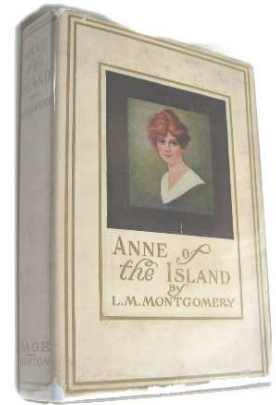


# *The Shining Scroll*

## *Part 2*

*(C) December 2011*

*Newsletter for  
the L.M. Montgomery Literary Society*



return to LM Montgomery Literary Society website: <http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/>

Welcome to the 2011 issues of *The Shining Scroll*, periodical of the L.M. Montgomery Literary Society.

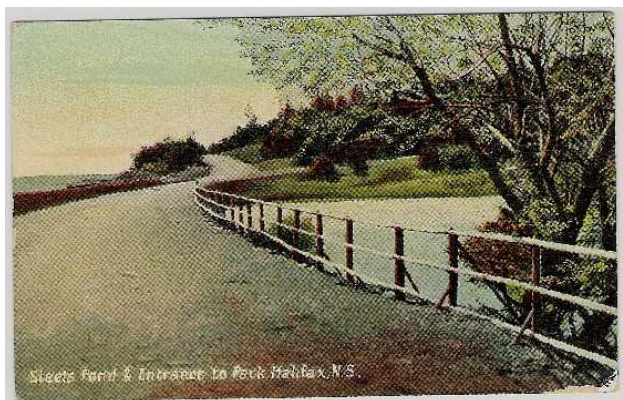
This year's edition is in two parts. The first is all about Montgomery's years living in the community of Leaskdale. The Lucy Maud Montgomery Society of Ontario held a centennial celebration in October that still has us catching our breath! Some of the content is: the history of the Leaskdale Manse Museum, the *Lucy Maud Montgomery At Home in Leaskdale Centennial Celebration*, and a presentation from the conference -- *The Very Soul of the Universe Must Ache With Anguish: L.M. Montgomery, Leaskdale, and Loss in The Great War*.



**Part Two** of this year's *Scroll* spotlights Montgomery's 100 year wedding anniversary, *L. M. Montgomery's Halifax: The Real Life Inspiration for Anne of the Island*, *The Dalhousie Girls*, *Grace Lin: A Kindred Spirit*, *Anita Webb and Her Aunt Maud*, a unique edition of *Anne's House of Dreams*, *The Ever Expanding Montgomery Bibliography*, Montgomery related events, and our Literary Society meetings.



We hope you enjoy *The Shining Scroll* and share it with other Montgomery fans.



All material in the *Shining Scroll* is the property of the authors and editors. Text and photos from contributors may not be reproduced without consent. *The Shining Scroll* is the newsletter of the L.M. Montgomery Literary Society, Minnesota USA. Carolyn Strom Collins: founder/editor, Mary Beth Cavert: editor and web site, located at: <http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/> Twitter LMMontgomeryLS.

## 100th Wedding Anniversary of L. M. Montgomery and Ewan Macdonald Commemorated

Carolyn Strom Collins

On July 5, 2011, a re-enactment of the wedding of L. M. Montgomery and Ewan Macdonald was held in the parlour of the Campbell home (known as "Silver Bush"), now the Anne of Green Gables Museum, in Park Corner, PEI. The Macdonalds were married there on July 5, 1911. The hymn sung at the wedding ("The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden") was performed by Long River resident Linda Boutilier, accompanied by Maureen Campbell (Mrs. George Campbell) on the same parlour organ that was played at the original wedding. Heather Irving, dressed in a lovely vintage wedding gown and carrying a bouquet of fresh garden flowers, portrayed L. M. Montgomery. George Campbell led the service, directed by Sandy Wagner. After the brief re-enactment, visitors were treated to wedding cake in the Anne of Green Gables Museum tea-room.



We are sad to announce that *Kindred Spirits Magazine/Chronicle* has ended publication as of December 2011. It began in the spring of 1990 and has been an outstanding source of information about Lucy Maud Montgomery, her works, and Prince Edward Island. George and Maureen Campbell, of the Anne of Green Gables Museum in Park Corner, PEI, were responsible for its creation and their staff, particularly Sandy Wagner (an expert on PEI and LMM history) and Ruth Hunter, among many others, wrote and assembled excellent articles. Both of us enjoyed writing for *Kindred Spirits* over the years and reading the essays of Dr. Francis Bolger, Linda Boutilier, Elizabeth Epperly, Jack Hutton, Jennie Macneill, Mary Rubio, Elizabeth Waterston, and dozens of others. Well done ! Thank you ! **Excelsior** ! ~~ Beth Cavert, Carolyn Collins

### Kindred Spirits final issue will be December, 2011

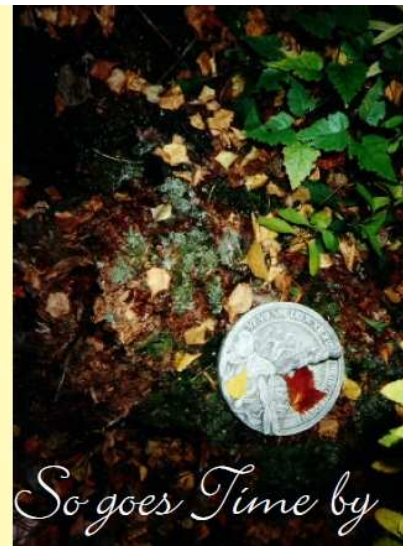
Since our first issue of *Kindred Spirits* launched in the spring of 1990, we have shared 21 years of research into the life of L.M. Montgomery and her literary creations. Added to this were the many events and seasons of life on Prince Edward Island.

It is time to look ahead and share with you, our subscribers, that *Kindred Spirits* will present its final issue this coming December, 2011. The *Shining Scroll* newsletter has generously offered to continue the wonderful friendships we have enjoyed by adding your names to their mailing list, effective at that time. So it will not be farewell because we hope to meet you again in the life and times of L.M. Montgomery as presented by the *Shining Scroll*.

Thank you for all your kind remarks plus your submissions to these *Kindred Spirits* over the years. It has been wonderful to spend all this time together. If you have any further questions about your subscription, please contact us at: [ksw@annesociety.org](mailto:ksw@annesociety.org)

*She paused by the old lichened sun-dial and traced the motto on its order, "So goes Time by." Time did go by — swiftly, mercilessly, even at New Moon . . .*

- EMILY CLIMES



All material in the *Shining Scroll* is the property of the authors and editors. Text and photos from contributors may not be reproduced without consent. *The Shining Scroll* is the newsletter of the L.M. Montgomery Literary Society, Minnesota USA. Carolyn Strom Collins: founder/editor, Mary Beth Cavert: editor and web site, located at: <http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/> Twitter LMMontgomeryLS.

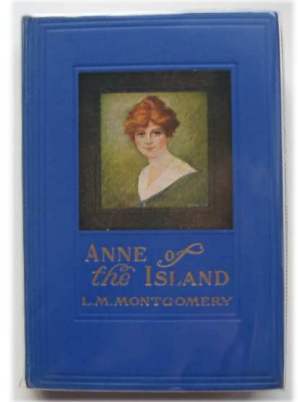


## **L. M. Montgomery's Halifax** **The Real Life Inspiration for *Anne of the Island***

Sue Lange © 2011

Last year on a cold, dreary day I turned to my collection of L. M. Montgomery books, in need of something warm and comforting to lift me out of the winter doldrums. I immediately selected one of my favourite 'Anne' novels, *Anne of the Island*, which, although I have re-read numerous times, never fails to charm and inspire me with the romance, humour and stunning visual imagery, that Montgomery is so famous for.

In 1913, L.M. Montgomery began writing *Anne of the Island* and, upon finishing it in November 1914, she remarked "I finished *Anne of Redmond* today. And I am very glad. Never did I write a book under greater stress." (*Selected Journals of L.M. Montgomery* 2:156) Physically ill with ongoing, debilitating morning sickness and later overcome with grief over the loss of her second stillborn son, Montgomery was simultaneously distracted by the constant maternal duties to her young son Chester. Added to these pressures she had to contend with the time-consuming, never-ending commitments of being a Presbyterian minister's wife in a rural Ontario parish (far away from her beloved Prince Edward Island) and her worry about the outbreak of World War I. Under these circumstances, it is indeed astonishing that Montgomery managed to write such a humorous, warm and light-hearted story.



Re-reading *Anne of the Island* I began to wonder what landmarks were identifiable; including 'the Park', Spofford Avenue, Old St John's Cemetery, and particularly the cosy, quaint 'Patty's Place' which eventually becomes the central focus of Anne's domestic bliss during most of her four years at Redmond.

### **Halifax**

Montgomery herself acknowledged that "Kingsport is Halifax – more or less – but *Anne's* experiences are not a reflection of my own. I never liked Halifax – although I loved its park and old St Paul's Cemetery." (*SJ* 2:170) The rest of the story and characters Montgomery claimed were 'pure fiction'. While Montgomery's first introduction to Halifax as a student (from September 1895 to April 1896) boarding at Halifax Ladies College had been more positive and filled with accounts of jolly late night suppers, fun social outings and stimulating studies, aspects of Montgomery's lonely existence in Halifax during her return stay (a proof reading stint at the *Daily Echo* from November 1901 to September 1902), are apparent. Montgomery bemoans that boarding-houses and dingy backyards "seem to be my fate" (*SJ* 1:280). During this second stay in Halifax Montgomery endures a succession of freezing boarding-houses and often gnawing hunger, which makes her irritable, increasingly depressed and unable to write.

Her home sickness and loathing of boarding-houses and desolate back yards are reflected by Philippa's comment "I don't like my boarding-house, though. It's bleak and lonesome, and my room looks out on such an unholy back yard." (*Anne of the Island*, Angus & Robertson, 1965 ed.

All material in the *Shining Scroll* is the property of the authors and editors. Text and photos from contributors may not be reproduced without consent. *The Shining Scroll* is the newsletter of the L.M. Montgomery Literary Society, Minnesota USA. Carolyn Strom Collins: founder/editor, Mary Beth Cavert: editor and web site, located at: <http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/> Twitter LMMontgomeryLS.

33) Earlier, Anne laments a similar fate when she first arrives in Kingsport. “Home!” groaned Anne. “You mean we’ll be in some horrible boarding-house, in a still more horrible hall bedroom, looking out on a dingy backyard.” (24)

Unlike Montgomery, Anne and Philippa soon escape dreary boarding-house life for the cosy domesticity of Patty’s Place.

Montgomery’s own finances were limited -- her \$100 savings and a small amount from her grandmother paid for only a one year special course at Dalhousie University and her bleak boarding-house experiences when she worked during her second stay. Halifax during 1895/96 was one of the wealthiest cities in Canada.



Despite her own negative experiences, Montgomery introduces ‘Kingsport’ (Halifax) in chapter four of *Anne of the Island*, entitled ‘April’s Lady’. A long account provides an excellent, well-written overview of Halifax’s history.

Kingsport is a quaint old town, harking back to early Colonial days, and wrapped up in its ancient atmosphere, as some old dame in garments fashioned like those of her youth. Here and there it sprouts out into modernity, but at heart it is still unspoiled; it is full of curious relics, and haloed by the romance of many legends of the past. Once it was a mere frontier station on the fringe of wilderness, and those were the days when Indians kept life from being monotonous to the settlers. Then it grew to be a bone of contention between the British and the French, being occupied now by the one and now by the other, emerging from each occupation with some fresh scar of battling nations branded on it.

It has in its park a martello tower, autographed all over by tourists, a dismantled old French fort on the hills and several antiquated cannon in its public squares. It has other historic spots also, which may be hunted out by the curious... (26,27)

For someone who professed not to like Halifax, Montgomery does an exceptional job of marketing its best points, without a hint of the hardships and darker aspects of the city, that she experienced during her later short-lived working stint.

