



The Shining Scroll
Part 3 of 3
December 2010
Newsletter for
the L.M. Montgomery Literary Society



return to website: <http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/>

Welcome to the year-end editions of *The Shining Scroll*. **Part One** was released in early December 2010. It features information about collecting L.M. Montgomery books, Joanne Wood's excellent description of the publishing history of Montgomery's books in Australia, and details about some of the donations that have been made of Montgomery related icons, material, and publications.

Part Two of *The Shining Scroll* records an overview of the 2010 Montgomery conference held on Prince Edward Island, Christy Woster's research on the book that inspired a very young Lucy Maud Montgomery to start keeping a journal, discovery of an "Anne" dress pattern, and a summary of the first Laura Ingalls Wilder conference.

Part Three of *The Shining Scroll* features many stories centered on Prince Edward Island. Carolyn Collins reveals the story behind "Captain Jim's lighthouse" from *Anne's House of Dreams* in her article on Cape Tryon and the "Four Winds Lighthouse." Carolyn also has an update on "Melrose Cottage," the home of Montgomery's aunt Margaret Montgomery Sutherland (read about Montgomery's photograph of it in Elizabeth Epperly's *Through Lover's Lane*, p. 81) and an artifact from the ship, the *Marco Polo* (the subject of one of Montgomery's earliest essays).



We note with sadness the passing of Montgomery friends and champions, Joan O'Brien, Ruth Campbell, and Georgie Campbell MacLeod. Mary Beth Cavert writes the story of one of Montgomery's friends in Leaskdale, Margaret Leask Mustard, to introduce the 2011 centennial and celebration of Montgomery's arrival in Ontario. Lastly, Carolyn Collins describes one of the most rare of all Montgomery books, a little book of poetry from 1905.

A VISIT TO “FOUR WINDS LIGHTHOUSE”

By Carolyn Strom Collins © 2010

[Fly over New London Point/Cape Tryon in a video at
The L.M. Montgomery Land Trust site, <http://www.landtrust.ca/>]



The great revolving light on the cliff at the channel flashed warm and golden against the clear northern sky, a trembling, quivering star of good hope.
(*Anne's House of Dreams*, Chapter V)

There are not many structures that evoke the kind of romance lighthouses do, especially the ones that required a lighthouse-keeper to ensure that the light was kept burning through the dark hours of the evening to warn sailors of the dangers that lurked beneath the surface of the water close to shore. To a romantic such as Anne Shirley, it was a comforting, mysterious, beckoning light that almost threatened to “catch me and whisk me leagues out to sea” (AHD, IX). What better romantic element to add to Anne and Gilbert’s “honeymoon” story but a lighthouse, along with its keeper who could enthral them with story after story of his travels, local history, and his life at sea?

In 1917, L. M. Montgomery’s *Anne’s House of Dreams*, the story of Anne and Gilbert’s first year of marriage, was published. She set it on the shore of “Four Winds Harbour,” in reality New London Harbour, as she stated in her journal entry for July 21, 1917:

The scene of the story is laid mainly at “Four Winds Harbor”—New London harbor was in my mind, though I altered the geography to suit my requirements. “Captain Jim” is a pet creation of mine. He had his first incarnation several years ago published under the title “The Life Book of Captain Jesse.” Some of the stories he tells were ones I used to hear Grandfather tell many years ago....

New London Harbour is on the north shore of Prince Edward Island and was a significant locale in Montgomery’s life. She grew up in Cavendish, not far from the eastern shore of the harbour. She often walked to the dunes near her home to look over the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the north and the sandbars enclosing New London Harbour to the west. Just west of the harbour (about thirteen miles from Cavendish) lay Park Corner, where Montgomery spent a great deal of time, both at her Grandfather Montgomery’s home and at the Campbell home where her Aunt Annie, Uncle John, and cousins Frederica, Stella, Clara and George lived. Montgomery was born in a little house near the south shore of New London Harbour in Clifton (now known as New London), halfway between Cavendish and Park Corner. She writes often in her journals of her rides back and forth from Cavendish to Park Corner along the road that curved around the shores of New London Harbour.



As for “Captain Jim’s” lighthouse, Montgomery further establishes its location in Chapter 9 of *Anne’s House of Dreams*: “The Four Winds light was built on a spur of red sandstone cliff jutting out into the Gulf.” Years ago, when I visited Prince Edward Island to research *The Anne of Green Gables Treasury*, I learned from Dr. Elizabeth Epperly that she had identified the site of the “Four Winds Lighthouse” as Cape Tryon. Ever since, I have been enamored of both the beautiful location as well as the history of the light. L. M. Montgomery was also enthralled with this location and in a “reminiscence entry” in her journal (June 3, 1909), she recalls:

Away to the westward six or seven miles the view was bounded by New London Point [now called Cape Tryon], a long, sharp tongue of land running far out to sea. In my childhood I never wearied of speculating what was on the other side of that point – a very realm of enchantment surely, I thought. Even when I gradually grew into the understanding that beyond it was merely another reach of shore like our own it still held a mystery and fascination for me. I longed to stand out on the remote, lonely, purple point, beyond which was the land of lost sunsets.

I have seen few more beautiful sights than a sea-sunset off that point. Of late years a new charm has been added to it – a revolving light which as seen from here, flashes on the point in the dusk of summer nights like a beacon “O’er the foam/Of perilous seas in fairylands forlorn.”

The lighthouse was a mile or so from the sand-shore where Anne and Gilbert’s “House of Dreams” was located, so it was not a place to go for a quick visit. Chapter 9 of *Anne’s House of Dreams* begins with their first walk up to the lighthouse:

It was late September when Anne and Gilbert were able to pay Four Winds light their promised visit. They had often planned to go, but something always occurred to prevent them. Captain Jim had “dropped in” several times at the little house.

Over the years, I have learned more about the history of the Cape Tryon lighthouse that many of us call “Captain Jim’s lighthouse.” It was established in 1905, replacing a simple warning light that had been on the site since the late 1800s. That first Cape Tryon lighthouse consisted of a combined dwelling and light tower. In 1962, this original lighthouse was decommissioned and a new one built. (The new light is a thirty-five foot wooden square white tower; the light itself is electric and automated.)

After the old lighthouse was decommissioned, it was hauled to a spot on the Cape Road where it sat empty and neglected for about two years. It was bought by a family from Montreal, Quebec, who hauled it over the fields and the ice to their property in Sea View (PEI) about 1964. In 1990, Ron and Alberta Macleod Somers bought the lighthouse and moved it to its present location in Park Corner. They restored and updated it and now use it as a summer cottage. (Coincidentally, the first lighthouse-keeper, Captain William Bell, was Alberta’s great-great-grandfather and James Graham, the longest-serving lighthouse-keeper, was Ron’s great-uncle.)

