

WOMEN WRITERS IN THE ROMANTIC AGE



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Cover image: the Brontë sisters (Anne, Emily and Charlotte) by Patrick Branwell Brontë, oil on canvas, ca. 1834. ©National Portrait Gallery, London

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1. Writers from British North America

The region of British North America, consolidated after the French loss of Quebec and Louisiana in 1763—or what after 1776 and American independence became the separate Canadian and United States national traditions—has done considerable work reclaiming women writers from the period 1776–1848. My English-language research identifies fourteen Canadian women writers in this period and for the United States, thirty-three in the eighteenth century and 159 in the nineteenth, outpacing any other national reclamation project but the British. The sheer volume of American women writers recovered, as in the case of British writers, has caused us to divide these two traditions by century.

Canada (14 writers)

Emily Elizabeth Shaw Beavan (1818–6 August 1897), born in Belfast, emigrated to New Brunswick with her family in 1836. Here, she married Frederick Williams Cadwalleder Beavan in 1838. In 1843, they emigrated to England, where she published *Sketches and Tales Illustrative of Life in the Backwoods of New Brunswick, North America* before emigrating to Australia in 1852. She also wrote poems and short stories. She died in Sydney.¹

Julia Catherine Beckwith (10 March 1796–28 November 1867), born in New Brunswick to a francophone mother and an anglophone father, grew up there, in Nova Scotia, and in Quebec. Her (and arguably Canada's) first novel, *St. Ursula's Convent*, written at age seventeen,

1 George Williams Brown, *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, 15 vols (Toronto: University of Toronto/Université Laval, 1966–2005 <https://www.biographi.ca/en/>).

appeared in 1824 in 165 copies. She married George Henry Hart in 1822, moving with him to the United States where she published her second novel, *Tonnawanda*. Beckwith returned to New Brunswick in 1831 with her husband and six children, and there wrote a third novel, *Edith*, which remained in manuscript.²

Deborah How Cottnam (c. 1725/1728–31 December 1806), a colonial poet and schoolmistress baptized in Massachusetts, was raised in Nova Scotia but returned to Boston a prisoner in 1744 during King George's War. By 1774, she ran a school in Salem for the Loyalist gentry, which she moved to Nova Scotia in 1777 with the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, then later to New Brunswick. She was married to Samuel Cottnam from 1742 until his death in 1780. Her selected poems saw publication in 1845.³

Eliza Lanesford Cushing (19 October 1794–4 May 1886), born in Massachusetts, published two anonymous novels in Boston, *Saratoga* and *Yorktown*, before marrying Frederick Cushing in 1828 and then moving to Montreal with her sister in 1833. Widowed in 1845–1846, the two sisters founded a monthly girls' magazine, *The Snow-Drop*. Cushing later edited *The Literary Garland*, where the two published poetry and prose, from 1850–1851; Cushing also published short stories and plays in both Canada and the United States. Her sister Harriet Vaughan Cheney appears here under United States nineteenth-century women writers.⁴

Sarah Herbert (October 1824–22 December 1846), born in Ireland, emigrated to Canada with her family in 1826. Their ship sank off the coast of Nova Scotia, her mother dying soon after. Herbert submitted poetry and stories to journals such as *The Olive Branch*, *The Novascotian*, and *The British North American Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*. In 1843, her serial novel *Agnes Maitland* won a contest sponsored by *The Olive Branch*, of which she became editor and proprietor in 1844, publishing Harriet Beecher Stowe among others. She died of consumption in 1846.⁵

2 *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*; Eugene Benson and William Toye, eds. *Oxford Companion to Canadian Literature*, 2nd edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997).

3 *The Canadian Encyclopedia* (<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en>); *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* [DNB] (<https://www.oxforddnb.com/>); *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*.

4 William New, ed. *Encyclopedia of Literature in Canada* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2002).

5 *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*; Linda H. Peterson, ed. *The Cambridge Companion to Victorian Women's Writing* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015).

Anne Langton (24 June 1804–10 May 1893), an English portrait and landscape painter, emigrated to Canada with her parents in 1837 to join her brother after her family had fallen on hard times. Here, she published her early memoirs as *A Gentlewoman in Upper Canada*.⁶

Maria Morris Miller (12 February 1813–29 October 1875), a botanical painter, was born and died in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where in 1840 she married Garret Trafalgar Nelson Miller. She presented her works to Queen Victoria and received royal patronage. Besides three catalogs of Nova Scotian wildflowers, 1840–1866, Miller published a volume of poetry with her sister in 1856, *Metrical Musings*.⁷

Maria Monk (27 June 1816–summer of 1849) published the *Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk* in 1836, purporting to be memoirs of seven years in a Montreal convent, a tale of sexual slavery to priests and infanticide. It sold 26,000 copies amid a mood of anti-Catholic hysteria. Monk moved to Philadelphia with her partner, Graham Monk, where the birth of a child out of wedlock in 1838 alienated most of her followers. Several inconsistencies, and the news that she had spent seven years in the Magdalen Asylum for Wayward Girls, suggest that the book was a hoax.⁸

Susanna Moodie, née Strickland (6 December 1803–8 April 1885), born in England, published her first children's book, *Spartacus*, in 1822. She married John Moodie in 1831, emigrating with him to Upper Canada in 1832. Her memoir *Roughing it in the Bush* appeared in 1852, with a sequel in 1853. She also published poetry and novels. Margaret Atwood devoted a volume of poetry to her.⁹

Ellen Kyle Noel [or **Mrs. J.V. Noel**] (22 December 1815–20 June 1873) emigrated to Kingston, Ontario where she married John le Vavasour Noel in 1833. She ran a seminary for women in Savannah, Georgia from about 1836–1847, then returning to Kingston. Noel wrote stories and serialized novels for Montreal and Toronto periodicals: the *Canadian Illustrated News*, the *Saturday Reader*. Her works include *The Abbey of Rathmore, and Other Tales; The Cross of Pride; Hilda; and Passion and Principle*.¹⁰

6 *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*; www.archives.gov.on.ca.

7 *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*; thecanadianencyclopedia.ca.

8 *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*; Gordon Stein. *Encyclopedia of Hoaxes* (Detroit, MI: Gale Research, 1993).

9 *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*; *Dictionary of National Biography* [DNB], 'Strickland, Agnes (1796–1874).'

10 Lorraine McMullen and Sandra Campbell, eds. *Pioneering Women: Short Stories by Canadian Women. Beginnings to 1880* (Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 1993).

Louise-Amélie Panet [or Berczy] (27 January 1789–24 March 1862), a poetess and painter born in the city of Quebec, married William Bent Berczy in 1819 and died in Quebec.¹¹

Hannah Maynard Pickard [or A Lady] (25 November 1812–11 March 1844), born in Vermont, moved to Concord, Massachusetts with her family aged three, then to Wilbraham and Boston from 1826–1828. Here, Pickard taught at two sabbath schools and wrote for the *Sabbath School Messenger*, *Guide to Holiness*, and other periodicals. She wrote poems, sketches, and prose and published two novels which saw several editions: *Procrastination, or, Maria Louisa Winslow*, 1840, and *The Widow's Jewels: In Two Stories*, 1844. In 1838, Pickard began teaching at the Wilbraham Academy. She married Humphrey Pickard in 1841, relocating to Saint John, New Brunswick in Canada, where he preached. Pickard died of heart failure aged thirty-two. The posthumous *Memoir and Writings of Mrs. Hannah Maynard Pickard*, 1845, included her history, diary, correspondence, and some other writings.¹²

Dame Elizabeth Posthuma Simcoe (22 September 1762–17 January 1850), an English heiress, artist, and diarist, lost both father and mother before baptism, when her aunt adopted her. In 1782, she married John Graves Simcoe, later the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, with whom she had eleven children. Besides her 595 watercolors of what became Toronto, her diary was published in 1911.¹³

Grizelda Elizabeth Cottnam Tonge [or Portia] (1803–19 May 1825), born in Nova Scotia, sailed to join her father in Guyana in 1825, where she died of a tropical disease. Her poems were written under the pen name 'Portia.'¹⁴

11 *Canadian Women Artists History Initiative* (<https://www.concordia.ca/finearts/art-history/research/cwahi.html>).

12 *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*; George Maclean Rose. *A Cyclopædia of Canadian Biography* [...] (Toronto: Rose Publishing Company, 1886); *Canada's Early Women Writers* (<https://cwrc.ca/project/canadas-early-women-writers>).

13 *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*.

14 *Ibid.*

The United States: The Eighteenth Century (33 writers)

Phillis Wheatley,
Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral (1773)

On Being Brought from Africa to America
 'Twas mercy brought me from my *Pagan* land,
 Taught my benighted soul to understand
 That there's a God, that there's a *Saviour* too:
 Once I redemption neither sought nor knew.
 Some view our sable race with scornful eye,
 "Their colour is a diabolic die."
 Remember, *Christians*, *Negroes*, black as *Cain*,
 May be refin'd, and join th' angelic train.¹⁵

As the slaveowner John Wheatley remarks in his prefatory letter to this collection, "Phillis was brought from *Africa* to *America*, in the Year 1761, between Seven and Eight Years of Age." She was thus around twenty when she published this poem, having overcome the barriers of language, culture, and continued enslavement to do so. What seem to be her own prefatory remarks on the poems, after the customary demurrals, add with startling confidence, "we presume they have too much Merit to be cast aside with Contempt." (p. iv). Her master's letter, she concludes, sufficiently indicates the disadvantages regarding learning she has faced, and that is certainly the case.

It bears saying that this is a good poem. The rhyme is undemanding, but the Augustan heroic couplets are well-managed: end-stopped as the eighteenth century preferred, with one routine syntactical contortion in line 4 and just two poeticisms, the word "sable" and the phrase "th'angelic train." The language seems in fact unusually limpid for this period against which Wordsworth revolted a generation later in his quest for ordinary speech. The argument, in turn, covers considerable ground in eight lines, from the old slavers' pretention that enslavement saved souls, through outright

¹⁵ In *The Poems of Phillis Wheatley*, ed. Julian D. Mason, Jr. (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1966), p. 7.

racism—the essentialist claim that black skin is *per se* diabolic—to the redemptive argument that any human soul may be saved and thus worthy of Heaven. The entire poem, in short, is couched in the discourse of the oppressor. One may speculate that Wheatley, in her twelve years of enslavement, had had time for other thoughts than these European tropes; other poems in this collection are without exception longer productions. But the tropes are handled with skill, and the concluding antithesis to answer the overtly racist opening has a certain barbed weight.

One may note some resemblance between this short poem's redemptive narrative and that of the famous hymn "Amazing Grace," written in December 1772, i.e. almost simultaneously, and published in 1779. Wheatley opens "'Twas mercy brought me," while John Newton opens verse two, "'Twas grace that taught my heart to fear." The juxtaposition is curious, given that the abolitionist Newton was a reformed slave trader and Wheatley, a victim of that trade. And in fact, the whole story of her volume's publication is thought-provoking. The volume appeared in Boston and London (where Newton then preached), with three prefatory texts: from Wheatley herself, from her slaveowner, John Wheatley, and from an assembly of Boston notables, including the colony's governor and the revolutionary John Hancock, which examined Wheatley to determine whether she had been able to write the poems herself. Thomas Jefferson for his part, who unlike George Washington did not free his slaves in his will, refused to see any value in Wheatley's poetic production.¹⁶ Black, female, and carried into slavery, the confidence Wheatley displays in her volume's opening text is all the more inspiring when one considers the range of obstacles she faced. Finally, let us note that the word *freedom* does not feature in this short text, very much in the air though it was in colonial Boston in 1773, where Wheatley wrote.

Abigail Adams (22 November 1744–28 October 1818), born in Massachusetts to a Congregationalist minister and slaveholder, was the wife and mother of United States presidents. She married John Adams in 1764 and they had six children. In 1784–1788, the couple were in Paris

16 Thomas Jefferson, *Notes on the State of Virginia: With Related Documents*, ed. David Waldstreicher (New York: Palgrave, 2002), p. 178.

and London, where John was posted. John became president in 1797–1800, dying in 1826. The adult Adams, a Unitarian, opposed slavery and advocated for women's rights, though marked by conservatism. She and her husband exchanged 1,200 letters.¹⁷

Hannah Adams (2 October 1755–15 December 1831), born in Massachusetts, was perhaps the first professional woman writer in the United States. Self-taught, Adams later taught Latin and Greek, publishing three major works: the ecumenical *A View of Religions*, 1784; *A Summary History of New-England*, 1799; and *History of the Jews*, 1812. A self-proclaimed Unitarian, her acquaintances included John Adams, a distant cousin, and the abbé Grégoire. She wrote a short autobiography before her death.¹⁸

Katharine Greene Amory (22 November 1731–22 April 1777), born in Boston, married John Amory in 1756. They had ten children. She kept a Loyalist diary during the Revolutionary War, leaving Boston for London in 1775, where she died. The diary was published in 1923.¹⁹

Abigail Abbot Bailey (2 February 1746–11 February 1815), born in New Hampshire, married Major Asa Bailey in 1767. He was physically abusive and adulterous. They had seventeen children before Bailey learned that Asa had raped their daughter. Asa attempted to resettle the family in New York, which had stricter divorce laws; Bailey finally obtained a divorce in 1792. Struggling to support her children, Bailey found families in New Hampshire with whom they could live; her memoirs, written for her church, were published in 1815, the year she died.²⁰

17 *Encyclopædia Britannica* (<https://www.britannica.com/>); Phyllis Lee Levin, *Abigail Adams: A Biography* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1987).

18 *Who Was Who in America: Historical Volume, 1607–1896* (Chicago, IL: Marquis Who's Who, 1967); Dumas Malone, ed. *Dictionary of American Biography*, 22 vols (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1928–1958); Anne Commire and Deborah Klezmer, eds. *Women in World History: A Biographical Encyclopedia*, 17 vols (Waterford, CT: Yorkin Publications, 1999–2002).

19 James Henry Stark, *The Loyalists of Massachusetts and the Other Side of the American Revolution* (Boston: W.B. Clarke Co., 1909).

20 Anne Commire et al., eds. *Women in World History* (1999–2002); Eugenia C. DeLamotte, Natania Meeker, and Jean F. O'Barr, eds. *Women Imagine Change: A Global Anthology of Women's Resistance from 600 B.C.E. to Present* (London: Routledge, 1997); Margo Culley, ed. *A Day at a Time: The Diary Literature of American Women from 1764 to the Present* (New York: Feminist Press at CUNY, 1985).

Lucy Barnes (6 March 1780–29 August 1809), born in New Hampshire to a Unitarian Universalist minister, proselytized for universal salvation before her early death. Her letters, dissertations, and poems were published posthumously in a 71-page pamphlet as *The Female Christian*.²¹

Ann Eliza Bleecker (October 1752–23 November 1783), born in New York to American Dutch gentry, married John James Bleecker in 1769. Bleecker's mother and infant daughter died while the family fled to Albany during the Revolutionary War, her sister during the return journey. Bleecker's pastoral poems and short stories, first appearing in her letters, were published posthumously by her daughter in 1793; her Indian Captivity novel *The History of Maria Kittle* was republished in 1797.²²

Jemima Condict (24 August 1754–14 November 1779) was born and died in New Jersey. She kept a diary in partial numerical code with several mentions of the Revolutionary War. It was published in 1930.²³

Rebecca Dickinson (25 July 1738–31 December 1815), born in Massachusetts, was apprenticed as a gownmaker around the age of twelve. She began keeping a diary in her thirties, describing Revolutionary events and her struggles with her Calvinist faith, which was published posthumously. Dickinson declined marriage at least three times; her success as a gownmaker enabled her to live independently as she desired.²⁴

Elizabeth Sandwith Drinker (27 February 1735–24 November 1807), who lived and died in Philadelphia, married Henry Drinker in 1761. She kept a 2,100-page diary which was published in 1889. Federalist and Quaker, Drinker's diary sheds light on Quakerism and life in Philadelphia before and after the Revolutionary War. Henry, who was neutral and pacifist, was arrested for treason in 1777; Drinker appealed to George Washington and secured Henry's release in 1778.²⁵

21 E.R. Hanson, *Our Woman Workers: Biographical Sketches of Women Eminent in the Universalist Church for Literary, Philanthropic and Christian Work* (Chicago, IL: Star and Covenant Office, 1884).

22 Jared Gardner, *Master Plots: Race and the Founding of an American Literature, 1787–1845* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2000); Sharon M. Harris, *Executing Race: Early American Women's Narratives of Race* (Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University Press, 2005).

23 Elizabeth Evans, *Weathering the Storm; Women of the American Revolution* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1975).