### **Old St Paul’s Cemetery (Old Burying Ground)**

In Montgomery’s later journal recollections of Halifax (after writing *Anne of the Island*) she specifically mentions her love of Old St Paul’s Burying Ground Cemetery, renamed Old St John’s in the novel.

In fact, in the narrated overview of ‘Kingsport’ Montgomery recounts her own ramble, declaring “It has historic spots also, which



may be hunted out by the curious, and none is more quaint and delightful than Old St John's Cemetery at the very core of the town.... The graveyard is very full and very bowery, for it is surrounded and intersected by rows of elms and willows... (27)

Old St Paul's Burying Ground was Halifax's first cemetery, founded the same year as the settlement in 1749. The cemetery was closed in 1843 (well before Montgomery's time in Halifax just over half a century later). The bucolic cemetery certainly engaged Montgomery's creative eye. She captured visual images in words to describe the place where Anne and Priscilla find refuge to escape the rush and crowds of Redmond and meet a new friend, Philippa Gordon:

They went in by the entrance gates, past the simple, massive stone arch surmounted by the great lion of England..."They found themselves in a dim, cool green place where winds were fond of purring. Up and down the long grassy aisles they wandered, reading the quaint, voluminous epitaphs carved in an age that had more leisure than our own.

They found themselves in a dim, cool green place where winds were fond of purring. Up and down the long grassy aisles they wandered, reading the quaint, voluminous epitaphs carved in an age that had more leisure than our own. (29)



"Anne," like Montgomery, found inspiration in visiting the cemetery connecting with nature and finding solace. "I don't know that a graveyard is a very good place to go to get cheered up, but it seems the only get-at-able place where there are trees, and trees I must have. I'll sit on one of those old slabs and shut my eyes and imagine I'm in the Avonlea woods." (29)

## Point Pleasant Park

Like other Haligonians of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century Montgomery also delighted in visiting Point Pleasant Park. In *Anne of the Island* it is referred to as 'the park', where Anne and her friends often linger to explore the delights of this charming natural playground. These delights included wooded glens, meandering footpaths, picturesque ponds, shimmering harbour views and striking rock faces. The wrought-iron gates and granite pillars that proudly mark the entrance to the park were considered a fitting tribute to Sir William Young (elected speaker of Nova Scotia 1843-1854, attorney general 1854-1857, re-elected premier in 1860), who as chairman of the board of Park Commissioners, had taken a deep interest in the beautification of the park. The continuation of South Park Road





that led into the entrance of the park was called Young Avenue to honour his many services to Halifax, his adopted home.

Both her journal and novel *Anne of the Island* describe frequent forays to the park where both Maud and her character Anne find solace and comfort in the picturesque beauty, especially her beloved pines, which Montgomery felt a great affinity and affection for throughout her life.

How I love the pines! They seem to strike their roots deep into the romance of all the ages. It is so comforting to creep away now and then for a good talk with them. I always feel so happy out here. (47)



The Park plays a pivotal role in *Anne of the Island*, the scene of Anne's serendipitous, romantic meeting with Royal Gardner -- her long-imagined 'Prince Charming' -- and later Anne's dramatic rejection of Roy's marriage proposal. Like Old St John's, the Park offers an escape for Anne, where she can roam like a wild, solitary creature, spiritually communing with the woods, which Montgomery describes as "God's first temples." (158)

## Young Avenue

At the time of Montgomery's first stay in Halifax from September 1895 to April 1896, it appears there were no houses on Young Avenue as it was dedicated in 1896 and the first lots were sold in 1897. When she returned in November 1901, there were still only around ten homes.

From Montgomery's description of "Spofford Avenue" -- based on Young Avenue -- it appears she was aware of considerable community resentment when Young Avenue became Halifax's first restricted residential area in 1896. This decision stemmed from the large amount of money the City Council had spent building, grading and beautifying the avenue from Inglis Street up to the impressive South Park entrance gates, considered the crowning beauty of Point Pleasant Park. Council members were determined to regulate the surrounding neighbourhood by ensuring standards through the enactment of a local by-law.

The strict residential restrictions ensured that only the wealthy could afford to build houses. Montgomery referred to this in *Anne of the Island* when Gilbert says to Anne, Priscilla, Philippa and Charlie "Let's go home around by Spofford Avenue... We can see all the 'handsome houses where the wealthy nobles dwell'. Spofford Avenue is the finest residential street in Kingsport. Nobody can build on it unless he's a millionaire." (48) Montgomery then goes on to contrast the showy millionaire mansions with 'Patty's Place', Phil declaring "It wasn't built by a millionaire.... I don't care for the houses on the Avenue. They're too brand new and plate-glassy. But this little spot is a dream..." (49)

Like others in the Halifax community, it may be that Montgomery didn't care much for the 'wealthy nobles' of Young Avenue either, with a telling observation by Aunt Jamesina when she remains at 'Pattys Place' during the Christmas holidays to look after the three cats, "And I'm not going to leave the poor creatures here alone for nearly three weeks. If we had any decent neighbours who would feed them I might, but there's nothing except millionaires on this street." (121)



### Local by-law statute – Young Avenue.

The Young Avenue by-law statute reserved the city's right to expropriate any buildings which did not conform to a specified use. Among other requirements, spacious setbacks and the banning of unsightly power poles assured a picturesque view of lush lawns and shade trees that lined the sidewalk, making Young Avenue a very attractive boulevard.

Interestingly, my research uncovered that, as in *Anne of the Island*, a 'tobacco king' did indeed live on Young Avenue during the time of Montgomery's second stay during 1901 – 1902 in Halifax. Alexander Hobrecker built 'Hobrecker House' in 1899 (later purchased by the beer baron Oland family and renamed 'Lindola' or "Oland's Castle" by Haligonians) according to McAlpine's Halifax City Directory. Whether he was a "gruff old millionaire" (111) who admired hand-made 'tulip-pattern quilts' as depicted by Montgomery is unknown. However, as the residents of 'aristocratic' Young Avenue were prominent citizens of Halifax, it is possible that Montgomery was aware of Alexander Hobrecker and his family, and perhaps modeled Anne's fictional tobacco king neighbour on this real-life resident of Young Avenue. While there were no homes built in 1895/96 during her first stay as a student in Halifax, by Montgomery's return in 1901/02 the residents of Young Avenue were made up of wealthy, prominent families. They were barristers, engineers, commercial and insurance agents, and

notables such as Hon. Charles Cahan (Secretary of State, NS, editorial writer for the *Halifax Herald & Mail*) and millionaire publisher George Wright, who died on the *Titanic*.

Given the specific nature of materials and minimum home values on Young Avenue, I realised it was unlikely that a real-life “Patty’s Place” existed on Young Avenue, and that the fictional cottage was possibly inspired by another home Montgomery knew.

### ‘Patty’s Place’

Spurred on by identifying “Kingsport”, “Spofford Avenue,” the Park and “Old St John’s” cemetery, I started researching to see if I could locate the enchanting cottage Patty’s Place that Anne and her college chums stumble upon by chance after an initial fruitless house hunt, happily settling into cosy domesticity in their rented “house o’ dreams” (66), including Anne’s “pretty blue room” where she spends three happy years.” (201).

I began to re-read Montgomery’s description of “Patty’s Place” in *Anne of the Island*, searching for visual clues that might help me locate it either along modern-day Young Avenue, or elsewhere, if in fact it was inspired by a real Halifax house and still existed. The location and description is enticingly realistic:

Just on the crest, where Spofford Avenue petered out into a plain road, was a little white frame house with groups of pines on either side of it, stretching their arms protectingly over its low roof. It was covered with red and gold vines, through which its green-shuttered windows peeped. Before it was a tiny garden, surrounded by a low stone wall. October though it was, the garden was still very sweet with dear, old-fashioned, unworldly flowers and shrubs....A tiny brick walk, in herring-bone pattern, led from the gate to the front porch. The whole place might have been transplanted from some remote country village. (49)

Soon after her first arrival in Halifax in mid September, 1895, Montgomery is befriended by Lottie Shatford, noting in her journal a week later “I have got acquainted with a Miss Shatford who lives in the city and who seems to be a nice girl. She is taking a special course like myself.” (SJ 2:145)

A journal entry a few weeks later evidences the growing friendship, with a visit her at her older, married sister’s (Florence Wier) home, where she was living at the time. Montgomery also recounts an evening visit to the Halifax Public Gardens together with Lottie, researching an English paper. Perhaps this early friendship may have inspired her to later write in *Anne of the Island*: “Anne enjoyed it thoroughly in all its phases – the stimulating class rivalry, the making and deepening of new and helpful friendships, the gay little social stunts...” (61)





Co-incidentally, it was Lottie Shatford's brother-in-law Hiram Wier -- who worked for the *Evening Mail* -- who had urged Montgomery to enter a 'best letter' competition the paper was running, which she was thrilled to win, along with a five dollar prize. (SJ 2:157) It is Hiram and Florence Wier's home which provides the link to a possible real life inspiration for Patty's Place:

Lottie Shatford asked me to go down with her last night. She is living with her married sister here and the latter is away at present so that Lottie is alone. They live in a very pretty cottage on the Park road and Lottie and I had a lovely time. (SJ 2:146)

Halifax resident, Carol Dobson, who is an expert on maritime history, was able to ascertain from the Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management documents that the current day location of Hiram and Florence Wier's home is Victoria Road, just down from Young Avenue, which is relatively close to the fictional location of Patty's Place. While sadly many of the original homes have been demolished to make way for large modern multi-story apartment blocks, a few historic homes remain. With a change of street numbering in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, it is difficult to pinpoint exactly whether the original cottage the Wiers occupied still remains.

Attempting to locate the real life inspirations for *Anne of the Island* has been a fascinating journey. My extensive research has given me much greater knowledge and appreciation for this beautiful, historic, sea side city which L. M. Montgomery captured so evocatively in *Anne of the Island* and in her earlier journals. It will certainly be on my list of Montgomery sites to visit when I eventually journey to Canada one day.

I would like to thank particularly Carol Dobson for her generous assistance in providing local information, photographs of sites of interest and working with Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management (to look up information for me that was not available online) without whose ongoing assistance this article would have been much more difficult.

[Editors' note: Sue has located many more details on Halifax than we were able to fit into this issue. If you would like to see her sources and additional material, she is willing to provide that information.

Contact: [suelange@internode.on.net](mailto:suelange@internode.on.net) You can also read Carol Dobson's chapter, "Halifax Days," in *The Lucy Maud Montgomery Album* (ed. Kevin McCabe. Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1999). Because we enjoyed Sue's research so much, we asked Christy Woster to share additional material to follow up on Montgomery's classmates in Halifax. We have placed Sue's work on Lottie Shatford (which was originally included in her Halifax article) at the end of the following essay]

Halifax Public Gardens     <http://spacingatlantic.ca/2011/02/03/from-the-vaults-the-public-gardens/>

## **The Dalhousie Girls**

Christy Woster © 2011

In her journals, Montgomery mentions several other teachers and students that she met during her time at Dalhousie and we thought our readers might like to know what became of some of them. Montgomery did not find many of them to be "kindred spirits," as she notes in her journal, but they were, for the most part, a very successful group of woman who went on to lead productive and interesting lives.

While doing some other research I came across the book *Youth, University and Canadian Society, Essays in the Social History of Higher Education*, edited by Paul Axelrod and John G. Reid [McGill-Queens University Press, 1989]. One chapter specifically caught my attention: “College Career, and Community: Dalhousie Coeds, 1881-1921,” by Judith Fingard, a professor of History at Dalhousie University in 1989. Professor Fingard did extensive research on many of the women that attended Dalhousie including some whom Montgomery knew. I have added some of my own genealogical and historical research to her information.