Preserving the L.M. Montgomery Seashore



After learning of my interest in the lighthouse, Ron and Alberta invited me over to see it. The thought of actually being inside “Captain Jim’s lighthouse” where Anne and Gilbert spent so many happy hours was enormously exciting and it was an opportunity I couldn’t resist. Ron and Alberta shared their memories of restoring the house, family stories connected to it, and photographs of the lighthouse taken from the time it was built until the present.

The old Cape Tryon Lighthouse is large and nicely appointed. On the first floor are a spacious entry (originally the front door opened to the west) with a lovely staircase, a parlour and a large kitchen with an adjoining pantry. Upstairs are three bedrooms, a hallway and a stairway to the light. (When the Somerses remodeled the cottage, they replaced the veranda and added decking on two sides of the house, converted the pantry into a bathroom, and added a laundry area.)



The light tower (or cupola) is octagonal and about five or six feet across. One of the eight large glass panes was closed up so that the light-flash pattern (7/1), unique to this lighthouse, could help mariners identify their location. A simple gallery surrounds the light tower. The lamp was powered by oil and demanded close attention during the spring, summer, and fall months (the light was not usually lit in winter months because ice prevented fishing and shipping).



A path from French River ran through the fields to the lighthouse so that the lighthouse keeper could get back and forth more easily. A short portion of that road is still in use today in French River and is known as Cove Road.

Since GPS (global-positioning system) devices have come on the market, lighthouses are now considered obsolete and every year a few more of the many that dotted the shores of Prince Edward Island disappear. However, there is still interest in preserving these “silent sentinels” that have provided such vital signals for those at sea. Visitors to Prince Edward Island enjoy visiting many of the public lighthouses and some receive a special “tip-to-tip” certificate for visiting the North Cape and East Point lighthouses located at each end of the Island. [See www.tourismpei.com/pei-lighthouses for more information.] The West Point Lighthouse (near O’Leary) houses a splendid museum with many artifacts from Island lighthouses as well as displays featuring photographs and historical information about them. In addition, there are guest rooms available so that visitors can experience staying at the lighthouse. (See www.westpointlighthouse.com for details).

L. M. Montgomery wrote several short-stories featuring light-houses, among them “Our Runaway Kite” (1903); “The Magical Bond of the Sea” (1903); “Natty of Blue Point” (1904); “The Light on the Big Dipper” (1906); “The Prodigal Brother” (1906); “A Redeeming Sacrifice” (1909); and “The Brother Who Failed” (1909) and in some of her books lighthouses are mentioned (*Anne of the Island*, *Emily’s Quest*, *Jane of Lantern Hill*, *A Tangled Web*, and *Pat of Silver Bush*). The Cape Tryon (or “Four Winds”) lighthouse appears again in *Anne of Ingleside* and *Rilla of Ingleside*

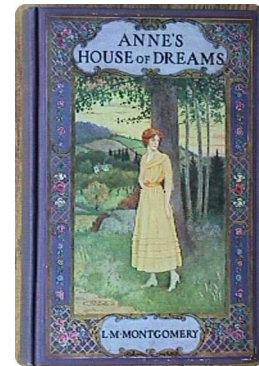
References: L. M. Montgomery, *Anne’s House of Dreams*, 1917; Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterston (eds.), *The Selected Journals of L. M. Montgomery*, Volume 1 (1985) & Volume 2 (1987); *Rules and Instructions for the Guidance of Lighthouse-Keepers and of Engineers in Charge of Steam Fog Alarms in the Dominion of Canada*, Issued by the Department of Marine, 1879.

[Thanks to Alberta and Ron Somers and Robert Montgomery for their assistance in helping put together the story of the old Cape Tryon lighthouse. Carol Livingstone, president of the Prince Edward Island Lighthouse Society, also contributed information and the picture of the lighthouse from the 1920s.]

Cape Tryon Lighthouse Keepers 1905-1962

William Bell was the first lighthouse keeper at Cape Tryon. He operated the light from 1905 until he died in 1915 [see below for more about Captain William Bell]

James Adam ... October 15, 1915 – October 7, 1927
Frank Pidgeon ... October 8, 1927 – July 13, 1936
James Garnet Graham ... July 14, 1936 – February 29, 1937
William Brander ... March 1, 1937 – November 1, 1937
James Graham ... November 1937 – September 1942
Robert Elmer Parsons ... September 1942 – October 8, 1942
Arthur Lea Pidgeon ... October 8, 1942 – October 7, 1945
Guy T. Arthur (temporary)
John L. Graham ... 1946 – 1948
James Graham ... 1948 – 1952
Guy T. Arthur (temporary)
Arthur Elwood Paynter ... April 1, 1953 – February 15, 1962



[This list appears in *The History of French River and Park Corner 1773-2006*, 2006 edition]

Captain William Bell, Cape Tryon's First Lighthouse Keeper

Born in 1836, Captain William Bell was appointed the first keeper of the new lighthouse at Cape Tryon in 1905. He had been a sea captain and grew up in Long River, PEI. He was married to Priscilla Kimball Adams (1837-1877); they had three children (Thomas, Emmaretta, and Priscilla). Captain Bell outlived his wife and two of his children – Thomas was drowned in the bay at age 18; Emmaretta died in 1890 at age 25). Daughter Priscilla married Andrew Macleod of Park Corner. Their great-granddaughter Alberta Macleod Somers now owns the old Cape Tryon lighthouse.

Captain Bell served as lighthouse keeper for ten years and died in the lighthouse, just as “Captain Jim” did in *Anne's House of Dreams*. He was seventy-eight years old. He and his wife as well as his children are buried in the Geddie Memorial Church cemetery in Springbrook.

After Captain Bell died, his housekeeper kept the light until a permanent (male) replacement could be found. (This anecdote was told by Alberta Somers, Captain Bell's great-great-granddaughter.)

There is no known indication that L. M. Montgomery patterned the character of “Captain Jim” after Captain Bell (she said in her journal that he was a “pet creation” of hers) but the similarities are striking: both were elderly sea captains who lived alone in the lighthouse, both died while on duty at the lighthouse, both had personal family tragedies.

The Prince Edward Island Lighthouse Society

Dedicated to preserving the lighthouses of Prince Edward Island, the PEI Lighthouse Society is happy to accept new members. Contact Carol Livingstone at peilight@pei.sympatico.ca . For more information on PEI lighthouses, see <http://www.tourismpei.com/island-lighthouses> .

NOTES FROM PEI – 2010

Carolyn Strom Collins

Several interesting developments on PEI came to light this summer:

“Melrose Cottage” Restoration

Restoration has begun on the Sutherland house (“Melrose Cottage”) in Seaview. Readers of L. M. Montgomery’s journals may remember that this was the home of her aunt Margaret Montgomery who married Robert Sutherland; they were the parents of John (“Jack”) and Will who were Maud’s classmates at Prince of Wales College in 1893-4.