24 Marla Miller, *Rebecca Dickinson: Independence for a New England Woman* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2014).

25 Elaine Forman Crane, ed. *The Diary of Elizabeth Drinker: The Life Cycle of an Eighteenth-Century Woman* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2010).

Margaretta Faugères (11 October 1771 – 9 January 1801), born in New York City, was the daughter of Ann Eliza Bleecker, whose manuscripts she published after 1790 in *The New York Magazine* alongside her own poems and prose. She married Peter Faugères in 1792. In 1791, she published *Fine Feelings Exemplified in the Conduct of a Negro Slave*, an abolitionist riposte to Thomas Jefferson, and in 1797, the pamphlet *The Ghost of John Young* in opposition to capital punishment. In 1795, she wrote the play *Belisarius: A Tragedy*, on human rights as exemplified by the French Revolution.²⁶

Jenny Fenno (1765?-?) may have been the Jennet Fenno who was born in 1765. Her volume *Original Compositions in Prose and Verse* of 1791 contains around seventy poems, mostly in heroic couplets, and fifteen prose works. Fenno begins by justifying herself as a woman writer; several elegies for Boston's Second Baptist Church suggest she may have been a member.²⁷

Elizabeth Graeme Fergusson [or **Betsy Graeme**] (3 February 1737–23 February 1801), born in Pennsylvania, met Laurence Sterne and George III while visiting London in 1764. She secretly married Hugh Henry Fergusson in 1772; her father died the next month and under colonial law, she became a *feme covert*—all her inherited property belonged to her husband. Henry left for London in 1778, Fergusson remaining in Pennsylvania. Her property was confiscated in 1779 as belonging to her Loyalist husband, and it took her two years to regain it, as chronicled in her letters and poems.²⁸

26 Sharon M. Harris, *Women's Early American Historical Narratives* (London: Penguin Classics, 2003); Sharon M. Harris, *Executing Race* (2005).

27 Claire Buck, ed. *Bloomsbury Guide to Women's Literature* (London: Bloomsbury, 1992); James A. Levernier and Douglas R. Wilmes, eds. *American Writers before 1800: A Biographical and Critical Dictionary* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1983); Carla Mulford, Amy E. Winans, and Angela Vietto, eds. *American Women Prose Writers to 1820* (Detroit, MI: Gale Research, 1999); Janet M. Todd, ed. *A Dictionary of British and American Women Writers, 1660–1800* (Totowa, NJ: Rowman & Allanheld, 1985); Lina Mainiero et al., eds. *American women Writers: A Critical Reference Guide from Colonial Times to the Present*, 5 vols (New York: Frederick Ungar, 1979–1994), <https://archive.org/details/americanwomenwri0000unse>; Cathy N. Davidson et al., eds. *The Oxford Companion to Women's Writing in the United States* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995).

28 Cathy N. Davidson et al., eds. *The Oxford Companion to Women's Writing in the United States* (1995); Edward T. James, Janet Wilson James, and Paul Samuel Boyer, eds. *Notable American Women, 1607–1950: A Biographical Dictionary*, 3 vols (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1971).

Sarah Logan Fisher (1751–1796), born in Pennsylvania, married Thomas Fisher in 1772. She kept a diary after 1777—the year George Washington lodged at their family estate—in which she records her Quaker and Loyalist views. Thomas was imprisoned for eight months that year with other Quakers as a suspected Tory. The couple refused to use the continental money, and that prohibited them from engaging in trade. Fisher’s diary was published in 1958.²⁹

Hannah Webster Foster (10 September 1758/59–17 April 1840), born in Massachusetts, was the mother of writers Harriet Vaughan Cheney and Eliza Lanesford Cushing, both listed here. Foster began writing on politics in the Boston press in the 1770s. In 1785, she married Rev. John Foster. She published her epistolary novel *The Coquette; or, The History of Eliza Wharton* anonymously in 1797. Based on a true story of seduction, it sold well, but her name first appeared in it after 1866. In 1798, Foster published *The Boarding School; or, Lessons of a Preceptress to Her Pupils*, which sold less well. She then returned to journalism, moving to Montreal to be with her daughters at her husband’s death in 1829.³⁰

Winifred Marshall Gales (10 July 1761–26 June 1839), born in England, married Joseph Gales Sr. in 1784. Gales published a novel, *The History of Lady Emma Melcombe and Her Family*, in 1787, and *The Sheffield Independent* with Joseph until 1794 when he fled to continental Europe. Gales joined him in Germany and the couple emigrated to Philadelphia in 1795, then to North Carolina where in 1804, Gales published *Matilda Berkely; or, Family Anecdotes*, the first known novel by a resident of that state. Firm Unitarians and Jeffersonian Republicans, the couple left Raleigh for Washington, D.C. in 1833.³¹

Grace Growden Galloway (1727–1782), born in Pennsylvania, married Joseph Galloway in 1753. Joseph, Speaker of the Pennsylvania House from 1766, was removed in 1775 as a Loyalist. He fled to the British with their daughter and Galloway became a social pariah, as recorded in her diary, which she began the day after Joseph fled. When

²⁹ www.encyclopedia.com

³⁰ *Encyclopædia Britannica*; Carol Kort, *A to Z of American Women Writers* (New York: Facts on File, 2000); Paul Lauter, ed. *The Heath Anthology of American Literature*, 5th edition, 5 vols (New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005).

³¹ William S. Powell, *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, 6 vols (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2016); Enid C. Gilberthorpe, *Book Printing at Sheffield in the Eighteenth Century* (Sheffield, UK: Sheffield City Libraries, 1967).

she refused to evacuate her property—confiscated in her husband's name—the state put new locks on her doors. Her testament willing the property to her daughter was honored after the Treaty of Paris in 1783.³²

Hannah Griffiths (1727–1817), born in Pennsylvania, lived in Philadelphia until her death. A Quaker, she wrote elegies and sharp political satires celebrating colonial opposition to the British, which she circulated among her female acquaintanceship, though a few appeared in print. Some sixty of her poems feature in her cousin Milcah Martha Moore's commonplace book, published in 1997.³³

Mary Jane 'Mercy' Harbison (18 March 1770–9 December 1837), born in New Jersey, married John Harbison in 1787. In western Pennsylvania in 1792, Harbison was captured with her three small children by Native Americans, who killed two of the children. After several days, she escaped with the third, giving a deposition of her captivity to the magistrates in Pittsburgh.³⁴

Susannah Willard Johnson (20 February 1729/30–27 November 1810), born in Massachusetts, married Captain James Johnson in 1757, having fourteen children in all. She was captured with her family during an Abenaki raid in 1754, at the outbreak of the French and Indian War. They were marched to Quebec, then held for ransom until sold into slavery to the French. She returned to New Jersey in 1757. Johnson dictated her captivity memoir in 1796, using her surviving letters, notes, and diary, and edited subsequent editions.³⁵

Rebecca Hammond Lard (Laird) (7 March 1772–28 September 1855), born in Massachusetts, married Samuel Laird in 1801, moving

32 Linda K. Kerber, *Women of the Republic: Intellect and Ideology in Revolutionary America* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1980); Carol Berkin, *First Generations: Women in Colonial America* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1996); Carol Berkin, *Revolutionary Mothers: Women in the Struggle for America's Independence* (New York: Knopf, 2005); Paul Engle, *Women in the American Revolution* (Chicago, IL: Follett, 1976).

33 *American National Biography*; Susan M. Stabile, *Memory's Daughters: The Material Culture of Remembrance in Eighteenth-Century America* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2004).

34 Horace Kephart, ed. *The Account of Mary Rowlandson and Other Indian Captivity Narratives* (Mineola, NY: Dover Publications, 2005).

35 Emma Lewis Coleman, *New England Captives Carried to Canada Between 1677 and 1760 during the French and Indian Wars*, 2 vols (Portland, ME: Southworth Press, 1925).

to Indiana after 1819. In 1820, she published the volume *Miscellaneous Poems on Moral and Religious Subjects* in Vermont, followed by a twelve-page booklet, *On the Banks of the Ohio*, in 1823—the first known poem to be published by an Indiana resident.³⁶

Milcah Martha Moore (1740–1829) was born on the island of Madeira, moving to Pennsylvania in 1761. In 1767, Moore married her cousin Charles Moore and was expelled from the Society of Friends, rejoining it at his death in 1801. Between the 1760s and 1778, Moore kept a commonplace book (first published in 1997) featuring poems by over a dozen female acquaintances. Some of these, and some of her own poems, appeared in the 1787 textbook she edited for young readers entitled *Miscellanies, Moral and Instructive, in Prose and Verse*.³⁷

Sarah Wentworth Apthorp Morton (August 1759–14 May 1846), born in Boston, married Perez Morton in 1781, later Speaker of the Massachusetts House. In about 1787, Perez began an affair with Morton's younger sister, who committed suicide. In 1792, Morton published her anti-slavery poem *The African Chief*, though her father had been a slave trader. Morton published three more volumes of poetry, 1790–1799, and an autobiographical sketch in 1823.³⁸

Judith Sargent Stevens Murray (1 May 1751–9 June 1820), born in Massachusetts, married John Stevens in 1769. In 1786, John fled the United States to avoid debtors' prison, dying soon after; in 1788, Murray married the Universalist Rev. John Murray. Murray recorded her over 2,500 letters in letter books, discovered in 1984; between 1782 and 1816, she also published books, essays, poems, and plays, notably her essay *On the Equality of the Sexes*, written in 1779 and published in 1790, two years before Mary Wollstonecraft.³⁹

Elizabeth Porter Phelps (24 November 1747–1 January 1817), born in Massachusetts, married Charles Phelps, Jr. in 1770. Phelps kept a

36 Fred D. Cavinder, *The Indiana Book of Records, Firsts, and Fascinating Facts* (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1985).

37 Susan M. Stabile, *Memory's Daughters* (2004); Catherine La Courreye Blecki and A. Wulf, eds. *Milcah Martha Moore's Book: A Commonplace Book from Revolutionary America* (University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1997).

38 *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

39 Linda K. Kerber, *Women of the Republic* (1980); Sheila L. Skemp. *First Lady of Letters: Judith Sargent Murray and the Struggle for Female Independence* (Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011).

manuscript diary for 54 years, an important source on farm and domestic life at the turn of the nineteenth century.⁴⁰

Martha Laurens Ramsay (3 November 1759–10 June 1811), born in South Carolina, married David Ramsay in 1787. They had eleven children. Ramsay's mother died in 1770 and she was raised by her uncle, who moved to England, then France after 1775. Her father, a wealthy plantation owner and slave trader, became President of the Second Continental Congress in 1777. Captured by the British, he joined Ramsay in France from 1782–1784, when she returned to Charleston. Her diary and letters were published posthumously by her husband.⁴¹

Susanna Rowson, née **Haswell** (1762–2 March 1824), born in England, moved to Massachusetts in 1767. During the Revolutionary War in 1778, the family's property was confiscated, and they were returned to England. She married William Rowson in 1786, publishing her novel *Charlotte Temple* in 1791. It has had over 200 editions. In 1793, the couple returned to Philadelphia as actors, where Rowson wrote a novel, an opera, a musical farce, and an address to American troops. Rowson left the stage in 1797, running a school and publishing more novels, plays, a spelling dictionary, and two books on geography.⁴²

Anna Young Smith (5 November 1756–3 April 1780), born in Philadelphia, married Dr. William Smith in 1775. She shared her poems within Philadelphia's literary circles from 1773 until her marriage. Most were published posthumously, though Smith's revolutionary *Elegy to the Memory of the American Volunteers* appeared in *The Pennsylvania Magazine* in 1775.⁴³

Annis Boudinot Stockton (1 July 1736–6 February 1801), born in Pennsylvania, married Richard Stockton around 1757. Richard signed the *Declaration of Independence*; George Washington, with whom she corresponded, visited their Princeton home. It was plundered by

40 Marla R. Miller, *The Needle's Eye: Women and Work in the Age of Revolution* (Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 2006).

41 Margaret Simons Middleton, *David and Martha Laurens Ramsay* (New York: Carlton Press, 1971).

42 *Encyclopædia Britannica*; Emily Stipes Watts, *The Poetry of American Women from 1632 to 1945* (Austin, TX: University of Texas Press, 1977).

43 Janet M. Todd, ed. *British and American Women Writers* (1985); Lorna Sage, Germaine Greer, and Elaine Showalter, eds. *The Cambridge Guide to Women's Writing in English* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999); Taryn Benbow-Pfalzgraf, ed. *American Women Writers*, 2nd edition (Detroit: St. James Press, 2000).

Cornwallis during the Revolutionary War, while Richard, imprisoned by the British, died in 1781. Stockton's brother served as President of the Continental Congress in 1782–1783. Stockton published odes, pastorals, elegies, sonnets, epitaphs, and hymns, and was read in Europe. Her unpublished poems later tripled her complete works in length.⁴⁴

Mercy Otis Warren (25 September 1728–19 October 1814), born in Massachusetts, married James Warren in 1754; he later became Speaker of the Massachusetts House. Warren, who corresponded with the revolutionary figures John Adams, Patrick Henry, John Hancock, and Thomas Jefferson, also published observations on the United States Constitution in 1788, advocating for a Bill of Rights; a collection of poems and plays in 1790; and in 1805, a three-volume history of the American Revolution.⁴⁵

Helena Wells, later **Whitford** (1761?–1824), born in South Carolina, moved to London with her family in 1777. The State of South Carolina later seized their colonial property. Wells ran a school in London with her sister from 1789–1799; she married Edward Whitford in 1801. Wells published two novels and two treatises on education between 1798 and 1809.⁴⁶

Phillis Wheatley Peters, also spelled **Phyllis** and **Wheatly** (c. 1753–55 December 1784), born in Africa, was abducted and sold into slavery in Massachusetts in 1761. Wheatley, whose first given name was that of the slave ship that transported her, was reading Greek and Latin by the age of twelve and wrote her first surviving poem at fourteen. Wheatley published her first book of poems in London in 1773; she was manumitted in 1774, her former owners dying in 1774–1778. She married John Peters in 1778; her 1779 proposal for a second volume of poems failed for lack of patrons. Peters was imprisoned for debt in 1784; Wheatley died that year aged thirty-one, her infant daughter dying the same day.⁴⁷

44 Carla Mulford, ed. *Only for the Eye of a Friend: The Poems of Annis Boudinot Stockton* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 1995).

45 *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* [DNB] (Oxford: Oxford University Press, <https://www.oxforddnb.com/>); Katharine Anthony, *First Lady of the Revolution: The Life of Mercy Otis Warren* (New York: Doubleday & Co., 1958).

46 *Dictionary of National Biography* [DNB].

47 David Waldstreicher. *The Odyssey of Phillis Wheatley: A Poet's Journeys Through American Slavery and Independence* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2023).

Eliza Yonge Wilkinson (7 February 1757–1806?), born in South Carolina to a slave-owning family, married Joseph Wilkinson in 1774. He died the following year, and she married Peter Porcher in 1786. Twelve of Wilkinson's letters from 1779–1781 were published, heavily edited, in 1839.⁴⁸

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Lois Bryan Adams (14 October 1817–28 June 1870), born in New York, moved to Michigan with her family in 1823. In 1841, she married James Randall Adams, a newspaper editor who died in 1848. Adams published in the Michigan and the New York press, contributing to and editing *The Michigan Farmer* during the 1850s.⁴⁹

Lucy Bakewell Audubon (18 January 1787–18 June 1874), born in England, emigrated with her family to Connecticut in 1798. In 1808, she married John James Audubon, whose ornithological work she made financially possible, working as a teacher and governess. They settled in Kentucky. Audubon also arranged the publication of John's *Birds of America*, 1827–1838, and edited *The Life of John James Audubon*.⁵⁰

Delia Salter Bacon (2 February 1811–2 September 1859), born in a log cabin in Tallmadge, Ohio, relocated to New England soon after. In 1831, she published *Tales of the Puritans* anonymously; in 1832, she beat Edgar Allan Poe in a short story contest. Bacon moved to New York in 1836, publishing a play there in 1839. After 1845, Bacon worked on her theory that a group led by (the unrelated) Francis Bacon had authored Shakespeare's plays. Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Walt Whitman admired her. Bacon's trip to England in 1846, with a minister, caused controversy. She spent her last years in lunatic asylums in England and the United States.⁵¹

48 Janet M. Todd, ed. *British and American Women Writers* (1985); Carla Mulford et al., eds. *American Women Prose Writers to 1820* (1999).

49 William Turner Coggeshall, *The Poets and Poetry Of The West: With Biographical and Critical Notices* (Columbus, OH: Follett, Foster & Co., 1860).

