



THE NORTON ANTHOLOGY *of* AMERICAN LITERATURE

1820 – 1865

SIXTH EDITION

VOLUME
B



The Norton Anthology of American Literature

SIXTH EDITION

Nina Baym, *General Editor*

SWANLUND CHAIR AND CENTER FOR
ADVANCED STUDY PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH
JUBILEE PROFESSOR OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



VOLUME B

American Literature
1820-1865



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Preface to the Sixth Edition

In this first edition of *The Norton Anthology of American Literature* to appear in the twenty-first century, we respond to numerous requests for a more flexible, more portable format by introducing five individual volumes in two slipcased packages corresponding to the former Volumes 1 and 2. This new format accommodates the many instructors who use the anthology in a two-semester survey, but also opens up possibilities for mixing and matching the five volumes for a variety of courses organized by period or topic.

As with earlier editions, the editors have worked closely with teachers who assign the book and, through these teachers, with the students who use it. From the anthology's inception, three goals have been paramount: first, to present a variety of works rich and substantial enough to enable teachers to build their own courses according to their own ideals (thus, teachers are offered more authors and more selections than they will probably choose to teach); second, to make the anthology self-sufficient by featuring many works in their entirety and longer selections so that individual authors can be covered in depth; and third, to balance traditional interests with developing critical concerns. This commitment to balance has been evident from the first edition of 1979, where, in response to teachers who found that the traditional canon was insufficiently representative of American literary history, we included Anne Bradstreet, Mary Rowlandson, Sarah Kemble Knight, Phillis Wheatley, Margaret Fuller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frederick Douglass, Sarah Orne Jewett, Kate Chopin, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Booker T. Washington, Charles Chesnutt, Edith Wharton, W. E. B. Du Bois, and many others. Yet we did not shortchange writers like Franklin, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Poe, Melville, Hemingway, Fitzgerald, or Faulkner, whom teachers then and now would not think of doing without.

That the "untraditional" authors listed above have now become part of the American literary canon shows that canons are not fixed, but emerge and change. At the same time, teachers over the last thirty years have seen a striking expansion in the extent and diversity of the authors they are expected and want to teach. In endeavoring to ensure that our inclusions—extensive as they are—do not outrun what might conceivably be of use in the classroom, we have always revised our selections in response to detailed suggestions from many teachers. For this Sixth Edition, we have drawn on the careful commentary of 111 reviewers. We are delighted with the new materials we bring to this Sixth Edition, which take several forms:

Volume A

Under the new rubric *Literature to 1700*, for the opening section, we incorporate Native American and explorer materials with settler literature up

through the Salem witchcraft episode. This configuration corresponds to the new emphasis in early American literary studies on the Atlantic Rim, on the multiethnicity of the early colonies, and on the position of Puritan New England as a key but not the only determinant in early American writing. The multilingual, multiethnic colonies are stressed in the expanded period introduction and in the travel writings and biographical narratives of newly included authors Garcilaso de la Vega, Jacob Steendarn, Adriaen Van der Donck, and Francis Pastorius. The much-assigned cluster of Native American trickster tales has been expanded with a tale from the Sioux tradition. Also included are additional writings by Samuel de Champlain and Samuel Sewall and Cotton Mather's sensationalist accounts of criminal trials from *Pillars of Salt*.

American Literature 1700–1820 In this section, newly edited by Philip F. Gura, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, we distinguish the eighteenth century as a period of consolidation and development in an emergent American literature. Newly included to better convey the range of genres and writers that found readers in early America are voices, free and slave, from the Atlantic Rim: the plantation owner James Grainger and the slaves Briton Hammon and the anonymous author of "The Speech of Moses Bon Saam." Also new are the poet Annis Boudinot Stockton, the novelist Charles Brockden Brown, and the playwright Royall Tyler, represented by his comedy *The Contrast*.

Volume B

American Literature 1820–1865 broadens our geographical scope by introducing two new California writers, Louise Amelia Smith Clappe and Bayard Taylor. Clappe's "Dame Shirley" letters, among the earliest classics for students of western American literature, constitute a vivid report from the gold mines. Taylor, the era's best-known and most prolific travel writer, depicts in our selection the early days of San Francisco. The esteemed poet Emma Lazarus is newly included with poems, most famously "The New Colossus," that gave a highly cultured voice to Jewish American identity. New selections by Poe, Stowe, and Douglass—three chapters of whose later autobiography, *My Bondage and My Freedom*, have been added—deepen the representation of these central figures.

Volume C

As a convenience to some instructors, Volume C: *American Literature 1865–1914* opens with the selections by Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson that are included in Volume B. Sarah Morgan Bryan Piatt, increasingly recognized as a major woman poet in the era, is newly represented, as are fiction writers Constance Fenimore Woolson, Abraham Cahan, and Sui Sin Far. These three writers extend this period's regional and ethnic representation, while demonstrating anew the capacious possibilities of American realism.

Volume D

American Literature between the Wars, 1914–1945, now includes two important longer works of fiction by American women—Nella Larsen's *Quicksand*, a tragedy of African American identity, and Katherine Anne Porter's beautifully written novella of romance in a time of war, *Pale Horse, Pale Rider*,

both presented here in their entirety—as well as chapters from John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*. Short fiction, too, is strengthened with two stories by Willa Cather, "The Sculptor's Funeral" and "Neighbour Rosicky"; the addition of a second story by F. Scott Fitzgerald, the 1922 *Metropolitan Magazine* version of "Winter Dreams"; and two new fiction writers, the Native American writer D'arcy McNickle and the Filipino American Carlos Bulosan. *Trifles*, Susan Glaspell's teachable short play, is newly included.

Volume E

American Prose since 1945 strengthens the anthology's offerings by Latino and Latina writers with the addition of Rudolfo A. Anaya's short story "The Christmas Play," selections from Gloria Anzaldúa's influential work of theory, *Borderlands/La Frontera*, and short fiction by Judith Ortiz Cofer. Strengthening the anthology's rich offerings in modern American drama is Pulitzer Prize-winner Suzan-Lori Parks's *The America Play*. Ralph Ellison's searing story "Cadillac Flambé," excised from the posthumously published *Juneteenth*, Donald Barthelme's "The Balloon," and a dazzling, poignant set piece from Richard Powers's *Galatea 2.2* enrich the representation of recent fiction.