“Melrose Cottage” was built by Robert’s father John Sutherland who had emigrated from Scotland and first settled in Malpeque. He built several forges there and was a very successful businessman. He and his wife Marian moved down to Seaview and were the first settlers



there. Their house was built in the Scottish Gothic-Revival style and featured a covered front porch which ran the full width of the house and three peaked dormers edged with tear-drop “gingerbread” trim. Journalist Faye Pound (pictured at the right) gave a talk on the house at the Malpeque Historical Society in July and mentioned that the peaked dormers in the Scottish cottage style were significant – they were meant to point towards heaven.

<http://www.journalpioneer.com/News/Local/2010-07-26/article-1613381/A-house-full-of-history-in-Seaview/1>

The interior of the house is spacious. Perhaps the most striking feature is an elaborate stamped tin ceiling and cove molding over the large upstairs hall landing.

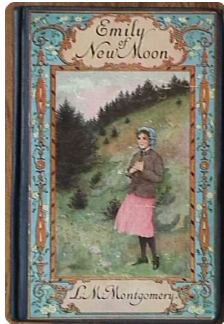


Maud visited “Melrose Cottage” often. One journal entry (August 18, 1896) mentions the house: “It is such a lovely place—an ideal country house, big, roomy and delightful; and they are all so nice.” A photograph of the house can be found on page 174 of *The Selected Journals of L. M. Montgomery*, Vol. 1.

“Melrose Cottage” was owned by several generations of the Sutherland family until recently. It was bought by Joe Schurman of Texas and Prince Edward Island; he began restoration this spring.

The Montgomery Home at Malpeque

Some restoration has also begun at the original home of the Montgomery family on Fox Point near Malpeque. A new cellar, exterior painting, and extensive shoring up of the eroding banks near the house were to be completed this year.



The “Marco Polo” Elephant

[Carolyn wrote about the *Marco Polo* ship model made from the ship’s wood by David Thompson in the 2006 issue of *The Shining Scroll*.]

On July 25, 1883, a huge crash was heard for miles around Cavendish, PEI – the famous “Marco Polo,” known as the fastest sailing ship in the world, had run aground in a huge windstorm. L. M. Montgomery, eight years old at the time, recalled the dramatic event and its aftermath in her June 3, 1909, journal entry. Years earlier, she had written an essay about the shipwreck for the *Montreal Witness* essay contest in 1891 (at age seventeen) and received third prize for it; the next year she re-wrote the story as a long poem and it was published in the *Daily Patriot*.



The captain of the “Marco Polo” boarded at the Macneill home in Cavendish while the accounts were being settled and Maud remembered the auction of relics from the ship that was held at the barns. Many of those relics can still be found in the area today; some are on display at the “Macneill Homestead – L. M. Montgomery’s Cavendish Home” museum in the summer months.

Attending one of the presentations at the Malpeque Historical Society in August 2010, I made a new acquaintance in the audience and, during our conversation, learned that part of the great ship “Marco Polo” could be found in a home in the area (I was sworn to secrecy as to the exact location and identity of the owner). The owner graciously agreed to allow me to view the artifact – the carved elephant that had been attached to the stern of the ship and that had served as its “mascot” during the years of its voyages around the globe.

When the four-foot-square carved elephant was mounted to the ship, it was flanked by two carved reclining figures depicting the explorer Marco Polo, one in exotic Eastern costume and one in contemporary clothing. (Drawings and paintings of the ship show these three carvings.) One of the figures is in the Maritime Museum in St. John, N.B.; the other one had been housed in Montague, PEI, but was destroyed by a fire some years ago.

The owners told me the story of the elephant: it was found on the Cavendish shore some time after the ship sank that July day and was taken home by the person who found it. Much later, the elephant was spotted on that owner's wood-pile, supposedly destined for the stove some winter evening. The fellow who saw it there asked if he could buy it, whereupon the owner said, "Take it and do me the favour of getting rid of it!" And so, the elephant found a new home. It was restored and now hangs proudly in the family's dining room.

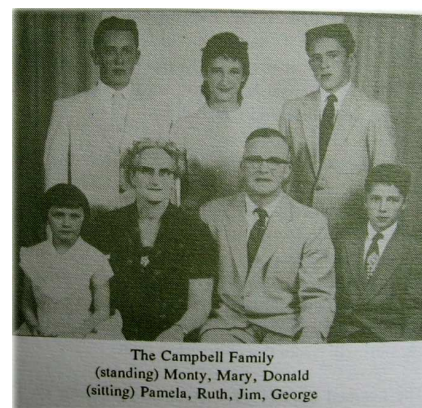


PASSAGES



Joan O'Brien We mourn the passing, on November 29, 2010, of Joan Kilty O'Brien, a long-time and very faithful member of our Literary Society. We enjoyed her enthusiasm, generosity, and sweet kindred spiritedness. We will miss her lovely smile and her gracious presence in our group. "Her professional experience included positions in community affairs for then-Northern States Power and Economics Laboratory, work in the Betty Crocker Test Kitchens and on early television in New York, where she hosted cooking demonstration segments. In addition to her profession, her interests were many and included antiques, travel and gardening. She had a curious mind and was a voracious reader." <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/startribune/obituary.aspx?n=joan-kilty-obrien&pid=146877366&fhid=4255>

Ruth E. Campbell, November 21, 1916 - April 29, 2010, the daughter of the late James A. and Carrie (Compton) Montgomery. Ruth was the wife of James T. Campbell and mother of George Campbell and Pamela Campbell, whom many of you have met at the Campbell farm, "Silver Bush," in Park Corner (<http://www.annemuseum.com/>). Ruth's grandmother was Montgomery's Aunt Emily and Ruth grew up at Fox Point (New Moon). Sandy Wagner wrote a beautiful tribute to Ruth in the November 2010 issue of *Kindred Spirits Chronicles*. <http://www.annestore.ca/annesociety.php> (Interment in the Geddie Memorial Cemetery, Spring Brook.)



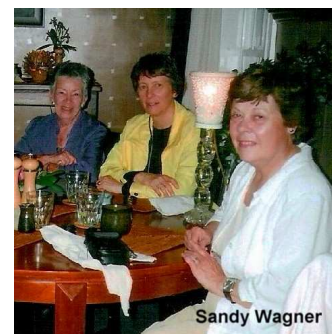
Georgie Frederica MacFarlane Campbell MacLeod, August 15, 1918 - December 27, 2010, the daughter of George and Ella Campbell. She was a baby at the time her father and aunt Frederica died of the flu pandemic after World War I. She was named after both of them. Georgie and her sisters, Amy and Maud, were very close to their “Aunt” Maud and had many entertaining stories about their exploits with Montgomery’s sons during their summer visits. (Interment in the Geddie Memorial Cemetery, Spring Brook.)



