn of spiritual beauty."

Willia Cather is admitted to be one of the outstanding women writers of our period. She was born in Winchester, Virginia, December 7, 1876. She is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, and holds the degrees of B.A., Litt.D., and LL.D. From 1906 to 1912 Miss Cather was editor of *McClure's Magazine*.

From the very beginning in 1903 when her *April Twilights* and *The Troll Garden* made their appearance, she demonstrated many strains which later achieved full

flower. With *The Song of the Lark* and *My Antonia*, Miss Cather emerged as an artist of rare sensitivity to the diverse elements which make up American life.

My Antonia was a Pulitzer Prize Novel. Some of her other Books are: *One of Ours*; *A Lost Lady*; *The Professor's House*; *Shadows on the Rock*.

THE LAMPLIGHTER

By MARIA CUMMINS

THIS interesting story is laid in New York City, the early part of the nineteenth century. Published in 1853, *The Lamplighter* was instantly popular, over 40,000 copies being sold within two months. It was republished in England, where it was received with even greater approbation, and the sale reached upward of 120,000 copies. The work is one of the noted successes in American fiction, being exceeded only by novels like *Ben Hur* and *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

A typical comment in a review which reveals the times when the book appeared, describes it as "A moral book; diffuse, sentimental and exclamatory."

The Lamplighter is described by one of the Committee who selected it for this honor list as "a book which has delighted generations of children."

Maria Susanna Cummins was one of the group of New England authors. She was born on April 9, 1827, and her father, Judge David Cummins, took a personal interest in her education from the very start. Her intimate association with him during her earlier years did much towards determining the direction of her literary work, and his encouragement helped to develop her aspirations. She attended Mrs. Charles Sedgwick's school at Lenox to finish her education, after which she began to contribute short stories to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other

magazines. When she was twenty-seven she published *The Lamplighter*.

Several years later appeared *Mabel Vaughan*, which is considered by some critics even superior to her first book. She died in Dorchester, October 1, 1866.

SHOW BOAT

By EDNA FERBER

“THE scene of the earlier part of *Show Boat* is a floating theatre which twice a year was towed up and down the Mississippi River from St. Louis to New Orleans, regaling the people of the river towns along the way with presentations of *East Lynne*, *St. Elmo* and other old-time favorites. Magnolia, daughter of Captain Andy Hawkes, was the admired leading lady on this variety stage, but left it to follow the troubled fortunes of her gambler husband in Chicago. The career of Magnolia's daughter, Kim, who became famous on the New York stage continues the story to the present.” *The Book Review Digest*.

Show Boat is known the world around, having been made available to the public in book form, as a play, as a motion picture and as a radio presentation. It is significant not only for its success at the time of its first performance, but for the period over which that popularity is keeping it actively before the public eye.

A judge in choosing *Show Boat* as one of the hundred best books by women describes it as “a pageant in fiction.”

Miss Ferber was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, August 15, 1887. She received her education in public schools and was graduated from the High School of Appleton, Wisconsin. *Dawn O'Hara*, released in 1911, is generally given as her first book and her talent was immediately apparent. Among succeeding works are *Buttered Side Down*; *Roast Beef Medium*; *So Big*; *Mother Knows*

Best. Miss Ferber has also worked as co-author with George V. Hobart and George S. Kaufman, a recent collaboration being *The Royal Family*, a trenchant, witty comedy which was an immediate success.

THE DEEPENING STREAM

By DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER

“THE story of Matey Gilbert opens when she is four years old and takes her through the early years of her married life. Her father is a professor of French and some of her life is spent abroad. Everybody considers the Gilbert’s a beautifully cultured home, but the sensitive and honest Matey realizes that all is not well in that home. Her honesty and power of love and understanding help her to make her own marriage something beautiful and permanent,” is the concise summary of the *Book Review Digest*.

“Dorothy Canfield’s novels have always been forthright and courageous, but in none, I think, has she sustained the intensity that she pours into this story of a hurt child and stifled young girl and the quiet victory of love and honesty.” *Books*, October 12, 1930.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher was born, February 17, 1879, in Lawrence, Kansas, educated at the Ohio State University and Columbia University and Middlebury College in Vermont. Miss Canfield holds a Ph.D. degree from Ohio State College of 1899; one from Columbia and an honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from Vermont. On May 9, 1907, she married John Redwood Fisher. Among her early works are *Corneille and Racine* and *English Rhetoric and Composition* in collaboration with G. R. Carpenter. Her later works include *The Montessorri Mother*; *Mothers and Children*; *Hillsboro People*; *The Bent Twig*; *The Real Motive*; *Fellow-Captains*; *The Home Maker*; *Her Son’s Wife*.

THE LED-HORSE CLAIM

By MARY HALLOCK FOOTE

“ROMANCE in a realistic setting—a California Romeo and Juliet, ending happily. The feud is between two mining superintendents, and the wild and perilous life of the region gives a specific character to the story,” reported E. A. Baker in *Best Fiction*. According to the *Standard Catalog* this is “One of the finest descriptions of mining life in the West. Story of a feud between the rival mining camps and of the love affair of the sister of one of the mine superintendents.”

The London Academy commented on the author's style of writing; “The reader is to expect his satisfaction to arise from carefully drawn types of character and dramatic fitness of detail—in which event he will not be disappointed.”

Mary Hallock Foote was born November 19, 1847, at Milton, New York. At the School of Design for Women in New York her art tendencies were developed and for a time she was a magazine illustrator. This training had its effect upon her literary work. When she began writing short stories, she illustrated them with her own drawings. After marrying Arthur T. Foote, a mining engineer, they went West, living in Idaho, California and Colorado. The romances she wrote at that time centered around life on the American frontier. Among them were *Friend Barton's Concern*; *A Story of a Dry Season*; *The Last Assembly Ball*; *The Cup of Trembling*; *The Prodigal*. Into her stories dealing with mining life in Montana were woven the various labor questions of the time.

MISS LULU BETT

By ZONA GALE

AS DESCRIBED in *The Library Bulletin* of the Carnegie Public Library in Pittsburgh *Miss Lulu Bett* is "A story of middle Western life centering about a spinster who longs for sympathy and an escape from a cheerless life of drudgery in her sister's household." According to comment in the *New York Times*, March 28, 1920, "Lulu Bett herself is an exquisite piece of portrayal. Her development during the course of the events that befall her is logical and natural. To us it seems the best thing Miss Gale has yet done." After the publication of the book, it has been said Miss Gale received a letter from a Miss Lulu Bett, a spinster, much concerned that she had been taken as the theme of a book, as the novel, by coincidence, closely followed her own life.

"A fine fictional study of an important aspect of American society, which, perhaps, only a woman could have made," is one of the reasons given by the Committee for including *Miss Lulu Bett* in its selection.

Miss Gale was born in Portage, Wisconsin, on August 26, 1874. She went to school near home; was graduated from Wisconsin University and received her honorary Phi Beta Kappa from Western Reserve in 1924. In June of 1928, she married William Llewlyn Breese of Portage.

The titles of her books are an indication of the range of her subject-matter: *Romance Island*; *The Loves of Peleas and Etarre*; *Friendship Village*; *Mothers to Men*; *When I Was a Little Girl*; *A Daughter of Tomorrow*; *Preface to a Life*; *The Neighbors* (a one-act play); *Mister Pitt*; *Miss Lulu Bett*. At one time she was winner of a \$2,000 prize for a 3,000 word story. Miss Gale is a member of the Wisconsin Library Commission and the Board of Regents of Wisconsin University.

LUMMOX

By FANNIE HURST

BERTHA, half Swede and half Slav, was born on the waterfront of New York. She was heavy with perpetual silence, the sign of remote remembrance of a mixed ancestry making her inarticulate beyond most people, and gave the impression of great physical strength and rather mental weakness. She worked hard as a servant and life meant little, if anything, to her, until a young poet sensed the drama of her uncouth self. For him an inspired book of verse was the result of this recognition in contrast to former mediocre attempts; to her, it brought the LummoX . . . a son, who was given over to foster parents. Bertha, still silent, realizes how temporary was her happiness as she sees her baby taken from her. She stumbles through until middle-age, when she turns her starved heart toward a motherless family which she nurtures.

"It would not be fair to leave this novel without some mention of the beautiful way in which it is written," states the *Boston Transcript*. "Just as Bertha symbolizes the earth itself in her strength and kindness, so the entire book seems to move to vast, unheard, but clearly sensed rhythms."

Fannie Hurst was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on October 19, 1889. She received an A.B. degree from Washington University and later took graduate work at Columbia University. She made special studies of the stage, the shop girl and her environment and also served as waitress and saleswoman to get atmosphere for her stories. She made a trip in the steerage across the Atlantic to gather material, and also made a study of Russia. Many of her books have been featured as serials in magazines, then, after appearing in book form, been adapted to the motion pictures. Among her books

are *Just Around the Corner*; *Every Soul Hath Its Song*; *Gaslight Sonatas*; *Humoresque*; *Star Dust*; *The Vertical City*; *Mannequin*; *Song of Life*; *Back Street*.

RAMONA

By HELEN HUNT JACKSON

THE theme of *Ramona* is centered around the United States Indians and the treatment they received from the government. The author was greatly interested in bettering the conditions under which the Indians lived and used the medium of a novel to bring out those things which needed correction. The setting is in Southern California. One of the old mission Indians is the hero. The narrative deals with old-fashioned life on the Spanish rancho, the household, the pastoral occupations and religious observances. It is a tragic love story which is read, not only by "grown ups," but is also a favorite for young girls and boys.

Over a hundred years ago, in 1831, in Amherst, Massachusetts, was born one of the best known writers of the century—Helen Maria Fiske Hunt Jackson—her father being a Professor at Amherst College. In 1870 when her meditative *Verses* were first published, they were praised by Emerson. As both a poet and author, she excelled. Moving to Colorado Springs, she was appointed in 1883 a special commissioner to investigate the conditions of the Mission Indians of California. She also studied the early Spanish Missions. In *A Century of Dishonor*, the author denounced the government's dealings with the natives, being an ardent worker for their cause at all times.

THE COUNTRY OF THE POINTED FIRS

By SARA ORNE JEWETT

WITH the seemingly limited experience of a summer holiday as a starting point, Sara Orne Jewett has given us in *The Country of the Pointed Firs*, a continuation of her gallery of portraits and scenes of the rich, quiet life, the full and spiritual beauty, combined with the keen humor of a seaside settlement in Maine. The writer was early distinguished for her astonishing ability to draw from life the venerable people of that far north State. She was able to endow them with something of that lingering youthfulness, that gayety and innocence which is to be found wherever one probes into rustic virility. Her men are shy and unsophisticated, but they have the added virtue of honesty; her women are generally mothers and workers, but they, too, have the ingredients of quaint originality and old-world grace. There is a weather-beaten sea captain in this tale who builds for himself and his listeners a spirit city within the Arctic Circle, a gatherer of herbs, and other child-like and Wordsworthian figures who make it delightful.

Sara Orne Jewett was the daughter of Theodore Herman Jewett, an eminent physician and surgeon. She was born at South Berwick, Maine, on September 3, 1849. She received her education from private tutors. She began to write early and soon received recognition and established a reputation which has endured. Her first book, *Deephaven*, was followed by *Play Days*; *Old Friends and New*; *A Country Doctor*; *Tales of New England*; *The Country of the Pointed Firs*. Several of these volumes were republished in France and England, countries where readers found that Miss Jewett's work gave them an accurate insight into American character, and especially into New England life.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

By MARY JOHNSTON

THE odd and painful custom of shipping cargoes of brides to the early Colonial settlements is the first dramatic incident of Mary Johnston's quickly moving story of old Virginia. When a beautiful maid-of-honor, ward of the King, and favorite of the Court, flees a libertine nobleman for whom she is destined, along with the other brides sent out by the Company, one is immediately in the thick of the historical incidents of 1621. She marries a stalwart, staunch settler, a famous swordsman of the section, who defends his wife against the nobleman. Adventure moves quickly, daringly, dazzlingly against that primitive culture which was trying hard to graft itself to a decadent aristocracy. The characters are boldly outlined and the setting is authentic.