In the following journal entries Montgomery makes reference to some of the teachers and students that she met [see photos 52, 53, 54, 55 in *The Selected Journals of L.M. Montgomery* Vol 1: 1889-1910]:

Miss Clark, the Ladies College housekeeper met me. She seems very nice and is engaged to Arthur Williams. When we got to the college she took me to Perle Taylor’s room. Perle seems friendly and rather nice but it did not take me ten minutes to perceive that her brains are *nil*. (Sept. 17, 1895)



Halifax Ladies College, Pleasant corner of Harvey Street,  
Nova Scotia Archives

I did some further research and found that Perle Taylor was born in 1877, the daughter of Francis Perley Taylor, M.D. and Mary Ann Heartz. They were living in Charlottetown according to the 1881 and 1891 census. Dr. Taylor died around 1906. Perle and her widowed mother were still in Charlottetown on the 1911 census. Perle married Murdoch Mackinnon, sometime after 1911 and died in 1957 on Prince Edward Island.

A few days later, Montgomery writes about more new acquaintances:

This morning I went up to Dalhousie. My companions were Bessie Cumming and Elma Baker – Seniors -- and Rita Perry, a Sophomore. I did not take a violent fancy to any of them and they certainly did not try to help the stranger within their gates very much in her new departure. (Sept. 19, 1895)

So far I do *not* like the Dalhousie girls. I had to come home in company with Rita Perry whom I cordially detest. (Sept. 24, 1895)

[Miss Claxton, the matron, confronts Montgomery], “Miss Perry has the measles and I am afraid you have them, too.” I was ordered at once to Perry’s room and went, with no very pleasant emotions over the prospect of being shut up for an indefinite period -- and with Rita Perry at that -- a girl whom I dislike extremely. I dislike Perry and she *must* dislike me quite as bitterly, for there is something in our very natures that is antagonistic to each other. She is one of the people on whom my soul declares war at sight. But we



have always been civil to each other on the surface and now as we were companions in misfortune, we made the best of things, buried the undeclared hatchet and got on excellently well, talking freely of cabbages and kings-and men! *And* things to eat! (Nov. 17, 1895)

Dr. Fingard writes that Montgomery lived with six other Dalhousians on the Dalhousie floor known as “the third-and-a-half.” Like Montgomery, Alberta Victoria Reid and Margaret (Rita) Perry left Dalhousie without taking a degree. Montgomery’s favorite was Margaret H. Chase, a first-year, seventeen-year-old from Onslow. Daughter of the Reverend J. H. Chase, Dalhousie’s first graduate in 1866, and a product of the Colchester county Academy at Truro, Chase completed her B.A. in 1899. She left immediately for California, where her ailing father had gone to restore his health. There she nursed him and taught English. She eventually completed an M.A. at the University of California in 1915, and became assistant director of the California Polytechnic School, where she spent the rest of her teaching career.

Three of Montgomery’s contemporaries were in their senior year and she attended their graduation ceremonies in April 1896. Bessie Cumming had come to Dalhousie straight from Pictou Academy in 1891 at the age of sixteen but, like many of her contemporaries, had been out of college for a year, in this case between her first and sophomore years. The daughter of a Pictou County clergyman, Cumming returned to Dalhousie in 1896-1897 for graduate study before undertaking a teaching job at the School for the Blind in Halifax. She married the Reverend A. F. Robb and in 1901 went with him to Korea as a missionary teacher; they served there for over thirty years. She was one of the fifteen overseas missionaries among Dalhousie’s first generation of women.

Bessie Arnot Cumming was born in 1874 in Glenelg, Nova Scotia, to Rev. Robert Cumming and Corinna Grant. She married Rev. Alexander Francis Robb who was born in 1872 in St. John, New Brunswick. They had six children; Marion, who died at age 6 in 1908, Gordon who died at age 3 in 1908, and Marjorie who died at age 7 in 1920. Their other three sons Robert, Donald and Ian went on to get their M.D.’s. Rev. Robb died in Korea in 1926, when their youngest son, Ian was 10 years old. Bessie passed away in Shelburne, N.S., in 1953. In 1914, Bessie and her husband were mentioned in *Pictonians at Home and Abroad*: “Mrs. Bessie A. Robb, wife of Rev. A. F. Robb, Korea, is a daughter of Rev. Robert Cumming, D. D., Westville, N. S. They were appointed to Wonsan in 1901, and are supported by St. Paul’s Church, Fredericton, N. B.”

---

Miss O’Ellers (pronounced Erlers) the German teacher, is really the best-hearted and most nearly human of the lot, though she is very ridiculous in some ways. (Dec. 24, 1895)

Miss O’Ellers’ full name was Margarete Karoline O’Ellers; she was born in 1860 in Nova Scotia. She taught both German and French at Dalhousie. In July of 1896 she married Gunther Gustav Von Der Groeben in Toronto. They moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, where a son, Gunther Gerhard was born in 1897. Margarete passed away in 1923

We have a new Dalhousie boarder-Nina Church. She is a thin, nervous-looking girl and I know nothing about her either to like or dislike yet. Perry and Reid cordially detest her -- to be sure, that is no guide. But Miss Clark does also, so there must be some good reason. We are a happy-go-lucky crowd, I must say, and have a gay little world of our own up here on this flat. I am not very intimate with any of the girls but I like them all well enough except Perry. Miss Chase is my favorite, Reid next. Bessie Cumming and Elma Baker I do not quite fancy. But we all get on very well together and have lots of fun.  
(Jan. 11, 1896)

Dr. Fingard found that Elma Baker was also a graduate of Pictou Academy. She had entered Dalhousie in 1892 at the age of eighteen and studied for four consecutive years in the arts program. After graduation she taught at North Sydney High School, being appointed vice-principal in 1898, and in 1901 became Bessie Cummings's successor at the School for the Blind. Shortly thereafter she moved permanently to British Columbia, and eventually married the inspector of public schools in Vancouver.

Nina Elizabeth Church, the other 1896 graduate, came from Bedford and resided at the Halifax Ladies College only during her last undergraduate term. She was an older student, having entered Dalhousie at the age of twenty-five in 1892 and was a product of the county academy in Halifax. Church continued her education by taking M.A. degrees at Dalhousie in 1899 and Radcliffe in 1903 and a Ph.D. in English in 1914. Her subsequent career was principally as Dean of Women at Oklahoma University.

Nina Church was born about 1868 in Nova Scotia. Her parents were Ambrose Finson Church and Nancy Anne Saunders. In 1900, she was living in Cambridge, Mass., and also taught for a time at Wellesley College.

One wonders how much Montgomery knew of the lives of these women after they left college, many of them devoting their lives to teaching and missionary work which lead them far from the Maritimes. They were quite a remarkable group of young women and, perhaps in some ways, they helped Montgomery to bring college life in the 1890s alive in the pages of *Anne of the Island*.

### **More on Lottie Shatford**

Sue Lange © 2011

The earlier favourable impressions of Lottie Shatford are juxtaposed with later critical journal entries where Montgomery states "There is really *nothing* in our so-called friendship...She really counts for nothing at any facet of my life." (SJ 1:279)

The fact that Montgomery was suffering a deep depression and homesickness during this second visit (and grieving the recent loss of her father) may have affected her ability to connect or feel the necessity to put on a "happy face", which Montgomery acknowledges she did often during her lifetime at many social occasions. Certainly the fact that Lottie, who by Montgomery's own description was "up-to-date, vivacious and merry..." and that she "...would not like to forfeit her



good opinion” conveys a sense that Lottie had not changed from their first meeting in 1895 (*SJ* 1:278).

However, Montgomery reveals during her second stay in Halifax that she does not consider Lottie a ‘kindred spirit,’ lacking all important “mutual sympathy” (*SJ* 1:278). While re-classifying their friendship, Montgomery was actually unable to find personal fault with Lottie Shatford, even in the privacy of her own journal, where her observations could be brutal and blunt. Could Montgomery and Shatford really be true “kindred spirits” when they came from such different worlds?

Lottie Shatford’s family were comparatively wealthy compared to Montgomery (at that time), so her later opinion of Lottie Shatford may have been influenced by her own limited economic position, perceived lack of family support, recent death of her beloved father, and the frustration of living in bleak boarding houses while struggling with lack of physical comfort and her deteriorating mental health.

Lottie’s father, John E. Shatford was a prominent, long-serving Warden with the Municipality of the County of Halifax from 1889 – 1898 and her older brother Jefferson D. Shatford was a successful industrialist who went on to establish the Shatford Oil Company. Upon his death he bequeathed \$1,400,000 to establish the philanthropic ‘J. D. Shatford Memorial Trust’ in memory of his family for religious, educational and charitable purposes, including the poor, indigent, blind and crippled, unable to care for themselves or suffering misfortune. Interestingly, Jefferson Shatford instructed his own headstone to be a plain granite block inscribed “only with my name, date of birth and date of death.”

Whatever Montgomery’s later feelings towards Lottie Shatford, it is clear that Lottie was very fond of Montgomery as she invited her to many social events during their time together; both as students at Dalhousie University in 1895/96 and during her second stay in 1902. Shatford included her as a guest at the wedding of her younger sister Edna and introduced Montgomery to her brother -- who Montgomery found “rather common and opinionated” (*SJ* 1:268). It was Lottie who suggested Maud apply for the job of proof reader at the *Halifax Daily Echo* newspaper.

[One family tree states that Lottie Shatford, (Charlotte Olive Matilda Shatford) was born in 1878 in Halifax. In 1903 she married Edward Francis Handy and in 1911 they were living in New Westminster, British Columbia. They had four children. Lottie died in Nova Scotia in June of 1946. ~~ Christy Woster]



This past year, 2011, marks not only the centennial of L.M. Montgomery's marriage and arrival at her home in Ontario [see part one of *The Shining Scroll* 2011], but at least two other events that we wish to note. One is the 100-year anniversary of the birth of Montgomery's dear friend, Anita Webb, who lived with her at the end of her life. The other is the publication of the last book Montgomery wrote on Prince Edward Island, *The Story Girl*. You can read about Frederica Campbell, to whom Montgomery dedicated *The Story Girl*, in part one of *The Scroll*. Below, learn more about a contemporary "story girl," courtesy of our friend, Melanie Fishbane. Melanie is an expert on young adult fiction and you can find her *Wild About Words* blog at <http://melaniefishbane.blogspot.com>.

## Grace Lin: A Kindred Spirit

Melanie Fishbane

During my first semester at the Vermont College of Fine Arts, I had the privilege to see award-winning children's author, Grace Lin speak about writing. The author of multiple picture books, the 2011 Geisel Honor Book Early Reader Series, *Ling & Ting* and the Newbery-Award-winning novel, *When the Mountain Meets the Moon*, spoke candidly about her journey from artist to writer and the writers she looked to for guidance.

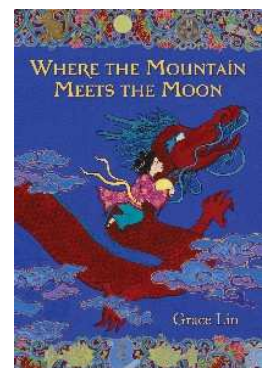
I practically squealed when the cover of *Anne of Green Gables* popped up on the Power Point slide! Grace was a kindred spirit!

Later that evening, I had the opportunity to walk Grace back to her dorm room. As we walked down the crunchy snowy road, I worked up the nerve to tell her that I was a Montgomery fan too. Grace beamed and we talked non-stop about Montgomery and our trips to PEI, until we reached her door, all too soon.

I am thrilled that Grace agreed to do this interview with me for *The Shining Scroll*, not only because I hope that it will introduce you to one of today's most talented children's authors, but also to show how much Montgomery continues to inspire contemporary writers.

**MF:** Can you remember the first time you read *Anne of Green Gables* and what it meant to you?

**GL:** I actually can't remember the first time I read *Anne of Green Gables*. It's almost like I always knew the books! I do remember in 7th grade going to a sleepover party and having a passionate discussion with some of the girls over what a horrible person Christine (Gilbert's old girlfriend) was. Some of the girls didn't believe that Christine had made that jab at Anne's seven children (since only six were still alive) intentionally and that Anne was just being sensitive. Of course, I violently disagreed and we almost all got into a screaming match. When the host's mother found out what we were fighting about, she laughed and said, "Remember, these are





characters in a book. Anne is not real." I was too polite to say what I was thinking, which was, "Yes, she is!!"