Both Ruth and Georgie were honored by the L.M. Montgomery Literary Society in 2008 as Montgomery “Preservationists.” They kept Montgomery’s world open and accessible; because of them, we have the depth and breadth of Montgomery’s influence, we have a personal connection. Please read more about them, and see photos, at this page: <http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/id9.html> [scroll down to *Special Presentations*]

CHANGES

We note, regretfully, that Sandy Wagner, talented Montgomery historian and Island raconteur has retired from her twenty-year duties as the contributing editor of *The Kindred Spirits (Magazine) Chronicles*. We always found Sandy (and Ruth Hunter, who retired in 2009) willing and able to answer any and all questions we posed about L.M. Montgomery, her family, or PEI. Sandy and Ruth, your friends and readers wish you both the best! http://www.annestore.ca/chronicle_files/KSDDecember2010.pdf



ADDITIONAL NOTES

- Simon Lloyd is working with a team to digitalize more of the Prince Edward Island collections at UPEI. There are plans to finish Montgomery’s scrapbooks, book covers and inscriptions. There is already a collection of Island maps for viewing at “Island Imagined,” <http://www.islandimagined.ca/>
- More sources for Montgomery researchers can be found at the Robertson Library Island Archives <http://www.islandarchives.ca/>, Island Scholar <http://vre2.upei.ca/islandscholar/about>, Island Lives <http://www.islandlives.ca/>, and, of course, the L.M. Montgomery Institute <http://www.lmmontgomery.ca/>.
- Winter storms have caused severe damage to the beautiful North Shore of Prince Edward Island: <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/prince-edward-island/story/2010/12/22/pei-storm-continues-584.html?ref=rss> <http://www.theguardian.pe.ca/News/Local/2010-12-23/article-2064674/Storm-damage-stuns-Islanders-on-P.E.I.s-shoreline/1>
- After you watch the stunning LMM Land Trust video of the North Shore, watch this one about the Bay of Fundy: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HElx2YG_So8&feature=player_embedded#!
- Join our **Facebook Literary Society Group**: <http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=66556560357> and follow us on Twitter - **LMMontgomeryLS**, Carolyn Collins **clsc429**

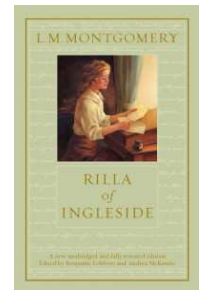
- More Montgomery Facebook pages:
L.M. Montgomery Heritage Museum <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Ingleside-The-L-M-Montgomery-Heritage-Museum/53597829692>
Rilla of Ingleside <http://www.facebook.com/rillablythe>
The Blythes Are Quoted <http://www.facebook.com/theblythesarequoted>
Bala Museum <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Balas-Museum-with-memories-of-Lucy-Maud-Montgomery/116602658374576>
 - For fans of *Harry Potter* AND *Anne of Green Gables*, check out The Hogwarts Professor who contacted us this year about connections between the two orphans:
<http://www.hogwartsprofessor.com/anne-of-green-gables-and-harry-potter/>
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NEW MONTGOMERY BOOKS AND FILMS

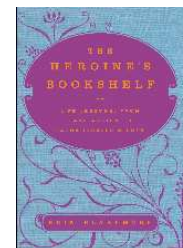
The new edition of *Rilla of Ingleside* is a “must have” for Montgomery fans! (From editor Benjamin Lefebvre) First published in 1921, – originally written as the final sequel to *Anne of Green Gables* – is one of the only contemporary depictions in Canadian fiction of women on the home front during the First World War. This special gift edition includes Montgomery’s complete, restored, and unabridged original text as well as a thoughtful introduction from the editors, a detailed glossary, maps of Europe during the war, and war poems by L.M. Montgomery and her contemporary Virna Sheard.

<http://lmmresearch.org/lmmontgomery/rilla-of-ingleside-2010/>

Read more about Montgomery and World War I in *The Shining Scroll* (Dec. 2009, Dec. 2008, Oct. 2008 at <http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/id9.html>).



The Heroine’s Bookshelf by Erin Blakemore has been very well received – highly recommended! It includes a chapter on Anne and L.M. Montgomery. “Jo March, Scarlett O’Hara, Scout Finch—the literary canon is brimming with intelligent, feisty, never-say-die heroines and celebrated female authors. Like today’s women, they placed a premium on personality, spirituality, career, sisterhood, and family. When they were up against the wall, authors like Jane Austen and Louisa May Alcott fought back—sometimes with words, sometimes with gritty actions. In this witty, informative, and inspiring read, their stories offer much-needed literary intervention to modern women.” <http://theheroinesbookshelf.com/lucy-maud-montgomery>



The Maud Squad Documentary: One Year in the Life of Kindred Spirits by filmmaker Lisa Lightbourn-Lay A documentary about many of our friends and colleagues! <http://www.maudthedocumentary.com/index2.php#/video/>

Looking For Anne is now being shown in Canada. See the trailer and read more information at <http://home.earthlink.net/~bcavert/id18.html> and <http://www.theconcordian.com/arts/looking-for-anne-of-green-gables-1.1799343>

Anne’s World: A New Century of Anne of Green Gables “In conversation with each other and with the work of previous experts, the contributors to *Anne’s World* discuss topics as diverse as Anne in fashion, the global industry surrounding Anne, the novel’s use as a tool to counteract depression, and the possibility that Anne suffers from Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. *Anne* in translation and its adaptation for film and television are also considered. By establishing new ways to examine one of popular culture’s favourite characters, the essays of *Anne’s World* demonstrate the timeless and ongoing appeal of L.M. Montgomery’s writing.”

<http://roomofbensown.net/annes-world/>

LUCY MAUD MONTGOMERY AT HOME IN LEASKDALE: A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION 13-15 October 2011

Details contributed by Kathy Wasylenky and Earle Lockerby in *Cordially Yours*, Spring 2010

The Lucy Maud Montgomery Society of Ontario is hosting a three-day celebration to mark the centenary of Montgomery's arrival in Leaskdale, Ontario. This is a brief outline of some of the planned events. The first day activities, A Historical Celebration, will be centered in Leaskdale with speakers Mary Beth Cavert, Ted Barris, and Kate Sutherland. The L.M. Montgomery Society of Ontario will conduct tours, explain the restorations of the Manse and Church sites, and host a ribbon-cutting ceremony to celebrate the interior restoration of the Leaskdale Manse National Historic Site. Local historian, Allen McGillivray, will use maps, photos, and a three-dimensional model of Leaskdale and the Zephyr area to discuss landmarks connected to the Macdonald family.

A bus tour will highlight Zephyr, "Rainbow Valley," the site of the Macdonald's automobile accident, and the gravesite of Maud's baby son, Hugh Macdonald. The dinner will feature Montgomery's favourite recipes; the keynote speaker will be Montgomery's granddaughter, Kate Macdonald Butler.

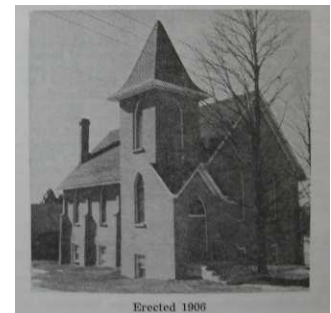
A Scholastic Celebration is scheduled for the second day in Uxbridge with six papers. There will be a train ride and a bus tour. Keynote speakers will be Dr. Mary Rubio and Dr. Elizabeth Waterston (Leaskdale as Montgomery's "Rainbow Valley") and Dr. Elizabeth Epperly ("Kindred Forms: the Discovery of Home in Ontario").