American Poetry since 1945 newly anthologizes work by five important poets: United States Poet Laureate Billy Collins, Stanley Kunitz, Charles Wright, Charles Simic, and Jorie Graham. Frank O'Hara's poems have been reselected, and recent work by Robert Creeley, Galway Kinnell, W. S. Merwin, and Rita Dove is newly anthologized.

The student Web site to accompany the anthology (www.wwnorton.com/naal), by Bruce Michelson, offers timelines, outlines of the period introductions, over 400 annotated links, author resource pages for 160 writers in the anthology, searchable "Explorations" that provide questions and research projects, and, a new feature, self-grading quizzes. *Teaching with The Norton Anthology of American Literature: A Guide for Instructors*, by Bruce Michelson and Marjorie Pryse, is a lively, practical resource for questions to motivate close reading and discussion, as well as concise teaching notes for individual periods, authors, and works; model exam questions and essay topics; and reading lists for a wide variety of courses using the anthology.

As in past editions, editorial features—period introductions, headnotes, and annotation—are designed to be concise yet full and to give students the information needed without imposing an interpretation. In the Sixth Edition, much of this editorial material has been revised in response to new scholarship. Several period introductions have been entirely or substantially rewritten, and a number of headnotes have been tightened or rewritten to be more useful to students. The Selected Bibliographies have been thoroughly updated. The Sixth Edition retains two editorial features that help students place their reading in historical and cultural context—a Texts/Contexts timeline following each period introduction and a map on the front endpaper of each volume—and adds to these a third feature to help students consider the relationships among writers within a given period: a chronological chart, located on the back endpaper, showing the lifespans of many of the writers anthologized.

Our policy has been to reprint each text in the form that accords, as far as it is possible to determine, to the intention of its author. There is one exception: we have modernized most spellings and (very sparingly) the punctuation in the sections *Literature to 1700* and *American Literature 1700–1820* on the principle that archaic spellings and typography pose unnecessary problems for beginning students. We have used square brackets to indicate titles supplied by the editors for the convenience of students. Whenever a portion of a text has been omitted, we have indicated that omission with three asterisks.

The editors of this anthology were selected on the basis of their expertness in their individual area. We note with pleasure the addition to the editorial team of Philip F. Gura, William S. Newman Distinguished Professor of American Literature and Culture and Adjunct Professor of Religious Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He succeeds Francis Murphy as period editor of *American Literature 1700–1820*. Each editor was given ultimate responsibility for his or her period, but all collaborated in the final enterprise. Arnold Krupat edited Native American Literatures in Volumes A and B and the oratory, songs, and chants, Eastman, Oskison, and Black Elk selections in Volumes C and D. Ronald Gottesman prepared the texts and introductions for Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass; and Nina Baym prepared the texts and introductions for Harriet Beecher Stowe and Harriet Jacobs.

We take this opportunity to thank the hundreds of teachers throughout the country who have answered our questions. Those teachers who prepared detailed critiques, or who offered special help in preparing texts, are listed under Acknowledgments, on a separate page. The editors would like to express appreciation for their assistance to Kenneth L. Baughman, Brad Campbell, Samuel L. Gladden, Vince Gotera, Tim Gustafson, Katrina Huffman, Julie Huffman-Klinkowitz, Julie Husband, Judith Kicinski, Daniel Lane, Maurice Lee, David Wei Li, Brenda Lin, Allison McCabe, Anne Myles, James O'Loughlin, Steven Olsen-Smith, Julian Rice, Todd Richardson, Heddy Richter, Monica Rodriguez, Jacob Schoenly, Beth Shube, Alan Shucard, Jesse Swan, John Swope, Karen Tracey, Catherine Waitinas, Jennie Wang, Rachel Watson, and Thomas Wolfe. We also thank the many people at Norton who contributed to the Sixth Edition: Julia Reidhead, who supervised the Sixth Edition; Marian Johnson, development editor; Candace Levy, Anne Hellman, and Carol Flechner, manuscript editors; Brian Baker, who prepared timelines and maps; Eileen Connell, Web site editor; Diane O'Connor, production manager; Toni Krass, designer; Neil Ryder Hoos, art researcher; Nancy Rodwan, permissions manager; and Margaret Gorenstein, who cleared permissions. We also wish to acknowledge our debt to the late George P. Brockway, former president and chairman at Norton, who invented this anthology, and to M. H. Abrams, Norton's advisor on English texts. All have helped us to create an anthology that, more than ever, is testimony to the continuing richness of American literary traditions.

NINA BAYM



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Selected Bibliographies

For study of the 1820–1865 period of American literature, the best handbook is Clarence Gohdes and Sanford E. Marovitz's *Bibliographical Guide to the Literature of the U.S.A.*, 5th ed. (1984). Lists of works significant for the present volume of *The Norton Anthology of American Literature* are given under such useful categories as "American studies or American civilization," "American history: general tools," "American history: special studies," "Selected histories of ideas in the U.S.," "Psychology (including 'Transcendentalism')," "Religion in the U.S.," "Chief general bibliographies of American literature," "Chief general histories and selected critical discussions of American literature," and "Studies of the 17th and 18th centuries." The fourth edition (1976) contained a useful section on "Arts other than literature." In *American Literature: A Study and Research Guide* (1976), Lewis Leary with John Auchard duplicates some of the categories in Gohdes's book, but the pithy evaluations of the works mentioned are helpful; Leary also provides an interesting "History of the Study and Teaching of American Literature." Relatively few items on this period are listed in Robert C. Schweik and Dieter Riesner's *Reference Sources in English and American Literature: An Annotated Bibliography* (1977), but those few are helpfully annotated. The 1998 *Encyclopedia of the Novel*, edited by Paul Schellinger et al., includes essays on the novel in colonial America and the United States: William J. Scheick on the eighteenth century, Joseph Alkana on 1800–1850, and David Kirby on 1850–1900. A basic reference book is Phillip Leninger's 1995 updating of James D. Hart's *Oxford Companion to American Literature*, 6th ed.