50 Carolyn E. DeLatte, *Lucy Audubon: A Biography* (Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1982).

51 Viviane Constance Hopkins, *Prodigal Puritan: A Life of Delia Bacon* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1959).

Margaret Jewett Smith Bailey (1812?–17 May 1882), born in Massachusetts, converted to Methodism aged seventeen and journeyed to the Oregon Country as a missionary in 1837. In 1839, she married William J. Bailey, whom she divorced in 1854 because of his drinking and abuse. She contributed prose and poetry to *The Oregon Spectator* after 1846, the first local poet to be published west of the Rocky Mountains. Falsely accused of fornication at the mission, and a divorcee, Bailey published *The Grains* in 1854 to clear her name. It is the first known novel to be published in Oregon. Only three copies were extant before republication in 1986.⁵²

Margaret L. Bailey, née Shands (12 December 1812–1888), born in Virginia, moved with her family to the Cincinnati area aged about six. She married Dr. Gamaliel Bailey in 1833; they had twelve children, of whom six survived infancy. From 1844–1852, Bailey edited *The Youth's Monthly Visitor*. The couple moved to Washington, D.C. in 1846, where she hosted an abolitionist salon. Bailey edited *The National Era* in 1859–1860; her poems appeared in her periodicals and her husband's and were uncollected at her death.⁵³

Harriette Newell Woods Baker (19 August 1815–26 April 1893), born in Massachusetts, published her first short story aged eleven. In 1835, aged twenty, she married Rev. Abijah Richardson Baker. After the marriage, Baker continued to publish, also assisting her husband after 1850 in editing two monthly periodicals. Several of Baker's 200-odd moral and religious tales were republished in England and translated into French and German; her 1861 tale *Tim: The Scissors Grinder* sold half a million copies.⁵⁴

52 Jean M. Ward and Elaine A. Maveety, eds. *Pacific Northwest Women, 1815–1925: Lives, Memories, and Writings* (Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Press, 1995).

53 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (Philadelphia, PA: Carey and Hart, 1849); William Turner Coggeshall, *The Poets and Poetry of the West* (1860); Graham Russell Hodges, *Encyclopedia of African American History, 1619–1895: From the Colonial Period to the Age of Frederick Douglass*, 3 vols (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006).

54 George Derby and James Terry White, eds. *The National Cyclopædia of American Biography* [...], 63 vols (New York: J. T. White, 1891–1984); Frances Elizabeth Willard and Mary Ashton Livermore, *A Woman of the Century: Fourteen Hundred-seventy Biographical Sketches Accompanied by Portraits of Leading American Women in All Walks of Life* (Buffalo, NY: Moulton, 1893).

Martha Violet Ball (17 May 1811–22 December 1894), born in Boston, was a teacher for thirty years, operating a Boston school for young African American girls with her sister in 1833–1839. She helped edit *The Home Guardian*, a periodical for intemperate women and girls, for 27 years from 1837. Ball was an active abolitionist and missionary organizer throughout her life, facing a pro-slavery mob in Philadelphia in 1838. She also published several small volumes with some success.⁵⁵

Charlotte Mary Sanford Barnes (1818–14 April 1863), born in Massachusetts to an acting family, made her stage debut at the age of three. Her New York stage debut in 1834 earned mixed reviews. Barnes had more success as a playwright, following two successful adaptations with her original blank verse drama in 1837, *Octavia Bragaldi, or, The Confession*, which she performed in New York and then in England in 1841. Barnes continued writing and performing until her death; her original works were collected in 1848, but her adaptations and translations do not survive.⁵⁶

Sidney Frances Bateman, née **Cowell** (29 March 1823–13 January 1881) was born to an acting family in America and married Hezekiah Linthicum Bateman aged sixteen. In the 1850s, the couple moved to St Louis, then New York, then London where Hezekiah managed the Lyceum Theater. Bateman managed the Lyceum for three years after her husband's death in 1875, then managed the Sadler's Wells Theater until her death. Bateman also published several plays, notably *Self*, 1857, which had some success.⁵⁷

Elise Justine Bayard Cutting (16 August 1823–1853), born in New York, married Fulton Cutting in 1849. Cutting published poems frequently in the New York City periodicals *The Knickerbocker* and *The Literary World*, most signed "E.J.B." or "E.B.C.," her initials, and thus sometimes difficult to identify.⁵⁸

55 Frances Elizabeth Willard et al. *A Woman of the Century* (1893); Patricia Okker, *Our Sister Editors: Sarah J. Hale and the Tradition of Nineteenth-Century American Women Editors* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1995); Jean Fagan Yellin and John C. Van Horne, *The Abolitionist Sisterhood: Women's Political Culture in Antebellum America* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1994).

56 Lina Mainiero et al., eds. *American Women Writers* (1979–1994); Miriam López Rodríguez and María Dolores Narbona Carrión, eds. *Women's Contribution to Nineteenth-Century American Theatre* (Valencia: Universitat de València, 2004).

57 Hugh Chisholm, ed. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th edition, 29 vols (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1910–1911), "Bateman, Hezekiah Linthicum." Also this: <https://archive.org/details/playsprosepoetry00barn/page/n5/mode/2up>

58 Lina Mainiero et al., eds. *American Women Writers* (1979–1994); George Derby et al, eds. *The National Cyclopædia of American Biography* (1891–1963); Rufus W. Griswold. *The Female Poets of America* (1849).

Mary C. Billings, née **Ward** [after first marriage, **Granniss**; after second marriage, **Webster**; after third marriage, **Billings**] (12 July 1824–2 March 1904), born in Connecticut, was married three times, in 1845, 1869, and 1885, and widowed three times. Her first published poem was written at the age of twelve. Billings, a universalist minister later doing missionary work in Texas, continued to publish frequently in northern periodicals, her works sometimes being compiled in book form. Her first book, *Emma Clermont*, appeared in 1849.⁵⁹

Sarah Tittle Bolton, née **Barrett** (18 December 1814–4 August 1893), born in Kentucky, moved with her family to Indiana around the age of three. At the age of thirteen, Bolton's first published poem appeared. She married Nathaniel Bolton in 1831, publishing poetry and helping with her husband's career editing a newspaper and in state politics. The couple were in Europe from 1855–1858. Nathaniel died soon after their return; Bolton remarried in 1863 but left for Europe for several years then returned to Indiana, continuing to publish poetry and to advocate for women's property rights.⁶⁰

Anne Charlotte Lynch Botta (11 November 1815–23 March 1891), born in Vermont, was the daughter of a United Irishman banished from Ireland after 1798. He died in 1819 and the family moved to Connecticut, then Rhode Island in 1838, where Botta taught and hosted a salon. Botta moved to Manhattan in 1845, there hosting the city's leading literary salon, where she presented Edgar Allan Poe. Besides frequent periodical publications, her volume *Poems* appeared in 1848. She married Vincenzo Botta in Europe in 1855; he published a posthumous memorial of her in 1893.⁶¹

Maria Gowen [or Gowan] Brooks (1794–11 November 1845), born in Massachusetts, married John Brooks at around the age of nineteen, a man some thirty years older and her guardian after her father's death. Brooks also changed her name from Abigail to Maria. She published her first volume of poetry in 1820: *Judith, Esther, and other Poems*. John died in

59 Susan Hill Lindley and Eleanor J. Stebner, *The Westminster Handbook to Women in American Religious History* (Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox Press, 2008); E.R. Hanson, *Our Woman Workers* (1884).

60 Edward T. James et al., eds. *Notable American Women, 1607–1950* (1971); Dumas Malone, ed. *Dictionary of American Biography* (1928–1958).

61 D.C. Gilman, H. T. Peck, and F. M. Colby, eds. *New International Encyclopedia*, 17 vols (New York: Dodd, Mead, 1902–1904).

1823 and Brooks left for her brother's coffee plantation in Cuba. In 1825, Brooks began publishing her epic poem *Zophiël*, which earned praise from Robert Southey and Edgar Allan Poe. In Europe in 1829–1831, she met Southey and the Marquis de Lafayette. Other poems and prose followed, in print and manuscript.⁶²

Phoebe Hinsdale Brown, née **Hinsdale** (1 May 1783–10 October 1861), born in New York, lost her parents in infancy and her grandparents at age ten, when she was taken in by her sister for eight years as a sort of servant. Brown then could not write her name. In 1805, she married Timothy H. Brown, a housepainter. Between 1824–1857, she published two Sunday school books, some poems in the periodical press, and various hymns, often anonymously, including "I Love to Steal Awhile Away," 1824. Her autobiography remained unpublished.⁶³

Charity Bryant (22 May 1777–6 October 1851), born in Massachusetts, was the aunt of the poet William Cullen Bryant. In 1797, Bryant began working as a teacher. In 1807, she met Sylvia Drake, who remained her lifelong companion. They ran a tailoring business together and were accepted as a couple by their community. Bryant wrote many poems but instructed them all to be burned. The few that remain are mostly acrostic and addressed to Drake. The two are buried in Vermont under a shared headstone.⁶⁴

Juliet Hamersley Lewis Campbell [or **Judith Canute**] (5 August 1823–26 December 1898), born in Pennsylvania, attended the Moravian Young Ladies' Seminary after 1835. In 1842, she married James Hepburn Campbell. Campbell's poems appeared in some prominent anthologies: *The American Female Poets* and *Read's Female Poets of America* in 1848, *The Female Poets of America* in 1849. In 1862, Campbell published the long poem *Legend of Infancy of Our Savior: A Christmas Carol*. Campbell also published one known novel, *Eros and Antieros; or, The Bachelor's Ward*, in 1857, as 'Judith Canute.' It was republished the following year under her own name but with a new title. The novel narrates the heroine Viola's good education; Campbell's father was Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.⁶⁵

62 Lina Mainiero et al., eds. *American Women Writers* (1979–1994).

63 Joyce Appleby, Eileen Cheng, and Joanne Goodwin, *Encyclopedia of Women in American History*, 3 vols (Armonk, NY: Sharpe Reference, 2002).

64 Rachel Hope Cleves. *Charity and Sylvia: a Same-Sex Marriage in Early America* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014).

65 Lina Mainiero et al., eds. *American Women Writers* (1979–1994); Rufus Wilmot

Francesca Anna Canfield, née **Pascalis** [or **Salonina**] (August 1803–23 May 1833), born in Pennsylvania, moved to New York City as a child with her family. At school, she learned French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, translating Verri's *Le notti romane* and a volume of Lavater. Her prose and verse appeared in various periodicals, including the *Mirror* and the *Minerva*, often signed 'Salonina.' She married Palmer Canfield, in whose *Canfield's Lottery Argus* she also published. Canfield contracted tuberculosis at nineteen and died of it ten years later. Her husband died the same year, preventing his edition of her works.⁶⁶

Julia Abigail Fletcher Carney [or **Julia**, **Minnie May**, **Frank Fisher**, **Sadie Sensible**, **Minister's Wife**, **Rev. Peter Benson's Daughter**] (6 April 1823–1 November 1908), born in Massachusetts, married Rev. Thomas J. Carney in 1849. Told by her mother "Never let me see any more of your poetry," Carney hid her work until she began publishing in the Lancaster and Concord local papers at age fourteen. She taught from 1840–1849, publishing Sunday school instruction books and poems and sketches in reformist journals. From 1849, Carney wrote under various monikers for periodicals including the *Christian Freeman*, the *Rose of Sharon*, the *Lily of the Valley*, the *Phrenological Journal*, *Midland Monthly*, the *New Covenant*, the *New York National Agriculturist*, the *Universalist Miscellany*, the *Ladies' Repository*, and the *Boston Olive Branch*. She published two volumes of poetry, *Gifts from Julia* and *Poetry of the Seasons*.⁶⁷

Anna Ella Carroll [or **Hancock**] (29 August 1815–19 February 1894), born in Maryland to the 1830–1831 governor, was raised by her father as his aide. In the 1850s, he joined the anti-immigrant but also pro-labor and anti-slavery Know Nothing party. In 1856, Carroll campaigned for Millard Fillmore, who carried Maryland; she published two books, *The Star of the West* and the anti-Catholic *The Great American Battle*, along with several pamphlets. With Lincoln's election in 1860, Carroll freed her slaves, working to keep Maryland in the Union and after Fort Sumter, publishing a series of pamphlets laying out the constitutional grounds for Lincoln's war powers. She also submitted a successful memorandum

Griswold. *The Female Poets of America* (1849).

66 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849); James Grant Wilson and John Fiske, *Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography*, 6 vols (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1887–1889).

67 E.R. Hanson, *Our Woman Workers* (1884).

arguing for attack via the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, not the Mississippi, and advised Lincoln that permanent emancipation would require a constitutional amendment. Her war work went unpaid.⁶⁸

Alice Cary (26 April 1820–12 February 1871), born in Ohio, was raised Universalist, the older sister of Phoebe Cary. The two began publishing poetry in the press in 1837, over their stepmother's objections. Alice's "The Child of Sorrow" appeared in 1838 and was praised by Edgar Allan Poe, Horace Greeley, and Rufus Griswold, who included the sisters in *The Female Poets of America* and wrote the preface for their 1849 *Poems of Alice and Phoebe Cary*. The sisters moved to New York City in 1850, where their salon drew John Greenleaf Whittier, P.T. Barnum, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Horace Greeley, and others. Alice Cary wrote verse and prose for the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's*, *Putnam's Magazine*, the *New York Ledger*, the *Independent*, and other periodicals. Besides her collected articles, she wrote novels and poems including *The Clovernook Children* and *Snow Berries, a Book for Young Folks*.⁶⁹

Phoebe Cary (4 September 1824–31 July 1871), born in Ohio, was the younger sister of Alice Cary. The two were largely self-educated. Phoebe Cary for a short time edited *Revolution*, a periodical published by Susan B. Anthony. The sisters appeared in Rufus Griswold's *The Female Poets of America*, who prefaced their 1849 *Poems of Alice and Phoebe Cary*. They moved to New York City in 1850, where Phoebe Cary published two volumes of verse: *Poems and Parodies* in 1854 and *Poems of Faith, Hope and Love* in 1867. Several of her poems were set as hymns, including "Nearer Home;" her *Hymns for all Christians* appeared in 1869. In their joint housekeeping, Phoebe took the lead, Alice being an invalid. Alice died of tuberculosis; Phoebe of hepatitis five months later. They are buried together.⁷⁰

Virginia Randolph Cary (30 January 1786–2 May 1852), born most likely at her parents' Tuckahoe plantation in Virginia, had twelve

68 Janet L. Coryell, *Neither Heroine nor Fool: Anna Ella Carroll of Maryland* (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1990).

69 Eugene Ehrlich and Gorton Carruth, *The Oxford Illustrated Literary Guide to the United States* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1982); James Grant Wilson et al. *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889).

70 Greeley, Horace, *Eminent Women of the Age; Being Narratives of the Lives and Deeds of the Most Prominent Women of the Present Generation* (Hartford, CT: S.M. Betts & Company, 1868); Eugene Ehrlich et al., *The Oxford [...] Guide to the United States* (1982).

siblings including Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr., later Governor of Virginia. After her mother's death in 1789, Cary moved to Monticello, Virginia, with Thomas, who was the son-in-law of Thomas Jefferson. Her sister Ann married Gouverneur Morris. In 1805, Cary married her cousin Wilson Jefferson Cary. After his death in 1823, she published four books: *Letters on Female Character, Addressed to a Young Lady, on the Death of Her Mother* and *Mutius: An Historical Sketch of the Fourth Century*, both in 1828; *Christian Parent's Assistant*, 1829; and *Ruth Churchill; or, The True Protestant: A Tale for the Times*, 1851.⁷¹

Luella Juliette Bartlett Case, née **Bartlett** (30 December 1807–1857), born in New Hampshire, was the granddaughter on the Governor of New Hampshire, whose life she was writing when she died. In 1828, she married Eliphalet Case and moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, where Eliphalet edited various newspapers. About 1845, the couple moved west. Eliphalet became editor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, to which Case contributed prose and poetry. She also contributed to *The Rose of Sharon*, *The Ladies' Repository*, *The Star of Bethlehem*, and *The Universalist Review*, and wrote hymns. In 1848, Case left her husband and returned to New Hampshire. She died either in September 1857 or on 10 October 1857. Her poems include "Joan of Arc in Prison."⁷²

Eliza Jane Cate (1812–1884), born in New Hampshire, worked in the cotton mills in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In Lowell, Cate wrote for the *Lowell Offering*, in which she published fiction under several pen names including 'D,' 'Jennie,' 'Jane,' 'E. J. D,' and 'Frankin, NH.' Cate continued publishing with the journal's successor, the *New England Offering*, including "Rights and Duties of Mill Girls." Her fictional series, *Lights and Shadows of Factory Life in New England* first appeared in *The New World* in 1843, describing the lives of female mill workers and allegedly selling 20,000 copies. Cate also published in the *Olive Branch*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, and *Peterson's Magazine*. She wrote eight books, including *A Year with the Franklins: Or, To Suffer and Be Strong*, 1846, *Rural Scenes in New England*, 1848, and *Jenny Ambrose; or, Life in the Eastern States*, 1866.⁷³

71 Janice E. McKenney, *Women of the Constitution: Wives of the Signers* (Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press, 2012).