A Community Celebration is the theme of the last day. Students from the southeastern Ontario region universities will present a panel discussion and local elementary school students will share "kindred spirits." The keynote speaker for the day is Dr. Irene Gammel. Montgomery scholar, Donna Campbell will speak about her collection and *Una of the Garden*. The last event will be an art show on Arnold Hodgkins work [see *The Shining Scroll*, Dec. 2009].

The LMMSO is hoping to retire the mortgage on the Leaskdale church in time for the centennial celebration. If you would like to contribute, visit their site at <http://www.lucymaudmontgomery.ca/church.html> and donate at <http://www.lucymaudmontgomery.ca/donate.html>.

MARGARET LEASK

When L.M. Montgomery settled in Leaskdale in early October of 1911 as Mrs. Ewan Macdonald, many families in her husband's congregation, especially the younger members, welcomed her. Maud soon became acquainted with the residents of Leaskdale, especially the founding family of George Leask who lived across the road, west, from the Manse. George Leask's son George, Jr. and his wife Margaret lived on the farm during the years the Macdonald's were in Leaskdale. Another son, Alexander Leask, and his wife, Elizabeth Helen Morrison, lived on the farm beside the Leaskdale Church, up the hill. Mrs. Alec Leask and her daughter, Margaret, were long-time friends of Maud Macdonald.



Margaret Leask had just turned eight years old when the Macdonalds moved into the Manse. Margaret remembered the wonderful atmosphere of the church reception and "the loveliness of Mrs. Macdonald in

her white satin wedding gown, dark hair piled high, winning the admiration of all by her gracious manner.” Margaret was awestruck at Montgomery’s fame and writing.

A few months later, in the deep of winter, Margaret was allowed to trek alone through the snow to call on Mrs. Macdonald. After she arrived to a “real” welcome, Maud stooped down to express her concern about the little girl’s wet stockings. They were replaced and the wet ones dried by the kitchen fire while Margaret was given a cup of tea and cookies.

Margaret grew up in the Young People’s Guild under the guidance of Mrs. Macdonald; she once wore Maud’s wedding dress for a presentation. She wrote fondly about Montgomery’s leadership: well-attended, interesting, and fun meetings; the author’s readings and recitation; and youth performances.

It was interesting, at dusk, to walk down the lane and hill to a meeting and see coming from the Manse, a bobbing light. Eventually Mrs. Macdonald would materialize from the darkness with her faithful flashlight. She could not have delighted always in these duties but one could never know.



L.M. Montgomery as Mrs. Ewan Macdonald of the Leaskdale Manse, 1911-1926.

Maud had a unique bond with Margaret’s mother. In 1914, Mrs. Leask took Montgomery to meet her friend, Maud Anderson, near the town of Whitby, Ontario whom Montgomery liked very much. Mrs. Leask and Mrs. Macdonald made trips every year together to see Mrs. Anderson. On October 6, 1918, when news of the end of the war arrived, Mrs. Leask came to the Manse to talk it over. Maud wrote several times about walking up the hill to the home of Alec Leask.

“Mrs. Alec Leask was down this evening and I walked up the hill with her. It’s odd about Mrs. Leask – she has spasms of exasperating foolishness – she’s eaten up with unholy curiosity about everything that doesn’t concern her – I wouldn’t trust her around a corner – and yet there is a tang of the race of Joseph about her ...” June 26, 1924 (*SJ* 3:191)

When the Macdonalds began to pack for the move from Leaskdale to Norval in early 1926, Maud sought out the Leasks. On moving day, February 15, twenty-two year old Margaret was one of three friends who helped Maud finish cleaning the empty house before the doors of the Manse were closed.

Margaret lived in Leaskdale and married James Elmer Mustard. He was the nephew of the Macdonald’s good friend, Hugh Mustard. In 1965, Margaret, organized, wrote, and produced the pamphlet about Montgomery’s years in Leaskdale, *L.M. Montgomery as Mrs. Ewan Macdonald of the Leaskdale Manse, 1911-1926*. On July 3, 1965, she was part of the commemoration ceremony for the unveiling of the historic plaque placed in front of the Manse. About seven hundred people attended a service in the church; Margaret composed and read a summary of Montgomery’s life and others offered “Memory Highlights.” The plaque was dedicated and unveiled by Montgomery’s granddaughter, Cathy Macdonald.



Margaret (and her mother, perhaps) constructed a scrapbook, or “commonplace” book with many clippings about relations, local families, poetry, royalty, authors, science, music, and L.M. Montgomery. The book contains several original articles about Montgomery from 1913, 1916, and 1926; articles about her death in 1942; photos of the Leaskdale School, c. 1880s; and one of Montgomery’s original photos that she took of Stuart at the Campbell Farm in Park Corner.

Margaret Leask Mustard, who died in 1999, was one of the “Leaskdalian” who connected with Montgomery with mutual fondness. Margaret’s scrapbook will be returned to Leaskdale for the centennial celebration of L. M. Montgomery’s arrival in October 2011.



Stuart Macdonald and Maud Campbell

Images in this issue come from:

The L.M. Montgomery Collection, Archival and Special Collections, University of Guelph Library; Prince Edward Island Archives; *The Journal Pioneer* (Summerside, PEI); George Campbell and *Kindred Spirits Magazine*; Mary Beth Cavert; Carolyn Collins; Christy Woster; Sandy Wagner; Carol Livingstone of the PEI Lighthouse Society; Ron and Alberta Somers; <http://www.landtrust.ca/> <http://lmmresearch.org/lmmontgomery/rilla-of-ingleside-2010/>, <http://theheroinesbookshelf.com/lucy-maud-montgomery>,

Marco Polo images at: <http://new-brunswick.net/marcopolo/gallery1.html> <http://website.nbm-mnb.ca/ics-wpd/exec/icswppro.dll>

See Anne Woster’s Montgomery-inspired photography at <http://www.annevictoriaphotography.com/>

L. M. MONTGOMERY'S "LITTLE BOOKLET OF VERSE"

By Carolyn Strom Collins © 2010

I don't know whether I call verse my specialty or not. I know that I touch a far higher note in my verse than in prose. But I write much more prose than verse because there is a wider market for it.... (L. M. Montgomery, *My dear Mr. M*, December 29, 1903)

L. M. Montgomery began her writing career with poetry. Her first poem, "On Cape Le Force," was published in 1890, when she was just sixteen years old. By the time she wrote the above statement to her correspondent George B. Macmillan, she had published at least one hundred fifty poems (in addition to over one hundred short stories). She continued to write and publish poems (about five hundred) throughout her career as well as many novels, over five hundred short stories, and a number of essays.