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For basic information on writers and writings of this period, the most accessible handbook is Phillip Leninger's previously mentioned 1995 updating of James D. Hart's *Oxford Companion to American Literature*, 6th ed. Early users of a competing volume, Steven R. Serafin, ed., *Encyclopedia of American Literature* (1999), consider it very good but inferior to the *Oxford Companion* (see *American Literary Scholarship: An Annual*, 1999, p. 525). Most college libraries will purchase the very expensive multivolume 1999 *American National Biography*—good, since many students taking American history and literature courses will want to consult ANB volumes. Each ANB entry on a writer concludes with a terse guide to his or her surviving papers, to major editions, to the most valuable scholarly

studies, and to the most reliable biographies. For the authors in this section of *The Norton Anthology of American Literature*, the ANB entries range, almost without exception, between very good and superb. Gale's multivolume *Dictionary of Literary Biography* is uneven (see the protestations in *ALS* 1999, p. 527). For scholarship and criticism on writers in this anthology (including those on whom relatively little work has been done until recently—e.g., Caroline M. Kirkland and Fanny Fern), students should consult *American Literary Scholarship*. The first volume, published in 1965, covered scholarship and criticism published in 1963; work dated 1999 is discussed in *ALS* 1999, published in 2001. For the most recent year or two, before the latest *ALS* comes out, students may consult

the articles, reviews, and advertisements in journals such as *American Literature* and *Nineteenth-Century Literature*.

Documentary discoveries and new approaches to literary study of recent decades have rendered all histories of American literature badly out of date, although the chapters on this period in the most ambitious such work, the mammoth *Literary History of the United States* (1948, 1974), edited by Robert E. Spiller et al., include some still-useful guides to particular writers and topics. Especially for some less-studied writers, Arthur H. Quinn's "The Establishment of National Literature," in *Literature of the American People* (1951), may still be very useful. The multi-authored *Columbia Literary History of the United States* (1988), a product of the New Historicism movement under general editor Emory Elliott, is strongest on previously neglected writers. Sacvan Bercovitch is general editor of the *Cambridge History of American Literature*, vol. 2: 1820–1865 (1994), which consists of monograph-length sections by five contributors. Neither of these recent histories reliably incorporates or makes accessible the new historical, biographical, and textual findings published in volumes sponsored by the Center for Editions of American Authors, the Center for Scholarly Editions, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Two old collections are still of value, especially to students interested in the history of scholarship and criticism: *Eight American Authors: A Review of Research and Criticism* (rev. ed., 1971), edited by James Woodress, which contains chapters on Poe, Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Whitman, and Melville to 1969 (the other two authors reviewed are Clemens and James); and *Fifteen American Authors before 1900: Bibliographic Essays on Research and Criticism* (1971, 1984), edited by Robert A. Rees and Earl N. Harbert, which contains chapters on Bryant, Cooper, Dickinson, Irving, Longfellow, and Whittier. Many texts of seldom printed works are in Library of America volumes. For instant saturation in political, economic, and cultural issues, students are directed to two very old and never superseded books: the volumes of Frank Luther Mott's *History of American Magazines* covering 1741 to 1850 (1938, 1968) and 1850 to 1865 (1938, 1968), and also to Mott's *American Journalism: A History of Newspapers in the United States . . . 1690–1950* (1950). Every year more full texts of nineteenth-century American magazines are available online, free of charge, easily searchable, in the Cornell Library of Digital Collections "Making of America" series—all of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, for example. A computer mogul or two could transform the study of American history, politics, economy, culture, and literature

(as well as genealogy and local history) by putting dozens of nineteenth-century newspapers on the Internet, free of charge.

A guide to work on poetry is Philip K. Jason's *Nineteenth Century Poetry: An Annotated Bibliography* (1989). Eric L. Haralson, *Encyclopedia of American Poetry: The Nineteenth Century* (1998), is a companion to John Hollander's two-volume anthology, *American Poetry: The Nineteenth Century* (1993). Guides to drama include Gerald Bordman's *Oxford Companion to the American Theatre* (1984); Barry B. Witham's 1996 *Theatre in the United States: A Documentary History*, vol. 1: 1750–1915; and the *Cambridge History of American Theatre: Beginnings to 1870*, edited by Don B. Wilmeth and Christopher Bigsby (1998). The *Oxford Companion to African American Literature* (1997) is edited by William L. Andrews, Frances Smith Foster, and Trudier Harris, with a foreword by Henry Louis Gates Jr. Other basic works are *The History of Southern Literature* (1985, 1990) by Louis D. Rubin Jr. et al., and Blyden Jackson's *A History of Afro-American Literature: The Long Beginnings, 1746–1895* (1989). A good guide to sub-literary genres popular in the 1820–65 period is David S. Reynolds's *Beneath the American Renaissance* (1988). Two still-useful volumes, both edited by Joel Myerson, are *The American Renaissance in New England* (1978) and *Antebellum Writers in New York and the South* (1979). Joel Myerson edited *Transcendentalism: A Reader* (2000). Lawrence Buell's *Literary Transcendentalism* (1973) is still useful, as is his *New England Literary Culture: From Revolution through Renaissance* (1986). Essential are *Critical Essays on American Transcendentalism* (1982), edited by Philip F. Gura and Joel Myerson; *The Transcendentalists: A Review of Research and Criticism* (1984), edited by Joel Myerson; *Transient and Permanent: The Transcendentalist Movement and Its Contexts*, edited by Charles Capper and Conrad Edick Wright (1999); and two books by Wesley T. Mott: *Encyclopedia of Transcendentalism* (1995) and *Biographical Dictionary of Transcendentalism* (1995). Varyingly useful overviews for Emerson, Stowe, Poe, Thoreau, Douglas, Melville, and Whitman are in Richard Kopley, ed., *Prospects for the Study of American Literature* (1997). Since literary histories and general reference books have not always caught up with new work on particular authors, students need to consult recent volumes of *American Literary Scholarship* as well as current periodicals.

Works that have influenced recent studies from a feminist perspective are Sandra M. Gilbert and Susan Gubar's *The Madwoman in the Attic: The Woman Writer and the Nineteenth-Century Literary Imagination* (1979) and Margaret Homans's *Women Writers and Poetic Identity* (1980). Standard is Nina Baym's

Women's Fiction: A Guide to Novels by and about Women in America, 1820–1870 (1978, 1993 with a new preface). Several recent books treat three or more authors in this anthology: Mary Suzanne Schriber's 1997 *Writing Home: American Women Abroad, 1830–1920* examines books by Caroline Kirkland, Catharine Maria Sedgwick, and Harriet Beecher Stowe; Philip Gould's 1995 *Covenant and Republic: Historical Romance and the Politics of Puritanism* deals with James Fenimore Cooper, Sedgwick, Lydia Maria Child, and others; and much the same authors are treated in Shirley Samuels's *Romances of the Republic: Women, the Family, and Violence in the Literature of the Early American Nation* (1995). The subject of Nina Baym's *American Women Writers and the Work of History, 1790–1860* (1995) is "the extensive writing about history published by many American women between the founding of the nation and the onset of the Civil War." Denise D. Knight's *Nineteenth-Century American Women Writers* (1997) is a good place to start research on lives, works, themes, and reputation of several of the women writers of this period. John P. McWilliam's *American Epic: Transforming a Genre, 1770–1860* (1989) is best for the earlier part of this period, up to about 1845. Students will find some of the newest books to be both "historical" (reflecting the current interest in multiculturalism, feminism, and culture, complexly defined) and "historical" (concerned with literary genres, with evidence for the composition of literary works, with the exigencies of the literary marketplace, and with the relationships between authors' lives and their works).