There are some writers whose manifest destiny, it seems, is to interpret the land of their birth, who have innate sympathy for the folk among whom they grow up and a sympathetic understanding of the problems of their immediate locale. Such a writer is Mary Johnston. Even though she confines herself to romantic fiction, she still manages to make the South as she knew it the point of departure.

Mary Johnston was born on November 21, 1870, in Buchanan, Botetourt County, Virginia. She was privately educated and lived mostly at home with her own people. Many well known novels of the early twentieth century came from her pen, among them: *Prisoners of Hope*; *Sir Mortimer*; *Pioneers of the Old South*; *The Slave Ship*; *Hunting Shirt*; *Miss Delicia Allen*.

MOTHER

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

MARGARET PAGET is a teacher, tired of her humdrum schoolroom routine and everything that goes to make up her life in a quiet up-state town in New York. But the days take on new happiness and her whole life is transformed as she assumes the rôle of Mother in a happy home with eight little people growing up.

Ida M. Tarbell, who reviewed the book in the *Independent* when it came out in 1911, said, "It is given to few, who as the years go on, feel increasing love for a father and mother long dead, to express that love in a tribute so perfect as *Mother*."

Bookman's comment was that "occasionally there comes along a book which for sheer beauty demands merely a record of its recognition rather than an extended review that might contain presumptive criticism. Mrs. Norris, in *Mother*, has produced just such a little story; its charm of treatment dignifying the old about which it is written."

Kathleen Norris was born in San Francisco on July 16, 1880, and has spent most of her time since in her native state of California. She studied with private teachers and took a special course at the University of California. She married Charles G. Norris, also a well known novelist. In 1910 she began writing short stories and has continued to write for the leading magazines ever since. *Mother*, chosen for this list, was her first book, and through it she attained immediate recognition. There followed: *The Rich Mrs. Burgoyne*; *The Story of Julia Page*; *The Heart of Rachel*; *Joslyn's Wife*; *Certain People of Importance*; *The Callibans and Murphys*; *Hildegarde*; and others.

SCARLET SISTER MARY

By JULIA PETERKIN

THIS book depicts life among the Gullah Negroes in South Carolina. The story is that of Mary, a girl of fifteen, who is married to July, the "handsomest" young negro in the settlement. The husband soon tires of home life and leaves for the city. Sister Mary stays and during the ensuing years "takes the road" which earns for her the name of Scarlet Sister Mary. When July returns twenty years later, repentant, Mary will not accept him, even though she still loves him. The Book section of the *New York Herald Tribune* commented that "Mrs. Peterkin is unsurpassed by any writer in America. Certainly as an interpreter of the Southern negro she is pre-eminent."

Dale Warren in the *Boston Transcript* of November 10, 1928, stated: "Mrs. Peterkin's prose has a beauty and a richness which is a balm to a distracted world. The delicious humor of the negro, his love, his fear, his simplicity, his religion, and his superstition, so faithfully rendered, cry aloud from these pages. There is something here I think that we can find nowhere else."

Julia Peterkin is a true daughter of the South. She was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, October 31, 1880. She received the degree of A.B. from Converse College in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and an A.M. from the same college. In 1903 she married George Peterkin of Lang Syne Plantation, Fort Motte, South Carolina, and settled down in an environment which she knew and loved.

She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the Confederacy. Her books include *Green Thursday* and *Black April*. *Scarlet Sister Mary* was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for 1928.

THE GATES AJAR

By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

WRITING in *The Radical* in 1870, Fred M. Holland makes comment which perhaps typifies the reception accorded *The Gates Ajar*. "Not only is it as deeply religious a work as ever was written, and as rich in womanly sympathy as in childlike faith; but it further deserves our notice as a plain and powerful protest against the narrow, old-fashioned views of heaven still current in hymn books, and, I fear, occasionally in the pulpit." Mr. Holland also noted that the demand for it has been as great and as eager "as if it were a new novel; and one orthodox congregation out West has consoled itself during the absence of its pastor for the summer vacation with the hope that he would bring back with him as his colleague, 'Miss Gates Ajar.'"

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps was born in 1844 and lived until 1911. She married Herbert D. Ward in 1888. "Her first book," states *The Standard Reference Work*, "was *The Gates Ajar*, published in 1868. It attracted wide attention and is believed to have had considerable influence on the prevailing views concerning the future life. Mrs. Ward's style is original, vigorous and usually impressive. She has something to say and says it well." Other books that followed are: *Beyond the Gates*; *The Gates Between*; *Men, Women and Ghosts*; *The Story of Avis*; *Songs of the Silent World*.

THE TIME OF MAN

By ELIZABETH MADOX ROBERTS

"THE Chessers, a family of whites from the Kentucky Hills, with the restless urge of pioneers, keep moving from place to place looking always for a more fertile land beyond. The story centers about Eleanor Chesser,

the daughter of the family who has vague yearnings for beauty and something better than the present life she knows. She marries a luckless young farmhand and the odyssey continues. When the dream of their lives is just about to be fulfilled—a farm of their own—the unjust hostility of his neighbors towards Ellen's husband flames up and sends them forth again with their children on their wanderings, a far-piece this time. This journey is almost a flight," *The Book Review Digest* thus gives the theme of the story of *The Time of Man*.

Dorothy Graffe terms it, in her review in *The Nation*, September 8, 1926, "A book that is somehow realistic although written in poetic language, that is beautiful though it deals with dirt and poverty and ugliness. A saga of the heroic woman, living near the earth."

Elizabeth Madox Roberts was born in Kentucky near Springfield. Most of her early years were spent in studying the people there, both on farms and in towns, gathering material used later as a basis for her writings.

After living in the Colorado Rockies for some time, she entered the University of Chicago and specialized in the study of Philosophy and Language, receiving a Ph.D. degree. While still an undergraduate she won the Fisk prize for poetry. Shortly after, *Under The Tree*, a book of verse was published. She then turned to prose. Her first novel, *The Time of Man*, was a selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club. Its popularity extended to England. It was later translated into German and Swedish. *My Heart and My Flesh*, her second novel, firmly established Elizabeth Madox Roberts among the important American women writers. *The Great Meadow* was a recent successful novel.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By ANNA KATHERINE GREEN ROHLFS

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE was written in 1878 and brought the author national and international success, as being one of the best of the many detective stories from her versatile mind.

Perhaps the best review of this book is to be found in the reasons for its inclusion as one of the one hundred best books of American women in the past hundred years. "A classic mystery story with excellent character development and verisimilitude" comments one judge and another says, "Even through the recent craze for crime fiction, this still remains a pattern in plot and presentation and it was written long before the vogue began."

Anna Katherine Green Rohlfs had the distinction as a college student of initiating Ralph Waldo Emerson into the class "secret society" and forever after she has been interested in secret procedure of all sorts. Mrs. Rohlfs is one of our best known writers of criminal romance. With the exception of two of her books, *Risifi's Daughter* and *The Defense of the Bride*, all her works have been translated into foreign languages and nearly all of her stories have appeared in leading magazines as serials, prior to book publication.

She was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 11, 1846 and was educated in New York City schools and at Ripley College, Vermont. She married Charles Rohlfs on November 25, 1884.

Mrs. Rohlfs is still active today in Buffalo, where she has made her home for many years.

Among her other well known works are *That Affair Next Door*; *The Step on the Stair*; *Initials Only*.

THE LITTLE FRENCH GIRL

By ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK

“THE contrasting social standard of French and English, in particular their different views about love and marriage, form the background of this story. Alix, the little French girl is sent to England to find the suitable marriage which her mother’s mode of living had made impossible in France and at the same time to free *Maman* from her daughter’s innocence and embarrassing presence while she is pursuing the latest of a succession of love adventures into which her dangerous beauty and charm had led her. Unable to give up her own way of living, Mme. Vervier wished something different for her tenderly loved daughter. Fortunately the exquisite Alix falls into kind hands in England. She steers her sure and delicately balanced course never failing in loyalty to her beautiful mother or in appreciation and understanding of her English friends, and in the end she finds the best kind of Englishman for a husband and a true love marriage instead of the marriage de convenance her mother had planned.” This concisely sums up the story in the *Book Review Digest*.

In 1873 in Englewood, New Jersey, Anne Douglas Sedgwick was born and there she spent her early youth. In her later teens, she went to live in London and Paris where she studied art. So often the creative mind starts in one channel with the eagerness of youth, only to find another sister-art beckoning. This was the case with this young genius, who at twenty-two definitely decided to transfer her interest to writing. *Tante*, her first great success was followed in rapid succession by a number of volumes, among them *The Shadow of Life*; *Valerie Upton*; *Anabel Channice*; *Franklin Winslow Kane*; *The Next*; *The Third Window*; *The Old Countess*.

Anne Douglas Sedgwick married Basil de Selincourt

and has made her home abroad ever since with occasional visits to America.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN needs no introduction. It is a book which has gone down in history not only for its literary merit, but as one of the most powerful pieces of anti-slavery propaganda of its day. The book was written in the white heat of a one-sided observation of the whole situation, and the characters are symbols and types rather than human beings. Despite its apportionment of all goodness to Eva, all brutality to Legree, and all gentleness to Uncle Tom, it has captured and held the imagination of millions, quite literally, up till this very day. Harriet Beecher Stowe was a woman especially fitted to understand the latent indignation which would meet her exposé because she herself was so deeply identified with the very reading public to which her book appealed.

Leyboldt and Iles term it "One of the most famous of 'timely' books. It was not half true, it was written with passion and prejudice and it accomplished what all the cool, judicial statements in the world would have failed in."

Harriet Beecher Stowe was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1811, the third daughter of Dr. Lyman Beecher whose strong personality and fine mentality were reflected in his children. It was his interest in anti-slavery which gave her the impetus that finally expressed itself in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Her mother died early and Harriet was raised by her grandmother, at Guilford, where she received an early education. She went to Cincinnati where her father received a theological post in 1832, and in 1833 she won her first literary prize of \$50. In 1836, she married Pro-

fessor Calvin E. Stowe of Lane Seminary. Household affairs engrossed her at first and she wrote little, but in 1852 appeared *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. This reached an amazing sale for that time—300,000 copies the first year. She wrote considerably more,—scores of children's stories, serious essays and novels, but the world remembers her as the creator of Little Eva, Uncle Tom and Topsy!

ETHAN FROME

By EDITH WHARTON

THE BOOKLIST reports that Ethan Frome is: "A grim tale of retribution told in so masterly a manner that the story seems a transcription from real life. The three characters are a discouraged New England farmer, his hypochondriac wife, and a girl who still finds some joy in living."

The Nation's comment: "The wonder is that the spectacle of so much pain can be made to yield so much beauty."

The eternal triangle is the basis for the story and brings the inevitable result to all concerned . . . unhappiness and retribution.

Should one ask an intelligent European reader what name stands out immediately among present day American women writers, that name would more than likely be—Edith Wharton.

Edith Wharton was born in New York in 1862 and was educated privately. She married Edward Wharton in 1885 and for four years struggled with the business of home building. In 1899 she published *The Greater Inclination*. *The Touchstone* and *Crucial Instances* soon followed and a book appeared almost annually thereafter. More recent of her works are *The Custom of the Country*; *The Age of Innocence*; *Old Maid*; *Mother's Recompense*. Mrs. Wharton was given the Order of Leopold of Belgium and of the Legion d'Honneur for her work as a writer and her worth as a woman.

ST. ELMO

By AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON

IT IS a question as to which group is more numerous, those who have read *St. Elmo* or those who have heard its resounding language from some traveling troupe of actors. *The Southern Review*, in April, 1867, was quite severe with the author and accused her learning as "picked from encyclopedias," due to the many learned discussions between the heroine, Edna Earl, and the misanthrope and scoffer, St. Elmo, ending up, however, in this generous vein: "But when our author descends from her learned Cothurnus, she writes in good, plain, vigorous and . . . pure English. Many passages, and especially the description of the death of Felix are full of pathos and beauty." *Redpath's Library of Universal Literature* records, "Her style is on the whole good—her depiction of Southern plantation life in *ante-bellum* days is vividly correct, and her gentlemen and gentlewomen are such in the true sense of the words."