72 E.R. Hanson, *Our Woman Workers* (1884); William Turner Coggeshall. *The Poets and Poetry of the West* (1860); Bela Chapin. *The Poets of New Hampshire, Being Specimen Poems of Three Hundred Poets of the Granite State, with Biographical Notes* (Claremont, NH: Charles H. Adams, 1883).

73 Judith A. Ranta, *Women and Children of the Mills: An Annotated Guide to Nineteenth-*

Frances Manwaring Caulkins (26 April 1795–1869), born in Connecticut, lost her father before her birth. Caulkins was largely self-taught, marrying Philemon Haven in 1807 and limited in schooling thereafter, though she read French and Latin and later studied German and Italian. Philemon died in 1819. Caulkins was first published in the *Connecticut Gazette* in 1816. She ran a small school for young ladies from 1820–1829, then a ladies' academy in New London in 1829–1832, then again teaching in Norwich from 1832–1834. In New York, 1836–1842, Caulkins published two tracts with the American Tract Society in print runs approaching a million copies, followed in verse and prose by *Children of the Bible* and *Child's Hymn-Book*, then the *Tract Primer* in 1847, *Bible Studies* in 1854–1859, and *Eve and her Daughters* in 1861. In 1852, Caulkins published *The History of New-London*. Her extensive manuscripts subsist.⁷⁴

Betsey Guppy Chamberlain (29 December 1797–1886), born in New Hampshire, lost her mother aged four, through whom she may have had Abenaki heritage. Her father was involved in twenty-nine Superior Court cases, 1799–1828. Betsey married Josiah Chamberlain in 1820, who died in 1823. In 1828, Chamberlain sued her father to recover her dowry; despite success, she was forced to sell her small farm and travel to work in the mills. In 1834, she married Thomas Wright in Lowell. From 1840–1843, Chamberlain published thirty-three prose pieces in the *Lowell Offering* and from 1848–1850, five more in the *New England Offering*, under various pseudonyms—'Betsey,' 'B.C.,' 'Jemima,' 'Tabitha.' Her 1842 pieces *The Indian Pledge* and *A Fire-Side Scene* are satirical early protests against the treatment of Native Americans. In 1843, Chamberlain married Charles Boutwell in Illinois, having four husbands in total.⁷⁵

Elizabeth Margaret Chandler (24 December 1807–2 November 1834), born to a Quaker family in Delaware, lost both her parents by the age of nine; she moved then to Philadelphia to live with a grandmother. Chandler drew national attention at eighteen with her 1825 poem "The

Century American Textile Factory Literature (Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group, 1999).

74 Jennifer Scanlon and Shaaron Cosner, *American Women Historians, 1700s-1990s: A Biographical Dictionary* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group, 1996).

75 Judith A. Ranta, *The Life and Writings of Betsey Chamberlain: Native American Mill Worker* (Boston, MA: Northeastern University Press, 2003).

Slave-Ship." Benjamin Lundy invited her to contribute to his journal, *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, where she called for immediate emancipation and for the better treatment of Native Americans. Many of her articles reappeared elsewhere, and her design "Am I not a Woman and a Sister?" became the masthead for *The Liberator's* ladies' section. The Chandlers moved to a farm in the Michigan Territory in 1830. Still writing and editing, Chandler also founded the Logan Female Anti-Slavery Society, which created a main link on the Underground Railroad. She died aged twenty-six; posthumous volumes of essays and poems followed.⁷⁶

Essie Blythe Cheesborough [or **Motte Hall, Elma South, Ide Delmar, and E. B. C.**] (1826–29 December 1905), born in South Carolina, was educated by private tutors in Philadelphia and Charleston. She contributed to the *Southern Literary Gazette*, *Russell's Magazine*, and various other Southern literary journals, including *Land We Love*. After the Civil War, she contributed to the *Watchman* in New York City and to *Family Journal*, *Wood's Household Magazine*, and *Demorest's*. Cheesborough never published a book, although she left voluminous manuscripts on a variety of subjects.⁷⁷

Harriet Vaughan Cheney (9 September 1796–14 May 1889) was born in Massachusetts into a Unitarian family where her mother, Hannah Webster Foster, and her sister, Eliza Lanesford Cushing, also wrote. Both are listed here. In 1820, she and her sister published *The Sunday-School, or Village Sketches*. The anonymous romance *A Peep at the Pilgrims in Sixteen Thirty-Six: A Tale of Olden Times* and *The Rivals of Acadia: an Old Story of the New World* followed in 1824 and 1827. Cheney married Edward Cheney in 1830 and moved to Montreal, as did her sister. The two contributed fiction and essays to the *Literary Garland*, Canada's leading literary magazine, though Cheney still published longer works in Boston: for instance, *Sketches from the Life of Christ* in 1844. The two founded and edited *The Snow-Drop*, a girls' magazine, between 1846–1852, after the deaths of their husbands.⁷⁸

76 Marcia J. Heringa Mason, ed. *Remember the Distance That Divides Us: The Family Letters of Philadelphia Quaker Abolitionist and Michigan Pioneer Elizabeth Margaret Chandler, 1830–1842* (East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University Press, 2004).

77 Daniel E. Sutherland, *The Confederate Carpetbaggers* (Baton Rouge, LA: LSU Press, 1988).

78 Lorraine McMullen et al., *Pioneering Women* (1993).

Caroline Chesebro' (30 March 1825–16 February 1873), born in New York, was educated at a seminary there before taking a position at the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn. In 1848, Chesebro' was engaged as a contributor to *Graham's American Monthly Magazine*. Between 1848 and 1851, her stories also appeared in *Holden's Dollar Magazine*, *The Knickerbocker*, *Sartain's*, *Peterson's Magazine*, and *Godey's Lady's Book*, collected in *Dream-Land by Daylight, A Panorama of Romance*, 1851. In 1852 came the novel *Isa, a Pilgrimage*, which occasioned a controversy with her dedicatee Alice Cary. *Victoria, or the World Overcome* followed in 1856, and more prose and verse in *Harper's Magazine*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, and *Appletons' Journal*, along with other works. After 1865, Chesebro' returned to teaching at Packer Collegiate Institute. She was the founder of *The Packard Quarterly*.⁷⁹

Lydia Maria Child (11 February 1802–20 October 1880), born in Massachusetts, published the novel *Hobomok* anonymously in 1824, set in 1620s New England. In 1826, she founded *The Juvenile Miscellany*, closing in 1834 as her abolitionism affected sales. In 1828, she married David Lee Child and moved to Boston, publishing novels, poetry, and manuals: *The Mothers Book*, *The Frugal Housewife*. It saw thirty-three printings in twenty-five years. In 1833, Child published *An Appeal in Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans*, the first American anti-slavery work in book form, followed by shorter tracts. She campaigned for equal female membership in the American Anti-Slavery Society, whose journal she edited after 1840. She also sheltered runaway slaves and wrote anti-slavery fiction, as well as poetry, notably "Over the River and through the Wood." During the 1860s, Child also wrote pamphlets on Native American rights.⁸⁰

Emily Chubbuck, later **Emily Judson** [or **Fanny Forester**] (23 August 1817–1 June 1854), born in New York, became a teacher in 1834. In 1840, she entered the Utica female seminary; she published her first novel, *Charles Lynne*, in 1841. After 1844, Chubbuck corresponded with Nathaniel Parker Willis, who published her in his *New York Mirror* and helped her publish in *The Columbian* and *Graham's Magazine*. Chubbuck met Adoniram Judson in

79 Nina Baym, *Woman's Fiction: A Guide to Novels by and about Women in America, 1820–70* (Champaign, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1993).

80 Lydia Moland, *Lydia Maria Child: A Radical American Life* (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 2022).

1845 and they were married in 1846, sailing to Burma where Adoniram was a missionary. He died at sea in 1850 and Chubbuck returned consumptive to the United States. Chubbuck published *The Great Secret*, 1842; *Allan Lucas*, 1843; *Alderbrook*, 1846; *Trippings in Author Land*, 1846; *An Olio of Domestic Verses*, 1852; *Kathayan Slave*, 1853; and *My Two Sisters* (1854), to some acclaim, along with a memoir of her husband's second wife in 1850.⁸¹

Eunice Hale Cobb, née **Waite** (27 January 1803–2 May 1880), born in Maine, lost her father aged five and was raised by her Calvinist grandparents. Her mother remarried when she was ten. In 1821, she published "The First Article" in the *Boston Universalist Magazine*, filling one quarter of the issue. That year, she began a diary, which she kept until she died. She married Rev. Sylvanus Cobb in 1822 and assisted in his ministry, also writing hymns and poems, settling eventually in Boston. Cobb contributed often to Universalist periodicals, both prose and verse; she also contributed to public welfare, via Sunday schools and temperance work for instance, and she attended the first Women's Rights Convention in Worcester, Massachusetts. Cobb cofounded the Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston and was its first elected president. Her papers are at Radcliffe College.⁸²

Margaret Coxe (1805–14 September 1855), born in New Jersey, educated herself at home in a good library. Coxe wrote several books, including *The Young Lady's Companion*, *Wonders of the Deep*, and *Botany of the Scriptures*. Her book *Claims of the Country on American Females* was published in 1842, followed by *Floral Emblems; or, Moral Sketches from Flowers* in 1845. In 1843, Coxe founded the Cincinnati Female Seminary. In 1850, John Zachos became co-owner and principal of the seminary; in 1851, the two became co-owners and principals of the Cooper Female Institute in Dayton, Ohio.⁸³

Hannah Mather Crocker (27 June 1752–11 July 1829), born in Massachusetts to the Mather family, was the niece of Thomas Hutchinson, last Governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony. In 1779, she married Joseph Crocker. The couple had

81 George H. Tooze, ed. *The Life and Letters of Emily Chubbuck Judson (Fanny Forester)*, 7 volumes (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 2010-).

82 George Bancroft Griffith, *The Poets of Maine: A Collection of Specimen Poems from Over Four Hundred Verse-Makers of the Pine-Tree State* (Portland, ME: Elwell, Pickard & Co, 1888); E.R. Hanson, *Our Woman Workers* (1884).

83 Henry Gardiner Adams, ed. *A Cyclopædia of Female Biography: Consisting of Sketches of All Women Who Have Been Distinguished by Great Talents, Strength of Character, Piety, Benevolence, or Moral Virtue of Any Kind* (London: Groombridge & Sons, 1857).

ten children. Crocker founded St Anne's Lodge, a fraternal lodge for women, for which she may have written the unpublished *North Square Creed* in 1787. She founded the School of Industry in 1812 to educate the female children of the Boston poor. In 1818, she published *Observations on the Real Rights of Women, with Their Appropriate Duties, Agreeable to Scripture, Reason and Common Sense*, the first book on the rights of women by an American; her *Reminiscences and Traditions of Boston*, describing the Revolutionary War, appeared in 2011. Her other works include *A Series of Letters on Free Masonry* and *The School of Reform*.⁸⁴

Susan (Akin) Crowen [or **Mrs T.J. Crowen**] (1 September 1821–7 October 1870), born in New York, moved with her family to New York City as an infant. In 1839, she married Thomas J. Crowen. The couple had nine children. Crowen's works include *The Management of the Sick Room, with Rules for Diet Cookery*, 1844; *The American Lady's System for Cookery*, 1847; and *Every Lady's Book: an Instructor in the Art of Making Every Variety of Plain and Fancy Cakes, Pastry, Confectionary, Blanc Mange, Jellies, Ice Creams, also for the Cooking of Meats, Vegetables, &c. &c.*, 1848. Her cookbooks were reprinted throughout the 1850s and 1860s, and there are modern reprints.⁸⁵

Eunice Powers Cutter (16 October 1819–10 May 1893), born in Massachusetts, lost her mother early. In 1843, she became precept of the Quaboag Seminary in Warren, marrying Calvin Cutter, a physician. Calvin published a university textbook, *Anatomy and Physiology*, in 1846, much reprinted before revision in 1848 and 1852 with Cutter's help. Cutter published her own *Human and Comparative Physiology*, aimed at schoolchildren, in the early 1850s. Between 1848 and 1857, Cutter traveled with her husband and lectured to women's groups throughout New England about health. The couple moved to Kansas in 1857 as friends of John Brown and campaigners for Kansas entering the Union as a free state. Cutter's 1856 article "The Missouri River Pirates" was reprinted in *The National Anti-Slavery Standard*. In 1861, the Cutters returned to Massachusetts to work for the war effort and then to update their popular works.⁸⁶

84 Taryn Benbow-Pfalzgraf, ed. *American Women Writers* (2000); *American National Biography*; John R. Shook, ed. *The Dictionary of Early American Philosophers*, 2 vols (New York: Continuum, 2012).

85 Mrs. Thomas J. Crowen, *Every Lady's Book: an Instructor in the Art of Making Every Variety of Plain and Fancy Cakes, Pastry, Confectionary, Blanc Mange, Jellies, Ice Creams, also for the Cooking of Meats, Vegetables, &c. &c.*, (New York: T.J. Crowen, 1848).

86 Elizabeth Wagner Reed. *American Women in Science Before the Civil War* (Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, 1992).

Lucretia Maria Davidson (27 September 1808–27 August 1825), born in New York, died of tuberculosis aged sixteen but left 278 poems of various lengths. Her work was praised by Edgar Allan Poe, Robert Southey, and Marceline Desbordes-Valmore, who wrote an ode to her. Southey wrote a study comparing her to Thomas Chatterton which helped her reputation, while Poe found her actual work less impressive than Southey's mythmaking. Catherine Sedgwick wrote a biographical sketch which appeared in Davidson's *Poetical Remains*. Davidson's sister Margaret also wrote and also died young of consumption: the two were published together in 1850.⁸⁷

Margaret Miller Davidson (26 March 1823–25 November 1838), born in New York, was Lucretia Davidson's younger sister. Her work was edited by Washington Irving after her death from tuberculosis at age fifteen. Irving wrote *Biography and Poetical Remains of the Late Margaret Miller Davidson* in 1841; by 1864, the book had seen twenty editions. Poe preferred her work to her sister's, admiring the long poem *Lenore* in particular.⁸⁸

Mary Elizabeth Moragne Davis, née **Moragne** [or **A Lady of South Carolina**; **M. E. Moragne**] (1815–1903), born in South Carolina to a Huguenot planter family, began keeping a diary in 1834. In 1838, she published the prizewinning "The British Partizan" in the *Augusta Mirror*. The "Rencontre" followed in 1841, and "Joseph, a Scripture Sketch, in Three Parts," a long piece of blank verse. That year, she withdrew a piece from the *Mirror*: "The Walsingham Family, or, A Mother's Ambition." In 1842, she married Rev. William Hervey Davis. In 1888, Davis published *Lays from the Sunny Lands*. In 1951, *The Neglected Thread a Journal from the Calhoun Community, 1836–1842* appeared posthumously.⁸⁹

Anna Peyre Dinnies, née **Shackleford** [or **Moina**] (7 February 1805–8 August 1886), born in South Carolina, was educated in a Charleston seminary. In 1830, she married John C. Dinnies and moved to St Louis, where John published the monthly *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*. In 1845 or 1849, the couple moved to New Orleans. In 1847, Dinnies

87 Henry Gardiner Adams, ed. *A Cyclopædia of Female Biography* (1857); James Grant Wilson et al. *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889).