So, *Anne of Green Gables* and all the Anne books have been my friends almost all my life and, to me, she means as much as a "real" friend does.

**MF: In your lecture at VCFA, you discussed how you went back to Montgomery to look at how she wrote descriptions in her novels. Can you speak more about this and if there are any favorite passages?**

**GL:** Coming from a picture book background, I struggle with writing description. I often tell students how, after sending in my first draft of *The Year of the Dog*, my editor sent it back to me with the note "You need to add at least 2-4 descriptions on each page." This was because I hadn't written ANY. In picture books, there are always illustrations so I never had to write description before. Now, I had to learn.

And one of authors I studied was, of course, Lucy Maud Montgomery. I immediately recognized Montgomery's genius at it. She was able to paint magnificent images with her words, PEI was described so gorgeously that I always dreamed of going (and I did!). So I reread my *Anne* books, this time paying attention to her descriptive passages and, using her influence, I try to write descriptions with as much beauty and care.

I think the book that Montgomery writes description the best is in *Anne's House of Dreams*. Anne lives on a seashore and the ocean coast, water and sky are another character in the book. I can see each descriptive passage she writes as a painting by John Singer Sargent or Claude Monet -- they are words of art. In one passage she writes, "...she dropped down on the grasses beside a great bed of daffodils that were gleaming through the pale, silvery twilight like golden stars." Sigh! [AHD, Ch. 33]

**MF: As you continue to write, do you notice any other opportunities to return to Montgomery for inspiration?**

**GL:** From a technical standpoint, I continue to look at her writing as inspiration for writing description (most recently, I've been studying how she writes sunsets) but her overall work and her thoughts as an author also inspire me.

A lot of children's/young adult books these days are "dark" and many feel as if that gives them more weight and seriousness. So every once and a while, I'll worry if my work is not dark enough. But then I will think of the *Anne* books and Montgomery herself, who (in response to reviews of her work) wrote, "...one which sneered at my 'sentiment.' The attitude of some English critics towards anything that savors of sentiment amuses me. It is to them as the proverbial red rag to a bull. They are very silly. Can't they see that civilization is founded on and held together by sentiment? Passion is transient and quite as often destructive as not. Sentiment remains and binds."

And I will remember that a book with a true heart is the one most worth writing.

**MF: Why do you think that L.M. Montgomery's "Anne" continues to inspire people 100 + years later?**

**GL:** I think Montgomery's books tapped into what she herself wrote above, that "sentiment remains and binds." It's what I call heart, but no matter what you call it -- it's timeless and universal.

**MF: You have visited PEI and have blogged about your experience there. Can you remember a particular moment that made you feel as an artist connected to Montgomery?**

**GL:** I'm not sure if there was a moment that made me feel connected, but there were definitely moments of thrills. For some reason, seeing a tulip quilt in the Green Gables house in PEI was a big one. I've always wanted to know what Mrs. Lynde's "tulip quilt" was like (I've googled and googled but had never found one that I thought was what it would look like) and, here, finally was one! Mainly, I just adored seeing all the landscape at PEI, though. It was exactly like her descriptions come to life and, suddenly, Anne was real—just as I had believed as a child!



<http://gracegoespei.blogspot.com/>  
<http://www.gracelinbooks.com/index.html>

<http://www.gracelin.com/>

---

[Editors' note] Grace Lin's wonderful comments remind us of a member of our Literary Society, our friend, the late Barbara Esbensen. Barbara was also an award winning writer of beautiful children's books and poetry and had this to say:

*My early reading of the L. M. Montgomery books gave me the courage to play with words. I named a special tree where I would read. I named a certain place down by Lake Monona where I would sit on the breakwater and think. I named my bedroom. My bedroom faced west and I called it Castle Afterglow. I made a sign for the door. The sign had a sunset with dark words in crayon over the pink: "Welcome to Castle Afterglow – Keep Out."*



~~ Barbara Esbensen

<http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/id7.html>

**Anita Webb and Aunt Maud**  
**December 13, 1911 – March 4, 1996**  
Mary Beth Cavert © 2011

Anita Maud Webb was born one hundred years ago, the third daughter of Ernest and Myrtle Macneill Webb (their first child, Ina Rosamund, died in infancy in 1906). Anita Maud was named after Maud Montgomery, her mother's good friend and neighbor for ten years (Myrtle was L.M.'s 3<sup>rd</sup> cousin). Myrtle had lived on her great-grandfather's farm, later known as "Green Gables," since 1894 – first with her mother, Mary Ada Macneill (Simpson) and then with her husband -- it was her home for nearly 50 years. Anita was born a few months after Lucy Maud Montgomery had married and left Prince Edward Island (in July 1911).



Anita (who was about 6 months older than Montgomery's son Chester) was called "Nan" by her family and grew up at Green Gables (in later life, she was called "Aunt Nete" by her nieces). Her life in Cavendish was happy and idyllic just like the environment that readers imagine in Montgomery's famous book. Nan's brother and sisters preferred to be outdoors but Nan was the one who gravitated to food preparation, especially baking.



After *Anne of Green Gables* became a famous book, tourists began knocking on the Webbs' door. When Nan was 14, her parents began to take in boarders who wanted to stay in the Green Gables house – they were usually placed in the children's rooms. Nan's father built two cottages for his children to sleep in but even then, they sometimes had to bed down in the machine shed when there were several visitors. Nan was a natural as a "take-charge" cook for the house guests and as an operator of the in-house tea room they provided for tourists in the summer.

Nan's older sister Marion moved to Norval, Ontario in the 1930s (with the encouragement of "Aunt Maud," who moved to Norval in 1926) and married a young man there. Anita never married so she was available to be with Marion when she was expecting her first child in 1935. Montgomery dedicated *Mistress Pat* to the Webbs in 1935. In the spring of 1939, when she was 27, Anita moved to the Macdonalds' home in Toronto to be a companion for Maud and do the cooking, errands, and driving. Anita was part of Montgomery's Island "family" -- she was, as Mary Rubio describes [in *The Gift of Wings*], "big, strong, competent ... with a jolly sense of humour and a formidable, no-nonsense personality."



Anita's presence was a blessing for Maud. Anita took her everywhere she wanted and needed to go and they enjoyed each other's company at movies and events. However, Montgomery's health was being eroded by the pressures of her aggressive son (money-poor Chester), erratic medicating, and probably the treatments of her neighborhood doctor. Anita had to leave Montgomery at the end of 1940 to help care for her recently-widowed brother, Keith, and his



young children for about a month on Prince Edward Island. After that, Maud's decline accelerated.

By the end of Montgomery's life in the spring of 1942, Anita was caring for her but unable to protect her as the author's emotional and physical strength were drained away. It was Anita who found Montgomery in her room on the day of her death, April 24. She called the doctor and he called Montgomery's younger son, Stuart, who was a 28 year-old hospital intern. A paper in Montgomery's handwriting was at her bedside dated April 22 with the page number 176 on it, which the men accepted as a suicide note. Stuart put the paper away and no one else read it. Forty years later, he gave it to Mary Rubio. In her biography, *The Gift of Wings*, Rubio placed Montgomery's last known writing (a suicide message or a note to be copied into her journals) within the context of her "life-book," and the excruciatingly sad circumstances of her home life with Chester. Did Montgomery plan her own exit deliberately? Was it accidentally administered by herself, or her doctor, or had her time finally run out, naturally? Rubio has carefully examined the possibilities.

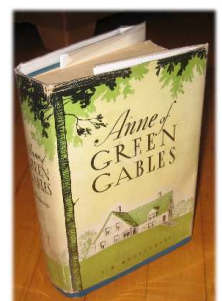
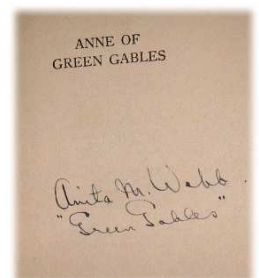
Anita Webb told others that Montgomery died of suicide. Did she interpret this circumstance herself, based on what she saw that day, or was she repeating what the doctor told her? No one knows because, understandably, she was never asked for more clarification.

[Elsie Davidson, who was Montgomery's maid in Leaskdale and Norval, told me that she thought Montgomery's death was a suicide. She heard it from another of the Macdonalds' maids, so this perception of Montgomery's death had been circulating for a long time.]

After she died, Montgomery was taken back to Prince Edward Island for burial in the Cavendish cemetery near Green Gables; Anita returned to Green Gables, too, after helping Stuart sort through his mother's things. He gave Anita several of Maud's own books to keep.

The Webbs were undoubtedly very busy that summer, as hundreds of visitors came to Montgomery's grave. Anita stayed at home and worked in the tea room and sold books there. Just after Montgomery's death, Ryerson Press (in Toronto, Ontario, and Halifax, Nova Scotia) published the first Canadian edition of *Anne of Green Gables* in April, 1942. All of the other editions of *Anne* had been published in Boston by L.C. Page, who also sold the rights for reprints to other American publishers (Grosset and Dunlap and A. L. Burt). Anita was selling the Ryerson edition from her home in the summer of 1942 and she autographed some of them for the buyers.

[In Nova Scotia that August, a 28 year old RCAF pilot was assigned to the 121<sup>st</sup> Squadron in Dartmouth. He visited Green Gables that summer and bought a copy of the Ryerson edition of *Anne*. Anita autographed the book for him, "Anita M. Webb 'Green Gables.'" He inscribed his own name in it and gave it to his parents in Milliken, Ontario, for safe keeping while he was in the service. His specific written instructions said that his Green Gables book was "not to be removed from the home of his parents."]



For the rest of her life, Anita Webb used her talent to provide meals for a variety of institutions in Ontario and serve as a caretaker for others. She always returned to Cavendish in the summer but less often after the Webbs were required to move out of the Green Gables house in 1945. Many in her family relocated to the Norval area after her father's death in 1950. The Webb family would always be part of Lucy Maud Montgomery's inner circle and Aunt Nete was a much loved member of a loving family.

After her death in 1996, Anita's collection of Aunt Maud's treasures was donated to the L.M. Montgomery Institute at the University of Prince Edward Island, presented by her beloved nieces Louise Lowther and Ina Reed. It included Montgomery's table cloth, a knitted apple-leaf pattern bedspread, and a complete twenty-two volume set of her novels, including a number of first editions inscribed and annotated by the author. The collection contains early American, British, and Canadian editions of Montgomery's work including a copy of *Kilmeny of the Orchard* inscribed to His Excellency Earl Grey, a copy of *Further Chronicles of Avonlea* annotated by Montgomery, and a copy of *The Watchman and Other Poems*.



It saddens all admirers of Lucy Maud Montgomery to think of her pain and despair in her last year. Until then, she had always been able to retreat into her own imaginative dream world, to a familiar place of comfort where she could undo the losses of her life and be refreshed. But weakened by an array of drugs and buffeted by the corruption of a loved one, the door of her future was being irrevocably closed.

In the theater production, *The Nine Lives of L.M. Montgomery*, the end of Montgomery's life was re-imagined. In this staging, she was surrounded by the eight heroines from her fiction who carefully held her until Frederica Campbell walked her offstage at the end of her life.

I find comfort knowing that, in addition to the attention of her son Stuart, Montgomery had a loving loyal friend close by during her last days. I also return to the photo of Frederica that Maud placed above her bed. She always thought of it as a point of comfort; Frede was watching over her. She hoped that someday she would be able to step into that picture and be reunited with happiness. At the end, she could let go, when she was ready. My wish is that she let go as Frede did in 1919, gently, and that until that time, Anita Webb was a daily reminder of how much she was loved for her own self.