Everybody remembers *St. Elmo*. But how many remember that Augusta Evans Wilson was its author? She first saw the light in Columbus, Georgia, in 1835. When she was three her parents removed to southwestern Texas where for some years they led the arduous and stirring life of Texas pioneers. In 1841 they settled in Mobile, Alabama, where their daughter spent much of the time later on. She never attended school, but received her education under the direction of her mother, who was a cultured and gifted woman. Her first novel, *Inez*, was written when she was fifteen. Her father sent the book to Harper Brothers and to the astonishment of them all the manuscript was published. Then came *Beulah* which was even more popular than her first effort and later *St. Elmo*, *Infelice* and *Vashti*, for the manuscript of which she was paid \$15,000.

HUMOR

*"'Twas the saying of an ancient sage,
Gorgias Leontinus, that Humor was the
only test of gravity and gravity of
humor. For a subject that would not
bear of raillery was suspicious; and a
jest which would not bear serious ex-
amination was certainly false wit."*

Essay on FREEDOM OF WIT AND HUMOR



THE PETERKIN PAPERS

By LUCRETIA PEABODY HALE

THE PETERKIN PAPERS were invented by the charming, clever Lucretia Peabody Hale for the younger daughter of Lucretia's old schoolmate, Mrs. Lesley, during a summer stay in the hill country of Princeton, Massachusetts. "Little Meggie was ill. Sitting by her bedside, Aunt Lucretia, as the child called her, told the story of 'The Lady Who Put Salt into Her Coffee,'" writes Ellen Day Hale in the *Bookman*. ". . . The Lady from Philadelphia who set everything right in these tales was Mrs. Lesley, this fortunate child's mother. The fourth of the stories was first told at Keene at the house of Lucretia's other life-long friend, Margaret Harding. These stories—*The Peterkin Papers*—form the main literary accomplishment of Lucretia Hale's life; but I doubt if she ever really knew they were that. She had already given much more time and labor than they ever required at her hand to work which was significant and interesting in relation to that day . . . but not much of that work lasted. . ."

And so the impromptu production of this charming lady's mind, not overly evaluated by herself, came to stand for a high quality of humor in American letters.

Lucretia Peabody Hale was born in Boston on September 2, 1820, her father, Nathan Hale, being the editor of *The Boston Daily Advertiser*. Her life was spent in Boston and Brookline, Massachusetts. Her whole life was devoted to literary work and educational matters. She served on various committees of an educational and charitable nature. Among her published books are *The Lord's Supper and Its Observances*; *The Service of Sorrow*; *The Peterkin Papers* which originally appeared in *Young Folks* and *St. Nicholas* magazines. She died June 12, 1900.

SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL

By MARIETTA HOLLEY

“SAMANTHA AT THE CENTENNIAL disproves,” in the words of one of the judges who selected it for this listing, “the late John Kendrick Bang’s contention that women have no sense of humor.” With this work in hand, one has an excellent, readable, extremely humorous yard-stick by which to measure present enthusiasm for an event similar to that which it portrays.

The Dictionary of American Biography contains this excellent pen picture of Samantha, who was, in her day, a character not to be toyed with lightly: “Miss Marietta Holley,” reads the review, “has done much to add to the gaiety of nations. As Josiah Allen’s wife she has entertained as large an audience, I should say, as has been entertained by the humor of Mark Twain. The droll imperturbable sanity of Samantha busy over her cooking and manifold practical duties of her household, her outbursts against limitations imposed by the masculine sex,

her philippics against the liquor traffic, all expressed in a homely idiom, have been read by enthusiastic thousands. Samantha, standing before her various books in the library of the Chicago World's Fair, exclaims, 'It is dretful fond of me the nation is, and well it might be. I have stood up for it time and agin, and there I've done a sight for it in the way of advisin' and backin' it up.'"

Under the unique pseudonym of Josiah Allen's Wife, Marietta Holley wrote most of her stories. She was born in Jefferson County, New York, July 16, 1836. Her first literary endeavors were in the form of contributions to the *Christian Union*, *Peterson's Magazine* and the *Independent*. *My Opinions and Betsy Bobbet's* was her first book followed by *Samantha at the Centennial*. Other books on the adventures of Samantha, took her to Saratoga and to the World's Fair. The character is humorous, but "Samantha is, after all, characterized by great good sense." For forty-one years Marietta Holley was active as humorist, poet, essayist, novelist. The fame of her Samantha stories spread even to foreign lands. She died in 1926 at the age of ninety.

AMERICAN HUMOR

By CONSTANCE ROURKE

AMERICAN HUMOR, the title of the book, is defined in the sub-title "A Study of the National Character." It is the history of American humor since the Revolution, and truly presents a picture of the nation as reflected in its outstanding personalities, its jokes, stage representatives, its lecturers, its outstanding literary figures. It is a composite of the complex many-sided American and his reactions to humor, quite as unique in comparison as any other nation's and expressing as much the trait of the individual as a study of the serious

moments. The author believes that the foremost literary figures of the past and present, through their humor, have produced a great American tradition.

F. H. Bruten in *The New York Evening Post* of March 21, 1931, observed, "Miss Rourke's volume is scholarly in temper and the conclusions she draws emerge from a careful examination of every aspect of a century of recorded literary and dramatic humor."

Constance Mayfield Rourke was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on November 14, 1885. She received her A.B. from Vassar in 1907 and was holder of the Borden Fund for foreign travel and study at that time. Later she became an instructor at the college from which she graduated.

Her works include: *Trumpets of Jubilee* and *Troupers of the Gold Coast*.

JUVENILE

"The childhood shows the man as
morning shows the day."

MILTON



LITTLE WOMEN

By LOUISA MAY ALCOTT

WHAT child has not read the fascinating history of the March family with tears and laughter and joy? And what grown-up does not have a fond memory of it?

Perhaps the worth of Louisa M. Alcott's book grows from the fact that the experiences which she uses as fabric for her story are experiences which actually made up her own childhood. The March family is the author's own family, and the "Little Women" are herself and her sisters. There is Jo, the heroine, a lovable tomboy with an ambition to be a writer; Meg, the eldest, an aspirant to ladyhood; Beth who is the saint of the family, and gold-haired Amy, the youngest, who tells her sisters that her ambition is to be a great artist and to overcome her selfishness. The girls go to parties, to picnics; they act out their little plays in their front parlor; they read aloud; they write tragedies; they indulge in childish pranks.

The book is charming, wholesome, ever living. Because it has in it the fine truth of children's hopes and fears, children's loyalties and ambitions, it is the kind of book which will survive. *Little Women* never gets self-righteous or dictatorial and for that reason is one of the best juvenile books ever written.

Louisa May Alcott was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, being the daughter of Amos Bronson Alcott, writer and educator, one of the founders of the transcendental school of philosophy in New England. Miss Alcott won a popularity with children which carried on through the years. Her stories were written principally for girls, and the volume *Little Women* is known to all. Among her other works are *Little Wives*; *Little Men*; *Hospital Sketches*; *Aunt Jo's Scrapbag*.

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY

By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY, with his long curls and lace collars and his traditionally impeccable manners, was both the pattern and bane of a period which is now but a memory. It is not generally known that the original lad after whom the author patterned her young "hero" was her own son, who is living today. The book was issued in 1886 and was immediately a sensation. It came rather aptly at a time when long curls and point lace were thought appropriate for all boys, both fragile and husky. The book was early dramatized by Elsie Leslie who took the title rôle. Mrs. Burnett's juvenile stories have been termed "fairy tales of real life." Though times have greatly changed for the younger generation since 1886, the book lives on as an interesting sample of a period recent enough for many now living to recall.

Frances Elizabeth Hodgson Burnett was born in Manchester, England, on November 24, 1849, moving with her parents to this country at the conclusion of the Civil War and settling in Tennessee. After her marriage to Dr. Swan Burnett, she traveled extensively in Europe and later married Stephen Townsend. Mrs. Burnett wrote

many short stories and articles, though she was best known as author of several successful books, among them being *That Lass o' Lowries*; *Haworth's*; *A Fair Barbarian*; *Through One Administration*; *The Making of a Marchioness*.

DOTTY DIMPLE

By REBECCA SOPHIA CLARKE

THE DOTTY DIMPLE books are representative of juvenile literature of the middle of the nineteenth century. Following the success of the *Little Prudy* series by the same author, one notes the interesting comment that "When her Dotty Dimple books were ready for publication, she was offered a hundred dollars a volume, (in 1867) but by this time she had become more sophisticated and secured a ten percent basis." The *Dictionary of American Biography* continues by stating, "The characters in her stories were all drawn from life, the adults from Norridgewock people, the children from her own nephews and nieces, and Norridgewock furnished nearly all her settings. The boys and girls of her books are natural, fun-loving, sometimes naughty beings, instead of the stiff perfection of most juvenile literature of her time."

Rebecca Sophia Clarke was born on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1833. She was educated at Norridgewock, Maine, and began writing in 1863.

Among her books are: *Little Prudy Stories*, in six volumes; *Dotty Dimple Stories*; *Little Prudy's Flyaway* series; *Quinnebasset*; another similar series; *Flapje Frizzle* series; *Little Prudy's Children*; *Drone's Honey*, a novel; *Pauline Wyman* and *Joy Bells*.

CAT WHO WENT TO HEAVEN

By ELIZABETH COATESWORTH

THIS is the story of "a delightful adventure of a little white cat who belonged to a poor Japanese artist. When the artist is engaged to paint the picture of the dying Buddha with the animals coming to say farewell, he cannot resist painting at the end his little white cat. Now the cat, of all the animals, was the only one not present at the death of the Buddha so the priests were furious with the artist and repudiated his picture. Next morning when they entered the temple they found a miracle had occurred and the little white cat had disappeared from his place in the picture and had reappeared under the outstretched hand of the Buddha. And so it was that the Little Cat Went to Heaven." Thus writes a reviewer in the *Book Review Digest* of this most unusual and poetic story.

The *New York Times* said of the book, "Into this lovely and imaginative story the author has put something of the serenity and beauty of the East and of the gentleness of a religion that has a place even for the humblest of living creatures." This book was awarded the Newberry Medal as the best children's story of 1930.

Elizabeth Coatesworth was born on the last day of May, 1893, in Buffalo. She attended Buffalo Seminary and received the degree A.B. at Vassar and A.M. at Columbia. In 1929 Miss Coatesworth married Henry Beston.

Her writings have appeared in many leading magazines. Her volumes include *Fox Footprints*; *Atlas and Beyond*; *The Cat and the Captain*; *Compass Rose*, another book of verse; *Toutou in Bondage*, for children, and *The Sun's Diary*.

HANS BRINKER
or
THE SILVER SKATES

By MARY MAPES DODGE

HANS BRINKER of the Silver Skates!
Hans Brinker with his funny shoes and his tremendous balloon trousers!

Hans Brinker astonishing little American readers because of the similarity of his delights and pleasures and theirs!

Much of the fascination of the book came from penetrating into the routine of a foreign child's life. Hans Brinker had playthings that were oddly shaped, and pastimes that were more oddly conceived; he bobbed for apples, however, just as all children do on Hallowe'en—*that* made him good fun! And he loved skating—*that* made him just like the boy next door!

This mixture of the universal and the particular is a pledge of the continued popularity of Little Hans.

Mary Elizabeth Mapes Dodge was an American editor, author and poet, born in 1838 in New York City. She was editor of *St. Nicholas Magazine* and at an earlier date also assisted Harriet Beecher Stowe and Donald G. Mitchell in editing *Hearth and Home*. She died August 21, 1905, after a most active life.

She was author of *Irvington Stories, Rhymes and Jingles, Theophilus and Others*, and *When Life was Young*. Her volumes of verse are *Along the Way* and *Poems and Verses*. *Hans Brinker or The Silver Skates* is her best known book. It went through many editions and foreign translations.

ELSIE DINSMORE

By MARTHA FINLEY

“ELSIE DINSMORE appeared in the year 1867. The good little girl there portrayed won such approval from parents and Sunday School teachers that other *Elsie* books followed rapidly until by 1905 over twenty-five had been written and Elsie had become a grandmother,” is the summary of this series in the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

The Elsie series belong to a period now past. The change has been so marked in the two generations since the *Elsie* books appeared as to move one contemporary writer to take young Elsie as the theme for a book, placing her in the twentieth century with her nineteenth century point of view. The contrast is marked. Nevertheless many women of today were “brought up” on the *Elsie Dinsmore* stories. They were an expression of their times among juvenile books.