At some time between 1903 and 1905, L. M. Montgomery had a booklet of her poems printed to give to friends, especially at the Christmas season. We have very little information on it – where it was printed (*probably* in Charlottetown); *exactly when* it was printed; how many copies were printed; to whom Montgomery gave or sent copies; or even why she decided to print the booklet -- but we know it exists. Perhaps more details about its origins will be discovered.

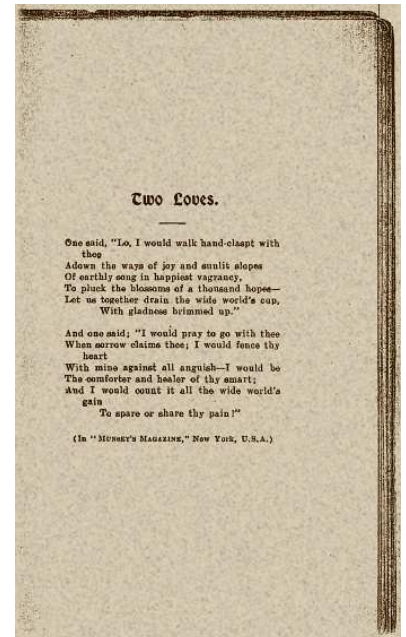
We do not know the criteria Montgomery used to select the thirty-two poems for the booklet -- by topic? by the status of the publications they first appeared in? Nor do we know why no poems published after November 1903 were included if the booklet was published late in 1905.

There are at least two possible references to the booklet in Montgomery's published letters to one of her correspondents, Ephraim Weber. In her letter of April 8, 1906, she writes: "Miriam [Zieber] ... did not even acknowledge the little booklet of verse I sent at Xmas"

[Miriam Zieber was another correspondent and had put Montgomery in touch with Weber and George B. Macmillan. Montgomery wrote to Weber and Macmillan until her death in 1942; her correspondence with Zieber waned just a few years after it started.]

Whether Montgomery is referring to her own "booklet of verse" is not clear but Montgomery did give some of her booklets of verse at Christmas 1905 (see below) and it is logical to assume that Montgomery would have sent a copy to Zieber as their correspondence was based on their mutual desire to become authors.

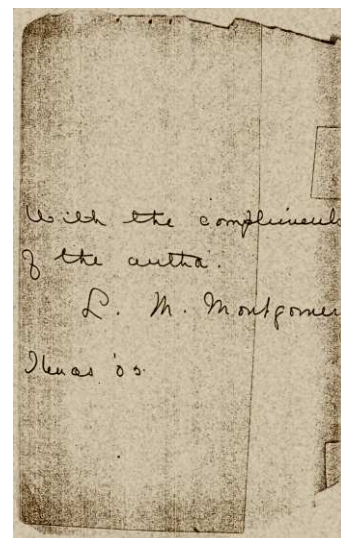
According to Wilfrid Eggleston, the first editor of Montgomery's letters to Weber, Weber wrote to Montgomery on January 2, 1907, to thank her "for sending him a Christmas booklet of Cavendish poetry." Weber commented "I can't imagine a gift containing more of the giver." Surely Weber is referring to the booklet of Montgomery's own poems. However, it is a bit puzzling since it seems that Montgomery would not have mentioned the booklet in her April 8, 1906, letter to Weber if she had not sent him one, as well, at Christmas 1905. And why would she not have sent the booklet in 1905 but waited until 1906 to send it? Several possibilities exist for this puzzle: (1) Montgomery may have been referring to a different booklet in 1906; (2) Weber may have been referring to a different booklet in his



1907 letter; (3) Montgomery may have sent a copy to Weber at Christmas in both 1905 and 1906; (4) perhaps the copy she sent to Weber in 1905 did not reach him so she sent another in 1906, and so on. Weber had sent letters to Montgomery in December 1905, according to Eggleston: “[Weber] wrote twice in December [1905] – once on the 17th and again just before Christmas.” Perhaps his writing a second letter so soon after writing the first was to thank Montgomery for the booklet. She replied to these two “early in the New Year....” but these letters to Weber from Montgomery have been lost.

At least two copies of the booklet of poems are known to exist today. One of the copies, said to have been given by Montgomery to one of her neighbors, was purchased from a dealer in 1999 by Ronald I. Cohen who donated it to Archives Canada. It is now a part of its rare books collection and seems to be complete. This copy contains thirty-two poems on twenty-nine leaves, plus a paper wrapping. Each poem is printed on one page, except for numbers 16 and 17, 18 and 19 which are printed on facing pages. The folded booklet measures 4 ½ x 7”. All of the poems had been published previously in magazines; the name of the publication in which each poem appeared is noted at the end of each poem.

The paper wrapping on the Archives copy is inscribed in Montgomery’s handwriting:

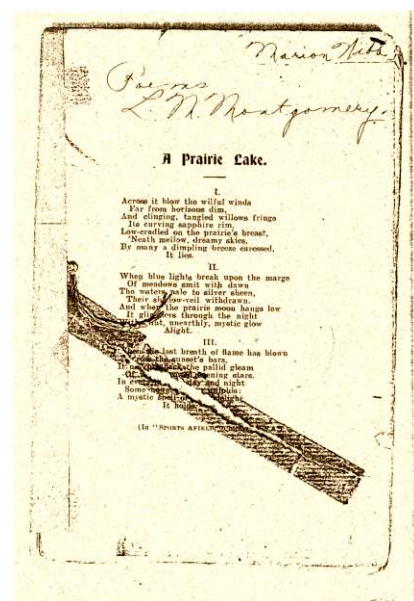


With the compliments of the author. L. M. Montgomery, Xmas 1905.

[There is some hesitancy regarding the date in the “full record” entry in the Canadian National Catalogue (“Amicus”) (it states that the date could be 1902 or 5) but to anyone familiar with Montgomery’s handwriting, the date is definitely 1905. In addition, some of the poems in the pamphlet were published *after* 1902, the latest being published in November 1903, so it is obvious that the booklet *could not have been printed* before November 1903.]

The second copy of the booklet belongs to Elaine Crawford of Norval, Ontario. This copy contains twenty-seven poems. According to a handwritten note on the first page of the booklet, it belonged to Elaine’s mother Marion Webb Laird. (The note is not in L. M. Montgomery’s handwriting. It may be that a paper wrapping similar to the one with the previously-described booklet was with the booklet at the beginning but was subsequently lost. Originally, the booklet also may have contained all thirty-two poems present in the Archives copy.)

Whether Marion received the booklet directly from Maud herself, perhaps as a wedding present in 1934, or whether it had been given to Marion’s mother Myrtle in Cavendish (at the time it was published and distributed in 1905) and then passed on to Marion later is unclear.



[Marion was the daughter of Myrtle and Ernest Webb who were the last owners of the David Macneill farm known to the world as “Green Gables.” Marion was born in 1907 (two years after the booklet was published) and grew up in Cavendish. In 1926, she came to Norval to visit Ewan and Maud and fell in love with Murray Laird, a member of their church. They were married a few years later (1934) by Ewan Macdonald in the Norval manse. Maud considered her the daughter she never had.]