88 Edward T. James et al., eds. *Notable American Women, 1607–1950* (1971).

89 Barbara A. White, *American Women's Fiction, 1790–1870: A Reference Guide* (London: Routledge, 2013).

published *The Floral Year, Embellished with Bouquets of Flowers, Drawn and Colored from Nature. Each Flower illustrated with a Poem*. Dinnies also published several poems in the press, both before and after marriage, among them "Chrysanthemum," "The Wife," "Wedded Love," and "Love's Messenger." "The Conquered Banner" however was by another author using the pen name 'Moina'.⁹⁰

Mary Ann H. Dodd, later **Shutts** (5 March 1813–18 January 1878), born in Connecticut, was educated in Hartford at Mrs. Kinnear's Seminary. Her first published articles appeared in 1834 in the *Hermenethean*, a Hartford college magazine. After 1835, she began contributing to *The Ladies' Repository* in Boston and to the annual *Rose of Sharon*. A Universalist, Dodd often published in denominational journals. Her *Poems* appeared in 1843 or 1844, and *Frederick Lee, or, The Christmas Present* in 1847. In 1855, she married Henry Shutts.⁹¹

Sarah Mapps Douglass (9 September 1806–8 September 1882), born in Pennsylvania, attended college in the early 1820s and taught briefly in New York City. In 1825, she began teaching in Philadelphia; in 1833, after teaching briefly at the Free African School for Girls, she founded her own school for African American girls. In 1838, the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society took over the school, retaining her as headmistress. In 1831, Douglass collected money for *The Liberator*, to which she also contributed; that year, she also helped found the Female Literary Association for African American women. As 'Zillah' and possibly 'Sophonisba,' Douglass also published in *The Colored American* and the *Anglo-African Magazine*. In 1833, Douglass co-founded the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, marrying William Douglass in 1855. Douglass was buried in an unmarked grave.⁹²

Julia Louisa Dumont, née **Corey** (October 1794–2 January 1857), born in Ohio, lost her father as an infant. Her mother remarried and moved to New York. In 1811–1812, Dumont taught in schools in New York state. In 1812, she married John Dumont, later a candidate for

90 Henry Gardiner Adams, ed. *A Cyclopædia of Female Biography* (1857); George Derby et al., eds. *The National Cyclopædia of American Biography* (1891–1984).

91 James Grant Wilson et al., *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889); Rufus Wilmot Griswold. *The Female Poets of America* (1849).

92 Margaret Hope Bacon, *Sarah Mapps Douglass, Faithful Attender of Quaker Meeting: View from the Back Bench* (Philadelphia, PA: Quaker Press of Friends General Conference, 2003).

Governor of Indiana. The couple moved to Indiana in 1814, where Dumont opened a school and contributed poetry to the *Cincinnati Literary Gazette*, including "Poverty," "The Pauper to the Rich Man," and "The Orphan Emigrant." In 1834–1836, she wrote stories for the *Cincinnati Mirror*, winning two prizes. These and stories first appearing in the *Western Literary Journal* and *The Ladies' Repository* appear in her 1856 volume *Life Sketches from Common Paths: A Series of American Tales*, published in New York City. Dumont lost five children early. She died of consumption in 1857.⁹³

Elizabeth Jessup Eames, née **Elizabeth Jessup** [or **Stella** and **Mrs. E. J. Eames**] (26 June 1813–November 1856), born in New York, began publishing in 1831 as "Stella." In 1834, the family moved to Illinois. Eames contributed regularly to the *New Yorker*, whose editor Horace Greeley was attached to her, and to the *New-York Tribune*, where Margaret Fuller was a friend. She also published in *Graham's Magazine* and the *Southern Literary Messenger*; Edgar Allan Poe admired her work. In 1837, she married the Illinois farmer Walter S. Eames and the couple moved to New York. Walter drowned in 1851, and Eames died of consumption in 1856. A volume of her poems appeared before her death; she also appears in Rufus Griswold's *Female Poets of America*. Her *The Lost Shell Ballad* appeared in 1858.⁹⁴

Amanda Maria Corey Edmond [or **A.M.E.**] (24 October 1824–30 May 1862), born in Massachusetts, married James Edmond in 1844. Edmond wrote much of her work from age fourteen to twenty; in 1844, she published *The Broken Vow and Other Poems*, reviewed by Edgar Allan Poe for the *Broadway Journal*. That year also saw *Willie Grant; or, The Little Pharisee*; *The Vase of Flowers: A Gift for the Young* followed in 1846, *Ralph Mobrey: or, The Child of Many Prayers* in 1847 and *Early Days: Pieces in Prose and Verse for the Young* in 1848. Edmond went on to publish *Forget Me Not: A Gift for Sabbath School Children* in 1854, *Religious and Other Poems* in 1872, and a *Memoir of Mrs. Sarah D. Comstock* also in 1854.⁹⁵

93 William Turner Coggeshall, *The Poets and Poetry of the West* (1860); Meredith Nicholson, *The Hoosiers* (New York: Macmillan, 1916).

94 Caroline May, *The American Female Poets: With Biographical and Critical Notices* (Philadelphia, PA: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1848); Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849).

95 www.eapoe.org; www.brooklinehistoricalsociety.org; www.librarycompany.org

Elleanor Eldridge (26 March 1784/1785?-c. 1845), born in Rhode Island with Narragansett and African American ancestry, purchased a lot of land in Providence and there built a house, then a second property adjacent to it, worth about \$4,000, on a \$240 loan. Her creditor then died, whereupon his brother attached the property, sold it by the sheriff, and himself purchased it for the exact amount of the mortgage. Eldridge however was not a woman to submit quietly to such behavior. Assisted by the state Attorney General and some of the leading citizens of Providence, Eldridge campaigned to recover her property and lived there to old age. To finance her case, she wrote *Memoirs of Elleanor Eldridge* in 1838, which sold several editions. A companion volume, *Elleanor's Second Book*, was published in 1847.⁹⁶

Elizabeth Fries Ellet, née **Lummis** (18 October 1818–3 June 1877), born in New York, studied modern languages at Aurora Female Seminary in Aurora, her first publication, aged sixteen, being a translation of Silvio Pellico. In 1835, she published *Poems, Translated and Original*, containing her tragedy *Teresa Contarini*, performed in New York City; she also married William Henry Ellet and the couple moved to South Carolina. In 1839, Ellet published *The Characters of Schiller. Scenes in the Life of Joanna of Sicily* and *Rambles about the Country* followed. Ellet published in the *American Monthly*, the *North American Review*, the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and elsewhere. In 1845, she returned to New York City and published *The Women of the American Revolution*. Ellet was involved in a scandal with Edgar Allan Poe and Frances Sargent Osgood, Ellet later implying that Poe was insane. Other books followed.⁹⁷

Jane Evans Elliot, née **Jane Smith Evans** (7 April 1820–5 December 1886), born in North Carolina, married Alexander Elliot in 1847 and moved to Ellerslie Plantation. Elliot kept a diary from 1837–1882, describing her life from Antebellum to Reconstruction, including her views on slavery. The plantation was raided during Sherman's march to Fayetteville, and Elliot lost a nephew at the Battle of Cold Harbor. Her diaries were published in 1908.⁹⁸

⁹⁶ Joyce Appleby et al., *Encyclopedia of Women in American History* (2002).

⁹⁷ Drake, Francis Samuel, *Dictionary of American Biography, Including Men of the Time* [...] (Boston, MA: James R. Osgood & Co., 1872).

⁹⁸ Jennie E. McNeill, ed. *Diary of Mrs. Jane Evans Elliot, 1837–1882* (Raleigh, NC: Edwards & Broughton Printing Company, 1908).

Emma Catherine Embury, née **Manley** [or **Ianthe**] (25 February 1806–10 February 1863), born in New York City, was contributing verse and prose to the *New York Mirror* by the age of twenty. In 1828, she married Daniel Embury, a banker, and published her first volume of poetry: *Guido, a Tale: Sketches from History and Other Poems*, followed by her prose *Pictures of Early Life* in 1830. She was briefly lady co-editor for *Graham's Magazine* in Philadelphia and was a salon regular alongside Anne Lynch Botta and Frances Sargent Osgood. Embury also published *Constance Latimer: or, The Blind Girl*, 1838; *American Wild Flowers*, 1845; and *Glimpses of Home Life* and *The Waldorf Family*, both in 1848. In later life, Embury was an invalid and withdrew from society. *Poems of Emma C. Embury* and *Prose Writings of Emma C. Embury* appeared posthumously in 1869 and 1893.⁹⁹

Eliza Farnham (17 November 1815–15 December 1864), born in New York, moved to Illinois in 1835 and there married Thomas J. Farnham in 1836. The couple returned to New York in 1841. In 1843, Farnham wrote a series for *Brother Jonathan* refuting the call for women's suffrage. In 1844, thanks to Horace Greeley and others, she was appointed matron of the women's ward at Sing Sing Prison, though she resigned amid controversy in 1848. Moving to Boston, she there helped manage the Institution for the Blind. From 1849–1856, Farnham was in California, thereafter spending time on both coasts assisting destitute emigrants. She published *Life in the Prairie Land*, 1846; *California, In-Doors and Out*, 1856; *My Early Days*, 1859; *Woman and Her Era*, 1864; and *The Ideal Attained: Being the Story of Two Steadfast Souls*, 1865. She was an atheist.¹⁰⁰

Eliza Ware Farrar, née **Rotch** (12 July 1791–22 April 1870), born in Dunkirk, France, left for England as a child due to the French Revolution. The family lost everything and sent her to her grandparents in Massachusetts. Here, she joined the Friends Meeting but was later disowned for her liberal views. In 1828, she married John Farrar, a Harvard professor. Farrar published actively in Boston from 1830–1837: *The Children's Robinson Crusoe*, 1830; *The Story of the Life of Lafayette*, 1831; *John Howard*, 1833; *Youth's Letter-Writer*, 1834; *The Adventures of Congo in*

99 Denise D. Knight, ed. *Writers of the American Renaissance: An A-to-Z Guide* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2003).

100 Edward C. Atwater, *Women Medical Doctors in the United States before the Civil War: A Biographical Dictionary* (Rochester, NY: University of Rochester Press, 2016).

Search of his Master, 1835; and *The Young Lady's Friend*, 1836. *Recollections of Seventy Years* followed in 1866. Farrar also wrote the manuscript *Memorials of the Life of Elizabeth Rotch, Being the Recollections of a Mother, by her Daughter, Eliza Farrar*, now in the New Bedford Whaling Museum. Her correspondence also survives.¹⁰¹

Susan Augusta Fenimore Cooper (17 April 1813–31 December 1894), born in New York, studied in Europe while traveling with her family. Daughter of the writer James Fenimore Cooper, she later served as his amanuensis. Cooper published various works: *Elinor Wyllys—A Tale*, 1845; *Rural Hours*, 1850; *The Lumley Autograph*, 1851, a satirical essay; *Mt. Vernon: A Letter to the Children of America*, 1859; *Female Suffrage: A Letter to the Christian Women of America*, 1870; and *Rhyme and Reason of Country Life*, 1885. Cooper also edited John Leonard Knapp's *Country Rambles in England; or, Journal of a Naturalist*, 1853. Cooper was a gifted artist and perhaps did the plates for *Rural Hours*, a book which influenced Darwin and Thoreau. She was active in charity work, 1868–1886, founding a Cooperstown orphanage in 1873.¹⁰²

Eliza Lee Cabot Follen (15 August 1787–26 January 1860), born in Massachusetts to the Cabot family, lost her mother in 1809 and her father in 1819, after which she headed the household. She married Charles Follen in 1828; he died in 1840. Follen founded a Sunday school and edited two Sunday school periodicals, the *Christian Teacher's Manual*, 1828–1830, and the *Child's Friend*, 1843–1850. She published *The Well-Spent Hour*, 1827, *Selections from Fénelon*, 1829, *The Sceptic*, 1835, *Sketches of Married Life*, 1838, *Poems*, 1839, *The works of Charles Follen, with a Memoir of his Life*, 5 vols, 1846, *The Lark and the Linnet*, 1854, *To Mothers in the Free States and Anti-Slavery Hymns and Songs*, 1855, *Little Songs*, 1856, *Twilight Stories*, 1858, and *Home Dramas*, 1859. Follen was a zealous abolitionist. She wrote several Universalist hymns and translated from French and German, including fairy tales.¹⁰³

101 James Grant Wilson et al. *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889).

102 Rochelle L. Johnson and Daniel Patterson, eds. *Susan Fenimore Cooper: New Essays on Rural Hours and Other Works* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2001); Daniel Patterson, Roger Thompson, and J. Scott Bryson, eds. *Early American Nature Writers: A Biographical Encyclopedia* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2008).

103 Caryn Hannan, *Massachusetts Biographical Dictionary* (Boston, MA: State History Publications, 2008); James Grant Wilson et al., *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889).

Sarah Margaret Fuller (23 May 1810–19 July 1850), born in Massachusetts, became known in her thirties as the best-read person in New England. Her first journal article was in 1834. Her father died in 1835 and Fuller took work teaching in Boston, then Providence, holding her first Conversation in 1839. That year, Ralph Waldo Emerson asked her to edit *The Dial*, which she did from 1840–1842. She published *Summer on the Lakes* in 1844 and *Woman in the Nineteenth Century* in 1845, considered the first major feminist work in the United States. In 1844, Fuller moved to New York as a critic, then editor, for Horace Greeley's *New-York Tribune*, publishing over 250 columns. In 1846, Fuller was sent to Italy as a war correspondent, meeting Giuseppe Mazzini and Giovanni Angelo Ossoli, with whom she had a son. The family drowned in 1850 with Fuller's manuscript history of the Roman Republic. Posthumous works followed.¹⁰⁴

Anna Rosina Kliet Gambold (1 May 1762–1821), born in Pennsylvania, was head teacher in Bethlehem's Seminary for Young Ladies from 1788–1805. In 1805, she married John Gambold and moved to Georgia to evangelize among the Cherokee people, establishing a school. In 1819, Gambold published an article in the *American Journal of Science and Arts* on the use of flowers in Cherokee medicine. Their Moravian mission was shuttered by the United States government when removing the Cherokee from their ancestral lands. Gambold kept a mission diary, published in 2007. She died and was buried at the mission cemetery.¹⁰⁵

Sarah Ann Haynsworth Gayle, née **Haynsworth** or **Haynesworth** (18 January 1804–30 July 1835), born in South Carolina, moved to Claiborne, Alabama as a child with her family. In 1819, she married John Gayle, who later became Governor of Alabama. She died of lockjaw following a dental operation, leaving a journal for the years 1827–1835 which the *Encyclopedia of Alabama* calls "unique as the only surviving account of early Alabama life written by a woman."¹⁰⁶

Caroline Howard Gilman [or **Mrs. Clarissa Packard**] (8 October 1794–15 September 1888), born in Massachusetts, lost her parents young

104 Matteson, John, *The Lives of Margaret Fuller: A Biography* (New York: W.W. Norton, 2012).

105 Susan Hill Lindley et al., *Women in American Religious History* (2008).

106 Thomas McAdory Owen, *History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography*, 4 vols (Chicago, IL: S.J. Clarke publishing Company, 1921).

and grew up with older siblings. Her first published poem, “Jephtha’s Rash Vow,” was at age sixteen; another appeared in 1817 in the *North American Review*. In 1819, she married Rev. Samuel Gilman, who later wrote Harvard’s alma mater. The couple moved to Charleston, South Carolina, where he served as Unitarian pastor from 1819–1858. In 1832, Gilman launched *The Rosebud*, a juvenile weekly paper, then *The Southern Rose*, containing instructions for young slaveholders and critical reviews of abolitionist literature. *Recollections of a New England Housekeeper* appeared here in 1835, then *Recollections of a Southern Matron* in 1836. Other works include *Poetry of Traveling in the United States*, 1838; *Tales and Ballads*, 1839; and *Ruth Raymond*, 1840, to some success.¹⁰⁷

Abba Goddard [or **A. A. G.**, **A. A. Goddard**, and **A. G. A.**] (20 July 1819–26 November 1873), born in Connecticut, moved to Lowell, Massachusetts with her family in 1834, where her father worked at the Lowell Machine Shop. An 1845 list of authors in the *Lowell Offering* credits her; it was widely read by the Lowell Mill Girls. In 1846, *The Trojan Sketchbook* of Troy, New York, featured Goddard as editor and contributor of the essay “Legend of the Poestenkill,” a love story between a Mohawk man and a Dutch settler. During the Civil War, Goddard served as a nurse for wounded soldiers in Portland, Maine and wrote about the war in the Portland newspaper, traveling 600 miles to help the wounded and raising donations on their behalf.¹⁰⁸

Eliza Anderson Godefroy [or **Beatrice Ironside**] (?–2 October 1839), born in Maryland, married Henry Anderson in 1799. He had abandoned Anderson and their daughter by 1801. In 1805, she traveled to Europe, vainly attempting to convince Napoleon to recognize a marriage between her friend Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte and his youngest brother Jérôme-Napoléon. Returning to Baltimore, Anderson joined the *Companion and Weekly Miscellany*, becoming editor in 1806. Her contributions are hidden by pseudonyms. In 1806, she launched a new magazine, *The Observer*, first anonymously, then using the pen name ‘Beatrice Ironside’ and addressing the novelty of a female editor

107 Denise D. Knight, ed. *Writers of the American Renaissance* (2003); D.C. Gilman et al., eds. *New International Encyclopedia* (1902–1904).