Chillicothe, Ohio, was the birthplace of Martha Finley on April 26, 1828. Her grandfather was a personal friend of Washington, having been a Major in the Revolutionary Army. He served as a General in the War of 1812. The name of Farquharson which she often used as a pen name is the Gaelic for Finley.

Her education was in private schools in Philadelphia and also in South Bend, Indiana, where her family moved when Martha was a little girl. Reaching her twenties, she went to New York and Philadelphia. For a time she taught school and in 1853 began newspaper writing and also wrote for the Presbyterian Publication Committee. As her juvenile books began to receive attention and became popular, she devoted all her time to them. Later she settled in Elkston, Maryland, and lived there until her death in 1909.

Her books appeared in several series beginning with the *Elsie series*; followed by the *Mildred series*; the *Do Good Library*; *The Pewit's Nest series* and also the *Finley series*, which though not children's stories, were very popular.

POLLYANNA

By ELEANOR H. PORTER

POLLYANNA has almost become an authentic word representing a certain disposition, an adaptability and a general cheerfulness,—one, who through experience has learned to surmount the events of life and rise above all situations with a sunny outlook, in contrast to the cynical. As *The Literary Digest* stated: "It is a story of the wonders worked by a sunny disposition and shows the far-reaching influence of a child's love."

"A little girl who has been taught the game of finding something to be glad for in whatever happens, is landed suddenly in a somewhat fossilized New England village. She applies her scheme of life to the people about her with startling results, as funny as they are pathetic," is the comment in the *New York Sun*.

The author shows her skill in keeping the incidents natural, the people true to form and the little girl has all the humanhood a child should have.

Eleanor Hodgson Porter was born in Littleton, New Hampshire, December 19, 1868. She attended the public schools and later the New England Conservatory of Music and continued her studies under private teachers. She married John Lyman Porter of Vermont in 1892.

Among her many volumes are the well known series of *Miss Billy*; *Miss Billy's Decision*; *Miss Billy's Marriage*. *Pollyanna*, too, had its sequel in *Pollyanna Grows Up*. Other books by the same author include: *Cross Currents*; *The Turn of the Tide*; *The Story of Marco*; *Just*

David; The Road to Understanding; Oh! Money Money; Dawn; Across the Years; The Tie That Binds.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

By ALICE CALDWELL HEGAN RICE

THIS story of the optimistic widow who, in spite of other adversities, looks at the bright side of things, is almost a classic. Reality never annoys Mrs. Wiggs; even the name of her patch has nothing to do with fact. The Cabbage Patch is merely a collection of remarkable cottages set down at random close to the railroad tracks. The scene of the story is laid in Kentucky and true Southern atmosphere pervades it. Mrs. Wiggs demonstrates her originality in many ways; she names her daughters geographically, Asia, Australia and Europa; she succeeds in straightening out a romance between a philanthropic young lady, Miss Lucy Olcott, and her beau, Robert Redding, with whom she has had a misunderstanding.

Frederick Dix says in *The Outlook*, December 6, 1902, "It is deliciously humorous because the humor is perfectly natural, without being sentimental and with all its pathos it is never sad because there is not a note of despondency in it."

On January 11, 1870, Alice Caldwell Hegan Rice was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky. Her education was in private schools. Rollins College honored her with the degree of Doctor of Literature. She has always been interested in settlement work and was one of the founders of the Cabbage Patch Settlement House in Louisville. She married Cale Young Rice in 1902. Mrs. Rice is a member of the International P. E. N. She collaborated with her husband in writing *Turn About Tales* and *Winners and Losers*.

Among her other volumes are *Quinn*; *The Honorable Percival*; *Calvary Alley*; *Miss Mink's Soldier and Other Stories*; *A Romance of Billy Goat Hill*; *Sandy and Lovey Mary*.

THE FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS

By MARGARET SIDNEY

WHO has not enjoyed *The Five Little Peppers*? Can anyone forget the fascination which their journeyings had for stay-at-homes? Margaret Sidney Lothrop gave her pen and ink personages glamour and a glow which time has never dulled. They were a happy sun-shiny family, poor in worldly goods, but rich in the abundance of love and spirit. First the Five Little Peppers went to school and did the usual things. Then the Five Little Peppers began to grow up and almost all their readers recognized the veracity of their problems. And then they were Midway, and after that there was Phronsie Pepper, and after that, Europe!

Margaret Sidney was the pseudonym for Harriett Mulford Stone. Lothrop, born in New Haven, Connecticut in 1844. On October 4, 1881, she married Daniel Lothrop. She was the Founder and National President and later made Honorary President of the organization, Children of the American Revolution; was also associated with the Society for the Preservation of American Antiques, the League of American Pen Women, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Colonial Dames of America, the D. A. R. and other patriotic organizations. Mrs. Lothrop is author of *So As By Fire*; *Five Little Peppers and How They Grew*; *Five Little Peppers Midway*; and several books of poems and other stories.

THE WIDE WIDE WORLD

By SUSAN WARNER

THE WIDE WIDE WORLD follows the life of the heroine, Ellen Montgomery, from early childhood to marriage with a fullness of particulars which leaves nothing to the reader's imagination. The parents of the heroine go to Europe and place her in the care of sharp-tempered Fortune Emerson, a relative. Among sordid influences at her new home her childish nature is entirely dwarfed and blighted until the advent of Alice Humphreys, a sweet and lovable girl, who with wise and tender patience develops the germs of Ellen's really excellent character.

Later when her mother and Alice Humphreys die, Ellen comes to take up a daughter's duties in the home of her kind friend. The scenes and episodes are those of a homely every-day existence, lighted by the inner beauty of Ellen's spiritual life.

The Wide Wide World reached a sale of five hundred thousand copies and was translated into French and German.

Susan Warner was born in New York, July 11, 1819. Writing as Elizabeth Wetherell, she gained a huge popular success with her first book. *Queechy*, her second volume, was welcomed with almost equal success at home and abroad and had the honor of a Swedish version. Among her other works are: *American Female Patriotism*, a prize essay in 1852; *The Law and The Testimony*, an arrangement of Scripture texts; *The Hill of Sbatemic*; *The Golden Ladder*; *The Old Helmet*; *A Story of Small Beginning*; *Say and Do Series*; *Kingdom of Judah*; *Walls of Jerusalem*.

According to the *National Encyclopedia of American Biographies*, "All these were addressed quite as much to the morals as to the intellectual powers and met their

reward more fully from the public than from the critics." Miss Warner died at Highland Falls, New York on March 17, 1885."

DADDY-LONG-LEGS

By JEAN MCKINNEY WEBSTER

"JERUSHA ABBOTT was the oldest orphan in the John Grier Home. She was seventeen and for two years had been taking care of the other orphans when the wonder happened—a trustee who wished his name withheld offered to send her to college. The little book is made up of the letters Judy wrote during her four college years to her unknown trustee, christened Daddy-Long-Legs.

"The bright, whimsical letters with their original illustrations were sufficiently entertaining in themselves, but there is also a story interest added, and a happy ending with the revelation of the identity of the Daddy-Long-Legs"—so the *Book Readers Digest* condenses the story.

The *New York Times* referred to it as "a whimsical little wisp of a story, as slight as a cobweb, but full of a quaint charm and rippling humor that is partly girlish spirits and partly a delightful sense of drollery. Miss Webster has done a rather difficult thing very cleverly."

Jean Webster was born at Fredonia, New York, on July 24, 1876. She graduated from the Lady Jane Grey School of Binghamton in 1898 and received her A.B. from Vassar in 1901. She married Glenn Ford McKinney, lived for some time in Italy, later making a trip around the world. Her volumes include: *When Polly Went to College*; *The Wheat Princess*; *Jerry Junior*; *The Four Pools Mystery*; *Much Ado About Peter*; *Just Patty*; *Dear Enemy*. She was also a contributor of short stories to magazines.

REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

REBECCA is a quaint and original little child whose trite grown-up sayings are a constant source of amusement to the reader. She is one of seven children who have known nothing but privation and work. Nevertheless, blessed with an optimistic spirit that stands her in good stead, Rebecca glimpses silver linings when others see only dark clouds. At the age of ten she leaves home to go to live with her mother's two maiden sisters, Miranda and Jane, who are to take charge of her and send her to school. On the way she meets Mr. Cobb who becomes her friend for life, and at school, Emma Jane, who softens her hard life with her aunts.

Rebecca is a brilliant child at her lessons and her originality and general maturity arouse the interest of her teacher who does all she can to aid her progress. Then comes Mr. Adam Ladd. The charming end to the tale, the final love story between the two has been so generally taken to the reading public's heart that it has become almost a standard for similar types of romantic fiction.

On September 28, 1857, Kate Douglas Wiggin was born in Philadelphia, Pa. Her early days were spent in Hollis, Maine, and she attended the Abbott Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. In 1876 she made a study of the kindergarten system in Los Angeles, California, and opened the first free kindergarten on the Pacific Coast. Prior to that she was a teacher in Santa Barbara College. In 1880 she organized the California Kindergarten Training School.

Mrs. Wiggin has written many books about and for kindergartens, as well as many stories dealing with the life of rural New England; among them the *Penelope* series and *Mother Carey's Chickens*.

POETRY

"Poetry is the expression of earnest thought."

From THE SHI

(*Oldest definition—Chinese—2300 B.C.*)



POEMS

By ALICE AND PHOEBE CARY

THIS collection of poems represents the work of two sisters who always created their writings in "unbroken companionship." The first time their work was compiled and printed in one volume was in 1849. The next year the sisters went to New York and met Rufus W. Griswold, "the quasi-dictator of American verse, and Horace Greeley." They soon became prominent in literary circles. Alice Cary also wrote novels and prose sketches as well as verse, while Phoebe is perhaps best known for her hymn written in 1852, *Nearer Home*, with the opening line, "One sweetly solemn thought."

Following the death of these two sisters, the collected *Poetical Works of Alice and Phoebe Cary* were published in 1886 in Boston.

Alice Cary, the American poetess, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 26, 1820. In the year 1852 she went to New York City with her sister, Phoebe, and there they lived the rest of their lives. Through her own initiative and energy she received her education. In 1868 she is recorded to have acted as the first President of the pioneer woman's club, Sorosis. She wrote novels and *The Clovernook Papers*, but is best remembered by her

poems appearing in *The Lover's Diary* about 1868. Alice Cary died in New York City on February 21, 1871.

Phoebe Cary was both a poet and prose writer. She was also born in Cincinnati, on September 4, 1824. She passed away in Newport, Rhode Island, on July 31, 1871, shortly after her sister's death.

BELLS AT EVENING AND OTHER POEMS

By FANNY J. CROSBY

FANNY CROSBY, famous as a writer of hymns, also published several volumes of verse. *Bells at Evening* is representative of her fine craftsmanship and poetic feeling. *The National Magazine* of 1898 considers her "secular pieces" as "showing a quality far above the average standard." The writer further comments, "It is noticeable that her religious poems are always cheerful while the secular ones are usually of a melancholy and reflective order."

Fanny Crosby would have been interesting just for her ability to adjust herself to life, even if she had never written a word. She was one of those people who start life with a handicap and spend life fighting that handicap. She was born on May 24, 1820, at Southeast, New York. At the age of six weeks she became blind from some careless application of hot poultices to her eyes during an illness. At fifteen she entered the Institute for the Blind in New York and remained there from 1847 to 1858, to teach English grammar, rhetoric, and Roman and American History. She wrote words to many songs for George F. Root, the composer. Her first hymn was written for William Bradbury, the beginning of a production which reached six thousand. Among the more famous ones are: *Safe in the Arms of Jesus*; *Jesus, Keep Me Near the Cross*; *There's Music in the Air*. She wrote *The*

Blind Girl and other poems in 1844; *Bells at Evening*, in 1898; *Memories of Eighty Years* in 1906.

HONEY OUT OF THE ROCK

By BABETTE DEUTSCH

THE book is divided in four groups: Wind and Iron; Time's Fuel; Sonnets; For Adam. Joseph Auslander commented in the Literary Review of the *New York Evening Post* "Miss Deutsch has here made a sweet distillation and a rich deposit out of the dark garden of her years and her agonies and her exaltations. The honey does not come out all 'subwarmed, translucent and golden'; it is not for us 'the veritable honey of Hymettus.' It is much more a sullen and a savage honey, cellular, stained with the struggle; there is rock in it, a swarthy tinge of extraction; it is almost bitter, though not quite; it is certainly not a Greek, not a pure pagan comb, but a Hebrew essence, an urgently Jewish honey, terribly tender and mordant and implacable and piteous and solitary, and often true."