There are some slight differences in the two booklets as to the arrangement of the poems (see the listing below). It is possible, even probable, that Montgomery herself collated the pages after they were printed and may not have been consistent with the order of the pages. Or, the pages may have been re-ordered over the years through use. The group of pages was folded in half and stitched in the center with a single long stitch of thread to hold them together and form a booklet. Sixteen of the thirty-two poems were selected to be reprinted later in L. M. Montgomery's *The Watchman and Other Poems*, published in 1916. Some of the poems were reprinted in later years in other periodicals.

Montgomery kept a hand-written record of payments for her books, short stories and poems in a ledger; this ledger (or "Price Record," as Montgomery labeled it) is now in the Archives at Guelph University in Ontario. All of the poems in the booklet are recorded in the ledger with the amount of payment noted; no names or dates of publications are included in the ledger listing. Montgomery also kept scrapbooks of her published writings and all of the poems from the booklet can be found in those (the original scrapbooks are in the Guelph Archives).

Montgomery did not record much about her published poems and stories in her journals but she sometimes mentioned details in her correspondence with George B. Macmillan and Ephraim Weber. Some information about the poems in the booklet was revealed in her very first letter to Macmillan (December 29, 1903):

The Congregationalist, Boston, Mass. is a religious weekly which pays *very fair* prices for work. Two of the poems I enclose were published in it, "When I Go Home" and "Afterlight." For each I got \$5 on publication. It accepts or rejects promptly and sends a complimentary copy. ... The Messenger of The Sacred Heart, of the Apostleship of Prayer... is a Catholic magazine. (*I am a blue* Presbyterian). It has bought several poems from me, paying five dollars apiece on acceptance. They were not religious. "The Poplars At The Gate" is one. They send complimentary copies. ... The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass. is the foremost paper of its class in America. ... They pay from \$8 to \$15 for good verse on acceptance and send complimentary copy. This is *high price* for verse in America. "When The Fishing Boats Go Out" was published by them.

All of the poems Montgomery mentioned in this letter were included in the poetry booklet but whether she sent them to Macmillan in that format is not known. All of the poems in the booklet had been published by the time the letter was written and it sounds as if Macmillan would have known about the poems Montgomery was referring to. (Montgomery must have sent a copy of the booklet to each of her correspondents at some point but these copies have not been located.)

We would welcome comments from anyone who has any further information about the booklet.

The titles of the poems in the booklet are listed here in the order in which they appear in both copies known to exist. The number in parentheses refers to the page of the poem in the other copy. Following the list of titles are bibliographical notes on each poem.

Page # Archives Canada copy:

Laird/Crawford copy:

1	“Golden Rod” * +		“A Prairie Lake” (p. 28 in Archives copy)
2	“Comparisons” * +		“August Days” (5)
3	“Two Loves” * +		“Sunrise along Shore” (30) +
4	“Failure”	-	“Failure”
5	“August Days” (p. 2 in Webb copy)		“Down Stream” (27) +
6	“Twilight in an Old Farmhouse”(27) +		“In Lover’s Lane” (26) +
7	“In Port” (26) +		“The Gulls” (25)
8	“Winter Dawn” (25) +		“Earth’s Vigils” (9)
9	“Earth’s Vigils” (8)		“The Two Guests” (23)
10	“Invitation” (23)		“The Wind” (11) +
11	“The Wind” (10) +		“A Summer Day” (12) +
12	“A Summer Day” (11) +		“Requiem” (20)
13	“When the Fishing Boats go Out” (20) +		“Come, Rest Awhile” (14) +
14	“Come, Rest Awhile” (13) +		“The Old Garden” (29)
15	“An Old-Fashioned Woman”	-	“An Old-Fashioned Woman”
16	“The Poplars at the Gate”	-	“The Poplars at the Gate”
17	“When I go Home”	-	“When I go Home”
18	“The After-light”	-	“The After-light”
19	“To My Enemy” +	-	“To My Enemy” +
20	“Requiem” (12)		“When the Fishing Boats go Out” (13) +
21	“The Brown Seed”	-	“The Brown Seed”
22	“Harbour Sunset”	-	“Harbour Sunset”
23	“The Two Guests” (9)		“Invitation” (10)
24	“The Law”	-	“The Law”
25	“The Gulls” (7) +		“Winter Dawn” (8) +
26	“In Lover’s Lane” (6) +		“In Port” (7) +
27	“Down Stream” (5) +		“Twilight in an Old Farmhouse” (6) +
28	“A Prairie Lake”(1)		
29	“The Old Garden” (14)		
30	“Sunrise along Shore” (3) +		
31	“The Sea-Spirit” * +		
32	“Rain in the Woods” *		

* Poem numbers 1, 2, 3, 31, 32 in the Archives copy are missing from the Laird/Crawford copy. Since they are the first three and last two pages in the Archives copy, they could have been easily lost through the years.

+ These poems were also published in Montgomery’s *The Watchman and Other Poems*, Toronto: McClelland, Goodchild and Stewart, 1916; London: Constable, 1920; New York: Stokes, 1917.

ABOUT THE POEMS

L. M. Montgomery pasted most of her published poems into scrapbooks. Some of the publications and dates were identified in the scrapbooks; others were searched for and documented by Rea Wilmshurst and were included in the Russell/Wilmshurst Bibliography, published in 1986. A few others have been found and documented since that time. Montgomery lists most of her poems and how much she was paid for each one in her ledger, or “price record.” The following information on the “booklet of poems” is compiled from the Wilmshurst records, Montgomery’s ledger, and other sources as noted.

1. “Golden Rod” (#1216 in Russell/Wilmshurst Bibliography). Published in *Youth’s Companion*, October 25, 1900; reprinted in *The Watchman and Other Poems* (1916) as “In the Days of the Golden Rod.” Montgomery was paid \$8 for the poem, according to her ledger.
2. “Comparisons” (#1222). Published in *Munsey’s*, April 1901; reprinted in *The Watchman* as “My ‘longshore Lass.” Montgomery was paid \$6. [Montgomery wrote in her journal on March 21, 1901: “*Munsey’s* came to-day with my poem ‘Comparisons,’ in it, illustrated. It really *looked* nice. I’ve been quite in luck of late for several new magazines have taken my work.”]
3. “Two Loves” (#1243). Published in *Canadian Magazine*, December 1901; reprinted in *The Watchman*. No record of payment in Montgomery’s ledger.
4. “Failure” (#1283). Published in *Ram’s Horn*, May 16, 1903; no record in the Bibliography of publication in *The Congregationalist*, as stated in the booklet. Montgomery was paid \$1.50 for this poem.
5. “August Days” (#1259). Published in *The Criterion*, August 1902, as “In August Days.” Montgomery was paid \$9 for this poem.
6. “Twilight in an Old Farmhouse” (#1300). Published in *The Congregationalist*, November 21, 1903; reprinted in *The Watchman* as “In an Old Farmhouse.” Montgomery was paid \$5 for this poem.
7. “In Port” (#1282). Published in *Era*, May 1903; reprinted in *The Watchman*. Montgomery was paid \$4.50 for this poem.
8. “Winter Dawn” (#1208). Published in *Munsey’s*, December 1899, as “A Winter Dawn;” reprinted in *The Watchman*. Montgomery was paid \$3 for this poem.
9. “Earth’s Vigils” (#1575). Published in *Forum*, nd, according to the Russell/Wilmshurst Bibliography; in the booklet, the publisher is listed as *Forward* (Philadelphia). Montgomery was paid \$4 for this poem (probably by *Forward*).
10. “Invitation” (#1266). Published in *Christian Advocate*, October 2, 1902. Montgomery was paid \$3 for this poem.