Anita Webb

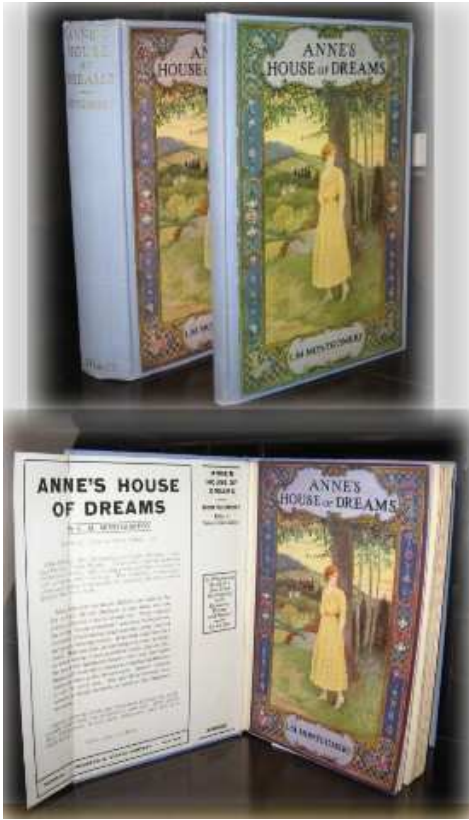
[more about Montgomery's death

[http://lmmontgomeryliterarysociety.weebly.com/uploads/2/2/6/5/226525/shining\\_scroll\\_dec\\_2008.pdf](http://lmmontgomeryliterarysociety.weebly.com/uploads/2/2/6/5/226525/shining_scroll_dec_2008.pdf) ]

All material in the *Shining Scroll* is the property of the authors and editors. Text and photos from contributors may not be reproduced without consent. *The Shining Scroll* is the newsletter of the L.M. Montgomery Literary Society, Minnesota USA. Carolyn Strom Collins: founder/editor, Mary Beth Cavert: editor and web site, located at: <http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/> Twitter LMMontgomeryLS.

## A “Sampling” of *Anne’s House of Dreams*

Joanne Lebold Wood



I was thrilled to recently add a unique “salesman’s sample” of *Anne’s House of Dreams* to my L.M. Montgomery book collection. Salesman’s samples were mini-versions of up-coming titles and were made for door-to-door book store sales. They usually contained the title page, the table of contents, a few pages of the text, and a sample of the binding. Sometimes they also included some of the book’s illustrations, or as in the case of my book, a sample of the dust jacket. Sales tips and blank pages for the salesman’s use were also occasionally included.

*Anne’s House of Dreams* was published in 1917, so this salesman’s sample is around 95 years old. A sample of the back, spine and front of the dust jacket is pasted to the front pastedown.

This dust jacket sample, having been “inside” the front cover all these years is in nearly mint condition and the colours of the M.L. Kirk illustration are vibrant and stunning. A sample of the book’s spine is pasted onto the back pastedown. This little book is only ½ inch thick. It contains the first 57 pages of the book – just enough to whet the appetite of the potential buyers.

Let’s keep a watch out for other salesman’s samples of Montgomery titles!

## Introduction to Montgomery’s Expanding Bibliography

Carolyn Strom Collins

In the spring of 2011, the webmaster for our L. M. Montgomery Literary Society website, Beth Cavert, received a note from Alan John Radmore, a British resident interested in Montgomery's short stories, asking if we were interested in some references he had found for her stories in newly-digitized publication records and whether we had any more information on her stories to share with him. Beth passed along Alan's request to me, Ben LeFebvre, and Christy Woster, knowing of our interest in the stories, poems, essays, and other material by and about L. M. Montgomery.

Alan's findings renewed my latent interest in adding to Rea Wilmshurst's "preliminary" bibliography of short stories and poems and we corresponded quite a bit over the summer and fall regarding the new citations Alan was finding. Christy Woster took up the challenge as well and found many new citations, some of which duplicated those Alan had already found. These new citations have been incorporated into the Wilmshurst bibliography and further citations will be added as they are submitted. The LMMLS is the "clearinghouse" for the new citations.



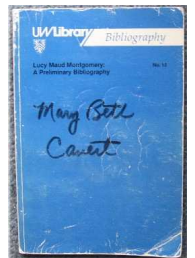
All of these new findings led to discussions with Simon Lloyd, Special Collections Librarian at the University of Prince Edward Island, and those discussions are progressing with the possibility and hope of publishing an updated version of Wilmshurst's bibliography of Montgomery's stories and poems (in printed as well as digital formats). We hope that this updated version can be sold to provide some funds for the L. M. Montgomery Institute at UPEI. We also plan to publish some of the stories that haven't been re-published since they appeared in Montgomery's lifetime, again with the goal of providing funds for the LMML. [As most Montgomery devotees are aware, Rea Wilmshurst published several volumes of Montgomery's stories in the 1980s and '90s. However, many more have yet to be published.]

Christy has prepared the following article listing her finds and it is very impressive indeed. She has already shared most of her discoveries with those of us who are preparing the updated bibliography and we now share them with our readers. We encourage others who might find new citations for Montgomery's stories, poems, etc. (or corrections), to send them to Carolyn Strom Collins [clsc123@gmail.com](mailto:clsc123@gmail.com) for inclusion in the upcoming bibliography. Credit for finds will be given in the citation when they are published. [Beth note: most citation and format errors will be mine]

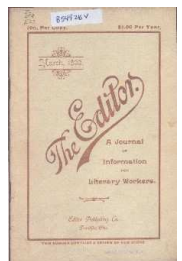
### **From Tennessee to Trinidad: The Ever-Expanding L. M. Montgomery Bibliography**

Christy Woster © 2011

Besides her novels, Lucy Maud Montgomery wrote over 1000 poems and short stories, an incredible body of work for any author, and a daunting task to document for the bibliographer. The first bibliography of her work was published in 1986, by Ruth Weber Russell, D. W. Russell and Rea Wilmshurst. *Lucy Maud Montgomery: A Preliminary Bibliography*, (University of Waterloo Library, Waterloo, Ontario) has been the ultimate research tool used by scholars and researchers for the past 25 years.



Montgomery kept records of her published poems and stories by pasting them into numerous scrapbooks and keeping a ledger list. She often included bibliographical information on the clipping, while on the ledger list she kept track of the payment for each piece. She would even place ads looking for copies of her published work as is shown in this item that I found in *The Editor* from March 1899:



To the Editor - I wonder if any reader of the highly prized *Editor* pages can help me out of a little predicament of a sort I do not often get into. In November I had a short story entitled – “A Little Accident”, accepted by the *Youth’s Advocate*, now *Youth and Age* of Nashville, Tennessee. It was published in their issue of December 1<sup>st</sup>, but as I was not a subscriber to the paper I did not know of this until late in January. I at once sent for the paper but was informed that the issue of December 1<sup>st</sup> was completely exhausted. There is no other way I can get the paper here. Now, like most writers I suppose I like to see my scribbling in print, as well as preserve them, and if any of the readers of *The Editor* happens to possess a copy of *Youth and Age*, of December 1<sup>st</sup>, 1898, which he or she does not need, I should be exceedingly grateful to said reader if he or she would send it to me, and will return the favor in any way or at any time possible.  
L. M. Montgomery, Cavendish, P.E. Island, Canada .

She placed an ad again in *The Editor* in 1912.

Wanted, Copy of *Golden Days*, of 1897, containing story “A Case of Trespass”. L. M. MACDONALD, Leaskdale, Ontario, Canada.

The scope of her international publishing, and the many translations, is well-documented, but, even with her careful record keeping, Montgomery never knew how far some of her poems and short stories traveled.

As more and more newspapers, libraries and universities digitize their collections, it is becoming much easier for researchers to find Montgomery’s work in previously unknown places. In my ongoing search to add to my collection I have been intrigued by the places that I found her publications and thought that I would share some of my finds, along with some new finds of others, who have kindly shared with me. A big thank you to Alan John Radmore of England for sharing his research, as documented on the following lists [“by AJR”]. It is always interesting to see Montgomery’s writings as they were first published along with the original illustrations.

We will travel the world as we uncover the very diverse and interesting publications that carried Montgomery’s work. It will be clear that her poems and stories were read by many more people than most of us ever imagined, and that her writing was able to transcend the languages, cultures, and classes of people in many different regions. The various newspapers, books and magazines that published her work took liberties, and in some cases, re-titled, cut, shortened or altered her poems and prose to fit in their publication. I wonder what Montgomery would have thought of this?

I will begin with Montgomery’s short stories. I will use the same bibliographical number as the story or poem is given in the 1986 publication, *Lucy Maud Montgomery: A Preliminary Bibliography*.

## Short Stories

#677-“Jem’s Device” originally published in 1898 in *The Family Herald*, is found in 1918 in *The Pulaski Democrat*, Pulaski, New York.

#707-“The Courtship of Josephine” originally published in 1901 is also found in 1901 in *The Evening Post*, Wellington, New Zealand.

#711-“The Setness of Theodosia” originally published in 1901 in *The Springfield Republican* is found in *The Evening Post*, Wellington, New Zealand. In 1902 it is found in *The Star*, Canterbury, New Zealand, and in *Southland Times*, Invercargill, New Zealand.

#722-“Davenport’s Story” was originally published in *Waverly Magazine* in 1902. I also found it in *The Suburban Citizen*, Washington D. C. in 1902 as well.

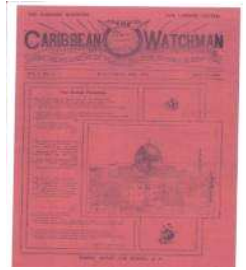
#723-“The Romance of Aunt Beatrice”, originally published in *The Springfield Republican*, is found in *The Gloversville Daily Leader*, Gloversville, New York, and in *The Evening Post*, Wellington, New Zealand.

#726-“Teddy’s Mother”, originally published in *American Messenger* was found in *The Evangelical Episcopalian*, Chicago, Illinois in 1903 by AJR.

#728-“The Story of Camping Out”, originally published in *Springfield Republican* was found in *Utica Herald-Dispatch*, Utica, New York by AJR.

#731-“The Visit of Geoffrey’s Wife”, first appeared in the *Springfield Republican* in 1902, but was discovered by AJR under the title “Geoffrey’s Wife” in the *Putnam County Courier*, Carmel, New York in 1903.

#744-“Mother’s Vacation”, originally published in *Forward and Wellspring* is found in 1903 in *The Youth’s Instructor*, Takoma Park, Washington D. C. and interestingly in 1904 it is to be found in *The Caribbean Watchman*, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.



#747-“The Unhappiness of Mrs. Farquhar”, originally in *Springfield Republican* made its way to the *Evening Post*, Wellington, New Zealand in 1903.

#756-“The Magical Bond of the Sea”, is also found in 1903 in the *Evening Post*, Wellington, New Zealand.

#760-“In The Pantry”, originally published in 1903 in the *Congregationalist*, was found in *The Christian Evangelist*, St. Louis, Missouri in 1903 and *The Pacific*, San Francisco, California in 1916 by AJR. I also found it in *The Herald of Gospel Liberty*, Dayton, Ohio in 1926.

#787-“Their Trip to Town” was originally in *The Sunday School Times* in 1904 and is also found in 1904 in *The Intermountain Catholic*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

#789-“Sara’s Way” was published in the *Criterion* in 1904, but is also found in the *National Magazine* in 1913.

#796-“The Softening of Miss Cynthia” is listed in three different publications in the bibliography, but is also found in 1904 *The Standard*, Chicago, Illinois.



#829-“Aunt Olivia’s Beau” originally published in 1905 in *The Designer*, is found in 1910 in three different newspapers: *Beaumont Enterprise*, Beaumont, Texas; *The Ogden Standard*, Ogden, Utah; and *The Charlotte Observer*, Charlotte, North Carolina.

#834-“The Love Story of an Awkward Man” was published in *The Springfield Republican* in 1905, but is also found in 1905 in *Times-Picayune*, New Orleans, Louisiana and AJR found it in the *Evening Post*, Wellington, New Zealand, in 1905, also.

#848-“Dora’s Gingerbread” was originally published in *Zion’s Herald*, discovered by AJR in *The Christian Register*, in 1906.

#851-“A Case of Atavism” was originally in the *Reader* in 1905 but I found it published three years earlier, in 1902 in the *Corning Journal*, Corning, New York and in 1911 in *The Pawtucket Times*, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.