Babette Deutsch in this book writes as much to the intellect as she does to the heart. So clear is this appeal that Mark Van Doren wrote of it in the *New York Tribune*: "I can think of no contemporary book which explores so well that corner of the mind where Time sits and gnaws at his own thought, where old age threatens, where visions come of stricken boughs and flinty skies, where in a word the winter of the spirit has its retiring place."

Babette Deutsch did not follow the usual trend of authors by coming to New York City, but got an early start by being born there! She received her B.A. at Barnard College the year of 1917 and her literary career is said to have begun while still a sophomore, at which

time one of her first poems was published in the *North American Review*.

For a time she was assistant to the editor of *The Political Science Quarterly*. Miss Deutsch, with her husband, has edited and translated three collections of foreign verse, *Modern Russian Poetry*; *Contemporary German Poetry*; *Russian Poetry*. She is also author of *Portable Gold*; *Some Notes on Poetry*; *This Age*; and two novels, *A Brittle Heaven* and *In Such a Night*.

She was awarded the golden emblem of honor as Honor Poet of Poetry Week, 1933, in New York State. In 1926 she won *The Nation* Poetry Prize and three years later was Phi Beta Kappa poet at Columbia University, reading *Time and Spirit*, her sonnet sequence, on that occasion.

COMPLETE POEMS

OF EMILY DICKINSON

IN THIS complete grouping of the poems of Emily Dickinson, one of the major American poets, are included the poems published in a series of three previous volumes which appeared at various intervals after her death, and also from a volume entitled *The Single Hound* published in 1914, with the addition of a few previously omitted.

"Her verse," said Genevieve Taggard, in *The Nation*, "which is to our whang-bang school poor technique, accomplishes the most miraculous sound flutings; her assonance rhyme, like her thought, is a tone that opens in the central atom of feeling, outward. Her images, magnificent, tempered, utterly her own, make her the only genuine Imagist."

Walter Yust acknowledged that he found in some of her hundreds of poems, "a few of the most beautiful, the most whimsical and the most illuminating poems I have ever read. . . ."

Emily Dickinson was born on December 10, 1830, at Amherst, Massachusetts, her family being of original Yorkshire stock. Her education was at Amherst Academy and at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. In 1854 she visited Washington and Philadelphia. Later she voluntarily became a recluse and is only known to have left her garden on two occasions. The fact that she dwelt so much in solitude so many hours and gave her life to her poetry undoubtedly accounts for its mystic quality. Her writings were concealed and only after her death did her sister, Lavinia, discover them. When published in 1890 they attained immediate recognition. Her method of writing has been compared with Emerson's and the influence of her thought is strongly felt.

COLLECTED POEMS OF H. D.

By HILDA DOOLITTLE

COLLECTED POEMS brings together all of Hilda Doolittle Aldington's verse. Its contents comprise the *Sea Garden*, *The God*, *Choruses*, *Hymen*, and *Heliodora*. As W. C. Williams wrote in the *Literary Review*, "Not before the whole had been printed in a single volume was it possible for us to grasp the full significance of this work in the world of modern poetry. But the book has brought the whole together as a clear story. There is an extraordinary vista of a strong rise beginning with youth and extending over a long period of a woman's growth and blossoming, and further rise from that flower into a world beyond it that should be to every American a strengthening pride."

Said Herbert S. Gorman in the *New York Times*, May 10, 1925, "The art of Hilda Doolittle is crystalline. Better than any living poet she has captured a Sapphic purity of tone, and the delicate and precise images of her work are heightened by a clear lyric note."

As the Irish poet, George Russell, writes under the pseudonym of A. E., so Hilda Doolittle's poems are signed, by her initials, H. D. She was born September 10, 1886, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the center of the great steel industry. Her father was Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Lehigh University, located at Bethlehem. Later the family moved to Philadelphia where her father became Director of the Flower Astronomical Observatory at the University of Pennsylvania.

Her early writings were children's stories. Her poems were first published in *Poetry*, and she was soon regarded as a new addition to the Imagist group. In 1916, *Sea Garden*, her first book, was published. She married Richard Aldington and like Babette Deutsch, collaborated with her husband in making translations, in this case, of Greek and Latin poets. Among her other volumes are *Hymen; Heliadora and Other Poems; Palimpsest; Hippolytus Temporizes; Hedylus*, a novel.

LATER LYRICS

By JULIA WARD HOWE

IT IS in the volume *Later Lyrics* that we find the world famous *Battle Hymn of the Republic*, the poem which more than all others insured Mrs. Howe's place in literary history.

This beautiful hymn was composed at a camp near Washington, D. C., on the night when Mrs. Howe was too stirred by the events taking place around her to sleep. The lines were scribbled in the dense darkness of a tent, as she was visiting a camp with the party of Governor Andrew of Massachusetts.

Julia Ward Howe's talent was a buoyant and lyrical one. Through her poetry, however, one glimpses her strength. In its musical lines one can feel her deep re-

ligious and sweet nature together with her belief in the power of man to rise by the force of his spirit.

Julia Ward Howe was born in New York City, May 27, 1819. She was a poet, dramatist, and author of note. Her work was centered in philanthropic interests and especially in woman's suffrage. As wife of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the philanthropist, she edited with him the anti-slavery journal known as *Commonwealth*. She lectured extensively and was a champion of the cause for women's advancement, both in civic and social work. She helped organize the American Women's Suffrage Association and was President of the New England Women's Club in 1872.

Her works include: *The World's Own; Life of Margaret Fuller; Passion Flower; From the Sunset Ridge*. Her prose works are *Sex and Education; Modern Society; Sketches of Representative Women of New York; Reminiscences*, an autobiography.

RENASCENCE AND OTHER POEMS

By EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

THE title of this volume is that of the first poem which brought Edna St. Vincent Millay into prominence six years before the book was published. To this long poem is added two others, *Interim* and *The Suicide* together with a number of brief lyrics, and five unnamed sonnets.

When the book was published, a review in *The Bookman* said, ". . . All of these poems reveal a gift whose potentialities impress themselves constantly upon the reader. This is just as it should be. A first book should be rich in foretokens. It should hint of something beyond its fulfilment, and no one can read Miss Millay's volume without recognizing the authentic poet."

"Miss Millay's gifts show her supreme and lovely

simplicity and intensity of substance in the songs and lyrics and sonnets of this volume. In these, true lyricism of the imperishable tradition expresses itself in her," is the comment in the *Boston Transcript*.

Rockland, Maine, was the birthplace of Edna St. Vincent Millay, February 22, 1892. She received an A.B. degree from Vassar in 1917. While at college she began writing and has actively continued ever since. In 1923 she married Eugen Jan Boissevain.

Edna St. Vincent Millay was made the first Poet Laureate of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1933.

Among her other volumes are: *Figs from Thistles*; *Second April*; *Aria da Capo*; *The Lamp and the Bell*; *Two Slatterns and a King*; *The Harp Weaver and Other Poems*. *The King's Henchman*, an opera, was set to music by Deems Taylor and presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Edna St. Vincent Millay won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1922, and was made the first Poet Laureate of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in May, 1933.

POEMS

Of LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON

PERHAPS the most timely comment on the poetry of Louise Chandler Moulton would be the opinion of her distinguished contemporary, Oliver Wendell Holmes. In a letter on December 29, 1889, he wrote, "I thank you most cordially for sending me your beautiful volume of poems. They tell me that they are breathed from a woman's heart as plainly as the fragrance of a rose reveals its birthplace. I have read nearly all of them—a statement I would not venture to make of most of the volumes I receive, the number of which is legion, and I cannot help feeling flattered that the author of such

impassioned poems should have thought well enough of my own productions to honor me with the kind words I find on the blank leaf of a little book that seems to me to hold leaves torn out of the heart's record."

The biography which contains the foregoing tribute to Louise Chandler Moulton, contains also the following comment from *The Athenaeum*, "It is not too much to say of these poems that they exhibit delicate and rare beauty, marked originality and perfection of style. What is still better, they impress us with a sense of subtle and vivid imagination, and that spontaneous feeling which is the essence of lyrical poetry."

Louise Chandler Moulton, novelist and poet, was born at Pomfret, Connecticut, April 10, 1835, the daughter of Lucius L. and Louisa R. Clark Chandler. When only fifteen years of age she began to contribute to periodicals, using the name Ellen Louise. She added the last name after she married in 1855.

Her first book was *This, That and the Other*. In 1873 and 1874 she published *Bed Time Stories*. *Poems*, later called *Swallow Flights*, appeared in 1877. Among her other works were *Random Rambles; Ourselves and Our Neighbors; Miss Eyre from Boston; In the Garden of Dreams; Lazy Times in Spain and Elsewhere*.

DEATH AND TAXES

By DOROTHY PARKER

WITTY, cynical, feminine, penetrating—Dorothy Parker's book has been called all these things and still her work escapes analysis.

When *Death and Taxes* was released, the most widely differing magazines hailed it for its irony, its real humor, its artistry. *F. P. A.*, for instance, found that "More certain than either death or taxes is the high and shining art of Dorothy Parker. . . . In this new collection

the painful hunger for beauty and the heartbreak of its impermanence, the uncompromising idealism, are even acuter than in her previous volumes. . . . It is her saddest and her best book." *The Nation* commented, "Dorothy Parker has again proved herself master of ironical humor. . . . Such clever craftsmanship is reason enough for admiration, but there is more to be said: Mrs. Parker as a light verse writer is actually a better poet than many of our very serious composers in meter."

Her ability seems to be that of mingling the serious and the gay in such a way as to pack truth into every turn of a line. Some critics, like Percy Hutchison, have felt that she should be given a very high place among the English minor poets—men like Lovelace and Herrick.

Dorothy Parker was born in West End, New Jersey, on August 22, 1893. Her writings are as vital and forceful as the waves which washed the shores of her birthplace where the great Atlantic laps the Jersey shore. She attended Miss Dana's School in Morristown and the Blessed Heart Convent in New York City. She married Edwin Bond Parker II, in 1927.

Dorothy Parker has done a variety of work along literary lines. She was for a time dramatic critic for *Vanity Fair* and served on the editorial staff of *Vogue* from 1916 to 1917. She is a frequent contributor to magazines. In 1927 *Enough Rope* became an outstanding book of the hour and achieved a place among the "best sellers," a distinct attainment for verse. She is also author of *Sunset Sun*, a collection of verse.

SELECTED POEMS

Of LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE

THIS was the seventh book by Lizette Woodworth Reese and the poems that it includes, according to the *New York Herald Tribune*, are less in the May,

Lavender and Wild Cherry mood than in her earlier ones. "The dead friend and the dead lover, wayside lanes, rain, holy day and praise of common things permeate everything she writes."

As the *Literary Review* states: "Her songs have already won her a multitude of friends and this attractive volume should multiply their number, for to know her lyrics is to love them. But if to love them is easy, to praise them is very hard. The instinct is to hush and listen as to the hermit thrush."

Genevieve Taggard in the *New York Herald Tribune* said: "I cannot prove at all my feeling that Miss Reese is close in kind to Emily Dickinson. But among the large number of her readers I think there will be some who will catch the likeness at odd moments. Emily Dickinson constructed poems like atoms, which, when caught under a microscope, prove to be as much universe as atom. Miss Reese is not so angular, so bold, so tremendous or so exquisite, but she speaks the same language."

Lizette Woodworth Reese was born on January 9, 1856, in Baltimore County, Maryland. Her education was in both private and public schools. She was an English teacher in the Western High School of Baltimore and retired in 1921. A bronze tablet containing her most notable poem, *Tears*, was erected in the High School. Miss Reese is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and was made Poet Laureate of Maryland in 1931.

Miss Reese's poetic gift is that of lyricism. Her verse sings itself—freshly, strongly,—with definite continuity and indebtedness to traditional rhythms. She has no faith in the impressionistic school for she is never content unless she engraves her lines with the finest microscopic diligence.

Among her many books are the following: *A Branch*

of *May*; *A Handful of Lavender*; *A Quiet Road*; *Way-side Lute*; *Selected Spicewood*; *Wild Cherry*; *Little Henrietta*. She is author of a prose biography, *A Victorious Village*.