Technological changes, especially improved access to the resources of college libraries as well as to the Internet, mean that many students will be able to obtain paper copies of essays in academic journals (including reviews of recent books) that they have not physically held in their hands. The Library of Congress catalog is now on-line, free, and through colleges most students have free access to other great resources such as *WorldCat*. Students in need of basic texts may find more or less reliable texts available on the Internet (but they should be wary: a Poe text said to be scanned from the *Broadway Journal* may in fact be from a posthumous collection). In the first decade of the twenty-first century, students without access to research libraries may find it simple and inexpensive to buy used scholarly books from any one of several sites on the Internet; the more original the topic of research, the more likely some of the necessary books will be for sale, cheap. Even students with access to good libraries may find buying early biographies or critical studies of writers more convenient and satisfying than photocopying from a library book or borrowing a book through Inter-Library Loan. In contrast to Inter-

net catalog resources and on-line bookstores (almost uniformly excellent), Web sites on individual authors may range from competent and even elegant (like one on Emma Lazarus) to inadequate and long out of date (like some on Edgar Allan Poe and Herman Melville), and nothing guarantees that a superb site will remain on line or that an inferior site will ever be upgraded and updated. However, the tendency is clear: the best Web sites on American authors are getting better every year.

The author bibliographies that follow emphasize basic tools of research over interpretive studies. Entries include standard editions of the writer's works (including letters and notebooks or diaries) or the best available collections; standard biographies, if any, along with significant specialized studies; convenient guides; records of the writer's library; compilations of contemporary reviews and later criticism; any special research tools; and any secondary bibliographies (lists of commentary on a writer) and bibliographies treating books as physical objects (e.g., *Walt Whitman: A Descriptive Bibliography*). Attention is called to biographical-critical volumes designed for use by undergraduates, such as the Twayne series. We list some recent collections of critical essays and the most significant older ones. The concluding sections of the ANB entries start with the locations of the writers' papers, but otherwise the guiding principles are much the same as in the following NAAL entries, so the student should expect duplication even while welcoming individual recommendations. These NAAL bibliographies, however, list works published after the ANB cutoff date and, when updated, will supersede most of the ANB bibliographies on the particular authors included here.

Louisa May Alcott

Some of Alcott's work never went out of print, and much of the rest has been republished. Daniel Shealy, Madeleine B. Stern, and Joel Myerson edited *Louisa May Alcott: Selected Fiction* (1990). Elizabeth Lennox Keyser edited *Whispers in the Dark: The Fiction of Louisa May Alcott* (1993). *The Best of Louisa May Alcott* (1994), edited by Claire Booss, contains *Little Women*, *Little Men*, and twenty-four short stories. Stern edited *Louisa May Alcott Unmasked: Collected Thrillers* (1995). Myerson and Shealy, with Stern as associate, edited *The Selected Letters of Louisa May Alcott* (1987) and *The Journals of Louisa May Alcott* (1989). *The Life, Letters, and Journals* (1889) by Ednah Dow Littlehale Cheney has been republished (1995). Stern's 1985 *Louisa May Alcott* has been reprinted (1996). An early tool, rapidly being outdated, is Alma J. Payne's *Louisa May Alcott: A Reference Guide* (1980). Stern edited *Critical Essays on Louisa May Alcott* (1984) and also col-

lected many of her essays in *Louisa May Alcott: From Blood and Thunder to Hearth and Home* (1998). ANB: Katharine M. Rogers.

William Apress

As early as 1928, Ernest Sutherland Bates wrote about Apress for the *Dictionary of American Biography*, and in 1983 James D. Hart also noticed Apress in *The Oxford Companion to American Literature*. Kim McQuaid's "William Apress, A Pequot: An Indian Reformer in the Jackson Era," *New England Quarterly* (1977), 605–25, is probably the first study fully to recognize the potential significance of Apress's work. Arnold Krupat, in *The Voice in the Margin: Native American Literature and the Canon* (1989) and *Ethnocriticism: Ethnography, History, Literature* (1992), has offered readings of Apress's major works. A. Lavonne Brown Ruoff's essay "Three Nineteenth-Century American-Indian Autobiographies," in Ruoff and Jerry Ward Jr.'s *Refining American Literary History* (1990), also comments on Apress. David Murray's *Forked Tongues: Speech, Writing, and Representation in North American Indian Texts* (1991) has some informative and sophisticated discussions of Apress. The complete works of Apress have been superbly edited by Barry O'Connell, in a volume called *On Our Own Ground: The Complete Writings of William Apress, A Pequot* (1992). O'Connell's lengthy introduction and notes provide the indispensable starting point for any further study of Apress. Recently the particular role of Methodism in the formation of Apress's thought has begun to be studied. See, for example, Carolyn Haynes, "'mark for them all to . . . hiss at': The Formation of Methodist and Pequot Identity in the Conversion Narrative of William Apress," *Early American Literature* 31 (1996), 25–44, and Karim Tiro, "Denominated 'SAV-AGE': Methodism, Writing, and Identity in the Works of William Apress, a Pequot," *American Quarterly* 48 (1996), 653–79. Also of interest are Gordon Sayre, "Defying Assimilation, Confronting Authenticity: The Case of William Apress," *a/b: Auto/Biography Studies* 11 (1996), and Laurence Hauptman and James Wherry, eds., *The Pequots in Southern New England: The Fall and Rise of an American Indian Nation* (1990). See also Cheryl Walker's chapters, "The Irony and Mimicry of William Apress" and "Personifying America: Apress's 'Eulogy on King Philip,'" in her *Indian Nation: Native American Literature and Nineteenth-Century Nationalisms* (1997).