108 Harriet H. Robinson. *Massachusetts in the Woman Suffrage Movement. A General, Political, Legal and Legislative History from 1774, to 1881* (Boston, MA: Roberts Brothers, 1883).

directly. Histories have overlooked her role. In 1807, her translation of Sophie Cottin's *Claire d'Albe* brought renewed attacks, and she decided to close the journal. In 1808, she married Maximilian Godefroy, moving to France in 1819.¹⁰⁹

Hannah Flagg Gould (3 September 1789–5 September 1865), born in Massachusetts, kept house early for her father, a Revolutionary War veteran perhaps referenced in some of her poems: "The Scar of Lexington," "The Veteran and the Child," and so forth. Her poems appeared in various periodicals and in subsequent collections: *Poems*, 1832; *Esther: A Scriptural Narrative*, 1835; *Poems*, 3 vols, 1836; *The Golden Vase, a Gift for the Young*, 1843; *Gathered Leaves and Miscellaneous Papers*, 1846; *New Poems*, 1850; *The Diosma: a Perennial*, 1851; *The Youth's Coronal*, 1851; *The Mother's Dream, and other Poems*, 1853; *Hymns and Other Poems for Children*, 1854; and *Poems for Little Ones*, 1863. Gould was much recited by schoolchildren. A standout poem is "A Name in the Sand."¹¹⁰

Rebecca Gratz (4 March 1781–27 August 1869), born in Pennsylvania, was an active member of Philadelphia's first synagogue. Her father descended from a long line of Silesian rabbis. In 1801, Gratz helped establish the Female Association for the Relief of Women and Children in Reduced Circumstances, for families of war veterans. In 1815, she helped found the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum, remaining its secretary for forty years. She founded a Hebrew Sunday school in 1838 and presided until 1864. In 1819, Gratz co-founded the Female Hebrew Benevolent Society of Philadelphia, acting as secretary for almost four decades. In 1850, in *The Occident*, she proposed a Jewish foster home, which was founded in 1855. She may be the model for Walter Scott's Rebecca in *Ivanhoe*, thanks to their mutual friend Washington Irving.¹¹¹

Jane Lewers Gray (1796–18 November 1871), born in Northern Ireland, was educated at a Moravian Seminary before marrying the Presbyterian Rev. John Gray and sailing with him to Bermuda in 1820. After eighteen months in New Brunswick, the couple moved to New

¹⁰⁹ Patricia Okker, *Our Sister Editors* (1995).

¹¹⁰ Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849); Joyce Appleby et al., *Encyclopedia of Women in American History* (2002); Gabriele Kass-Simon, Patricia Farnes, and Deborah Nash, *Women of Science: Righting the Record* (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1993).

¹¹¹ Isidore Singer et al., eds. *The Jewish Encyclopedia* [...], 12 vols (New York: Funk and Wagnalls, 1901–1906).

York City, then Easton, Pennsylvania, where he ministered for 45 years. Gray's hymn, "Hark to the Solemn Bell," appeared in the *Presbyterian Collection of Psalms and Hymns* of 1843; other hymns and poems appeared at home or abroad, "Sabbath Reminiscences" appearing in England. A posthumous volume of *Selections from the Poetical Writings of Jane Lewers Gray* was printed for private distribution in New York in 1872.¹¹²

Mary Griffith, née **Corré** (1772–1846), was born in France, her father emigrating to the United States in 1776 and doing well in business in New York City. Corré married John Griffith, who died in 1815. She began publishing short stories in the New York press. In 1820, Griffith purchased an estate in New Jersey and became interested in the natural sciences, publishing her results in scientific and literary journals. Her works included *Our Neighborhood, or Letters on Horticulture and Natural Phenomena*, 1831; *Camperdown, or News from Our Neighborhood and Discoveries in Light and Vision*, both 1836; *The Two Defaulters*, 1842; and *Three Hundred Years Hence*, published in 1950 but originally in *Camperdown* and the first known utopian novel by an American woman.¹¹³

Sarah Moore Grimké (26 November 1792–23 December 1873), born in South Carolina, is often regarded as the mother of the women's suffrage movement. From age twelve, Grimké taught Sunday school to the plantation slaves but was prevented from teaching them to read, a law she defied. Grimké became a Quaker after moving to Philadelphia in 1821, campaigning for abolition and the female vote. In 1827, Grimké went to Charleston to "save" her sister; Angelina converted and moved to Philadelphia in 1829, both reaching thousands on the abolitionist and suffragist circuit. Finding that her brother had three mixed-race sons, Grimké adopted them and sent them to Harvard and Princeton. Grimké also published *An Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States*, 1836, and *Letters on the Equality of the Sexes and the Condition of Women*, 1838. She then ceased public speaking until 1861, when she campaigned for President Lincoln.¹¹⁴

112 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849); Edwin Francis Hatfield, *The Poets of the Church. A Series of Biographical Sketches of Hymn-Writers with Notes on their Hymns* (New York: A.D.F. Randolph, 1884).

113 Robt S. Cox, "A Spontaneous Flow: The Geological Contributions of Mary Griffith, 1772–1846." *Earth Sciences History* 1993, 12 (2): 187–195.

114 Larry Ceplair, ed. *The Public Years of Sarah and Angelina Grimké: Selected Writings 1835–1839* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1989); Pamela R. Durso. *The Power of Woman: The Life and Writings of Sarah Moore Grimké* (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 2003).

Angelina Emily Grimké Weld (20 February 1805–26 October 1879), born in South Carolina, was the younger sister of Sarah Moore Grimké, the two living together as adults until Angelina married the abolitionist Theodore Dwight Weld in 1838. In Charleston in 1829, Angelina called on her Presbyterian church to condemn slavery and was expelled. That year, she left for the North, never seeing Charleston or her mother again. In 1835, William Lloyd Garrison published Weld's letter to him in *The Liberator*, amid Quaker controversy. In 1836, Weld's *An Appeal to the Christian Women of the South* was publicly burned in South Carolina. In 1837, the sisters joined the first Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women. Weld published *Letters to Catharine Beecher* in 1838, then *Letters on the Province of Woman*, facing an arsonist pro-slavery mob that year in Philadelphia. The sisters' *American Slavery as It Is* appeared in 1839.¹¹⁵

Harriet Ward Sanborn Grosvenor (22 January 1823–7 September 1863), born in New Hampshire, married Edwin Prescott Grosvenor in 1843 and moved to Newburyport, Massachusetts. Grosvenor published fifteen books: *My Sister Emily*, 1847; *A Sabbath in My Early Home*, 1850; *Unfading Flowers*, 1851; *The Little Word No: Or, Indecision of Character*, 1853; *Agnes Thornton: Or, School Duties* and *Helen Spencer: Or, Home Duties*, both 1854; *Right and Wrong*, 1855; *Ellen Dacre*, 1858; *Capt. Russel's Watchword* and *Life's Lessons*, 1859; *The Old Red House*, *The Drunkard's Daughter*, and *Blind Ethan, A Story for Boys*, all 1860; *Why the Mill Was Stopped*, 1861; *Climbing the Mountain*, 1862; and *Noonday: A Life Sketch*, 1863. After her husband's death in 1856, Grosvenor supported her family by writing. She also wrote hymns and broadsides.¹¹⁶

Mary Whitwell Hale [or Y.L.E.] (29 January 1810–17 November 1862), born in Massachusetts, contributed prose sketches early to the *Boston Evening Gazette*. Hale taught intermittently until 1833, when she became preceptress at the Bristol Academy in Taunton, Massachusetts before opening a private school in that town. Several of her hymns appeared in *The Christian Register* under the initials 'Y.L.E.,' the concluding letters of her name. In 1840, a volume of her *Poems* appeared in Boston. Hale left Taunton in 1842 for Keene, founding a new school where she taught for many years. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Hale became secretary of the Cheshire County Soldiers' Aid Society, still writing hymns and odes. She died in Keene.¹¹⁷

115 Larry Ceplair, ed. *The Public Years of Sarah and Angelina Grimké* (1989); Ellen H. Todras, *Angelina Grimké, Voice of Abolition* (North Haven, CT: Linnet Books, 1999).

116 "The Library of Congress Name Authority File." Library of Congress.

117 Emma Raymond Pitman, *Lady Hymn Writers* (London: T. Nelson and sons, 1892).

Sarah Josepha Buell Hale (24 October 1788–30 April 1879), born in New Hampshire, married David Hale in 1813. He died in 1822 and Hale wore black for the rest of her life. In 1823, Hale published a volume of poems called *The Genius of Oblivion*, followed in 1827 by her first novel, *Northwood: Life North and South*, in which Hale proposed relocating the nation's slaves to freedom in Liberia, an early engagement with slavery in fiction. Hale then moved to Boston to edit the *Ladies' Magazine*, 1828–1836. Her *Poems for Our Children*, with "Mary Had a Little Lamb," appeared in 1830. In 1837, Hale began work as editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, where she published the great names of the day to over 150,000 subscribers, retiring in 1877. Hale also published nearly fifty volumes in her life, novels and poems. Hale published *Woman's Record*, helped to found Vassar College and worked to make Thanksgiving a national holiday.¹¹⁸

Louisa Jane Hall, née Park (7 February 1802–8 September 1892), born in Massachusetts, first published anonymously at twenty in the *Literary Gazette* and elsewhere. Her father had edited the Federalist *New-England Repository* after 1804, then opened the Boston Lyceum for Young Ladies in 1811, where Hall studied. In 1831, Hall followed her father to Worcester, Massachusetts; Hall was partially blind for some years, during which he read to her. Hall published the poem *Miriam, a Dramatic Sketch* in 1837, though it was begun in 1826, and *Joanna of Naples, an Historical Tale* in 1838. *Hannah, the Mother of Samuel the Prophet*, another verse play, followed in 1839. She married the Unitarian Rev. Edward B. Hall in 1840, moving with him to Providence, Rhode Island. She also published a volume of *Verse and Prose* in 1850. Edward died in 1866, and Hall returned to Boston in 1872.¹¹⁹

Sarah Ewing Hall (30 October 1761–8 April 1830), born in Pennsylvania, married John Hall in 1782. The couple had eleven children. After eight years on a Maryland farm, the family returned to Philadelphia in 1790. In 1805, they moved to New Jersey, eventually returning to Philadelphia in 1811. Hall contributed essays to the Philadelphia Federalist magazine *Port Folio*; in 1818, she published *Conversations on the Bible*. Her letters and essays appeared posthumously in 1833 as *Mrs. Sarah Hall, Author of Conversations on the Bible*.¹²⁰

118 Muriel L. Dubois, *To My Countrywomen: The Life of Sarah Josepha Hale* (Bedford, NH: Apprentice Shop Books, 2006); Patricia Okker, *Our Sister Editors* (1995).

119 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849); Caroline May, *The American Female Poets* (1848).

120 Dumas Malone, ed. *Dictionary of American Biography* (1928–1958); *American National Biography*.

Mary Elizabeth Hewitt, later **Mary Elizabeth Stebbins** [or **Ione and Jane**] (23 December 1807/1818?–9 October 1894), born in Massachusetts, lived in Boston with her widowed mother until she married James Lang Hewitt around 1827, moving then to New York City. Hewitt's early poems appeared in *The Knickerbocker*, the *Southern Literary Messenger*, and elsewhere, under her pseudonyms. In 1845, she published *The Songs of Our Land, and Other Poems*, then *Poems, Sacred, Passionate, and Legendary* in 1854; she also edited *The Gem of the Western World*, 1850; *The Memorial: Written by Friends of the Late Mrs. Osgood*, 1851; *Heroines of History*, 1852; and *Lives of Illustrious Women of All Ages*, 1860. In 1854, she married Russell Stebbins. The proposed birthdate of 1818 seems improbable given Hewitt's first marriage.¹²¹

Harriett Low Hillard (18 May 1809–1877), born in Massachusetts, followed her uncle to China from 1829–1833 as a companion for her aunt in Portuguese Macau. As the only unmarried young woman visitor in the colony, she was much invited. Canton, in China proper, being closed to women, she and her aunt dressed as boys to visit and caused an international incident when discovered. In 1836, after their return, Low married John Hillard and settled in London. In 1848, John's bank failed, and the family moved to Brooklyn. John died in 1859. Hillard's Macau diary fills nine volumes or 947 pages. An abridged version appeared in 1900; a complete edition began in 2002. The journal is in the Library of Congress.¹²²

Ellen Sturgis Hooper (17 February 1812–3 November 1848), born in Massachusetts, married physician Robert William Hooper in 1837. Regularly published in Ralph Waldo Emerson's *The Dial*, Hooper's poems also appeared in Elizabeth Peabody's *Aesthetic Papers*, 1849, and the final stanzas of her *The Wood-Fire* appear in Henry David Thoreau's *Walden*, 1854. Hooper died of tuberculosis at age 36. Her friends included Nathaniel Hawthorne and Margaret Fuller.¹²³

Lucy Hooper (4 February 1816–1 August 1841), born in Massachusetts, moved with her family to Brooklyn at age fourteen, where she soon became an anonymous contributor to the *Long Island*

121 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849); Sarah Josepha Hale. *Woman's Record, or Sketches of All Distinguished Women from the Creation to A.D. 1854* [...], 2nd edition (New York: Harper & Bros, 1855).

122 John Rogers Haddad, *The Romance of China: Excursions to China in U.S. Culture, 1776–1876* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2008).

123 Denise D. Knight, ed. *Writers of the American Renaissance* (2003).

Star. Her prose articles were collected and published as *Scenes from Real Life* in 1840. Hooper died of tuberculosis aged twenty-five in 1841. Her *Poetical Remains* appeared in 1842, followed by the *Complete Poetical Works* in 1848. The bulk of Hooper's prose writings remains uncollected. She is remembered for her flower book, *The Lady's Book of Flowers and Poetry to which are added a Botanical Introduction, a Complete Floral Dictionary, and a Chapter on Plants in Rooms*, 1842.¹²⁴

Esther Allen Howland (13 July 1801–14 April 1860), born in Massachusetts, married Southworth Allen Howland in 1823, moving with him to Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1844, Howland published *The New England Economical Housekeeper, and Family Receipt Book*, which sold 1500 copies in its first fifteen weeks and continued printing yearly, with a modified title after 1849, into the 1870s. Recipes included chowder, salt cod, Johnny-Cake and a fruited Boston pudding, alongside medical and housekeeping advice such as a method of CPR or this saying attributed to Thomas Jefferson: "Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap."¹²⁵

Rebekah Hyneman, née **Gumpert** (8 September 1812–10 September 1875), born to a mixed Jewish-gentile household in Pennsylvania, mastered French, German, and Hebrew through self-study. She married Benjamin Hyneman in 1835, the couple having two children before Benjamin disappeared on a business trip to Texas in 1839, presumed murdered. Hyneman and her sons formally converted to Judaism in 1845. She soon regularly contributed stories, essays, poems, and translations of foreign authors to *The Occident and American Jewish Advocate* and *The Masonic Mirror and Keystone*. Her work was often on Jewish themes. Between 1846–1850, she published the verse "Female Scriptural Characters" in *The Occident*. *The Leper and Other Poems*, with over eighty poems, appeared in 1853. Her two sons died during the Civil War, one while interned at the infamous Andersonville Confederate prison camp.¹²⁶

124 Charles Dexter Cleveland, *A Compendium of American Literature, Chronologically Arranged, with Biographical Sketches of the Authors [...]* (Philadelphia, PA: Biddle, 1858).

125 Esther Allen Howland, *The Practical Cook Book and Economical Housekeeper's Guide* (Boston, MA: Roberts Brothers, 1865).