11. "The Wind" (#1272). Published in *Era*, January 1903; also found in *Windsor Magazine* (London), November 1903, by Sarah Reidel; reprinted in *The Watchman*. Montgomery was paid \$4.50 for this poem.
12. "A Summer Day" (#1294). Published in *Criterion*, August 1903; reprinted in *The Watchman*. Montgomery was paid \$7 for this poem.
13. "When the Fishing Boats go Out" (#1204). Published in *Youth's Companion*, September 14, 1899; reprinted in *The Watchman*. Montgomery was paid \$10 for this poem.
14. "Come, Rest Awhile" (#1223). Published in *Home and Flowers*, June 1901; in *People's*, August 1909; reprinted in *The Watchman*. Montgomery was paid \$1 and \$4 for this poem.
15. "An Old-Fashioned Woman" (#1229). Published in *Congregationalist*, August 31, 1901; *Western Christian Advocate*, October 2, 1901; *Christian Advocate*, August 7, 1902; *Morning Star*, September 4, 1902; *Western Christian Advocate*, June 27, 1903. One payment of \$5 is recorded in Montgomery's ledger.
16. "The Poplars at the Gate" (#1184). Published in *Messenger of the Sacred Heart*, nd, (as noted in the booklet and according to LMM's letter of December 29, 1903, to George B. Macmillan); also published in *Pilgrim of Our Lady of the Martyrs*, June 1898, according to the Wilmshurst Bibliography. [These may have been published simultaneously.] Two payments of \$5 for this poem are recorded in Montgomery's ledger.
17. "When I Go Home" (#1173). Published in *Congregationalist*, November 11, 1897; *Holland's Magazine*, January 1913. Three payments for this poem are recorded in Montgomery's ledger: \$5, \$2, and \$2.50.
18. "The After-light" (#1183). Published in *Congregationalist*, June 1898. Montgomery was paid \$5.
19. "To My Enemy" (#1247). Published in *Smart Set*, January 1902; reprinted in *The Watchman*. Montgomery was paid \$5 for this poem.
20. "Requiem" (#1218). Published in *Sports Afield*, January 1901. Montgomery was paid \$2 for this poem.
21. "The Brown Seed" (#1281). Published in *Pilgrim Teacher*, May 1903 (in Bibliography). The booklet says the poem was published by *The Wellspring* (Boston). Montgomery was paid \$3 for this poem.
22. "Harbour Sunset" (#1285). Published in *Ainslee's*, January 1902; *Current Literature*, March 1902; *Waverley Magazine*, March 8, 1902; *Christian Advocate*, June 23, 1904. Montgomery records one payment of \$5 for this poem.
23. "The Two Guests" (#1226). Published in *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* [supplement], August 1901. Montgomery records two payments for this poem: \$5, \$7.50.

24. "The Law" (#1249). Published in *Christian Advocate*, January 9, 1902. Montgomery was paid \$1 for this poem.
25. "The Gulls" (#1232). Published in *Criterion*, September 1901; *Waverley Magazine*, July 19, 1902; *Our Dumb Animals*, December 1920, and *East and West*, nd [the latter two references were provided by Christy Woster who found them in 2009]; reprinted in *The Watchman*. Montgomery records one payment of \$6 for this poem in her ledger.
26. "In Lover's Lane" (#1287). Published in *Delineator*, July 1903; reprinted in *The Watchman*. Montgomery was paid \$6 for this poem.
27. "Down Stream" (#1295). Published in *Era*, September 1903; reprinted in *The Watchman*. Montgomery was paid \$3 for this poem.
28. "A Prairie Lake" (#1288). Published in *Sports Afield*, July 1903. No payment was recorded for this poem.
29. "The Old Garden" (#1293). Published in *Home and Flowers*, nd; *American Thresherman*, August 1903; *Zion's Herald*, June 1, 1910. Montgomery was paid \$4 for this poem.
30. "Sunrise along Shore" (#1242). Published in *Youth's Companion*, November 28, 1901; also in *Canadian Poets*, edited by John W. Garvin, 1916; reprinted in *The Watchman*. Montgomery was paid \$15 for this poem.
31. "The Sea-Spirit" (#1255). Published in *Criterion*, April 1902; reprinted in *The Watchman*. Montgomery was paid \$7 for this poem.
32. "Rain in the Woods" (#1202). Published in *Sports Afield*, August 1899. Montgomery was paid \$1 for this poem.

These poems were published over a period of about six years -- from 1897 to 1903 (some were reprinted in other publications in subsequent years). "When I Go Home" is the earliest of these published poems, published November 11, 1897, in *The Congregationalist*; the latest is "Twilight in an Old Farmhouse," published November 21, 1903, also in *The Congregationalist*.

Fifteen publications are identified in this booklet: *The Congregationalist* published the most titles (5); *Criterion* (4); *Youth's Companion*, *Munsey's*, and *Sports Afield* (3 each); *Christian Advocate*, *The Era*, *Home and Flowers*, *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* (2 each); *Forward*, *Smart Set*, *Pilgrim Teacher*, *Wellspring*, *Ainslee's*, and *The Delineator* published one each.

Resources:

The Green Gables Letters: from L. M. Montgomery to Ephraim Weber 1905-1909. Edited by Wilfrid Eggleston. Ottawa: Borealis Press Ltd., 1981 and Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1960.

My Dear Mr. M: Letters to G. B. Macmillan from L. M. Montgomery. Edited by Francis W. P. Bolger and Elizabeth R. Epperly. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1992.

Lucy Maud Montgomery: A Preliminary Bibliography. Ruth Weber Russell, D. W. Russell, and Rea Wilmshurst. Waterloo (Ontario): University of Waterloo Library, 1986.

L. M. Montgomery. A booklet of poems (untitled). Prince Edward Island: self-published, c. 1905. Two copies of this booklet have been located: one is owned by Elaine Laird Crawford and one is in Archives Canada in Ottawa. Photocopies of the two original copies have been examined by this author, courtesy of Guelph Archives at Guelph University, Guelph, Ontario.

L. M. Montgomery. Price Record: ledger of payments for books, short stories, and poems. Handwritten. Guelph Archives, Guelph University, Guelph, Ontario.

L. M. Montgomery. *The Selected Journals of L. M. Montgomery*, volume IV. Edited by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterston. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1998.