William Cullen Bryant

William Cullen Bryant II and Thomas G. Voss edited *The Letters of William Cullen Bryant* (1975–92) in six volumes. Earlier biographies are superseded by Charles H. Brown's *William Cullen Bryant* (1971) and Albert F. McLean's 1989 update of his *Twayne William Cullen Bryant*. Judith Turner Phair compiled *A Bibliography of William Cullen Bryant and His Critics,*

1808–1972 (1975). Bryant's poetry has not been edited according to modern standards, and his newspaper writing had been buried in the files of the New York *Evening Post* until William Cullen Bryant II republished selected editorials in *Power for Sanity* (1994). ANB: Albert F. McLean.

Cherokee Memorials

The relevant documents relating to the dispute among Georgia, President Andrew Jackson, and the Cherokee Nation can be found in Allen Guttman and Van R. Halsey's *States Rights and Indian Removal: The Cherokee Nation v. the State of Georgia* (1965). An older resource that remains rich in information is Edward Everett Dale and Gaston Litton's *Cherokee Cavaliers: Forty Years of Cherokee History as Told in the Correspondence of the Ridge-Watie-Boudinot Family* (1939). Grace Steele Woodward's *The Cherokees* (1963) is full of useful information, although rather paternalistic. The Cherokee scholar Rennard Strickland's *The Fire and the Spirits* (1975) is an excellent introduction to the Cherokee world. Grant Foreman's *Indian Removal* (1932, 1972) tells the story not only of Cherokee removal but of "the emigration of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians." A detailed psychohistorical approach to Jackson and the American Indians is Michael Paul Rogin's *Fathers and Children: Andrew Jackson and the Subjugation of the American Indian* (1975). James Mooney's *Myths of the Cherokee* (1900, 1970) is worth consulting, as is Jack and Anna Kilpatrick's *Eastern Cherokee* (1970). The only study of the Cherokee Memorials to date is Arnold Krupat's "Figures and the Law: Rhetorical Readings of Congressional and Cherokee Texts," in his *Ethnocriticism: Ethnography, History, Literature* (1992).

Lydia Maria Child

The best selection of writings is *A Lydia Maria Child Reader* (1997), edited by Carolyn L. Karcher, who also edited *Hobomok and Other Writings on Indians* (1986). Many of Child's editorials are available in the reprint of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* (1970). Reprints of individual works include *The American Frugal Housewife* (1985); *An Appeal in Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans* (1996), edited by Carolyn L. Karcher; and *History of the Conditions of Women in Various Ages and Nations* (1972). A masterful work of scholarship is *Lydia Maria Child, Selected Letters, 1817–1880* (1982), edited by Milton Meltzer and Patricia G. Holland, with Francine Krasno. All earlier biographies, even those as recent as William S. Osborne's *Twayne book, Lydia Maria Child* (1980), and Deborah Pickman Clifford's *Crusader for Freedom: A Life of Lydia Maria Child* (1992), are largely superseded by Carolyn L. Karcher's *The First Woman in the Republic: A Cultural Biography of Lydia Maria Child* (1994). Also valuable is Bruce Mills's *Cultural*

Reformations: Lydia Maria Child and the Literature of Reform (1994). ANB: Catherine Teets-Parzynski.

Louise Amelia Smith Clappe

Thomas C. Russell's edition of *The Shirley Letters* (1922) contains a biographical sketch by Mary Lawrence, one of Clappe's pupils. Carl I. Wheat published editions of *The Shirley Letters* twice, in 1933 and 1949. Biographical information is in Rodman Wilson Paul, "In Search of 'Dame Shirley,'" *Pacific Historical Review* 33 (May 1964), pp. 127–46. An appreciation is in Lawrence Clark Powell's *California Classics* (1971). A useful paperback edition is Marlene Smith-Baranzini's *The Shirley Letters from the California Mines, 1851–1852* (1998). ANB: Michael Kowalewski.

James Fenimore Cooper

James Franklin Beard was editor in chief of a long-planned and, after 1979, fast-appearing collected edition of Cooper's *Writings*, enhanced by reproductions of contemporary illustrations, including many depicting scenes from Cooper's novels. Beard also edited the six-volume *Letters and Journals of James Fenimore Cooper* (1960–1968) but did not live to complete his long-promised biography.

Essential background is in Alan Taylor's *William Cooper's Town: Power and Persuasion on the Frontier of the Early American Republic* (1995), a biography of the author's father as well as interpretation of *The Pioneers*. Donald A. Ringe wrote the Twayne volume *James Fenimore Cooper* (1988). Another recent life is Robert Emmet Long's *James Fenimore Cooper* (1990). Criticism is surveyed in George Dekker and John P. McWilliams's *Fenimore Cooper: The Critical Heritage* (1973) and in *James Fenimore Cooper: New Critical Essays* (1985), edited by Robert Clark. Alan Frank Dyer compiled *James Fenimore Cooper: An Annotated Bibliography of Criticism* (1991). A handy guide is Warren S. Walker's *Plots and Characters in the Fiction of James Fenimore Cooper* (1978). Several fine essays are in *James Fenimore Cooper: The Birth of American Maritime Experience*, a special issue of *American Neptune* 57 (1997), edited by Robert Foulke. ANB: Donald A. Ringe.

Rebecca Harding Davis

Until recently Davis has been best known through writings about her son, the author-celebrity Richard Harding Davis, including Charles Belmont Davis's *The Adventures and Letters of Richard Harding Davis* (1917) and Gerald Langford's *The Richard Harding Davis Years* (1961). Davis herself published some reminiscences in *Bits of Gossip* (1904). Recent works include Jane Atteridge Rose's Twayne volume *Rebecca Harding Davis* (1993), Jean Pfaelzer's *A Rebecca Harding Davis Reader* (1995), and Pfaelzer's *Parlor Radical: Rebecca Harding Davis and the Origins of American Social Real-*

ism (1996). A groundbreaking article is Janice Milner Lasseter's "The Censored and Uncensored Literary Lives of *Life in the Iron-Mills*," *Legacy* 20 (2003): 175–89. ANB: Nancy Craig Simmons.

