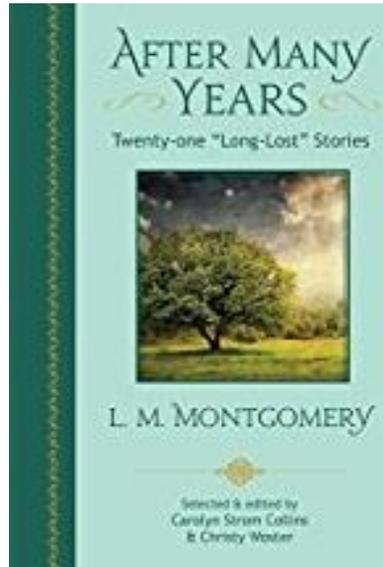


AFTER MANY YEARS: TWENTY-ONE “LONG-LOST” STORIES BY L. M. MONTGOMERY

**Compiled and edited by Carolyn Strom Collins and Christy Woster
Nimbus and Vagrant Book Club on Facebook**

APRIL 2020



The Nimbus and Vagrant Book Club, sponsored by Nimbus Publishing (Halifax, Nova Scotia), featured *After Many Years: Twenty-one “Long-Lost” Stories by L. M. Montgomery*, April 5-11, 2020. The book’s editor, Carolyn Strom Collins, led the week of on-line discussions. Our L. M. Montgomery Literary Society web manager, Mary Beth Cavert, compiled the daily comments, including those of some of the readers, to share with our followers.

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Our discussion begins:

APRIL 5



First, let me give you a few points on how *After Many Years* came to be published. We would probably not know much about L. M. Montgomery's stories or poems had she not been such a compulsive record-keeper. She began compiling scrapbooks of her stories as they were published. Her first published story ("A Baking of Gingersnaps") came out in 1895 when she was 21 years old but she had published poems and essays beginning when she was 16 years old. By the time she died in 1942, she had published over 500 stories and over 500 poems in addition to many essays and articles. But, after the stories and poems were published in periodicals, they were rarely seen again. Two volumes of her stories were published early in her career -- *Chronicles of Avonlea* and *Further Chronicles of Avonlea*. In the 1970s, two more volumes -- *The Doctor's Sweetheart* and *The Road to Yesterday* -- were published. But it was not until Rea Wilmshurst noticed the twelve scrapbooks full of stories and poems in a corner of Montgomery's birthplace museum that the full picture of her story-and-poem writings came into focus.



[Carolyn (top) and Christy Woster, editors of *After Many Years*]

Rea began to search for the origins of those stories and poems and, in the process, discovered even more. Her bibliography in the 1986 *Lucy Maud Montgomery: A Preliminary Bibliography* listed almost every story and poem we know about. Rea also published nine collections of the stories, beginning with *Akin to Anne* in 1988. Rea's list spurred a small group of independent researchers to look for more information on the stories and poems, some of whose titles we knew but not where or when they were published or what they were about. We located twenty-one of these "lost" stories over the years and in 2016, the University of Prince Edward Island published the first edition of *After Many Years: Twenty-one 'Long-Lost' Stories by L. M. Montgomery*. Christy Woster, my friend and member of the L. M. Montgomery Literary Society (Minnesota) was one of the researchers; she found many of the stories and we collaborated on this collection. Sadly, Christy died unexpectedly just before the book was published. In 2017, Nimbus published the second edition of the "lost" stories. (Even with these fourteen collections, only about half of Montgomery's stories have been re-published thus far.) That is the short version of how this book came to be! There is more information in the preface of the book but if you have any questions, feel free to ask them.



First edition (UPEI, 2016); 1986 Bibliography (Univ. of Waterloo); Nimbus edition (2017)

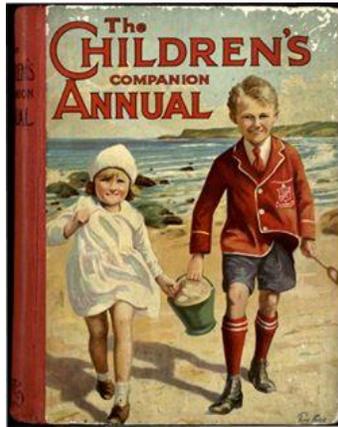
Elizabeth Barber: Hello Carolyn and thank you for being involved in this interesting and fun (re)reading! It is great to hear your comments again. I bought this book in its original paperback cover - as illustrated above - in 2016 at the LMM conference at UPEI and continue to enjoy it immensely. With Thanks. Elizabeth from Australia