FIDDLER'S FAREWELL

By LEONORA SPEYER

FIDDLER'S FAREWELL won for its author the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1927. These are proudly and exultantly poems written by a woman, "unrestful, seeking, demanding something of life more beautiful and yet serener. . . . There are lovely sudden things like *Witch* and *Hark! Hark!* There are mystic, poignant things of much sterner stuff, like *Ballad of a Lost House*, and *Of Mountains*." The chief quality of her work, the *Bookman* sums up, "is the power she has of turning a strong mood into searching glamorous verse."

A fellow-poet, Padriac Colum, in the *Literary Review* of the *New York Evening Post*, has said of this particular book, "In *Fiddler's Farewell* Leonora Speyer has fulfilled the expectations that were aroused by her first volume . . . she has fulfilled them by striking into a vein that has ore for her, by finding more and more of the things that her mind can focus on and make poetry out of. . . ."

Leonora Speyer was born in Washington, D. C., November 7, 1872. She was educated in public schools and first began her career as a violinist, achieving noteworthy success on the concert stage. She made her *début* with the Baton Symphony Orchestra. Later she took up the writing of poetry. Mrs. Speyer is now the first woman President of the Poetry Society of America. Other books are: *Canopic Jar*, a volume of verse, published in 1921; *Naked Heel*, published in 1931. Mrs. Speyer was the first woman to be made the Honor Poet of Poetry Week, in

1927, the year of its inauguration, and also has been awarded the Nation Prize, Blindman Prize and a prize by the Poetry Society.

RIVERS TO THE SEA

By SARA TEASDALE

RIVERS TO THE SEA gathered in book form all the many exquisite fragments which had come from the pen of Sara Teasdale during previous years.

Joyce Kilmer, who enjoyed a reputation as a critic as well as a poet, said in the *Bookman* that it was, "Full of poetry more finely wrought than any she has written before, and furthermore, it has the virtues of variety in form and thought and of a wholesome and joyous inspiration."

"This is her testament," aptly wrote the *Boston Transcript*, "and the quality of her mood: 'I have heart-fire and singing to give, and I can tread on the grass or the stars . . .' She sings about love so variously better than any contemporary American poet that one is unconsciously let to insist upon the achievement. Not with tragic passion, nor with that exotic mysticism which has been an importation from abroad; for all her raptures and 'heart-fire' abandon, this art of hers is puritanically preserved. . . . Her volume deals with many themes, and is full of imaginative and spiritual interests."

The late Sara Teasdale was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on August 8, 1884. She was educated in private schools and began writing at an early age. She married Ernst B. Filsinger in 1914.

Sara Teasdale was made Poet Laureate of the Missouri State Federation of Women's Clubs in 1932 and also Honor Poet of Poetry Week for New York State the same year.

Among her many books of poetry and anthologies are: *Sonnets to Duse and Other Poems*; *Helen of Troy and Other Poems*; *Love Songs*; *Flame and Shadow*; *Dark of the Moon*. She was editor of *The Answering Voice*, being composed of 100 Love Lyrics by Women. She compiled *Rainbow Gold, Poems Old and New*, selected for Boys and Girls.

LYRICS AND SONNETS

By EDITH THOMAS

EDITH THOMAS wrote her *Lyrics and Sonnets* at a time when the competition among women writers in this limited field of poetry production was rather crowded. She had, however, the kind of freshness and grace which assures attention and even in a press which was not exactly kind to aspirations of the ordinary woman writer, she was able to secure attention and praise.

The *Dictionary of American Biography* says: "Her poetry was quickly recognized as bearing marks of inspiration. The freshness of expression, the buoyant tone, and the exquisite finish of her lines set them in strong contrast with those produced by other writers of the time."

Edith Matilda Thomas was born on August 12, 1854, in Medina County, Ohio, and died in 1925 after a long life and a busy one. In 1888 she came to New York and liked it so well that she stayed. Her books may not be so widely known to the present as to the previous generation, but the titles of her works here given will doubtless be familiar to many moderns. *New Year's Masque and Other Poems* came out in 1895; then followed *The Round Year*; *Lyrics and Sonnets*; *Cassia and Other Verse*; *The Children of Christmas*; *The Guest at the Gate*; *The Flower from the Ashes*.

THE COLLECTED POEMS

Of ELINOR WYLIE

THIS volume of poems released after the death of Elinor Wylie, contains her four previously published books: *Nets to Catch the Wind*; *Black Armour*; *Trivial Breath* and *Angels and Earthly Creatures*. Added to these is a section of forty-eight poems hitherto uncollected in book form although some of them have previously appeared in the press.

To Edna Lou Walton, the reviewer in *The Nation*, "Elinor Wylie stands between the very ripe yellow of the so-called 'renaissance' poets in America (poets given over to an exuberant exploration of the country itself and to a tremendously emotional expression of themselves)—Frost of New England; Sandburg and Lindsay, of the Middle West—and the rather too cool silver of the intellectually dogmatic classicists who hold the field in poetry today. Had she never written her last and greatest book she would have been one of those poets who turn the stream of literature in a new direction. With her last book she became in herself, an authentic artist."

Elinor Holt Wylie, American poet and novelist, was born at Rosemont, Pennsylvania, in 1887 and died in 1928. Her education was received at Bryn Mawr and Washington. She married William Rose Benet, the eminent poet, who wrote the foreword to *The Collected Poems*. At one time Miss Wylie was associate editor of *Vanity Fair*.

Her first poems, *Nets to Catch the Wind*, published in 1921, won the Julia Ellsworth Ford prize. *Black Armour*, and *Trivial Breath*, were received with acclaim. Her nove began to be published in 1923, when *Jennifer Lorn* was announced followed by *The Venetian Glass Nephew*; *The Orphan Angel*; *Mrs Hodge and Mr. Hazard*. Her tragic death seemed part of the drama of her life.

RELIGION

*"Man without religion is the creature
of circumstance."*

THOMAS HARDY



THE SABBATH IN PURITAN NEW ENGLAND

By ALICE EARLE

THIS book had its inception in an article woven around some old Sabbath customs as related to the author by her grandfather and published in *The Youth's Companion*. The same article, augmented and elaborated, appeared later in *The Atlantic Monthly* and finally as a book. It had a great deal of the flavor of a forgotten time which helped to foster interest in a Colonial past for people who had settled back contentedly to take their Colonial backgrounds for granted.

As the *Dictionary of American Biography* says: "The book was written in an entertaining fashion without pedantry or too obtrusive scholarship."

Alice Morse Earle was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, April 27, 1853, and lived until 1911. She was educated at a local high school and at Dr. Gannett's Boarding School in Boston. She married Henry Earle of Brooklyn, New York, in 1874. Her life was devoted to her literary work and year after year, book after book appeared—dealing, in the main, with the subject which she found nearest to her interests—colonial history.

Her other books include: *Customs and Fashions in Old New England*; *Costumes of Colonial Times*; *Stage*

Coach and Tavern Days and other works dealing with the same period.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

“FEW manuscripts have had a more remarkable influence upon American religious history than that which finally found its way into print in 1875 under the title, *Science and Health*,” writes Allan Johnson in the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

Reverend Lyman P. Powell, Rector of St. Margaret's-in-the-Bronx (Episcopal) Church writing in *The Living Church* about Mrs. Eddy and her above-mentioned book said, “A woman, who near her threescore years published a book, which next to the Bible has become one of the most read and best loved books ever written. . . . The writing of *Science and Health* was in itself in the circumstances a creative achievement of high significance. . . . Hers was that real discovery which consists of finding an age-old truth, appropriating it, making it work in one's own life, sharing it with others, and liberating it for the redemption of the world from sickness, sin, and death. . . . In the preface to *Science and Health* she said, ‘the Bible was her sole teacher’.”

“Mary Baker Eddy was born in New England, July 16th, 1821; she was reared among deeply religious and thoughtful people, and from her earliest days was a profound thinker. . . . Of Mary Baker Eddy, much has been written by both friends and foes; in all cases because she is known throughout the world as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the author of its text-book, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. This statement doubtless means to many,

that Mrs. Eddy has founded a new religion known as Christian Science. To those, however, who have proved its efficacy in overcoming disease with its attendant suffering and fear, Mrs. Eddy's gift to humanity means the restoration of the Christ-healing brought to the world through Jesus of Nazareth and simply yet impressively recorded in the Bible." Annie M. Knott in *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Other books by Mrs. Eddy include: *Miscellaneous Writings*; *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*; *Manual of The Mother Church*; *Christ and Christmas* (an illustrated poem); *Unity of Good and Other Writings*; *Christian Healing and Other Writings*, including *The People's Idea of God, Pulpit and Press, Christian Science vs. Pantheism*.

FRANCISCAN ADVENTURES

By VIDA SCUDDER

THIS book is described as "a study of the first hundred years of the Order of St. Francis of Assisi." The history of the order during this period is centered in the Franciscan attitude towards property. Betty Drury, in the *New York Times*, states that it "is a particularly valuable book. It is scholarly and unbiassed, and presents a careful picture of mediaeval life and thought during the critical years of Franciscanism."

Miss Scudder's preparation is one of sympathy as well as scholarship," wrote W. E. Garrison in the *Christian Century* where he reviewed the book in 1931. "The primary problem in connection with this early period of Franciscanism is the description, explanation and evaluation of the transformation of a brotherhood absolutely committed to the renunciation of both property and scholarship into an order equipped with splendid and ornate buildings, ample endowments and the para-

phernalia and personnel of learning. . . . Never has the story of the long struggle which issued in the defeat of the Spirituals been told with more fairness to both sides. The 'Notes on Franciscan Literature' and especially the chapter on that too little known spiritual hero, Jacapone de Todi, 'the Fool of God', reveal not only knowledge but a deep understanding of the inner life of the Franciscan order."

Vida Scudder was born at Madeira, India, Dec. 15, 1861, being the daughter of David Coit and Harriet Louisa Dutton Scudder. After several years in Europe, she entered a private school in Boston and later attended lectures at Cambridge, England. She graduated from Smith College in 1887. Miss Scudder taught English Literature at Wellesley College as well as writing several books including: *The Life of the Spirit in Modern English Poets*; *The Witness of Denial*; *Social Ideals in English Letters* and *Introduction to the Study of English Literature*.

SCIENCE

*"Philosophy becomes poetry and science
imagination in the enthusiasm of
genius."*

D'ISRAELI



INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF VARIABLE STARS

By CAROLINE E. FURNESS

THE magazine, *Science*, wrote: "This work is very timely in view of the great expansion in the past few years, not only in the observation of the variable stars, but more especially in the deductions from their phenomena. That the book is written from the standpoint of the teacher is well evidenced by the care taken to explain the fundamental ideas in each chapter. . . ."

For the layman the comment of *The Nation* is pertinent: "We have here for the first time, in clear and simple form, a sufficiently extended presentation of those physical principles which underlie the methods and instruments of investigation, polarized light, analysis of spectra, formation of photographic images, and even the latest developments in photo-electricity."

The well-known professor of astronomy, Caroline Furness, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 24, 1869. She attended Vassar, receiving her A.B. degree in 1891, and later a Ph.D. at Columbia. She began as an assistant at Vassar College Observatory, was twice promoted and since 1915 has been Alumnae Marie Mitchell professor.

She has been a special research worker at several observatories including the one in Holland. Is a member of both the American and British Astronomy Associations; also the American Association of University Professors; is a Fellow A.A.A.S. and belongs to other well known organizations. Among her books are: *Catalog of Stars within 1° of the North Pole*; and other astronomical works. Within the past few years she has traveled around the world visiting oriental scientific institutions on the way.

AN ATLAS OF THE MEDULLA AND MIDBRAIN

By FLORENCE R. SABIN

A REVIEW of this treatise, in *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin* of August 1901, comments, "A study of the labyrinth of the medulla by the student of medicine is ever fraught with uncertainty and misgivings on his part. The anatomy is so complex, the details of the connections of the cell and nerve fibre are so complicated, that the majority shrink from obtaining, from available textbook literature, even a superficial insight into its structure. Dr. Sabin's model of the 'relay station' of the central nervous system, now elucidated by a complete commentary, was planned to meet the need for some simple, yet reliable method of aiding the student to obtain a reasonably clear idea of the organ."