Emily Dickinson

Three volumes of *The Poems of Emily Dickinson* (1955) were edited by Thomas H. Johnson, and he and Theodora Ward edited three companion volumes of *The Letters of Emily Dickinson* (1958). R. W. Franklin's *The Manuscript Books of Emily Dickinson* (1981) provides, in two volumes, facsimiles of the hand-sewn fascicles of poems Dickinson left behind at her death. Also important is Franklin's *The Editing of Emily Dickinson: A Reconsideration* (1967). R. W. Franklin's three-volume *Poems of Emily Dickinson: Variorum Edition* (1998) will supersede Johnson's three-volume *Poems*. In 1999 Franklin published the one-volume *The Poems of Emily Dickinson: Reading Edition*. Franklin's texts and datings are very close to Johnson's; the words in Johnson's texts are very seldom "wrong"; instead, Franklin sometimes judges that Johnson chose a variant Dickinson did not intend as "final." Jay Leyda's *The Years and Hours of Emily Dickinson* (1960) consists of two volumes of documents, such as excerpts from family letters. Richard B. Sewall's *The Life of Emily Dickinson* (1974) is the most ambitious and detailed biography. Tendentious but thorough is Cynthia Griffin Wolff's *Emily Dickinson* (1986). Additional documents are in Vivian Pollak, *A Poet's Parents: The Courtship Letters of Emily Norcross and Edward Dickinson* (1988), and Polly Longworth, *The World of Emily Dickinson* (1990). Books that pursue a feminist line of inquiry include Barbara Antonina Clarke Mossberg's *Emily Dickinson: When a Writer Is a Daughter* (1982), Susan Juhasz's *The Undiscovered Continent: Emily Dickinson and the Space of the Mind* (1983), and the same author's collection of essays, *Feminist Critics Read Emily Dickinson* (1983). Especially valuable is Judith Farr's *The Passion of Emily Dickinson* (1992). Useful are *Critical Essays on Emily Dickinson* (1984), edited by Paul J. Feerlazo; *Approaches to Teaching Dickinson's Poetry* (1989), edited by Robin Riley Fast and Christine Mack Gordon; and *Emily Dickinson: A Collection of Critical Essays* (1996), edited by Judith Farr.

Research tools include Joseph Duchac's *The Poems of Emily Dickinson: An Annotated Guide to Commentary Published in English, 1890–1977* (1979) and the continuation (published in 1993) covering 1978–89; Karen Dandurand's *Dickinson Scholarship: An Annotated Bibliography 1969–1985* (1988); and the treasure trove compiled by Willis J. Buckingham (with the help of Mabel Loomis Todd's scrapbooks), *Emily Dickinson's Reception in the 1890s* (1989). For-dyce R. Bennett's *A Reference Guide to the Bible in Emily Dickinson's Poetry* (1997) is provocative

but sometimes strained. Essential tools are S. P. Rosenbaum's *A Concordance to the Poems of Emily Dickinson* (1964); Cynthia J. MacKenzie's *Concordance to the Letters of Emily Dickinson* (2000); Joel Myerson's *Emily Dickinson: A Descriptive Bibliography* (1984); Jane Donahue Eberwein, ed., *An Emily Dickinson Encyclopedia* (1998); and *The Emily Dickinson Handbook*, edited by Gudrun Grabher, Roland Hagenbüchle, and Cristanne Miller. The *Dickinson Electronic Archives* (DEA), directed by Martha Nell Smith, Ellen Louise Hart, Marta Werner, Lara Vetter, and Jarom L. McDonald, will gain in importance as the editors lift restrictions; students should request the password from the editors at emilydickinson.org and check the site to see what riches are available there. ANB: Jane Donahue Eberwein.

Frederick Douglass

No uniform edition of Douglass's writings is available, but one is under way at Yale University under the editorship of John Blassingame. Five volumes have appeared since 1979. Houston A. Baker Jr. edited and supplied a useful introduction to a reprint of the first edition of Douglass's *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave* (1982). The Library of America's *Autobiographies*, with notes by Henry Louis Gates Jr., contains *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave, Written by Himself* (1845), *My Bondage and My Freedom* (1855), and *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass* (1893). William L. Andrews's *The Oxford Frederick Douglass Reader* (1996) offers an excellent selection and a perceptive and detailed introduction. Philip S. Foner edited *The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass* in five volumes (1950–75). In addition, William L. Andrews and William S. McFeely have edited a Norton Critical Edition of the *Narrative*.

Foner's *Frederick Douglass: A Biography* (1964) has been replaced as the standard biography by William S. McFeely's superb *Frederick Douglass* (1991), which contains an extensive bibliography. Other biographies of interest include Charles W. Chesnutt's *Frederick Douglass* (1899), Benjamin Quarles's excellent *Frederick Douglass* (1948), Arna W. Bongemps's *Free at Last: The Life of Frederick Douglass* (1971), and Nathan Irvin Huggins's *Slave and Citizen: The Life of Frederick Douglass* (1980). Brilliant historical detective work is contained in Dickson J. Preston's *Young Frederick Douglass* (1980); Waldo E. Martin Jr.'s *The Mind of Frederick Douglass* (1984), as its title suggests, offers a full-scale intellectual biography.

Important pioneering essays dealing with the *Narrative* are to be found in the collection edited by Robert B. Stepto and Dexter Fisher, *Afro-American Literature: The Reconstruction of Instruction* (1978), and in an unusually rich group of original essays in Eric J. Sundquist's

Frederick Douglass: New Literary and Historical Essays (1990); William L. Andrews's *Critical Essays on Frederick Douglass* (1991) contains both early reviews and current views. Volume 1 of Blyden Jackson's *A History of Afro-American Literature: The Long Beginning, 1746–1895* (1989) puts Douglass in one of his contexts as do Charles T. Davis and Henry Louis Gates Jr.'s *The Slave's Narrative* (1985), Frances Smith Foster's *Witness My Slavery*, 2nd ed. (1993), and David W. Blight's *Frederick Douglass's Civil War* (1989). These volumes will in turn introduce the reader to the rapidly growing scholarship on Douglass, slave narratives, and traditions of writing by black men and women that have begun to be recovered and interpreted. Valuable critical studies can be found in Stephen Butterfield's *Black Autobiography in America* (1974) and Houston A. Baker Jr.'s *The Journey Back* (1980) and *Blues, Ideology, and Afro-American Literature* (1984). Eric J. Sundquist's *To Wake the Nations: Race in the Making of American Literature* (1993) is especially good on Douglass's autobiographies.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