[Book-signing at the 2016 LMM International Symposium]

APRIL 5

Have any of you read "The Chivers Light", the first story in *After Many Years*? If you have read the end note, you already know that it was first published as "The Glenn's Light" in the *Good Cheer* magazine, Oct 1900--as far as I can tell, every word is the same except for the name of the lighthouse. The only copy known thus far is the one in the scrapbook -- copies of *Good Cheer* seem to be quite rare, if not impossible to find. Montgomery pasted "The Glenn's Light" in her scrapbook but did not paste in "The Chivers Light" (*Children's Companion Annual*, 1924 – cover below). Not until it was discovered by Joanne Lebold had anyone known of this version.



The Chivers light is undoubtedly the Indian Head lighthouse that stands at the mouth of the Summerside, PEI, harbour on the south shore [see photo below]. "Southport" was Montgomery's name for Summerside in the story. The lighthouse was built in 1881. Today there is a causeway leading to it from Lower Bedeque and the light is now electrified -- no lighthouse keeper required. Montgomery taught school in Lower Bedeque for a few months in 1898 and could very well have seen the lighthouse from that viewpoint as well as from this angle when she took the ferry across Northumberland Strait from Summerside to New Brunswick.



Indian Head Lighthouse, Summerside Harbour, PEI

APRIL 5

"Elvie's Necklace" (1906), "What Happened at Brixley's" (1906), "Janie's Bouquet," (1907) and "Jean's Birthday Party" (1907) were published in what Montgomery termed "a Sunday School paper" -- the *Western Christian Advocate*. At least 22 of Montgomery's stories appeared in this publication from 1903 - 1914. They were obviously written for a young audience. None of the stories in *WCA* was illustrated. At the time the stories in this collection were published, Montgomery was starting to write *Anne of Green Gables*.

Did anything in "Elvie's Necklace" remind you of a scene in *Anne of Green Gables*?

"What Happened at Brixley's" is a rather unusual story from Montgomery. I have always thought it was set in the French River area of PEI. According to Montgomery, it was a "rough" place in her day and some of the characters in the story certainly fit that description. French River is located on the North Shore and is on New London Harbour, between New London and Park Corner. Montgomery visited there often since her Grandfather Montgomery, her aunts, uncles, and cousins lived in the area. How the boys playing the joke on the bullies kept from setting themselves on fire in that old, deserted house is a mystery!

"Janie's Bouquet" and "Jean's Birthday Party" are sweet stories about children who wanted to ease their friends' loneliness. In Janie's case, her teacher Miss Edna was in the hospital and not doing well, mostly because she thought no one cared about her. Janie wanted to cheer her up and decided to send her a note and some flowers that she picked in her garden.

"Jean's Birthday Party" tells about a little girl who was too poor to have a party on her birthday and, to top it off, she had just sprained her ankle and could not go anywhere. Her school friends decided to surprise her and gathered at her house that afternoon. They were surprised to realize that it was the best party they had ever been to because "nobody got cross or offended or sulky" as happened at all the other parties.

There are more stories in the book that were published in the *Western Christian Advocate*. We will discuss them tomorrow.

Sarah Siler Carroll: Yes! The story about the necklace reminds me of the lost amethyst brooch in *Anne of Green Gables*.



Exactly! Points for Sarah!

Sarah Siler Carroll: "Janie's Bouquet" is sweet and perhaps a good reminder what we can do today to cheer up someone we can't actually visit in person! "Jean's Birthday Party" is an excellent example of learning to be selfless and that it is truly better to give than to receive.

April 6

Happy Monday! We can take up the next five stories in *After Many Years* today. "Maggie's Kitten" (*Western Christian Advocate*, Nov 13, 1907) is the story of a little girl who finds a tiny kitten in the marsh. She couldn't take it home because her mother didn't like cats, so Maggie hides it in an old shanty in the woods and takes food to it every day. When winter is looming, she finds the courage to ask her forbidding Aunt Jessie to take care of "Fluff." Aunt Jessie had cut ties with Maggie's family years ago but somehow, Maggie and Fluff caused her to rethink her bitterness.