#852-“The Story of a Pumpkin Pie” was originally published in 1905, but was found in 1909 in *Western Christian Advocate* by AJR, I also found it in 1914, in *The Christian Register*, Boston, Mass. and in 1915 in *The Massena Press*, Massena, New York.

#861-“A Little Golden Head” was originally published in *American Agriculturist* and *New England Homestead*, but was also found in 1906 in *The Florida Agriculturist*, Deland, Florida by AJR.

#863-“Miss Marietta’s Jersey” was originally published in *The Household*, but was found by AJR in *Farm, Field and Fireside*, in 1899.

#867-“Dot’s World” originally published in 1906 is found in 1908 in *The Westminster*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by AJR, and I also found it on the front page of the Sag-Harbor, Suffolk County, New York newspaper in 1909.

#869-“Light on the Big Dipper” was originally published in *Churchman* in 1906, and is also found in 1906 in *The Advance*, Chicago, Illinois.

#878-“The Story of Uncle Dick” published in 1906 in two periodicals, is also found in 1906 in the *Liverpool Herald*, New South Wales, Australia.

#908-“The Parting of the Ways” was originally published in the *Canadian Magazine* in 1907, but is found in several earlier periodicals. In 1903 it was in *Times-Picayune*, New Orleans, LA. In 1904 it was in *The News Herald*, Hillsboro, Ohio and in *The Biloxi Daily Herald*, Biloxi, Mississippi, *The Urbana Daily Courier*, Urbana, Illinois, and in *New Castle News*, New Castle, Pennsylvania. In 1914 it is found in *National Magazine*, Boston, Mass.



#931-“The Luck of Four-Leaved Clover” originally in the *Congregationalist* in 1907 is found in 1908 in *Zion’s Herald*. AJR also found this story in *The Christian Register*, Boston, Mass. in 1909.

#943-“The Old South Orchard” was originally published in *Outing Magazine* in 1908, but is also found in 1908 in *The Madrid Herald*, Madrid, New York and in 1909 is in the *Democratic Herald*, Clyde, New York.

#947-“The Locket that was Baked” was originally published in *The Congregationalist* and *The Christian Advocate*, AJR discovered it in *The Pacific*, in 1908.

#964-“Miss Mattie’s Birthday Gift” published in 1909, was also found in *The Courier*, Lincoln, Nebraska in 1901 by AJR.

#987-“The Brother Who Failed was published in *The Globe* in 1909, and is also found *The Peoples Home Journal* in 1914 and in *Missionary Leader*, Sydney, Australia in 1942.

## **Stories Found Only in Scrapbooks and Story Collections, and which no further bibliographical identification has been found**

#1059-“The Letter Patricia Wrote” found pasted in LMM’s scrapbook number 8. It was found in *The Sunday Magazine of the New York Tribune* in 1910 and in *The Railroad Telegrapher*, St Louis, Missouri also in 1910, both discovered by AJR.

#1066-“One Mother’s Opinions” was pasted in LMM’s scrapbook number 6. It was found in *The Standard*, Chicago, in 1907 and in *The Pacific*, San Francisco, Calif. Both discovered by AJR.

#1086-“Winnie’s Happy Days” was pasted in LMM’s scrapbook number 3. It was found in *The New York Observer and Chronicle*, New York, N. Y. by AJR.

## **Stories that appear on the ledger list, but no further bibliographic details are known**

#1099-“Elsie’s Necklace” an unverified ledger title was found with the title “Elvie’s Necklace” in *Western Christian Advocate*, 1906 by AJR.

#1101-“For the Good of Antony” an unverified ledger title was found with the title: “For the Good of Anthony” in *The Sunday Magazine of the New York Tribune* in 1910 found by AJR and others (please let me know if this was your discovery and I will credit).

#1113-“Janie’s Bouquet” an unverified ledger title was found in *Western Christian Advocate* in 1907 by AJR.

#1114-“Jean’s Party” an unverified ledger title was found in *Western Christian Advocate* in 1907 by AJR.

#1119-“Maggie’s Kittens” an unverified ledger title that is spelled in the bibliography as “Maggie’s Kilter”, was found in *Western Christian Advocate* in 1907 by AJR.

## **Undocumented Stories**

“The Old Homestead” discovered by AJR in the *Hopkinsville Kentuckian*, 1907.

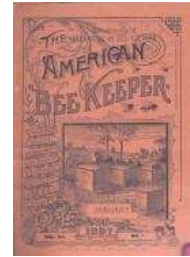
“What Happened at Brixley’s” discovered by AJR in *Western Christian Advocate*, 1906.

## Poems

As we move on to Montgomery's poems we will find them in even more interesting and unusual places.

#1161-"Fisher Lassies" was originally published in *Youth's Companion* with Montgomery using the name M. L. Cavendish in 1896. I found it in a most unusual periodical, *The American Beekeeper* of 1897. It is also found in *The Hartford Herald*, Hartford, Connecticut in 1897.

#1163-"In Apple Picking Time" was published in *Golden Days* in 1896 using the nom de plume M. L. Cavendish. I found it in the book titled: "Songs of the Apple Tree with Kith and Kin" gathered by Robert Mitchell Floyd, Boston, Mass.

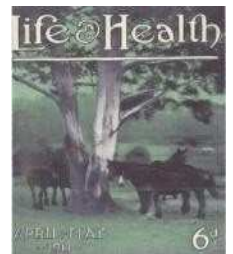


#1166-"Riding to Church" was in the *American Agriculturist* in 1897. I found the same poem with the title: "Riding to Meeting" in the *Springfield Republican*, Springfield, Mass. in 1919.

#1173-"When I Go Home" was published originally in 1897 in the *Congregationalist*. I found it in several other places in 1898, including *The Bourbon News*, Paris, Kentucky; the *Perry Record*, Perry, New York; and in the *Oelwein Daily Register*, Oelwein, Iowa in 1908.

#1174-"If Love Should Come" was published in 1897 in *Munsey's*, I found it in 1901 in *The St. Louis Republic*, St. Louis, Missouri.

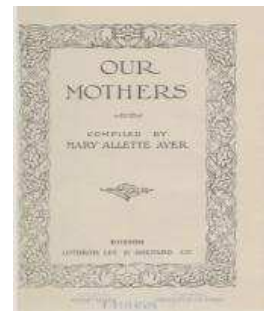
#1177-"A Country Boy" was published in *Golden Days* in 1898, I found it in *Life and Health* magazine, Victoria, Australia, the April-May 1911 edition and in *The Youth's Instructor*, Takoma Park, Washington D. C. in 1910.



#1183-"The After Light", published in 1898 in the *Congregationalist* is also found in *The Dubuque Daily Herald*, Dubuque, Iowa and in the *Christian Advocate*, both in 1898.

#1190-"Irrevocable" was published in the *Congregationalist* in 1898, but was also found in *The Bourbon News*, Paris, Kentucky in 1899 and in the *Auburn Weekly Bulletin*, Auburn, New York, in 1910.

#1194-"The Light in Mother's Eyes" is listed as published in the *Family Story Paper* in 1898 and in *Farm Journal* in 1909, but I found it in several other publications. In 1911 a book titled *The Humbler Poets, Second Series, a Collection of Newspaper and Periodical Verse, 1886 to 1910*, by Wallace and Frances Rice, Chicago, Illinois, included the poem on page 204. In another book titled *Our Mothers*, compiled by Mary Allette Ayer, published in 1916 in Boston, Mass., just one stanza of the four stanza poem is on page 172. In addition on page 185 of the book, another Montgomery poem "An Old Fashioned Woman" (#1229) is found, but the first and fifth stanza has been cut out.



All material in the *Shining Scroll* is the property of the authors and editors. Text and photos from contributors may not be reproduced without consent. *The Shining Scroll* is the newsletter of the L.M. Montgomery Literary Society, Minnesota USA. Carolyn Strom Collins: founder/editor, Mary Beth Cavert: editor and web site, located at: <http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/> Twitter LMMontgomeryLS.



#1203-“The Trysting Spring” is listed as published in the *Portland Transcript* in 1899, but is also found in *Current Literature* in 1899.

#1208-“A Winter Dawn” was published in *Munsey’s* in 1899 but is also found in the *Methodist Magazine and Review* in 1902.

#1225-“Harbor Dawn” was published in both the *Criterion* and *Current Literature*, in 1901 and is also found in the *Oshkosh Daily Northwestern* in 1901.

#1229-“An Old Fashioned Woman” was published in four different periodicals according to the bibliography, but I have found the poem, in various forms, in no less than 35 other newspapers, magazines and books. It traveled to eleven states, one Canadian Province and New Zealand. A few of the more interesting places include the *Chicago Livestock World* and in the book *The Great Texts of the Bible, Ephesians to Colossians*, Edited by the Rev. James Hastings, New York, NY, published in 1913. It appears that this is one of Montgomery’s most published poems, and I am sure that we will find it in many more publications as the research continues. I wonder if Montgomery ever knew how far afield this particular poem traveled.

#1230-“Too Late” was originally published in *Ram’s Horn* in 1901, but is also found in *The Bible Echo*, Melbourne, Australia in 1902 and in the *Elmira Telegram*, Elmira, New York in 1905.

#1232-“The Gulls” was published in the *Criterion* in 1901 and in the *Waverly Magazine* in 1902 but I also found it in *The Republic*, St. Louis, Mo. In 1901, *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Brooklyn, New York and also in 1901, in the *Taranaki Herald*, Taranaki, New Zealand. In 1902 it is found in the *Denton Journal*, Denton, Maryland. In 1920 it is found in *Our Dumb Animals*, an animal humane society magazine.

#1236-“Do Not Forget” appears to be another popular poem for publication. In the bibliography, two periodicals are listed, but I have found it in at least fifteen other publications. It found its way to New York, Minnesota, New Jersey, Washington D. C., Tennessee, California and Australia.

#1238-“The Cure of the Fields” was published in 1901 in the *Sunday School Times*, but I also found it in the *Sycamore True Republican*, Sycamore, Illinois, in 1901 and in *The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald*, Washington D. C. in 1917.

#1242-“Two Loves” was published in the *Canadian Magazine* in 1901 and I also found it in the *Worcester Daily Spy*, Worcester, Mass. in 1901.

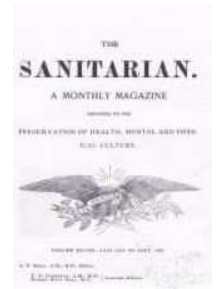
#1244-“The Quest of Lazy Lad” is listed in five different publications in the bibliography, but I also found it in the *Christian Observer*, 1902; *The Gospel Herald*, Nashville, Tennessee, 1902; *The Advocate of Christian Education*, Berrien Springs, Michigan, 1903; *The Pacific*, 1915; and in *The Character Builder, Devoted to Personal and Social Betterment*, in 1918.

#1245-“Harbor Sunset” is found in four different publications, but is also found in the *Southland Times*, Otago, New Zealand, two New York publications and in *The Methodist Magazine and Review, Devoted to Religion, Literature and Social Progress* in 1903.

#1250-“What Are We Here For?” is listed in two publications but is also found in the book *Sunlit Days*, compiled by Florence Hobart Perin in 1915 but without the title.

#1252-“When Ted’s Away” was published in *Rams Horn* in 1902, but is also found in the *Sycamore True Republican*, Sycamore, Illinois in 1902.

#1261-“What Know We” was listed in four publications in the bibliography but was obviously another popular poem as so far, I have found it in at least eighteen more places including the states of Virginia, New York, Kentucky, Louisiana, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan and also in Australia. Two of the more interesting publications are *The Sanitarian*, a monthly magazine, devoted to the Preservation of Health, Mental and Physical Culture, published in 1902 and *Our Paper*, published by the prisoners of the Massachusetts Reformatory in Concord Junction, Mass. The editors of this paper are listed by their prison number only, and not their names!



#1262-“The Good-Night Angel” is listed in four different publications and is also found in *The Sabbath Recorder*, Plainfield, New Jersey in 1914.