126 Isidore Singer et al., eds. *The Jewish Encyclopedia* (1901–1906).

Rebecca Cox Jackson (15 February 1795–1871), born in Pennsylvania to a free Black family, married Samuel S. Jackson and worked as a seamstress before her religious awakening in 1830. She divorced when her husband failed to teach her to read and write. Jackson joined a Shaker community in New York, whose practice of celibacy she admired, but left after experiencing racial discrimination there, moving with her lifelong companion Rebecca Perot to Philadelphia. There, in 1859, Jackson established a Shaker community ministering primarily to Black women, still active in 1908. Jackson continued as Eldress until her death in 1871. Her autobiography, written in 1830–1864, was published in 1981: *Gifts of Power: The Writings of Rebecca Cox Jackson, Black Visionary, Shaker Eldress*. Shakers preach a dual Mother-Father godhead, and Jackson's feminism or 'womanism' was rooted in her egalitarian religiosity.¹²⁷

Maria James (11 October 1793–11 September 1868), born in Wales, emigrated aged about seven with her family to Dutchess County, New York, where her father worked in the slate quarries. At the age of ten, James's parents placed her with the family of Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, where she lived until 1810. Besides household tasks, James read Hannah More, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, the common hymnbook, and the New Testament. She left to learn dressmaking but returned to household work, mainly in the nursery, composing poetry in her free time. In 1833, the wife of Bishop Alonzo Potter showed her husband James's *Ode on the Fourth of July 1833*. Bishop Potter arranged for her poems to be published with a preface by him: *Wales and other Poems*, 1839.¹²⁸

Charlotte A. Jerrauld, née Fillebrown [or **Charlotte**] (16 April 1820–2 August 1845), born in Massachusetts, lost her father aged nine. In early childhood, the family moved from Cambridge to Boston, where her school was visited by Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, who read some of her work and told her: "I wish you were a boy; I would make a statesman of you." At age fifteen, she went to work at a bookbindery which bound *The Ladies' Repository*. After publishing some poetry, Jerrauld published her first prose there in 1841: "Emma Beaumont." Several prose contributions to the *Repository* followed.

127 Henry Louis Gates, Jr. *The Signifying Monkey: A Theory of African-American Literary Criticism*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989).

128 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849); James Grant Wilson et al. *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889).

A zealous Universalist, Jerrauld also published in the *Rose of Sharon*, the *Universalist Quarterly*, the *Miscellany*, the *Union*, and the *Star of Bethlehem*. In 1843, she married J.W. Jerrauld. She died in childbirth and was buried with her infant. Her *Poetry and Prose*, with a memoir of the author, was published in 1860.¹²⁹

Margaret Johnson Erwin Dudley (4 March 1821–28 August 1863), born in Mississippi, was the niece of Richard Mentor Johnson, ninth Vice President of the United States. She spoke fluent French. In 1843, Dudley married James Erwin of Tennessee, who died in 1851. She remarried in 1855 to Dr. Charles William Dudley, living at Mount Holly, a plantation she had acquired in 1854. It housed 100 enslaved people, making Dudley one of the largest slaveholders in Mississippi. Dudley freed her slaves in 1858; she described the South as “stagnant,” and believed men and women to be equal. A staunch supporter of Abraham Lincoln, Dudley criticized *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* as “jejune, sentimental, and piffling.” In 1981, her descendant John Seymour Erwin edited a collection of her letters, 1821–1863. Their location is now unknown, and the book contains many factual errors.¹³⁰

Elizabeth Lichtenstein Johnston (28 May 1764–1848), daughter of a Russian immigrant, married William Martin Johnston in 1779; the couple had ten children. She and her family were loyal to England during the Revolutionary War. Johnston wrote about her experiences in her book, *Recollections of a Georgia Loyalist*, in 1836. Her son James William Johnston was twice Premier of the Colony of Canada.¹³¹

Eliza Grew Jones (30 March 1803–28 March 1838), born in Rhode Island, married Rev. Dr. John Taylor Jones in 1830. Two weeks later, the couple was assigned to work in Burma. After two years, they were transferred to Siam. Jones’s major work was a Siamese-English dictionary completed in 1833 and thought lost until its manuscript was identified in the British Museum Library in 2007. Later, Jones also created a

129 Virginia Blain, Patricia Clements, and Isobel Grundy, *The Feminist Companion to Literature in English—Women Writers from the Middle Ages to the Present* (London: B.T. Batsford Limited, 1990); E.R. Hanson. *Our Woman Workers* (1884).

130 Harry S. Laver, *Citizens More Than Soldiers: The Kentucky Militia and Society in the Early Republic* (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2007); Elizabeth Fox-Genovese and Eugene D. Genovese, *The Mind of the Master Class: History and Faith in the Southern Slaveholders’ Worldview* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2005).

131 *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*.

Romanized script for writing the Siamese language and wrote portions of biblical history in Siamese. Jones died in Bangkok of cholera in 1838, aged thirty-four. She is buried in the Bangkok Protestant Cemetery.¹³²

Juliette Augusta Magill Kinzie (11 September 1806–15 September 1870), born in Connecticut, married John H. Kinzie in 1830, moving with him to Detroit and then Fort Winnebago, where John was an Indian sub-agent to the Ho-Chunk nation (Winnebago people). After the Winnebago were forced to move west to the Mississippi River in 1832, the Kinzies left Wisconsin territory in 1833 to move to Chicago. There, the Kinzies helped found St. James Church, now the seat of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago; St. Luke's Hospital; and the Chicago Historical Society. In 1844, Kinzie anonymously published *Narrative of the Massacre at Chicago, August 15, 1812, and of Some Preceding Events*. Her *Wau-Bun: The "Early Day" in the North West*, 1856, recounted Kinzie's experiences at Fort Winnebago and her family's experiences during the Black Hawk War. A novel, *Walter Ogilby*, followed in 1869.¹³³

Caroline Mathilda Stansbury Kirkland (11 January 1801–6 April 1864), born in New York City, married William Kirkland in 1828, settling in Geneva, New York until 1835, when they moved to Detroit, Michigan. In 1837, they founded the village of Pinckney on land William had purchased. Here, Kirkland published *A New Home—Who'll Follow?* under the pseudonym Mary Clavers, followed by *Forest Life*. In 1843, the family left Michigan for New York City, where Kirkland published *Western Clearings* in 1845 and William became editor of the *New York Evening Mirror* and the *Christian Inquirer*. He died in an accident in 1846. From 1847–1849, Kirkland edited the *Union Magazine*. She also opened a school for girls and a salon, welcoming Edgar Allan Poe, William Cullen Bryant, and others. Abroad in 1848 and 1850, she met Charles Dickens and the Brownings. Harriet Martineau was a close friend.¹³⁴

Eliza (Buckminster) Lee (1792–1864), born in New Hampshire, married Thomas Lee of Boston. She wrote *Sketches of New England Life*, 1837; *Naomi, or Boston Two Hundred Years Ago*, 1848; and memoirs of her father and brother, 1849. Lee also translated from the German and wrote a life of the German novelist Jean Paul in 1842. In 1858, she published a historical novel, *Parthenia, the Last Days of Paganism*.¹³⁵

132 Dana Lee Robert, *American Women in Mission: a Social History of Their Thought and Practice* (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 1997).

133 *American National Biography*.

134 Paul Lauter, ed. *The Heath Anthology of American Literature* (2005).

135 D.C. Gilman et al., eds. *New International Encyclopedia* (1902–1904).

Hannah Farnham Sawyer Lee (5 November 1780–27 December 1865), born in Massachusetts, married George Gardiner Lee in 1807. George died in 1816, leaving Lee with three daughters. Lee then lived with her brother until his death in 1858. Lee's first novel, *Grace Seymour*, appeared in 1830; then, *The Backslider*, 1835; *Three Experiments of Living*, *Elinor Fulton*, *The Contrast, or Modes of Education*, *The Harcourts*, and *Rich Enough: A Tale of the Times*, all in 1837; *Historical Sketches of the Old Painters*, 1838; *The Life and Times of Martin Luther*, 1839; *Rosanna, or Scenes in Boston*, 1839; *The Life and Times of Thomas Cranmer*, 1841; *Tales*, 1842; *The Huguenots in France and America*, 1843; *The World Before You, or the Log Cabin*, 1847; *Stories from Life*, 1849; and so forth. *Three Experiments* sold 20,000 copies in its first two months and saw over thirty U.S. editions, though Lee's writing was not acclaimed.¹³⁶

Jarena Lee (11 February 1783–3 February 1864), born into a free Black family in New Jersey, worked from age seven as a live-in servant with a white family. In 1804, Lee was introduced to Christianity, moving to Philadelphia where she continued in domestic service. Lee struggled with suicidal thoughts until her calling in 1807, but Bishop Allen told her the Methodist Church had no women preachers. She married Joseph Lee in 1811; he too did not want her to preach. Joseph died six years later. Bishop Allen at last endorsed her as a "traveling exhorter" in 1819; Lee preached even in the South, where she risked enslavement, facing continued hostility. In 1836, Lee published an autobiography, the first Black woman to do so. In 1852, the African Methodist Episcopal Church forbade women preachers. Lee then vanished from the record, though she spoke at the American Anti-Slavery Society convention in 1853.¹³⁷

Mary Elizabeth Lee [or M.E.L. and A Friend] (23 March 1813–23 September 1849), born in South Carolina, entered school in Charleston aged ten. In 1833, she began contributing pseudonymously to *The Rose Bud*, *The Southern Rose*, *Graham's Magazine*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, and the *Southern Literary Messenger*. Her first book *Social Evenings, or Historical Tales for Youth* appeared in Massachusetts in 1840, Lee writing for northern and southern periodicals alike. She also produced various translations from the French, German, and Italian. Always in poor

¹³⁶ James Grant Wilson et al., *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889).

¹³⁷ Carla L. Peterson, *Doers of the Word: African American Women Speakers and Writers in the North (1830–1880)* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995).

health, Lee died aged thirty-six in 1849. *The Poetical Remains of the late Mary Elizabeth Lee, with a Biographical Memoir* appeared in 1851.¹³⁸

Eliza Leslie (15 November 1787–1 January 1858), born in Pennsylvania, moved with her family to England for six years when she was five years old. After her father's death in 1803, her mother ran a series of boarding houses. Leslie's first book was based on class notes, though she called the recipes original: *Seventy-Five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes, and Sweetmeats*, 1828, went through eleven editions by 1839. Leslie's *Directions for Cookery, in its Various Branches*, 1837, sold at least 150,000 copies and remained in print into the 1890s, making it the century's most popular cookbook. She published nine cookbooks in all, including a French cookbook and an entire book of cornmeal recipes; she also wrote fiction and nonfiction for children and adults, publishing extensively in the press. From 1836–1845, Leslie edited *The Gift*, an annual gift book featuring Edgar Allan Poe, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Ralph Waldo Emerson.¹³⁹

Octavia Walton Le Vert, née Octavia Celestia Valentine Walton (11 August 1810–12 March 1877), born in Georgia, spoke French, Spanish, and Italian. Her father was appointed Florida's first territorial secretary in 1821; in Pensacola, Le Vert translated French and Spanish documents for him. She met Edgar Allan Poe and Washington Irving in the 1820s-1830s, corresponding with them thereafter. In Washington, D.C., she met Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, and Henry Clay, with whom she became close. Le Vert moved with her parents to Mobile, Alabama in 1835, where she married Dr. Henry Strachey Le Vert in 1836. Abroad in 1853 and 1855, Le Vert met Queen Victoria, Napoleon III, and Pope Pius IX, as told in her *Souvenirs of Travel*, 1857. Henry died in 1864 and afterward, Le Vert left Mobile for Georgia. Her *Souvenirs of Distinguished People* and *Souvenirs of the War* were both left unpublished.¹⁴⁰

Estelle Anna Lewis, née Sarah Anna Robinson [or Stella] (April 1824–24 November 1880), born in Maryland, by age twenty had

138 Barbara A. White, *American Women's Fiction* (2013); Sidney Ernest Bradshaw. *On Southern Poetry Prior to 1860...* (Richmond, VA: B.F. Johnson publishing Company, 1900).

139 John Seely Hart, *The Female Prose Writers of America. With Portraits, Biographical Notices, and Specimens of Their Writings* (Philadelphia, PA: E.H. Butler & Co., 1852).

140 Frances Gibson Satterfield, *Madame Le Vert: A Biography of Octavia Walton Le Vert* (Edisto Island, SC: Edisto Press, 1987).

translated the *Aeneid* into English verse, published stories in the *Family Magazine*, and published *Records of the Heart*, 1844. In 1841, she married Sidney D. Lewis and moved to Brooklyn with him, where they hosted a salon. They divorced in 1858, and Lewis thereafter resided mostly in England. She published *The Child of the Sea and Other Poems*, 1848, *The Myths of the Minstrel*, 1852, and an essay series in *Graham's Magazine*, "Art and Artists in America;" then three tragedies, *Helemah; or, The Fall of Montezuma*, 1864, *Sappho of Lesbos*, 1868, which was played in Greek in Athens, and *The King's Stratagem; or, The Pearl of Poland*, 1873. Her *Poetical Works*, 1858, appeared in French. Alphonse de Lamartine compared her to Petrarch, Edgar Allan Poe to Sappho. She was then forgotten.¹⁴¹

Deborah Norris Logan (19 October 1761–2 February 1839), born to a Quaker family in Pennsylvania, lost her father aged five and was largely self-educated. In Philadelphia, she heard the first-ever public reading of the *Declaration of Independence* before a small crowd. It failed to impress. In 1781, she married George Logan, who entered politics. Logan meanwhile found a correspondence between William Penn and George's grandfather, editing it in eleven manuscript volumes first published entire in 1870–1872. From 1815, she kept a diary in seventeen volumes now held by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. She also kept an extensive correspondence and published a small amount of poetry. After her husband's death, she wrote a *Memoir of Dr. George Logan of Stenton*, published in 1899.¹⁴²

Judith Lomax (25 September 1774–19 January 1828), born in Virginia, lived on her father's plantation until his death in 1816. A financial reverse in 1815 estranged her from many of her relatives, and she thereafter supported herself in Port Royal, Virginia. Ecumenical in her beliefs, Lomax remained Anglican. She kept a notebook after 1819 of her efforts to rebuild the Episcopal Church in Virginia after the Revolutionary War; it was published in 1999 as *The Sabbath Journal of Judith Lomax*. Her *Notes of an American Lyre* appeared in 1813 with a dedication to Thomas Jefferson, whom she had met at Monticello. It is the first self-standing volume of poetry published by a woman in Virginia.¹⁴³

141 James Lawrence Onderdonk, *History of American Verse (1610–1897)* (Chicago, IL: A.C. McClurg, 1901); James Grant Wilson et al., *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889).

142 Heidi Brayman Hackel and Catherine E. Kelly, *Reading Women: Literacy, Authorship, and Culture in the Atlantic World, 1500–1800* (Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2009).

143 David S. Shields, ed. *American Poetry: The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries* (New

Marguerite St. Leon Loud, née **Barstow** (17 April 1812–4 November 1889), born in Pennsylvania, was educated at home. In 1834, she married the piano maker John Loud and soon began contributing verse and prose to periodicals such as the *United States Gazette* and the *Saturday Courier*. Loud wrote the story “The Hermit of Wysauking;” her volume of poetry, *Wayside Flowers*, appeared in 1851. Edgar Allan Poe praised her work.¹⁴⁴

Maria White Lowell (8 July 1821–27 October 1853), born in Massachusetts, was raised in an Ursuline convent burned by a mob in 1834. Involved in temperance and women’s rights, she attended Margaret Fuller’s first Conversation in 1839. An 1843 visit to Quakers in Philadelphia strengthened her abolitionism. She married James Russell Lowell in 1844, the couple moving to Philadelphia in 1845, where James published in abolitionist journals. Plagued by ill-health, Lowell died aged thirty-two in 1853. Her poems were privately printed by her husband after her death in 1855. Emily Dickinson knew her work and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow published a poem of hers, “The Grave of Keats,” in an 1874 anthology. Amy Lowell found Lowell’s work better than her husband James’s, saying that he had said the same.¹⁴⁵

Mary Tyler Peabody Mann, née **Peabody** (16 November 1806–11 February 1887), born in Massachusetts, learned ten languages at home. Mann taught in Maine for a year in 1824, relocating to Boston to teach with her sister Elizabeth in 1825. From 1833–1835, Mann went with her sister Sophia to Cuba as a governess. Back in Salem, she taught until 1840, marrying Horace Mann in 1843 and setting out that day for Europe. The couple returned in 1853. Horace had been appointed secretary to the Massachusetts Board of Education in 1837, and Mann devoted much time to assisting him. After his death in 1859, Mann and her sister Elizabeth opened the country’s first public kindergarten, publishing the *Moral Culture of Infancy and Kindergarten Guide* in 1863. Mann also wrote *The Flower People*, 1838; *Life and Works of Horace Mann*, 1865; and *Juanita, a Romance of Real Life in Cuba*, 1887, among other texts.¹⁴⁶

York: Library of America, 2007); Susan Hill Lindley et al., *Women in American Religious History* (2008).

144 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849); Caroline May, *The American Female Poets* (1848).

145 Hope Jillson Vernon, *The Poems of Maria Lowell, With Unpublished Letters and a Biography* (Providence, RI: Brown University Press, 1936).

146 Monika M. Elbert, Julie E. Hall, and Katharine Rodier, eds. *Reinventing the Peabody Sisters* (Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa Press, 2006).