"The Old Homestead" (*The Kentuckian*, Nov 14, 1907) is an abbreviated version of another Montgomery story "The Jewel of Consistency" (*Ladies' World*, April 1905). It tells of a couple who decide to sell their farm and retire to the city. They looked forward to the conveniences and more society than they had out in the country. But is city life for them, after all?

I was especially excited to find "The Pineapple Apron" in the *WCA* (Aug 26, 1908) because I had found the title (listed in the "Unverified Ledger Titles" of the 1986 Bibliography) intriguing. What could a Pineapple Apron be? How could there be a whole story about an apron? Once I read the story, it became obvious. Just as Anne and her school friends competed for finding new patterns for knitted lace, the girls in this story compete for finding new patterns for crocheted lace. Friendships are won and lost over the sharing of lace patterns. This particular pattern of "pineapple lace" caused two best friends to become enemies -- for a while.

There are many patterns for making crocheted pineapple lace edging. One of them is pictured below.



"How Bobby Got to the Picnic" (*WCA*, Sept 29, 1909) was published at the same time *Anne of Avonlea* was published. Poor Bobby's good clothes were burned in a kitchen fire; this would prevent him from going to his first picnic. There were to be swings, fireworks, and -- ice cream! The heartsick little boy had looked forward to the picnic; now he would miss it. But his friend Frank had an idea which may just work out.

Readers of *Anne of Green Gables* will note similarities in Bobby's story and Chapter 14 of "Anne" in which Marilla forbids to go to the Sunday School picnic because she thinks Anne has lost her treasured amethyst brooch.

"Peter of the Lane" (*Pictorial Review*, Aug 1909 -- cover pictured below) is a twist on the usual story of an orphan's being adopted. Here, a grumpy old judge is befriended by young Peter; the judge's heart is softened and he asks Peter to adopt him as his grandfather! This story's bittersweet ending is rare for Montgomery whose stories usually ended happily.



Pictorial Review (August 1909)

Sarah Siler Carroll: "Maggie's Kitten" is really sweet and has such a happy ending. "The Old Homestead" was humorous, and I could see my husband and me acting like that in our golden years! I was actually "mad" at the girl who copied the pineapple lace pattern, but it's good that the girls reconciled with one another. The picnic story definitely reminded me of Anne, and that was an endearing tale! "Peter of the Lane" was perfect except for the sad ending, which I didn't want to happen, but it did serve the purpose of extracting a promise from the grumpy grandfather! I always cry when I read that story. When an author evokes various emotions like these stories do, then I put that author on my list of favorites!



I think Montgomery has just the right touch!

APRIL 7

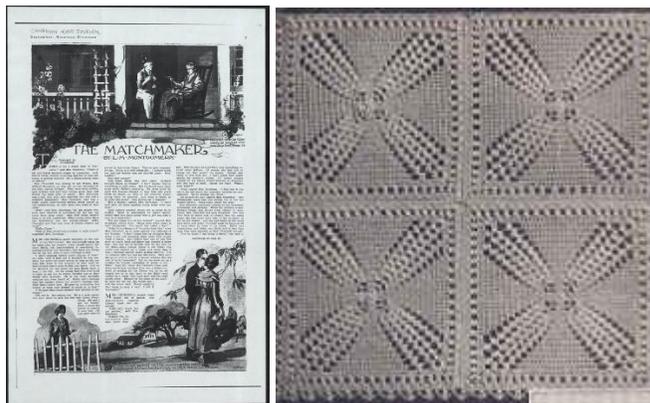
For today's (Tuesday's) discussion, we will start with "For the Good of Anthony" (published in the Sunday magazines of several newspapers in October 1910 -- see cover and first page below). This is one of a very few Montgomery stories set in Halifax, Nova Scotia, not in Montgomery's home province, Prince Edward Island. Two sisters, a rejected suitor, a mixed-up correspondence, and mistaken identity form the plot of the story. By this time in 1910, Montgomery had published *Anne of Green Gables*, *Anne of Avonlea*, *Kilmeny of the Orchard* and was working on *The Story Girl*, all the while caring for her elderly grandmother and "keeping house." She continued to write stories and poems, too.