Dr. Florence Rena Sabin was born in 1871. She graduated from Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine, in 1900. In her early days in hospital service she served as interne, later joined the anatomical staff, and was promoted from time to time until in 1917 she was made Professor of Histology, being the first woman to attain the rank of a full Professor in the Johns Hopkins University. She has written many articles for the *Johns*

Hopkins Hospital Bulletin which have been put into pamphlet form, for example, *A Model of the Medulla Oblongata*. According to the *Bulletin* "by means of an ingenious method skillfully applied, she was able to discover the mode of origin and development of the lymphatic vessels of the body. This paper was awarded the \$1000 prize offered by the Naples Table Association."

Her portrait was given to the Johns Hopkins University on February 23, 1920, at which time Dr. William H. Howell in his speech of presentation spoke of Dr. Sabin as one of its "most distinguished graduates and one who had contributed much of real worth to the building up of the School and to the establishment of its reputation as a center of medical research."

SHORT STORIES

*"Nothing is lost on him who sees
With an eye that feeling gave;—
For him there's a story in every breeze
And a picture in every wave."*

THOMAS MOORE



MEADOW GRASS

By ALICE BROWN

MEADOW GRASS is described as "Short tales of New England village life, characterized by joyous, outdoor spirit and a keen delight for the open air."

One realizes that the author is writing on a subject with which she is well familiar. She brings to her scenes that personal touch that lends charm and continuity to the background of the story. New England, where so many writers have found their inspiration, finds in Alice Brown an interpreter sympathetic to the people and to their surroundings.

These short stories "succeed in conveying a singular impression of reality in both place and people" is the comment from the Committee of Selection.

Alice Brown is one of the many women writers whom New England seems naturally to have encouraged. She was born at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, December 5, 1857, and, like many girls of her time, was given as good an education as the century offered. She attended Robinson Seminary, Exeter, New Hampshire.

Her record of production is long and excellent. Best

known among her various works are *Old Crow*; *Ellen Prior*; *The Mysteries of Ann*, which was published in 1923; *Dear Old Templeton*; *The Marriage Feast*.

OLD CHESTER TALES

By MARGARET DELAND

“**M**ORE stories of Dr. Lavendar and his parish,” comments the *Cleveland Library Bulletin* and adds, “Dr. Lavendar has been described as ‘one of the few living American figures in American fiction.’”

The contents of this volume constitute a mosaic picture of a society with which Margaret Deland was familiar. She has an excellent faculty for extracting just those characteristics which isolate sections from each other and people from sections. She has a further faculty for breathing into her creations just the right color, the right line, the right tone to make them live. The reader is given fascinatingly humorous glimpses of the life which an older time left pulsing feebly in Old Chester, made familiar with the small secrets and the small intrigues, made to like and respect the individual pains and joys of these seemingly ordinary folk. Margaret Deland’s gift is the sort which preserves vitality long after the material which inspired it is exhausted.

Margaretta Campbell, who wrote under the name of Margaret Deland, was born in Pittsburgh when the Nineteenth Century was just past its meridian, in February 1857. In the Pittsburgh of her day there were many things of interest for a young and perspicacious lass to see, but her first works, *Old Garden and Other Verses*; *Philip and His Wife*; *Florida Days*; *Sidney*; and *The Story of a Child*, were all the kind which might have been written by one who was woman first and observer afterward.

Her later works include *The Wisdom of Fools*; *Dr. Lavendar's People*; *The Rising Tide*; *New Friends in Old Chester*.

A NEW ENGLAND NUN AND OTHER STORIES

By MARY WILKINS FREEMAN

IT IS a serious group of stories in this book, one of the best known short story collections. The penchant of the author for the dark and staid colors of life's experience is felt throughout the pages. She was a close student of her environment, an exact annotator, a precise and realistic commentator. And when she drew conclusions about character and motivation, she was generally right in her analysis.

The stories cluster around the New England village which she knew so well. Often she is able to plunge below the surface of commonplace happenings to a strata of pathetic dissimulation. Always she manages to keep her characters on the three dimensional plane. Of the twenty-four stories included, the one which gives its name to the volume as a whole, is often considered the most outstanding.

Mary E. Wilkins Freeman was born in 1862 at Randolph, Massachusetts. She is a poet as well as short story writer. Among her volumes are *A Humble Romance*; *Young Lucretian*; *Jane Field*; *Giles Corey*; *Pembroke*; *Jerome*; *Silence*; *The Love of Parson Lord*; *The Heart's Highway*; *Understudies*; *Six Trees*; *The Wind in the Rose Bush*.

IN THE TENNESSEE MOUNTAINS

By CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK

(MARY N. MURFREE)

IT IS a bit queer nowadays to find that as short a time ago as 1884, women who wanted to write thought it politic to assume masculine names. That is why Mary N. Murfree is known to many as Charles Egbert Craddock. This assumption of a male disguise often gave a woman license to express the virility she brought to her contacts with people and things.

Mary N. Murfree thus attained frankness and full expression in the collection of short stories *In The Tennessee Mountains*. Her eight tales are strong in their dramatization of the fierce, primitive natures of the rugged and uncouth dwellers in the Great Smoky Mountains. With fidelity and understanding she reproduces their rude dialect and their ruder living quarters and amusements. The magnificent scenic background, the gloomy valleys and the sun-flooded peaks are also fully portrayed.

Mary N. Murfree was born in 1850 in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and spent her early years there, spending summers in the mountains where much of her material for her books was collected. She wrote under the pseudonym of Charles Egbert Craddock and was thought to be a masculine writer for some time. Her first short stories were published in 1878 in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Her best known stories are *The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain*; *Down the Ravine*; *In The Tennessee Mountains*. She lived between the period of 1850 to 1922.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

*"Not a truth has to art or to science
been given
But brows have ached for it, and souls
toiled and striven."*

OWEN MERIDETH



WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

By EDITH ABBOTT

THE subtitle of this book is "A Story in American Economic History." It deals with the employment of women at the time when women workers were new in the industrial field. The author uses the subtle method of statistic and historical sequence in tracing women's participation in industry up to the present. Interesting is the survey explaining and detailing the work of women in the past and the kinds of work done. A special section takes up the problem of wages for women and the book closes with the much discussed topic of "Public Opinion and the Working Woman."

The American Historical Review in January 1910 commented, "As an historical study it deserves praise, having the high qualities of thoroughness, trustworthiness and readableness." *The American Library Association Booklist* observes: "There is no other comprehensive historical treatment of American conditions."

On September 26, 1876, Edith Abbott was born in Grand Island, Nebraska. She received an A.B. from the University of Nebraska and the honorary degree of

Doctor of Literature in 1917. She was a Fellow in political economy at the University of Chicago in 1903 to 1905, later receiving a Ph.D. She also studied at the University of London, England, and received an LL.D. from Beloit College in Wisconsin in 1924. She became an instructor in Political Science at Wellesley and later Associate Director of the Chicago School of Civics. In rapid succession she was advanced from a faculty member of the University of Chicago through several positions to become the Dean of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration.

Her works include: *Women in Industry; Immigration; Historical Aspects of the Immigration Problem; Crime and the Foreign Born*; and several other books in collaboration with S. P. Breckenridge.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND POLITICS

By

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT
and NETTIE ROGERS SHULER

THE pages of this book take in the period from the first Woman's Rights Convention in 1848 up to the passage of the nineteenth amendment in 1920. For many years the authors were connected with the work, and their ardent labor undoubtedly was a major factor in the passage of the bill. The book gives interesting material relative to the bearing of American politics upon the question in hand; the activities of its opponents which caused the delay that made America the twenty-seventh country to grant the privilege of the vote to women, though being among the first in which it was sought. The book clearly outlines the "interests" that attempted to block progress in America.

Woman Suffrage and Politics is a volume which history will use as a textbook; laymen read with illu-

mination and the women of the future praise as an authentic record of what women of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries left as their legacy. Selected for this list of one hundred best books by women as "representative of a great cause and a long fight."

On January 9, 1859, Carrie Chapman Catt was born in Ripon, Wisconsin. She attended the State College of Iowa; took a special course in law and was principal of the High School and later General Superintendent of Schools at Mason City, Iowa. She married Leo Chapman who died. She later married George William Catt.

Mrs. Catt organized the Iowa Women's Suffrage Association. She later became National President of the Association and worked for the cause in nearly every state, being the leader in the campaign to submit the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution which was successfully passed and ratified on August 26, 1920.

Nettie Rogers Shuler, lecturer and writer, was born in Buffalo, November 8, 1865. Her education was at the Buffalo High School, with special training in languages, history and art. On March 31, 1887, she married Frank J. Shuler. Mrs. Shuler was Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. She also served as President of the New York State and the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

REMARKS ON PRISONS AND PRISON DISCIPLINE IN THE UNITED STATES

By DOROTHEA LYNDE DIX

THIS book is the record of the life of its author working for prison reform. By the time she had reached the age of forty-five, she had traveled from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico and had visited eighteen peni-

tentaries, three hundred county jails and houses of correction and well over five hundred almshouses. Because of her ardent work, twenty states established asylums incorporating her reforms. In 1854 she secured the interest of Congress to pass a bill granting over twelve million acres of public lands to be used for work to help the afflicted, but it was vetoed by President Pierce and for a time Miss Dix was greatly disappointed.

Later, after a brief rest, she again took up her work and extended her activities to many foreign countries. During the Civil War, she became superintendent of women nurses. She served all through the war without a day's furlough. Her life-long work exposing the then existing evil conditions in prisons brought about radical changes for betterment.

Dorothea Lynde Dix, philanthropist, was born at Hampton, Maine, on April 4, 1802. When about thirty-eight years old she became interested in the treatment of the insane. She studied the asylums in Massachusetts and, in 1843, addressed a petition to the State Legislature which resulted in improved conditions. She carried her interest and labors all over the United States and was undoubtedly one of the important pioneers in many changes that followed. She extended her studies to Europe and contributed substantially to the betterment of conditions of the insane. She died July 17, 1887 in Trenton, New Jersey.

HUSBANDS AND HOMES

By MARION HARLAND

FROM *The Bookman* of March, 1904, one may quote the author's own words relative to her work; "I believe, that I am recognized as the pioneer in having dignified domestic literature, and that this has given me my strongest hold upon the great body of American women."

The Outlook of June 14, 1922, pays tribute to this writer and her work in the following passage; "There was no American city so great, no crossroads village so remote, but that the name of Marion Harland was as familiar there as if she had been a President of the United States. It is doubtful if any other American woman has had a longer career as a writer."

Marion Harland was the pseudonym for Mary Virginia Hawes Terhune, known as the author of several books written in the early fifties and sixties of the nineteenth century. She was born in Amelia County, Virginia, on December 21, 1831. She married Rev. Edward Payson Terhune at the age of twenty-five. She was known as a domestic economist as well as novelist. Her nimble mind and versatile pen reflected both in her writings. Her books were considered wholesome and popular reading and her style was "vigorous in its portrayal."

She is also author of *Hidden Path; Moss Side; At Last; Helen Gardner; True as Steel* and other books on such varied subjects as cooking, travel, biography and fiction.

MY STORY OF THE WAR

By MARY A. LIVERMORE

MRS. LIVERMORE'S material for this work consisted of the letters and papers which she wrote and received during the Civil War and which were carefully preserved by her husband and fellow-worker, Dr. Livermore. They reveal excellent glimpses of the reaction of those whom Mrs. Livermore knew, the conditions among the women who were left behind, and the heroism of many other women who went to the front. Some of the most interesting chapters are those in which the author relates all she knew and saw of Abraham Lincoln. She had the privilege of long conversations with him at various times. The sub-title of the book is, "A Woman's

Narrative of Four Years of Personal Experiences."

A reviewer said of the author in an edition of *The Spectator* in 1889, "Such women vindicate Nature from the monstrous theories of those doctors who would have us treat the sex as one of preordained invalids . . ." Of the appearance of Mrs. Livermore he wrote that "she had a very impressive presence, a stately figure and features at once sweet and massive . . . a type rather of some old Mother-Goddess of Greece than a modern nervous and fragile American lady."