The outstanding achievement in Emerson scholarship is the edition of *Journals and Miscellaneous Notebooks* (1960–77), edited by George P. Clark, Merrell R. Davis, Alfred R. Ferguson, Harrison Hayford, and Merton M. Sealts Jr., later joined by Linda Allardt, Ralph H. Orth, J. E. Parsons, A. W. Plumstead, and Susan Sutton Smith, begun under editor in chief William H. Gilman, and completed under Orth's direction. Stephen E. Whicher, Robert E. Spiller, and Wallace E. Williams edited *Early Lectures*, 3 vols. (1959–72). Ronald A. Bosco and Joel Myerson edited *The Later Lectures of Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1843–1871* (2001). Ralph H. Orth is editor in chief of *The Topical Notebooks of Ralph Waldo Emerson*, 3 vols. (1990). The *Complete Sermons of Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1989) are available in four volumes, under the chief editorship of Albert J. von Frank. Merton M. Sealts Jr. and Alfred R. Ferguson edited "Nature": *Origin, Growth, Meaning* (1969), of which Sealts prepared a revision (1979). Ralph L. Rusk and Eleanor M. Tilton's ten-volume *Letters* (1939–95) is supplemented by *The Correspondence of Emerson and Carlyle* (1964), edited by Joseph Slater. Joel Myerson edited *Selected Letters of Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1997). Eric W. Carlson edited *Emerson's Literary Criticism* (1979).

The most detailed biography is still Ralph L. Rusk's *The Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1949). Less complete are Gay Wilson Allen's *Waldo Emerson* (1981), John J. McAller's *Ralph Waldo Emerson: Days of Encounter* (1984), Robert D. Richardson's *Emerson: The Mind on Fire* (1995), and Carlos Baker's *Emerson among the Eccentrics* (1996). Emerson's life is partly told

in books on his wives, *The Letters of Ellen Tucker Emerson* (1982), edited by Edith E. W. Gregg, and two books edited by Delores Bird Carpenter: *The Life of Lidian Jackson Emerson* (1980), written by her stepdaughter Ellen Tucker Emerson, and *Lidian Jackson Emerson's Selected Letters* (1987). Albert J. von Frank compiled *An Emerson Chronology* (1993). Kenneth W. Cameron prepared *Emerson's Workshop: An Analysis of His Reading in Periodicals through 1836* (1964), which should be used along with Walter Harding's *Emerson's Library* (1967). Cameron's *Emerson among His Contemporaries* (1967) includes reviews of Emerson's books and reminiscences from those who knew him. William J. Souder edited *Emerson's Reviewers and Commentators: A Biographical and Bibliographical Analysis of Nineteenth-Century Periodical Criticism* (1968), and Joel Myerson edited *Emerson and Thoreau: The Contemporary Reviews* (1992).

Important collections of criticism are *Emerson Centenary Essays* (1982), edited by Joel Myerson; *Critical Essays on Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1983), edited by Robert E. Burkholder and Joel Myerson; *Ralph Waldo Emerson: A Collection of Critical Essays* (1993), edited by Lawrence Buell; and *Emersonian Circles: Essays in Honor of Joel Myerson* (1997), edited by Wesley T. Mott and Robert E. Burkholder. The best recent guide is Burkholder's *Ralph Waldo Emerson: An Annotated Bibliography of Criticism, 1980-1991* (1994). Myerson prepared *Ralph Waldo Emerson: A Descriptive Bibliography* (1982) and edited *A Historical Guide to Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1999). Joel Porte and Sandra Morris edited both the *Cambridge Companion to Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1999) and the Norton Critical Edition of *Ralph Waldo Emerson: Prose and Poetry* (2001). ANB: Joel Myerson.

Fanny Fern (Sarah Willis Parton)

Serious scholarly and critical work on Fern is just beginning. The fullest selection of Fern's work is *Ruth Hall and Other Writings* (1986), edited by Joyce W. Warren (1986), who also wrote a biography, *Fanny Fern: An Independent Woman* (1992), fuller than the Twayne volume by Nancy A. Walker, *Fanny Fern* (1993). Shedding some light on Fanny Fern and her milieu is Thomas N. Baker's 1999 book on her brother, *Sentiment and Celebrity: Nathaniel Parker Willis and the Trials of Literary Fame*. ANB: Miriam Sahatdian Gogol.

Margaret Fuller

Scholarship on Fuller began badly with the guarded, sanitized *Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli* (1852), prepared by W. H. Channing, James Freeman Clarke, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, friends who casually vandalized the manuscripts they worked with. There are substantial recent collections: Bell Gale Chevigny's *The Woman and the Myth: Margaret Fuller's Life and*

Writings (1976, 1994), a selection of Fuller's writings interspersed with contemporary comments on her; Joel Myerson's *Margaret Fuller: Essays on American Life and Letters* (1978); *Margaret Fuller's New York Journalism: A Biographical Essay and Key Writings* (1995), edited by Catherine C. Mitchell; *These Sad but Glorious Days: Dispatches from Europe 1846-1850* (1992), edited by Larry J. Reynolds and Susan Belasco Smith; and *The Essential Margaret Fuller* (1992), edited by Jeffrey Steele. Robert N. Hudspeth's edition of Fuller's *Letters* is complete in six volumes (1983-94). Larry J. Reynolds edited the Norton Critical Edition of *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* (1997). Madeline B. Stern's pioneering *The Life of Margaret Fuller* (1942, 1991) was supplemented by Joseph J. Deiss's *The Roman Years of Margaret Fuller* (1969), Laurie James's *Men, Women, and Margaret Fuller* (1990), and Joan von Mehren's *Minerva and the Muse: A Life of Margaret Fuller* (1994); and Eve Kornfeld's *Margaret Fuller: A Brief Biography with Documents* (1997). The standard biography is Charles Capper's, *Margaret Fuller: An American Romantic Life*, vol. 1: *The Private Years* (1994), and vol. 2: *The Public Years* (2002). Joel Myerson edited *Margaret Fuller: An Annotated Bibliography of Criticism, 1983-1995* (1998). ANB: Joel Athey.

Nathaniel Hawthorne

The Ohio State University volumes of short stories and romances were controversially edited by Fredson Bowers. Other volumes of the Ohio State Centenary Edition are admirable: Claude M. Simpson's edition of *The American Notebooks* (1972) and the editions of the romances Hawthorne left unfinished at his death, *The American Claimant Manuscripts* (1977) and *The Elixir of Life Manuscripts* (1977), both edited by Edward H. Davidson, Claude M. Simpson, and L. Neal Smith. Especially welcome is the 1995 Ohio State *Miscellaneous Prose and Verse*, edited by Thomas Woodson, Simpson, and Smith. *The English Notebooks* (1941), edited by Randall Stewart, has been reedited by Woodson and Bill Ellis (1996); Smith and Woodson edited *The French and Italian Notebooks* (1979), previously known only in the incomplete *Passages* published in 1872. Norman Holmes Pearson, Smith, and Woodson edited the four volumes of *Letters* (1984-87) for the Centenary Edition. For the same edition Bill Ellis edited *The Consular Letters of Nathaniel Hawthorne* (1988), 2 vols.