"Our Neighbors at the Tansy Patch" (*Canadian Home Journal*, Aug 1918) was published as The Great War was ending. It is perhaps one of the most unusual of Montgomery's stories and is my favourite of the ones in this book. Two families -- one very traditional and circumspect, the other wildly eccentric -- are close neighbors. The Conways are described as "a curious assortment," "them lunatics in the bush," "every one of them crazier than the others," and more. Old Granny Conway sits on her porch and hollers at the people in passing cars with such comments as "Get out of this with your demon machine" and "May ye never have a night without a bad dream." The father is a dreamer and spends a good bit of time searching for Capt. Kidd's treasure he thinks is buried nearby. This little aside helps to identify Montgomery's possible setting for the story. There is a rumour or legend that Capt. Kidd came ashore PEI near Bay Fortune (east of Charlottetown) and buried some of his pirated gold there. Whether this story is actually set in the area is not clear but Montgomery must have known the legend and used it here. [See below for the cover and first page of this story as first published.]



"The Matchmaker" (*Canadian Home Journal*, Sept 1919 - see first page below) will be familiar to readers of *Anne of Ingleside* (1939). Montgomery reworked it for chapters 15-17 with Anne as "the matchmaker" and with uncomfortable results. One of many patterns of "filet lace" that Mrs. Churchill was constantly working on is pictured below.



Since these three stories are rather lengthy, I suggest we stop here for today. I would love to know what you think of them!

Sarah Siler Carroll: Oh! I really like "For the Good of Anthony." A girl does a wonderful deed for her sister who is being prideful and stubborn. Thank goodness for Anthony's sake that Eve visited at the right time!



Carolyn Strom Collins: This kind of thing happens frequently in LMM's stories.



Denise Bruce Of Ingleside: Just read it tonight. Reminded me of another story Maud wrote :) Loved it. Wanted to give that girl a spanking!



Sarah Siler Carroll: I have not read the next story as many times as the others since it's a bit longer, but once again, LMM portrays the characters so well that the reader believes that they must have truly lived. Even though the "odd" neighbors appear to be lunatics, you cannot help but admire them! The story is certainly entertaining!



Carolyn Strom Collins: It's a laugh-out-loud kind of story!



Denise Bruce Of Ingleside: I asked my brother about Cap. Kidd. He lives near Fortune. I hung out there a lot and it is where Colleen Dewhurst bought her house. My sister in law partied with her. Captain Kidd was born mid 1600's. Maybe 1645. His crew were getting ready for a mutiny so he had to get some gold quick. A ship laden with treasures from India came along and Captain Kidd easily got the treasure. This ship was connected with England. England wanted to take Captain Kidd in, and eventually found him. They hung him etc...won't go into more there.

No treasure found. They say he buried it at Abell's Cape in Fortune like Carolyn mentioned. People would go there and dig at midnight for the treasure and some would see his ghost still protecting it. But that was before it was Abell's Cape ...that's another story lol he was not a kind man! The long and the short of it..1819...Edward Abell was the agent for Lord Townshend near Rollo Bay. Patrick Pearce was a tenant at Bay Fortune and he owned a very fine horse that Abell wanted. I'll skip details...but Abell took the horse eventually and Pearce killed him... Abell's Cape was a hang-out spot for kids. My siblings were there a lot. I must have been, but am forgetting but have been wanting to go for many years...it's just one of those things. It isn't safe for one thing, plus it is privately owned and there are cameras.

PS. Lord Townshend's name was James...same as Maud's [great-]grandfather...except for the *h.*

it is a well-known story and I hung out as a teenager around there plus my sister lived there :) but I had to talk to my brother and my mom and then my aunt and check my very old PEI history book from grade school lol



Thanks, Denise, for elaborating on the story.



Sarah Siler Carroll: I enjoyed reading "The Matchmaker." It was amusing to observe Mrs. Churchill's attempts to pair two young people together who were already in love and who were secretly engaged!



In the version of this story in *Anne of Ingleside*, published 20 years later, Anne is quite chagrined when she found out the secret and swore to "no more matchmaking." BTW, this story came out about the same time as the first AGG film -- black/white and silent -- starring Mary Miles Minter (Nov 1919). The film has since been lost. :(

Sarah Siler Carroll: Yes, I remember that in *Anne of Ingleside*. Anne was cured of match making!