#1274-“The Way, the Truth and the Life” is listed in the *Congregationalist* in 1903, but is also found in two papers in New York, and one in Washington D. C. and one in St. Louis, Mo.

#1283-“Failure” is listed in 1903 as published in *Ram’s Horn*, but I also found it in *The New York Times* in 1903, and in 1904 it was in *The Daily Herald*, Biloxi, Mississippi.

#1290-“A Little Sin” was in *Ram’s Horn*, and *Advocate and Guardian* in 1903 and 1906, respectively. I have also found it in the *Canton Commercial Advertiser*, Canton, New York and in the *New York Observer*.

#1292-“Little Words” was in the *American Messenger* in 1903, but is also found in *The Present Truth*, London, England in 1904 and *The Caribbean Watchman*, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad in 1908.



#1298-“Unconquered” was in the *Christian Advocate* in 1903 but I also found it in 1903 in *Record of Christian Work*, Northfield, Mass., 1903; *The Present Truth*, London, England in 1904 and again in *The Present Truth* in 1905. It appeared again in *The Weekly True Democrat*, Tallahassee, Florida, in 1906.

#1303-“The Winter Wind” is listed as published in 1904 in *Farm Journal*, but I also found it in the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, Rochester, NY; and in *The Watertown Herald*, Watertown, NY in 1904.

#1313-“The Time of the Clover Blossom” was published in *Farm Journal* in 1904, but is also found in *The Watertown Herald*, Watertown, NY in 1904.

#1316-“Midnight in Camp” was listed in two publications, *Criterion* and *Waverly*, but I also have found it in *The Springfield Republican*, Springfield, Mass.

#1321-“The Old Red Barn” was listed as published in two places in 1904, but is also found in 1904 in *The Citizen*, Berea, Kentucky; *The Perrysburg Journal*, Perrysburg, Ohio; and *The Cold Springs Recorder*, Cold Springs, NY.

#1322-“Dorothy’s Garden” was published in *What to Eat* in 1904, but is also found in *The Times Dispatch*, Richmond, Virginia.

#1325-“The Hill Maples” was published in *Zion’s Herald* in 1904, but is also found in *The Springfield Republican*, Springfield, Mass. in 1904.

#1329-“Night in the Country” was in *Farm Journal* in 1904, but is also found in *The Citizen*, Berea, Kentucky in 1906.

#1333-“The Fir Lane” is listed in three different publications, but is also found with the title “The Lane of Firs” in *The Springfield Republican*, Springfield, Mass. in 1916.

#1338-“The Three” is listed in two publications, but is also found in the *Sandy Creek News*, Sandy Creek, NY in 1904; the *Pulaski Democrat*, Pulaski, NY also in 1904; and in *The Logan Republican*, Logan, Utah in 1905.

#1355-“The Master Speaks” was listed in two publications in 1906, the third stanza of the poem only, is found in the book, *Heart Melodies*, edited by Mary Allette Ayer, Boston, Mass. in 1907.

#1365-“Midsummer” was published in *Outing Magazine* in 1906. Two stanzas of the poem are found in *The Evening Post*, NY, NY; *Christian Advocate* in 1906; two stanzas in the *Evening Post*, Wellington, New Zealand; and two stanzas in the *Advent Review and Sabbath Herald*, Takoma Park, Washington D.C. in 1920.

#1369-“The Grumble Family” was published in 1908 in *Kings Own* but is also found in the book *Steps Upward in Personality, What Kind of Person Do I Want to Be?*, by Laura Haddock, student counselor, Detroit Public Schools, Detroit, Michigan, 1931.

#1385-“My Queen” was published in *Farm Journal* in 1907 but is also found in *The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald*, Takoma Park, Washington D.C. in 1916.

#1389-“The Little Gable Window” was in the *Designer* in 1907, but has been found also in *The Auburn Citizen*, Auburn, New York and the book *Pictures of Memory* by Sam F. Woolard in 1908.



#1390-“Some Day” was published in *Home Herald (Ram’s Horn)* in 1907 but also traveled to London, England in *The Present Truth*; *The Sun*, Fort Covington, New York in 1907; and the *Sag Harbor Corrector*, Sag Harbor, New York.

#1391-“A Day in the Open” was published in *Outlook* in 1907, but is also found that year in the *Evening Post*, Wellington, New Zealand and in the *Poverty Bay Herald*, Poverty Bay, New Zealand.

#1401-“When the Dark Comes Down” was in *Youth’s Companion* in 1907, but in 1920 it made its way to the bimonthly periodical *The Methodist Review*.

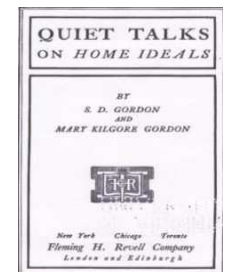
#1403-“If Mary Had Known” was published in *Forward* in 1907 but is also in *The Present Truth*, London, England, 1909. Note: *The Present Truth* was published weekly for Seventh Day Adventists by The International Tract Society. It is also found in *The Youth Instructor*, Takoma Park, Washington D.C.

#1404-“A Boy’s Best Creed” was published in *Boys’ World* in 1907, but is also found on the front page of *The Northern Union Reaper*, Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1912 and in *The Church Officers Gazette*, Takoma Park, Washington D.C. in 1935.



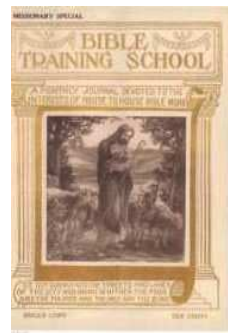
#1406-“The Exile” is listed in the *Youth’s Companion* in 1908, but is also found in *The Intermountain Catholic*, Salt Lake City, Utah and in the *Desert Evening News*, Salt Lake City, Utah, both in 1908.

#1411-“The Transformation” was published in the *Sunday School Times* in 1908. I found this poem in *Great Thoughts from Master Minds*, London, England, 1908 and the *Altoona Mirror*, Altoona, Pennsylvania also in 1908. In 1909 it was published in a book, *Quiet Talks on Home Ideals*, by S. D. Gordon and Mary Kilgore Gordon. In 1911 it was published in another book, *Cyclopedia of Illustrations for Public Speakers*, compiled and edited by Robert Scott and William Stiles. In 1912 it appears in the book *Great Texts of the Bible, James to Jude*. Edited by the Rev. James Hastings. In 1956 it appears with a new title “Love’s Miracle” in *The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald*.



#1421-“Twilight in the Garden” was originally published in 1908 in the *Congregationalist*, but is also found in 1909 in the *Zion’s Herald*.

#1434-“Our Temples” was published in *Sunday School Visitor* and *King’s Own* in 1909 but it appeared in 1904 in *The St. Paul Globe*, St. Paul, Minnesota and interestingly on the same page, poem #1236 “Do Not Forget” appears, but they have the author listed as “L. J. Montgomery”. “Our Temples” appears in 1916 in the *Bible Training School*, South Lancaster, Mass.



#1436-“The Old Home Calls” appears in 1909 in *Youth’s Companion*, but I also found it in *The Breckenridge News*, Cloverport, Kentucky, and *The Evening Post*, New York, NY, both in 1909.

*The Methodist Review*, a bimonthly publication, in 1920 had a very interesting article titled “The Sweet Singers of Canada”. It discusses many Canadian poets including Montgomery and in part says:

Knowing the novelist one is not surprised at her being a poet. One with her joyous outlook in life, vivid imagination, instinct for words and facility of expression could not help being a poet. More than that, she has lived nearly all her life in Prince Edward Island, where the fairies are said to live. .... Her verse is quite as perfect as her prose, and her lyrics, especially those dealing with the smiling aspects of her native forest, its fragrant fields of red earth and the “blue sea coming up on every side”, are of rare quality, delicate, lilting, and full of music.

Two of her poems are included, “The Old Home Calls” and “When the Dark Comes Down” (biblio. #1401).

#1440-“In the Morning” is listed as published in *American Messenger* in 1909, but is also to be found in *Christian Observer* that same year.

#1453-“Now” was published in *Young Peoples Paper* and *American Messenger* in 1910, but also found in *Christian Observer* in the same year.

#1457-“In Lilac Time” was in *Mayflower*, *American Agriculturist* and *New England Homestead*, but I found it in the *Thames Star*, Thames, New Zealand in 1911.

#1459-“Gratitude” was originally in *Christian Endeavor World* in 1910, I also discovered it in *The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald*, Takoma Park, Washington D.C. in 1911.



#1463-“The Watchman” was published in *Everybody’s* in 1910. I found the final stanza of the poem published in *The New York Mission Monthly*, The New York City Mission and Tract Society, 1910 and in the *Evening Recorder*, Amsterdam, New York, 1910.

#1473-“In Twilight Fields” was published in 1912 in both *Youth and Age* and *Zion’s Herald*. This poem is also found in *Our Paper*, Massachusetts Reformatory, 1916.

#1474-“Memory Pictures” first appeared in *Canadian Magazine* in 1912, I found it also in *The Educational Review*, St. John, New Brunswick and in *The Acton Free Press*, Acton, Ontario in 1912.

#1477-“The Exile” Was published in *Zion’s Herald* in 1913, but is also found in the *Springfield Republican* in the same year.

#1493-“A Pair of Slippers” was published in *Good Housekeeping* and *Holland’s Magazine*, but also discovered in the *Rome Citizen*, Rome, New York and *Jackson Daily Citizen*, Jackson, Michigan, both in 1900.

#1518-“An Old Face”, the bibliography lists this poem in three different publications, but it is also found in the *Watertown Daily Times*, Watertown, New York.

## Poems found either in the scrapbooks or mentioned in the ledger list

#1538-“Fancies” pasted in scrapbook number 8. I found this with the title “Spring Fancies” in the *Erie County Independent*, Erie, New York in 1922.

#1549-“Song of the Sea Wind”, scrapbook number 5. I found this in a very interesting book, entitled *Man’s Spiritual Contact with the Landscape*, by Stephen F. Hamblin, illustrated with photographs by the author. This was published in Boston in 1922, and the author acknowledges that permission for the use of this poem was received from McClelland and Stewart and Frederick Stokes. The poem is included in the chapter titled “The Sea”.

#1550-“Spring Song”, scrapbook number 5. I found this poem in *The Sabbath Recorder*, A Seventh Day Baptist Weekly, Plainfield, New Jersey, 1917.

## Poems found either in the scrapbooks or in the *The Blythes Are Quoted* manuscript

#1575-“Earth’s Vigils”, Scrapbook number 6. I found this poem with the title “The Waiting Times of Earth” in *The Sabbath Recorder*, 1912.

#1577-“Good Night”-Scrapbook number 5. Discovered in *National Courier*, Courier Publishing Company, Washington D.C., 1916.

#1580-“He Knows”, Scrapbook number 8. Found in *The Christian Advocate*, New York.

#1584-“In an Autumn Road”, Scrapbook number 8. Discovered in *The Lethbridge Daily Herald*, Lethbridge, Alberta, 1909.

#1586-“In Childland”, Scrapbook number 8. Discovered in *Donahoe’s Magazine*, 1906.

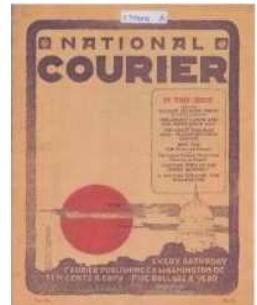
#1587-“In Primrose Lane”, Scrapbook number 8. Found in the *Grand Forks Evening Times*, Grand Forks, North Dakota in 1909.

#1588-“The Interpreter”, Scrapbook number 8. Found in *Donahoe’s Magazine*, 1906.

#1593-“A June Memory”, Scrapbook number 8. Discovered in *The Binghamton Press*, Binghamton, New York, 1910.

#1606-“The Old Path Round the Shore” Scrapbook number 5. This was published in the *Grey River Argus*, Grey River, New Zealand in 1904.

#1616-“The Sandshore in September”, Scrapbook number 8. Found in *Donahoe’s Magazine*, 1906.