Raymona Hull's *Nathaniel Hawthorne: The English Experience* (1980) is well researched. Rita K. Gollin's *Portraits of Nathaniel Hawthorne* (1983) is intriguing. Randall Stewart's *Nathaniel Hawthorne: A Biography* (1948), long cited as standard, lacks richness of detail and sophistication of critical judgment. Arlin Turner's *Nathaniel Hawthorne: A Biography* (1980) is

thin; more readable is James Mellow's *Nathaniel Hawthorne in His Times* (1980). Two recent biographies push controversial sexual theories and interpretations: Edwin Haviland Miller's *Salem Is My Dwelling Place: A Life of Nathaniel Hawthorne* (1991) and T. Walter Herbert's *Dearest Beloved: The Hawthornes and the Making of the Middle-Class Family* (1993). A specialized study is Bryan Homer's *An American Liaison: Leamington Spa and the Hawthornes, 1855–1864* (1998). Despite all the biographical work on him, Hawthorne stands in need of a new comprehensive study.

John L. Idol and Buford Jones edited *Hawthorne: The Contemporary Reviews* (1994). Other books also survey Hawthorne's reputation: Kenneth W. Cameron's *Hawthorne among His Contemporaries* (1968); B. Barnard Cohen's *The Recognition of Nathaniel Hawthorne* (1969); and J. Donald Crowley's *Hawthorne: The Critical Heritage* (1970). For critical essays see *Nathaniel Hawthorne: A Collection of Criticism* (1975), edited by J. Donald Crowley; Albert J. von Frank's *Critical Essays on Hawthorne's Short Stories* (1991); Millicent Bell's *New Essays on Hawthorne's Major Tales* (1993); and Claudia D. Johnson's *Understanding "The Scarlet Letter": A Student Casebook to Issues, Sources, and Historical Documents* (1995). Lea Bertani Vozar Newman's *A Reader's Guide to the Short Stories of Nathaniel Hawthorne* (1979) is still useful. An essential resource is Gary Scharnhorst's *Nathaniel Hawthorne: An Annotated Bibliography of Comment and Criticism before 1900* (1988); it deserves to be updated to include recently discovered reviews and comments. C. E. Frazer Clark Jr. prepared *Nathaniel Hawthorne: A Descriptive Bibliography* (1978) and Robert L. Gale, *A Nathaniel Hawthorne Encyclopedia* (1991). Larry J. Reynolds wrote *A Historical Guide to Nathaniel Hawthorne* (2001). ANB: Rita K. Gollin.

Washington Irving

The Complete Works of Washington Irving (1969–), organized under the chief editorship of Henry A. Pochmann, was continued by Herbert L. Kleinfield, then by Richard Dilworth Rust. In the introductory essays to this edition the history of Irving's career has been written in detail. The *Complete Works* includes the *Journals and Notebooks* (1969–70), edited in three volumes by Nathalia Wright and Walter A. Reichart, and the *Letters* (1978–82), edited in four volumes by Ralph M. Aderman, Herbert L. Kleinfield, and Jenifer S. Banks. The standard biography has been Stanley T. Williams's learned two-volume *Life of Washington Irving* (1935), marred by its disparaging tone. William L. Hedges's *Washington Irving: An American Study 1802–1832* (1965) reacts strongly against Williams in exalting Irving's relevance. Two valuable works are Haskell Springer's *Washing-*

ton Irving: A Reference Guide (1976) and Andrew B. Myers's *A Century of Commentary on the Works of Washington Irving* (1976). Edwin T. Bowden prepared *Washington Irving Bibliography* (1989), and Ralph M. Aderman edited *Critical Essays on Washington Irving* (1990). Welcome is a reissue in three volumes of Irving's nephew Pierre Munroe Irving's *Life and Letters* (2001), originally published in 1864. ANB: William L. Hedges.

Harriet Jacobs

Jean Fagin Yellin's edition of *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* (1987), with biography, interpretation, and annotation, has been reissued with Harriet's brother John J. Jacobs's narrative included (2000). Frances Smith Foster and Nellie Y. McKay have edited a Norton Critical Edition of *Incidents* (2001). There are as yet no book-length studies of Jacobs. Rafia Zafar and Deborah M. Garfield have edited *Harriet Jacobs and "Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl": New Critical Essays* (1996). Good commentary may be found in Valerie Smith's *Self Discovery and Authority in Afro-American Narrative* (1987), Elizabeth Fox-Genovese's *Within the Plantation Household: Black and White Women in the Old South* (1989), Karen Sanchez-Eppler's *Touching Liberty: Abolition, Feminism, and the Politics of the Body* (1993), Frances Smith Foster's *Written by Herself: Literary Production by African American Women, 1746–1892*, and Carla Kaplan's *The Erotics of Talk: Women's Writing and Feminist Paradigms* (1996). For Lydia Maria Child's editing of *Incidents*, see Carolyn Karcher's *Lydia Maria Child: A Cultural Biography* (1994).

Caroline Stansbury Kirkland

A valuable reprint is *A New Home—Who'll Follow? or, Glimpses of Western Life* (1990), edited by Sandra A. Zagarell. The Twayne volume by William S. Osborne, *Caroline M. Kirkland* (1972), was pioneering. An article needs to be cited: Erika M. Kreger's "A Bibliography of Works by and about Caroline Kirkland" in the 1999 *Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature* (pp. 299–350). ANB: Julie A. Thomas.

Emma Lazarus

Lazarus's sisters Mary and Annie edited the two-volume *The Poems of Emma Lazarus* (1888); the first volume contains the biographical sketch they wrote for *Century Magazine*. Ralph L. Rusk edited *Letters to Emma Lazarus in the Columbia University Library* (1939), mainly from American and British writers. Morris U. Schappes edited *The Letters of Emma Lazarus, 1868–1885* (1949) and *Emma Lazarus: Selections from Her Poetry and Prose* (1967). The best biography is Daniel Vogel, *Emma Lazarus* (1980). In 2002 the Jewish Women's Archive Web site on Lazarus is superb, a model for other Web sites on