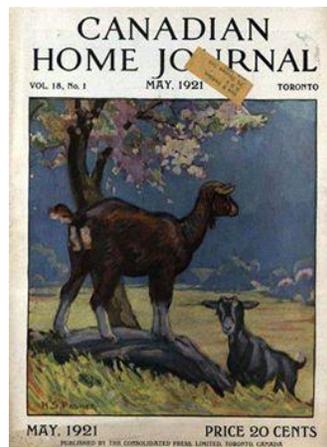
Naomi MacKinnon: Somehow, no matter how many times LMM uses miscommunication and coincidences to fuel her stories, I still love them all! I Loved the Tansy Patch story! What great characters! My favourite so far.

April 8

What a perfect time to read Montgomery's "The Bloom of May: The Story of an Old Apple Tree and Those Who Loved It." Some of you are undoubtedly seeing apple trees in bloom even now in early April; those of us who live further north will have to wait a few more weeks but we can see them now in our imagination, thanks to the lovely descriptions Montgomery gives us of this special tree: " ... a great, wide-branching thing The blossoms were snow white with no tint of rose, and they covered its boughs so thickly that hardly a leaf could be seen," and more throughout the story. It recalls a certain tree -- cherry, not apple -- in *Anne of Green Gables* that Anne called "the Snow Queen."

Montgomery deftly uses this apple tree to launch into several stories -- some happy, some sad -- of some of those who had sat beneath it over the years: lovers who became engaged; girls who learned their beloved would marry another; a little orphan boy who was so tired after working in the fields regained strength after peering up into its branches; a woman facing impending death was comforted after seeing the moon-rise beyond the tree.

"The Bloom of May" was published in *Canadian Home Journal* in May 1921 [see cover below], the same year her novel *Rilla of Ingleside* was published.



"Hill o' the Winds" is really a "novelette" -- longer than the usual short story but not long enough to be a full-length novel. It was published in *Love Story* magazine, March 17, 1923 [see cover and first page below]. It is the story of a convoluted romance between two young people who seem determined NOT to fall in love with each other. Secrets, made-up stories, failure in business, difficult relatives, and many more obstacles scatter the path of Romney Cooper and Dorcas Edgelow.



In "Jim's House" (*People's Home Journal*, July 1926) [see cover and first page below], Jim Kennedy wants help fixing up an old house in time for the arrival of his fiancée, Isabel Bartlett, and enlists the assistance of shy Margaret Irwin. Soon they are painting and papering, then traveling to find furnishings. Isabel arrives and despises the house. All of Jim and Margaret's work seems in vain. How can this possibly turn out well? In true Montgomery fashion, she finds a way!



Montgomery's "The Mirror," is a story with mysterious, supernatural overtones. Published in *Canadian Home Journal* in February 1931, it tells of two sisters who fall in love with the same man with tragic results. What does a mirror have to do with that? It seems this "long oval mirror with a beautiful back of beaten copper" has strange powers. Old Ellen, a rather strange character herself, says "that looking-glass isn't like other looking-glasses ... There's a curse on it." People would look into it and see death coming, or, sometimes, see a life saved when all hope had been lost. In the case of Hilary Tempest, she reluctantly looks into the mirror and sees the truth of why her sister committed suicide, a revelation that comes just in time to prevent her from marrying the wrong man. This is one of Montgomery's darker stories -- do you recall other stories or book chapters with a dark theme?

Sarah Siler Carroll: I enjoyed the other three for various reasons. "Hill O' Winds" is a bit suspenseful yet romantic. I like a longer story. 😊 "Jim's House" is a sweet story - it reminds me of another one, but I cannot think which one it is. I was so happy for Margaret! She certainly deserved a blessing. "The Mirror" is a bit spooky, but it is yet another example of LMM's ability to craft a tale of suspense and intrigue! I'm so glad that Hilary made her discovery before it was too late.

April 9

For today's (Thursday) selections, we will begin with "Tomorrow Comes" (*Canadian Home Journal*, July 1934) [see cover and first page below]. From the first sentence, we can tell that we are in for a story of some friction as well as a bit of adventure: "Judith Grayson -- whose mother called her Judy and whose grandmother called her Hester -- was born expecting things to happen."