Mary Livermore, the reformer, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 19, 1820 and was educated at the Hancock School in Boston and the Charleston Female Academy. She applied for admission to Harvard but was refused by President Quincy. Through her literary activities, she became well known as a lecturer and also a critic, but it was her work in connection with sanitation that spread her fame far and wide. She was connected with the Sanitary Commission and did notable work during the Civil War. She was also in the forefront of women's fight for equal rights.

COMING OF AGE IN SAMOA

By MARGARET MEAD

COMING OF AGE IN SAMOA, is sub-titled, "A Psychological Study of Primitive Youth for Western Civilization." It gives the social life and custom of the country. Such an authoritative source as the *American Anthropologist* describes the book as: "Dealing with problems incomparably subtler than those which usually engage the ethnographer's attention, she has not merely added much in the way of illuminating information, but also illustrated a new method of study that is bound to find followers and to yield an even richer harvest."

According to *The Saturday Review*: "If this work is

written in the first instance for the teacher and the psychologist, there is much in it to attract the general reader; the brilliant description of life at the present time forms a satisfactory background to the picture of the young girl's education," to which might be added the words of M. E. Johnson in *The Saturday Review of Literature*, "The essential importance of the book lies in its application of ethnological technique to the study of primitive groups. It is important also that the findings have been made so interestingly available to the general reader."

The well-known museum curator and anthropologist, Margaret Mead, is a Philadelphian, having been born there on December 16, 1901. She received her education at Doyleston High School and later at New Hope College for Girls. In 1919 she attended DePauw University and Barnard College in 1920, also did special work at Columbia. Her degrees are B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. She is married to Reo F. Fortune.

Her books include *An Inquiry into the Cultural Stability in Polynesia*; *Growing up in New Guinea*; *The Social Organization of Manua*.

WOMAN AND THE NEW RACE

By MARGARET SANGER

IN HIS preface to this book, Havelock Ellis says that "its contents are already familiar . . . to the few who think, but to the millions and to the handful of superior persons whom the millions elect to rule them, they are not familiar, yet it is a matter of vital importance to the race that they should be." The reason why is clearly set forth in the book. Among the chapters are: Woman's Error and Her Debt; Woman's Struggle for Freedom; The Material of the New Race. *The Nation*, observes it is a "Calm, temperate, informed, sound and winning book." *The Survey* of February 12, 1921, stated; "While

Mrs. Sanger's book contains nothing new to students of the subject, it is an excellent summary of the arguments for voluntary motherhood."

The work of Margaret Sanger is that of a pioneer in focussing attention on the cause she was advancing. The author has literally fought for her cause, even to the extent of suffering prison bars during the early days of her street-corner campaigning.

This book is "an important contribution to the welfare of women everywhere," comments one of the judges.

Margaret Sanger was born in Corning, New York, on September 14, 1883, and was educated at Corning and Claverock College at Hudson, New York. She attended the Nurses Training School of White Hospital and took post graduate work at the School of Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. She married William Sanger of New York City in 1900 and later J. Noah H. Slee in 1922. Mrs. Sanger is editor of the *Birth Control Review*, also publisher and editor of *The Woman Rebel*. Among her books are: *What Every Girl Should Know*; *What Every Mother Should Know*; *The Pivot of Civilization*; *Woman and the New Race*. She organized the first World Population Conference, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1927.

TRAVEL

"The use of travelling is to regulate imagination by reality, and, instead of thinking how things may be, to see them as they are."

SAMUEL JOHNSON



CARL AKELEY'S AFRICA

By MARY L. AKELEY

THIS is an account of the Akeley-Eastman-Pomeroy Expedition for the American Museum of Natural History written by the leader's wife, Mary Akeley, who accompanied the expedition. *The Christian Century* stated that "no man could have a nobler monument than such a book, which is not only a tribute of affection, but a manifestation of intelligent sympathy with his purpose." The book tells of many incidents and experiences of the expedition and is an excellent companion book to those written by Carl Akeley himself.

Carl Akeley was the first person to bring back the hides of the animals he had chosen as specimens for the museum and actually make a sculpture base of the animal, true to life, over which the large skin was later applied, to be a permanent structure. In this way, the contour of the body, the size of the animal and all the original outlines were true to its living form. This was a new kind of taxidermy and made Carl Akeley known as a great sculptor as well as scientist. Some of his work in bronze is now on exhibit in the Museum of Natural History in New York where he was associated for many years prior to his death.

Mary L. Jobe Akeley, was born January 29, 1886, and is an author and explorer herself. She received her Ph.D. degree from Scio College in 1905 and was also a student in Bryn Mawr. Mount Union College honored her with the Doctorate of Literature. She married Carl Akeley in 1924. Prior to that time she had been a teacher of American History in Hunter College and was the founder and owner of Camp Mystic. She has been a member of exploring parties in Canada and Africa. She is a member of many honorary societies and author of *Adventure in the African Jungle; Gorillas and their Neighbors*.

SPANISH HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS

By KATHERINE LEE BATES

IN THIS book Katherine Lee Bates gives a vivacious account of a tour along the regular routes, the only "Byway" being a trip through the Basque provinces. The author's impression of the Spaniard is sprightly, graphic and clever.

A review of the book which appeared in *The Dial* of 1901 reads: "The book contains a pleasant chapter on the gypsies and one of some length on the Choral games of Spanish children, a disquisition which should be of interest to the paedologist. . . . The author visited the Falaise Fair in a char-a-banc, and in brisk style she narrates the scenes there witnessed."

Miss Bates carried with her the qualities which make a good traveler always. She was eager, objectively alert. She never demanded of her surroundings anything they did not have to give. The result is a travel book of rare charm and grace.

At Falmouth, Massachusetts, on August 12, 1859, Katherine Lee Bates was born. She was educated in the grammar school there and the High School at Wellesley,

graduating from Wellesley College in 1880. After studying and teaching elsewhere, she was appointed in 1890 as Professor of English literature at Wellesley. She contributed to many magazines. Her works include *English Religious Drama* and *American Literature*.

NEW ORLEANS, THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE

By GRACE KING

GRACE KING gives "in her *New Orleans, the Place and the People*, the most vivid portrayal of what might be called the personality of the old city. It is something more than a history, for it adds to the historian's fidelity to fact, the novelist's sense of life and the poet's feeling for romance," comments Albert Phelps in *The Library of Southern Literature*.

"To the people of New Orleans, she became a symbol of their culture, the best representative of their city's charm and hospitality. Her literary work received commendation for its sincerity, its sensitive observation and a quality of style, more French than English, which was at once an expression of personality and appropriate to the matters described," aptly stated the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

Grace Elizabeth King, author, was born on November 29, 1852, in New Orleans, and was educated in that city. "After the age of governesses and the home instruction of the four war years passed on a plantation, she attended the old French Institute St. Louis described in her *Monsieur Motte*. She became the pupil of Miss Heloise Cenas and attributed much of her success to her instruction. She could speak French, German and Spanish as fluently as English," records the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

She has contributed to many magazines, was active

in many cultural and philanthropic organizations, served as secretary of the Louisiana Historical Society and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and Letters in 1913.

Her works include *The Tales of Time and Place*; *Jean Baptiste Lemoine*; *Founder of New Orleans*; *Balcony Stories*; *History of Louisiana*; *Creole Families of New Orleans*; *Memoirs of a Southern Lady of Letters*.

PORTS AND HAPPY PLACES

By CORNELIA STRATTON PARKER

“MRS. PARKER takes her two sons, eleven and thirteen, and little daughter aged five, to Europe. The first part of the book describes her stay in an old Kloster in Stein-am-Rhein while the boys were at school, but the greater part of the book is devoted to descriptions of the holiday trips with them, mostly with rucksacks on backs, traveling in all manner of conveyances in ‘Parker style’ through Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, ending with a trip to Spain, for once in real tourist elegance under the guidance of Cook’s . . .” summarizes *The Book Review Digest*.

Ports and Happy Places is more than just a description of travel. It is full of Mrs. Parker’s theories of bringing up her children. She has, as Raymond Holden wrote in *The New Republic*, “. . . gusto, forbearance and resolution. Her book is something more than a delightful personal record. It is a document of exploration in regions which still for all their ruin and their shroud of history have something to yield to a brilliant young American and her brood. One feels that the youthful Parkers will be worth watching.”

Cornelia Stratton Parker, the author, was born in Oakland, California, on September 1, 1885. She studied at the University of Washington and the New School of

Social Research in New York City. She married Carleton H. Parker of California in 1907.

She has served as Assistant in the Department of Economics of the University of California and has gained much experience through working in factories. She lived and lectured in Geneva, Switzerland, for several years. She is author of *An American Idyll; Working with the Working Woman; Ports and Happy Places; More Ports and More Happy Places; Watching Europe Grow; English Summer*; and was editor of *The Casual Laborer*.

A WOMAN TENDERFOOT IN EGYPT

By GRACE THOMPSON SETON

A WOMAN TENDERFOOT in Egypt is the author's impression of Egypt based on a trip through that expansive country. It combined exploration with serious sociological study, a contrast of the women of the country and of the modern feminist movement there. It tells of the outstanding women leaders of Egypt and their efforts toward advancement, seeking political as well as social freedom through their organizations known as "La Femme Nouvelle" and the "Ladies' Wafd."

Grace Thompson Seton has the rare faculty of vivid portrayal as she literally takes the reader with her into the fascinating episodes and thrilling experiences of her explorations. From one corner of the globe to the opposite, Mrs. Seton's agile pen, keen eye and sparkling wit, carries her readers.

Sacramento, California, was the birthplace of Grace Thompson Seton, the eminent author, poet, lecturer and explorer. She began newspaper work in Paris in 1894 and married Ernest Thompson Seton, the naturalist, on June 1, 1896. Mrs. Seton has been a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers. She has served as leader of many prominent organizations, held the Presidency

of the Pen and Brush Club for nearly fifteen years, was President of the National League of American Pen Women twice, chief pioneer of the Girl Pioneers and was active in Woman's Suffrage work. She organized and directed the Woman's Motor Unit of Le Bien-etre du Blesse, Woman's City Club in France, for which she was decorated by the French government. She was active in the Liberty Loan campaigns and was Connecticut Chairman of the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial. She is a member of the Authors' League of America. Her books include: *A Woman Tenderfoot in the Rockies*; *Nimrod's Wife*; *Chinese Lanterns*; *Magic Waters*; and *Yes, Lady Sabeb*, which won the First Prize of the National League of American Pen Women. She has also written several books in collaboration with her husband.

HOUSE OF EXILE

By NORA WALN

IT IS inevitable that Nora Waln's book should be compared to Pearl Buck's work, but hers, "in contrast to the picture the Missionary's daughter gives us of the peasantry of China, is a convincing view of life among a family whose name for generations has been built into their people's history, who for centuries have been cosmopolitans, whose background is beauty and dignity," writes Mary Ross in *Books*.

The story tells of the experiences of a daughter of a Quaker family of Philadelphia in the home of a Chinese family of high rank. She was taken in by her Chinese friends as a daughter in the House. She saw all the routine, the ritual, the beauty of its ordered existence.

As J. Donald Adams comments in the *New York Times Book Review* of April 23, 1933, "Not often does life bring to anyone of us experiences comparable to those which have filled the last twelve years in the life

of Nora Waln. And when that person whose lot has been cast in such unusual circumstances has been equipped with a remarkable sensitivity to new impressions and the ability to marshal them into words which will convey to others a vivid sense of personal participation, the result may be a book like *The House of Exile*."

Nora Waln was born in the latter part of the nineteenth century. As she comments in her book, "My own interests in China began in 1904. I was then in my ninth year." Her people had traded with a Chinese family for generations. It was a letter written on June 19, 1804, by J. S. Waln that made his descendant, Nora Waln, five generations later, welcome to the 650-year old Lin House in China, where she went to live in the House of Exile. The letter was treasured by the Lin who for years endeavored to locate a member of the Waln family, and not until a member of the Chinese family recalled that they were Quakers was Nora Waln located at Swarthmore. And so, in 1920, she went to China where she lived for two years absorbing material from which she wrote her book.

She married an Englishman in the Chinese government service and has lived in China most of the time since.



"It would be well for us all, old and young, to remember that our words and actions, ay, and our thoughts also, are set upon never-stopping wheels, rolling on and on unto the pathway of eternity."

M. M. BREWSTER.

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