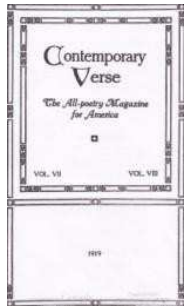


#1619-“Sleep”, Scrapbook number 8. I found this in *The Grand Forks Evening Times*, Grand Forks, North Dakota, 1910.

#1622-“The Summons”, Scrapbook number 8. Found in *The Sabbath Recorder*, Plainfield, New Jersey, 1914.

#1627-“Two Foes”, Scrapbook number 8. Discovered in *Contemporary Verse, The All-poetry Magazine for America*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1919.

#1635-“The Wind of the Day”, Scrapbook number 8. I found this in *The Times Dispatch*, Richmond, Virginia, 1905.



### Unverified ledger titles, poems that are in the ledger list, but which have not been found in print

#1641-“Her Gifts”, I found this poem in the *Aberdeen American*, Aberdeen, South Dakota, 1915.

### Books

“Anne of Green Gables” was published in 1908. I found a serialization of the book in the *Dallas Morning News*, Dallas, Texas that began in July of 1919 and ended in November of that year.



“The Blue Castle” was published in 1926. I found a very interesting serialization of the book in the newspaper, *Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, Ohio in 1927. There was an advertisement for the upcoming serialization on March 27, 1927 titled “She Married a Tramp” it goes on to say:

The sheltered girl from the town was driven to assert herself, and one of the results of getting away from her oppressing family was that she fell in love with a man who bore the most unsavory reputation.

The complete novel to appear in this magazine next Sunday.



The Serial begins on April 3, 1927 in the Magazine section of the paper, but even though they say the “complete novel” is to appear, it has been altered, as it only contains 37 chapters and not the original 45 chapters.



In *Illustrated Lessons in Composition and Rhetoric*, by Erle Clippinger, 1912, excerpts from some of Montgomery's books are used as the following examples:

Short Theme Assignment: Write a description of a scene in which the center of interest will be a body of water. Example: "Barry's Pond" "Below the crest of the hill was a pond, etc. From "Anne of Green Gables".

Assignment: When in the course of a narrative, a writer turns back to speak of an earlier action, he should use the past perfect tense. This is an important rule. Example: "Anne went to the east gable and sat down by the window...etc, from "Anne of Green Gables".

## Miscellaneous (Quotes)

- ❖ Live so That You May Beautify Your Name, I think people make their names nice or ugly just by what they are themselves..... Live so that you beautify your name, even if it wasn't beautiful to begin with, making it stand in people's thoughts for something so lovely and pleasant that they never think of it by itself.

Found in the following:

*The Speaker*, A Quarterly Magazine, New York, 1912  
*The Schenectady Gazette*, Schenectady, New York, 1919  
*Oswego Daily Times*, Oswego, New York, 1919  
*The Binghamton Press*, Binghamton, New York, 1919  
*Washington News Letter*, Washington D. C., 1919



- ❖ The fool crop is the only one that never fails.

*T. P's Weekly*, London, 1913. Also found in the *Rodney and Otamatea Times*, New Zealand, 1914.

- ❖ The mistakes of today are lessons for tomorrow. Isn't it nice to think that tomorrow is a new day with no mistakes in it yet?

Found in *The Fulton Evening News*, Fulton, New York, 1916.

- ❖ Humor is the spiciest condiment in the feast of existence. Laugh at your mistakes, but learn from them; joke over your troubles, but gather strength from them; make a jest of your difficulties, but overcome them. *Anne of the Island*

Discovered in: *Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine*, 1917.



- ❖ Next to trying and winning, the best thing is trying and failing.

Found in the *Union News Dispatch*, Union, New York, 1919.

- ❖ After all, I believe the nicest and sweetest days are not those on which anything very splendid or wonderful or exciting happens, but those that bring simple pleasures, following one another softly, like pearls slipping off a string.

Found in *The Christian Register*, 1922. Also found in the *Pulaski Democrat*, Pulaski, New York, 1919.

As you can see, Montgomery's work made its way to many different places. From reformatories to beekeeping magazines, books about apples or missionary newsletters, these diverse publications remind us that her work may show up in the most unlikely of places. For the most part, Montgomery only received monetary compensation for her initial submission of each piece, and probably was unaware of many of the newspapers and magazines that carried her poems, short stories and quotes. As we continue to find more publications that contain Montgomery's work it will enhance our understanding of how diverse and far reaching her readership was.

\*\*\*

If you have found any of Montgomery's work in places that are not mentioned in the Bibliography, we would love to hear from you. If I missed crediting anyone, please let me know and I will correct the omission. Unless otherwise noted, all other items were discovered by Christy Woster.

## Happenings

**January 2012 upcoming alert:** Jack and Linda Hutton in Bala, Ontario report that a CBC crew will be making a special report on their Bala Museum and filming portions of their re-creation of the 1919 *Anne of Green Gables* silent movie in early January. It will be aired at a later date on CBC's "The National" evening news program.

**June 21 – 24, 2012 L.M. Montgomery and Cultural Memory**, L.M. Montgomery Institute conference at University Prince Edward Island. Members of our Literary Society who are presenting: Carolyn Strom Collins, *L. M. Montgomery: Accidental Historian -- discovering 'cultural memories' in Montgomery's short stories*; Dana Gerberi, *Lucy Maud Montgomery and the Hooking of Stories* (Montgomery's inclusion of hooked mats and rug hooking in her fiction -- a handcraft which originated in the Canadian Maritimes and New England); Emily Woster, *The Reading Autobiography of L.M. Montgomery: Literature, Life Writing, Culture*.

### January 2011

Elizabeth Waterston, Professor Ruth Compton Brouwer, Mary Rubio, Nancy Schiefer, Catherine Sheldrick Ross

(at right, EW and Douglas Waterston)



All material in the *Shining Scroll* is the property of the authors and editors. Text and photos from contributors may not be reproduced without consent. *The Shining Scroll* is the newsletter of the L.M. Montgomery Literary Society, Minnesota USA. Carolyn Strom Collins: founder/editor, Mary Beth Cavert: editor and web site, located at: <http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/> Twitter LMMontgomeryLS.



Dr. Elizabeth Waterston was awarded the *Order of Ontario* and, in September, named a Fellow of *The Royal Society of Canada*. The efforts to assure the well-deserved recognitions were organized by Waterston's collaborator and friend, Dr. Mary Rubio. *The Order of Ontario* honours people who have enriched the lives of others while attaining the highest standards of excellence and achievement in their field. Waterston, professor emerita in the School of English and Theatre Studies at the University of Guelph, was honoured for her distinguished career in writing, research and teaching. *The Royal Society of Canada* is the senior national body of distinguished Canadian scholars, artists and scientists.



[http://www.uoguelph.ca/news/2011/01/order\\_of\\_ontario\\_1.html](http://www.uoguelph.ca/news/2011/01/order_of_ontario_1.html)

**April 2011** Following the tragic events of the Sendai, Japan, tsunami destruction, we were notified that Montgomery scholar, Prof. Yuko Izawa, had died on 15 April, 2011. Dr. Izawa was an English professor at Miyagi Gakuin Women's University in Sendai. She had many friends through her love of L.M. Montgomery, especially Dr. Mary Rubio, and we will miss her kindness and thoughtful presence at Montgomery conferences.

<http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/id34.html>



**July 2011** The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge visited Prince Edward Island in July while on their first tour of Canada. After landing at the airport near Charlottetown, they departed by motorcade for downtown Charlottetown to host a reception for members of the press corps who were accompanying them on the tour. They then made their way to "Fanningbank," the home of PEI's Lieutenant Governor, for the night. The next morning, the Duke and Duchess took part in a brief ceremony at Province House, the site of the first meeting of the Fathers of Confederation in 1864. After the formalities, the royal couple walked through the crowd who had gathered to witness their visit, shaking hands and accepting flowers before stepping into an open horse-drawn carriage that took them to the waterfront and another motorcade for their trip out to Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Once they arrived at Dalvay, they changed clothes and Prince William boarded a Canadian Sea King helicopter to take part in a rescue training session. Then he and Catherine headed for the dragon boats, each heading up a crew for a race across the lake. They were entertained by Island musicians and honoured with a spiritual Micmac ceremony.

Refreshments prepared by several Island chefs were served and the couple walked out to the beach to visit with some of the sand-sculpturers (one of whom had built a model of Green Gables which the Duchess particularly admired). Then it was on to Summerside by helicopter where another training exercise took place on Summerside Harbour. The royals then departed Prince Edward Island for points west before returning home to England.

## Literary Society Meetings

Betty Heath invited the group to her home on **January 8, 2011**. We had a "perfectly scrumptious" lunch and much conversation; we toured Betty's beautiful home filled with period textiles and maritime antiques as well as Betty's stunning original hooked rugs and hangings. Her "Ipswich Clam Diggers" pattern is in the *New Earth Designs* catalogue.

<http://www.newearthdesigns.com/pattern/pictorial/index.html>

Read a wonderful article about Betty here: "More than 100 rug hookers create their crafts at camp":

<http://www.thewesternstar.com/Living/People/2010-08-23/article-1690373/More-than-100-rug-hookers--create-their-crafts-at-camp/1>



Beth Cavert reprised her paper, *The Chords of Our Natures Are Perfectly Attuned: LM Montgomery's Natural Friendships*, that she presented to the 2010 LMM conference.

**Saturday, April 9, 2011** at the Caribou Coffee shop's meeting room: Christy Woster presented the paper that she and Emily gave at the 2010 L. M. Montgomery International Conference: *A Book by its Cover: Collecting the Artistic Interpretations of L. M. Montgomery's Works*.

**August 13, 2011** at Beth's house, **LM Montgomery and Leaskdale Ontario**: Christy Woster shared her collection of books with poetry, essays, and quotes by LMM in them and her many finds of Montgomery material in dozens of magazines, Mary Beth Cavert gave an overview of Montgomery's time in Leaskdale ON; Penny Schreck and Pati Kachel added to Christy's goodies on the food table.

**November 19, 2011** at Avalon Tea Room. A group representing the LMMLS attended a special Christmas tea that featured Pati Kachel, master storyteller, with her poignant and delightful stories of Christmases past.

---

The Leaskdale Celebration marked the first time that the remarks of conference speakers were "Tweeted" in real time to Montgomery fans around the world via [Twitter](#).

Participants used the hashtag (search/key word) #LMMOC [LM Montgomery Ontario Conference]. Conference participants on Twitter are: LMMontgomeryLS, clsc429, EmilyW84, KatesBookBlog, LawandLit, blefebvre, MelanieFishbane, daffy\_cat, yukazine.



More information from E. Waterston about *Order of Canada* photo: Professor Ruth Compton Brouwer of the University of Western Ontario, London; a specialist in Women's Studies and in missionary history, with special reference to the impact of the wives who accompanied the men to far-flung stations -- and supplemented and softened their influences. Nancy Schiefer, book reviewer for the *London Free Press*, LMM fan and writer of reviews often reprinted in the *Sun Media*. Catherine Sheldrick Ross, former Dean of Library Sciences at University of Western Ontario, an authority on "reading response" theory and author of many books including college texts and books for children.

Images in this issue are from: Mary Beth Cavert, Emily Woster, Nova Scotia Archives, Carolyn Collins, George Campbell, Kevin McCabe, Sue Lange, the Webb family, The L.M. Montgomery Collection (Archival and Special Collections, University of Guelph Library), Alexandre Ferron, Robertson Library, University of Prince Edward Island, Joanne Lebold Wood, Christy Woster, Rosemary Waterston, Rachelle Cooper, Melanie Fishbane.



All material in the *Shining Scroll* is the property of the authors and editors. Text and photos from contributors may not be reproduced without consent. *The Shining Scroll* is the newsletter of the L.M. Montgomery Literary Society, Minnesota USA. Carolyn Strom Collins: founder/editor, Mary Beth Cavert: editor and web site, located at: <http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/> Twitter LMMontgomeryLS.