If you have read Montgomery's *Jane of Lantern Hill* (1937) and *Anne of Windy Poplars* (1936), you will surely see similarities in the three stories. In "Tomorrow Comes," a young girl (Judy) is being raised by her mother, grandmother and a servant she calls The Woman (her real name is Martha Monkman; the same character is in *AWP*). Judy's father is missing from the family but Judy has a picture of a man that she thinks would be a good father (this scenario also takes place in *JLH*). One day, she meets that very man and the story unfolds. The grandmother and others have conspired to drive James Markham and his wife (Judy's mother) apart and will not allow Judy to see or even mention him. However, once Judy discovers the true identity of the man in her treasured picture, the little family is reunited and Judy finds her "tomorrow," that elusive ideal where she is certain that wonderful things will happen.

The references to "Tomorrow," "The Road to the End of the World," "Flying Cloud," and others are to be found in *AWP* along with the theme of a father who has disappeared from the family due to the interference of a grandmother and "The Woman." In *Jane of Lantern Hill*, we have another father who has been "banished" from the family as a result of a domineering grandmother.

In "The Use of Her Legs" (*Canadian Home Journal*, Sept 1936) [see cover and first page below], we meet Amanda Page, a wheelchair-bound young woman whose doctor has said that Amanda could walk again "if she wanted to." A certain Captain Jonas wants to marry Amanda but she refuses because of her useless legs. One day, Amanda is visited by Daniel Random who is subject to "religious spasms" and this day he is in the thrall of them. He believes he is to make a sacrifice and Amanda is to be the victim. He comes at her with a carving knife and Amanda jumps up -- "the use of her legs had returned with a vengeance" -- and runs straight into the arms of Capt. Jonas.

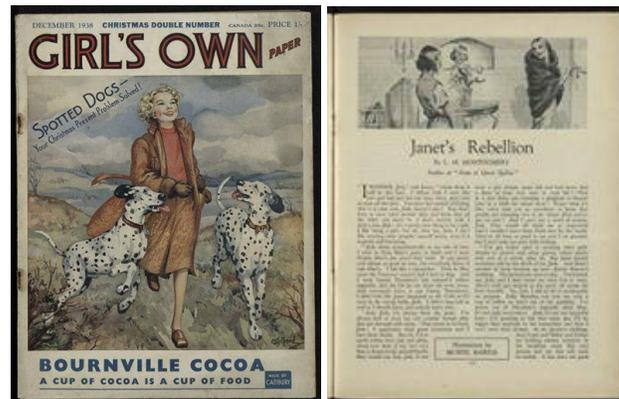


Readers of Montgomery's *Kilmeny of the Orchard* (1910) will recognize the same themes that drive these two stories. *Kilmeny*, however, is mute due to an earlier trauma. Both young women are "cured" by the threat of knife-wielding men.

In both of these stories, we can easily observe Montgomery's "recycling" technique; she frequently re-used or re-configured material she had already published to be part of other books and stories.

April 10

Just two stories left from *After Many Years* to discuss -- "Janet's Rebellion" (*Girl's Own Paper*, Dec 1938) and "More Blessed to Give," (*GOP*, Dec 1939) [see covers and first pages below].



Poor Janet Stannard -- she has lived with her aunt, uncle, and cousins since she was a baby and, even though they were kind to her, she has always felt the sting of having to wear her cousins' hand-me-downs. At age sixteen, she is beginning to resent having to be seen in made-over dresses at parties and dances. When she is invited to Jennie Reeve's wedding, she learns that her Cousin Amy's muslin dress will be made over for her to wear. It turned out beautifully but it was still obvious that it was Amy's dress that "had attracted notice wherever it had been seen."

The cousins and Aunt Lena left early for the wedding to help Jennie while Janet was left at home to get dressed. Suddenly, her "rebellion" took hold and she thought "Why not wear her gingham? It was new. It was neat. It was her very own. She would!" The gingham was one of the few new dresses she had ever had and it was for school wear.

The family and wedding guests were scandalized when they saw her slip into her seat at the wedding. Aunt Lena said "dear me, what possessed the child? I feel so mortified." But Janet was enjoying herself and "the evening was a triumph" for her. But she had some explaining to do and finally admitted to Aunt Lena her feelings of shame at wearing her cousins' cast-offs.

How did Aunt Lena react? Was she outraged that Janet was ungrateful for her help all those years? Or was she understanding? Did Janet have to keep wearing "second-hands" or was she to have her own new party dresses from then, on?

"More Blessed to Give" is the story of Helen Lewis, a bright student in her third year of college. She has just learned that, due to business losses, her family cannot afford to send her back for her final year -- she will have to go to work. On the other hand, Winifred Fair, a "hopelessly dull" student, has plenty of money and can stay in school despite her lackluster record.



When Winifred learns of Helen's situation, she offers to pay for her last year. But Helen is too proud to accept the offer.

Later that day, Helen overhears a comment from Margaret Mitchell: "To accept a favour gracefully is one of the hardest things to learn. Anyone can refuse. Independent people make a merit of refusing. It's only ungracious pride not to grant a friend the privilege of helping us."

Will Helen stubbornly stick to her prideful response to Winifred or will she accept her offer when Winifred tells her "If you would let me help you ...it would seem somehow as if I, poor stupid I, were doing something for my class"?

How do these two stories, written toward the end of L. M. Montgomery's career, reflect incidents in her own life? How do you think she described the humiliation of being poor, being an orphan?

Sarah Siler Carroll: I can certainly understand why Janet felt the way she did about her second-hand clothes, and she was truly sorry that she had not considered the reproach she brought to her aunt. Her aunt was mortified and hurt, but she did sympathize with Janet, and Janet reaped the benefit of finally having her own garments to wear! I think this final story in this series is yet another example of LMM's own struggle with being poor and feeling rejected. While Maud was truly not an orphan entirely, she was indeed for the most part. She never knew her mother, and she lived away from her father most of her life. Her grandparents provided a home for her yet she did not receive the warmth and love that, as an imaginative child, she craved badly. Undoubtedly, her upbringing carved her literary path. Her suffering became the catalyst for many of her stories. Thank goodness, she had an imagination to see her through the lonely days and to use for literature!

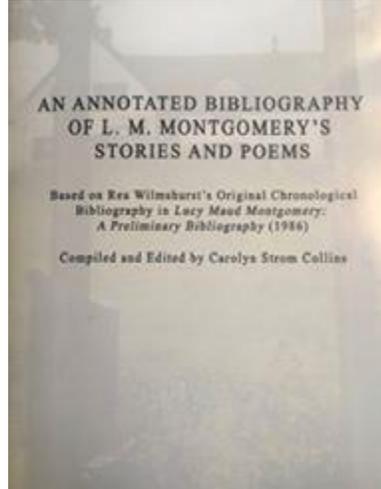
April 11

On what is to be our last day to discuss *After Many Years*, let me thank Nimbus and Vagrant Book Club members for voting to make these short stories the topic for the week. And, then, to all of you who have taken the time to read the daily posts and react to them. It has been my pleasure to bring the stories to your attention if you haven't seen them before or to renew them for you if you have!

Since the book was first published in 2016, a few more "lost" stories have been found. I found "In the Home of Her Mother" (#1107 in the 1986 Bibliography) in the *Western Christian Advocate* (15 June 1910); it was published in the 2016 issue of the L. M. Montgomery Literary Society e-newsletter, *The Shining Scroll*. You can find it on our website, www.lmmontgomeryliterarysociety.weebly.com. [We are also on Facebook and Twitter.]

As I mentioned on the first day of our discussion, this book was the happy result of years of searching for LMM's "lost stories" by a small but dedicated and determined group of independent researchers. They sent their findings to me as

the "clearinghouse" for new information on Montgomery's work. Thirty years after Rea Wilmshurst's bibliography was published, the University of Prince Edward Island published [An Annotated Bibliography of L. M. Montgomery's Stories and Poems](#) in 2016, updating the 1986 [see cover below]. Hundreds of new citations were found and catalogued, adding a great deal to Rea's original work. Seeing the full reach of Montgomery's published material gave many of us a new level of respect for her creativity and talent.



On another note, all royalties for this Bibliography go directly to the L. M. Montgomery Institute of UPEI in gratitude for their help and encouragement for all Montgomery research, whether by academics or independent researchers.

[Nimbus](#) has published other L. M. Montgomery-related books in recent years: *Anne of Green Gables: The Original Manuscript* and *Imagining Anne: L. M. Montgomery's Island Scrapbooks* [see covers below]. Both are great additions to your Montgomery collections!