Elizabeth Louisa Mather, née **Foster** (7 January 1815–5 February 1882), born in Connecticut, married Eleazer Watrous Mather in 1837. Mather wrote prose and verse for the *Ladies' Repository* from 1847–1874, and for the *Universalist Union*, the *Trumpet*, *Ambassador*, *Golden Hide*, *Odd Fellows' Offering*, and the *Lily of the Valley*. She wrote on religion, capital punishment, and women's suffrage. *From Hadlyme Hills, Poems and Prose* by E. Louisa Mather, 1956, is a compilation work by her descendants.¹⁴⁷

Caroline May [or **Caromaia**] (c. 1820–5 March 1895), born in Croydon, England, came to New York City with her family in 1834. May began to publish poetry under her pseudonym 'Caromaia;' in 1848, she edited *American Female Poets, With Biographical and Critical Notices*. A literary feud ensued between May and Rufus Griswold, editor of *Female Poets of America*. May later edited several other anthologies and at least three volumes of her own poetry: *Poems*, 1864; *Hymns on the Collects for Every Sunday in the Year*, 1872; and *Lays of Memory and Affection*, 1888. Her father died in Philadelphia in 1857, May living and teaching thereafter at a girls' school in Pelham, New York.¹⁴⁸

Sarah Carter Edgarton Mayo (17 March 1819–9 July 1848), born in Massachusetts, taught herself French and Latin and began contributing to journals aged sixteen. Mayo edited *The Rose of Sharon* from 1840–1848 and was associate editor of the Boston *Universalist and Ladies' Repository* from 1839–1842. Between 1836 and 1844, she published *The Palfreys*, *Ellen Clifford*, and *Memoirs of Mrs. Julia W. Scott*, and compiled *The Poetry of Women*, *The Flower Vase*, *Spring Flowers*, *The Floral Fortune Teller*, *Language and Poetry of Flowers* and *Fables of Flora*. Her earnings allowed her to support her family and put her younger brother through Harvard. He died after graduation in 1847. Mayo married Amory Dwight Mayo in 1846 and the couple moved to Gloucester, Massachusetts. They had a daughter in September 1847; Mayo's health then deteriorated, and she died some months later aged twenty-nine.¹⁴⁹

Louisa Susannah Cheves McCord (3 December 1810–23 November 1879), born in South Carolina, was the daughter of Langdon Cheves, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives in 1814–1816.

147 E.R. Hanson, *Our Woman Workers* (1884).

148 James Grant Wilson et al., *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889).

149 Dumas Malone, ed. *Dictionary of American Biography* (1928–1958); *American National Biography*; James Grant Wilson et al., *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889).

As a young woman, she became owner of Lang Syne Plantation; she married David James McCord in 1840. He died in 1855. In 1848, McCord published the lyric collection *My Dreams*; the tragedy *Caius Gracchus* followed in 1851. From 1849, after her 1848 *Sophisms of the Protective Policy. A Translation from the French of Bastiat*, she contributed secessionist pro-slavery prose to *The Southern Quarterly Review*, *The Southern Literary Messenger*, and perhaps *De Bow's Review*, also opposing women's suffrage. From 1861, she worked for the Confederate Soldiers' Relief Association and local military hospital. She helped erect the Confederate monument in Columbia, South Carolina in 1879 before her death.¹⁵⁰

Frances Harriet Whipple Green McDougall (1805–1878), born in Rhode Island, founded the periodical *The Original* in 1829, which folded after two issues. She published poems in the press after 1830. In 1838, she anonymously published the *Memoirs of Eleanor Eldridge, a Colored Woman*, which sold 30,000 copies. *The Mechanic* followed in 1841, then *Might and Right* in 1844. For a period in 1842, she edited *The Wampanoag*, and thereafter contributed to *The Nineteenth Century* and *The Univercoelum and Spiritual Philosopher*. In 1848, she became editor of *The Young People's Journal of Science, Literature, and Art*. Around 1842, McDougall married Charles Green, moving with him to Connecticut; they divorced in 1847 and she moved to New York City, where she taught botany. In 1861, she moved to San Francisco, writing and lecturing against slavery and for women's rights. She married William McDougall in 1862.¹⁵¹

Maria Jane McIntosh [or **Aunt Kitty**] (1803–25 February 1878), born in Georgia, lost both her parents in 1835 and joined her brother in New York City. McIntosh then lost her fortune in the Panic of 1837 and wrote to earn a living. Her story "Blind Alice" in 1841 was an immediate success; *Conquest and Self-Conquest* followed in 1844, then *Praise and Principle*, 1845; *Two Lives, to Seem and to Be*, 1846; *Aunt Kitty's Tales*, 1847; *Charms and Counter Charms*, 1848; *Woman in America: Her Work and Reward*, 1850; *The Lofty and the Lowly* and *Evenings at Donaldson Manor*, 1852; *Emily Herbert*, 1855; *Violet, or the Cross and Crown*, 1856; *Meta Gray*, 1858; and *Two Pictures*, 1863. Much of her work was reprinted in London.¹⁵²

150 Leigh Fought, *Southern Womanhood and Slavery: A Biography of Louisa S. McCord, 1810–1879* (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2003).

151 Sarah C. O'Dowd, *A Rhode Island Original: Frances Harriet Whipple Green McDougall* (Lebanon, NH: University Press of New England, 2004).

152 John Seely Hart, *The Female Prose Writers of America* (1852); Amy E. Hudock and Katharine Rodier, *American Women Prose Writers, 1820–1870* (Detroit, MI: Gale

Louisa Medina (c.1813–1838) [or **Louisa Honore de Medina**, **Louisa Medina Hamblin**, or **Louisine**], born in Europe, allegedly spoke Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and English in her teens and began writing for London annuals at the age of twelve. At nineteen, Medina came to the United States, reaching Philadelphia in 1831 and moving to New York City, where she tutored in French and Spanish. Medina became governess to Bowery Theatre manager Thomas S. Hamblin's children, then his chief playwright after 1833 and among the day's leading dramatists. She published poetry, short stories, and about thirty-four melodramas of which eleven survive, many presumed lost in Bowery Theatre fires, plays both wildly successful and much admired. Medina adapted Edward Bulwer-Lytton, Robert Montgomery Bird, and others, the *Last Days of Pompeii* with its erupting volcano onstage being credited with saving the Bowery.¹⁵³

Penina Moïse (23 April 1797–13 September 1880), born in South Carolina to a French Jewish family from Sint Eustatius, went to work aged twelve to support the family at her father's death. Moïse began publishing hymns and poetry after 1830 in the *Home Journal*, the *Washington Union*, and other publications; she also published the book of poems *Fancy's Sketch-Book*, 1833, and *Hymns Written for the Use of Hebrew Congregations*, 1856, for use in her Charleston synagogue, Beth Elohim.¹⁵⁴

Abby Jane Morrell, née **Wood** (17 February 1809–?), born in New York, lost her father aged two. In 1824, she married Captain Benjamin Morrell. From 1829–1831, the couple sailed on her husband's fourth voyage, stretching from New Zealand to Liberia. It is chronicled in her *Narrative of a Voyage to the Ethiopic and South Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Chinese Sea, North and South Pacific Oceans, in the Years 1829, 1830, 1831*, ghost-written by Samuel Knapp and published in 1833. Morrell is the first woman to describe the Antarctic in print. She approves of colonization but advocates for reform. More recent scholarship has favored her husband's account, finding cliché in her writing for which

Research, 2001).

153 Miriam López Rodríguez and María Dolores Narbona Carrión, eds. *Women's Contribution to Nineteenth-Century American Theatre* (Valencia: Universitat de València, 2004).

154 James Grant Wilson et al., *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889); Dumas Malone, ed. *Dictionary of American Biography* (1928–1958).

Knapp may in part be responsible. Benjamin died in 1839 and Morrell is little recorded thereafter. Her death date is uncertain.¹⁵⁵

Lucretia Mott, née **Coffin** (3 January 1793–11 November 1880), born in Massachusetts, was sent aged thirteen to a Quaker school in New York, where James Mott taught her before she became a teacher there at fifteen. The family moved to Philadelphia in 1809, Mott and James marrying in 1811. In 1821, Mott was recognized by her Friends Meeting as a minister, traveling throughout the United States. In 1835, she co-founded the American Anti-Slavery Society, attending each Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women, 1837–1839. In 1840, she attended the General Anti-Slavery Convention in London but was segregated as a woman. She published her *Sermon to the Medical Students* on race in 1849; after 1850, Mott's home became a stop on the Underground Railroad. Mott also campaigned for legal equality in marriage, organizing the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848 and publishing *Discourse on Woman* in 1850.¹⁵⁶

Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, née **Ogden**, later **Mowatt**, later, **Ritchie** [or **Isabel**, **Henry C. Browning**, and **Helen Berkley**] (5 March 1819–21 July 1870), born in France, came to the United States aged six. In 1834, she eloped with James Mowatt. Her first book, *Pelayo, or The Cavern of Covadonga*, appeared in 1836, then *Reviewers Reviewed* in 1837. Mowatt published in *Graham's Magazine*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, and elsewhere. Her play *Gulzara* appeared in *The New World*. She wrote a biography of Goethe and two novels, *The Fortune Hunter* and *Evelyn*. In 1841, her public readings were witnessed by Edgar Allan Poe. Her play *Fashion* appeared in 1845, earning rave reviews; and she began acting, touring the United States and Europe. James died in 1851; Mowatt's *Autobiography of an Actress* appeared in 1853. President Franklin Pierce attended her wedding with William Foushee Ritchie in 1854. She wrote several more books.¹⁵⁷

Harriet Newell, née **Atwood** (10 October 1793–30 November 1812), born in Massachusetts, joined the First Congregationalist Church in

155 Abby Jane Morrell, *Narrative of a Voyage to the Ethiopic and South Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Chinese Sea, North and South Pacific Oceans in the Years 1829, 1830, 1831* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2012).

156 Otelia Cromwell, *Lucretia Mott* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1958).

157 Eric Wollencott Barnes, *The Lady of Fashion: The Life and the Theatre of Anna Cora Mowatt* (New York: Scribner, 1954).

Roxbury in 1809. In 1812, she married Rev. Samuel Newell, a missionary to the Burman empire, sailing the same month to Calcutta where the British East India Company denied them residence. Taking ship to Mauritius, Newell gave birth to a child who died after five days. Newell died in Mauritius some weeks later, aged nineteen. Her letters and journal were published posthumously and saw several editions. She was the first American to die in foreign mission service.¹⁵⁸

Rebecca S. Nichols, née Reed [or **Ellen** and **Kate Cleaveland**] (28 October 1819–21 June 1903), born in New Jersey, moved as a child to Kentucky with her family, where she married the printer Willard Nichols in Louisville in 1838. The couple moved to St Louis, Missouri in 1840, where Willard edited a newspaper, then to Cincinnati from 1841–1851. Nichols published her first poems in the *Louisville News-Letter* and *Louisville Journal* as ‘Ellen.’ In 1844, she published *Berenice, or the Curse of Minna, and other Poems*. Nichols edited the Cincinnati periodical *The Guest* after 1846, to which she contributed, as to *Graham’s Magazine*, *The Knickerbocker*, and other periodicals, including to the *Cincinnati Herald* as ‘Kate Cleaveland.’ In 1851, Nichols published a longer volume, *Songs of the Heart and of the Hearth-Stone*, in Philadelphia. The *Cincinnati Commercial* afterward paid her for a poem a week.¹⁵⁹

Asenath Hatch Nicholson (24 February 1792–15 May 1855), born in Vermont, became a teacher before marrying Norman Nicholson and moving to New York. They ran a boarding-house. Norman died in 1844 and Nicholson traveled to Ireland, walking through virtually every county, then Scotland, publishing *Ireland’s Welcome to the Stranger, or, An Excursion through Ireland in 1844 & 1845, for the Purpose of Personally Investigating the Condition of the Poor* in 1847. Returning to Ireland after 1846, Nicholson wrote *Annals of the Famine in Ireland, 1847, 1848 and 1849*. She also contacted the *New-York Tribune* and *The Emancipator* and organized aid. She again walked the country distributing bibles, food, and clothing. In 1835, Nicholson authored the first American vegetarian cookbook, *Nature’s Own Book*. She also published *Kitchen Philosophy for Vegetarians*, and *Loose Papers*, 1853, about her eight years in Europe.¹⁶⁰

158 Anne Commire et al., eds. *Women in World History* (1999–2002).

159 William Turner Coggeshall, *The Poets and Poetry of The West* (1860); Thomas Buchanan Read, *The Female Poets of America: With Portraits, Biographical Notices, and Specimens of Their Writings* (Philadelphia, PA: E.H. Butler & Company, 1849).

160 Maureen O’Rourke Murphy, *Compassionate Stranger: Asenath Nicholson and the Great Irish Famine* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 2015).

Frances Sargent Osgood, née **Locke** (18 June 1811–12 May 1850), born in Massachusetts, was first published at fourteen in the *Juvenile Miscellany*. In 1835, she married Samuel Stillman Osgood and the couple moved to England, where Osgood published two lyric volumes, *A Wreath of Flowers from New England* and *The Casket of Fate*, returning to Boston, then New York City in 1839. Osgood published in literary magazines, sometimes as 'Kate Carol' or 'Violet Vane.' In 1841, she published *The Poetry of Flowers and the Flowers of Poetry*; then *The Snowdrop, a New Year Gift for Children*; *Rose, Sketches in Verse*; and *Puss in Boots*, 1842; *The Marquis of Carabas*, 1844; and *Cries in New York*, 1846. After 1845, Elizabeth Ellet suggested that Osgood's and Edgar Allan Poe's friendship was not platonic, retracting under threat and blaming Poe; the Osgoods moved to Philadelphia. Her work was much admired.¹⁶¹

Susan Paul (1809–1841), born in Massachusetts, began her abolitionist career in the New England Anti-Slavery Society. In 1833, a delegation led by William Lloyd Garrison visited her classroom and invited her students, aged three to ten, to form the Juvenile Choir of Boston, exposing white audiences to a Black choir. Paul also became one of the first Black members of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society and co-founded a temperance society in the 1830s. She published one book: *Memoir of James Jackson*, 1835, the first biography of an African American published in the United States. Jackson was a student of Paul's who died at age six. Though advertised in *The Liberator*, the Orthodox Congregational Sabbath School Society and the Baptist Sabbath School Society would not accept her work. Paul died of tuberculosis in 1841.¹⁶²

Elizabeth Palmer Peabody (16 May 1804–3 January 1894), born in Massachusetts, taught in Boston after 1822. In 1834–1835, she taught at Amos Bronson Alcott's experimental Temple School, publishing her *Record of a School* after its 1835 closing. Peabody then opened a bookstore at her home, 1840–1852, where Margaret Fuller's *Conversations* were held from 1839. Her library offered several hundred titles in several European languages and published Nathaniel Hawthorne. Peabody was for a time business manager of the Transcendentalist *The Dial*, which published her translation from the French of a chapter of the *Lotus Sutra*

161 Emily Stipes Watts, *The Poetry of American Women* (1977).

162 Shirley J. Yee, *Black Women Abolitionists: A Study in Activism, 1828–1860* (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1992).

in 1844, the first known Buddhist scripture published in English. She opened a kindergarten in 1860, writing books on the topic after a visit to Germany, editing the *Kindergarten Messenger* in 1873–1877 and helping establish the institution in America. She also fought for Native American and African American rights.¹⁶³

Lydia Jane Wheeler Peirson [or **Pierson**] (1802–1862), born in Connecticut, moved with her parents to New York at age sixteen and married Oliver Peirson two years later. The couple moved to Liberty Township, Pennsylvania, in the Allegheny Mountains, in 1821, where Peirson wrote extensively for magazines and newspapers, more prose than poetry. She published two volumes of poems in 1846–1847: *Forest Leaves* and *The Forest Minstrel*. In 1849, Peirson edited the *Lancaster Literary Gazette*; she also contributed often to the *Ladies' Garland*, the *Southern Literary Magazine* and *The New Real*. Peirson moved to Adrian, Michigan in 1853, dying there in 1862. Her writings are uncollected.¹⁶⁴

Adaliza Cutter Phelps (1823–3 June 1852), born in New Hampshire, lived and died in Jaffrey. Much of her writing is religious in theme, though she first joined the Congregational Church late in life. A volume of her collected poetry, *The Life of Christ and Other Poems*, appeared posthumously in Boston in 1852, with an introduction by her husband.¹⁶⁵

Elizabeth Wooster Stuart Phelps [or **H. Trusta**] (13 August 1815–29 November 1852), born in Massachusetts, was the daughter of the theologian Moses Stuart. In 1832, Phelps studied in Boston's Mount Vernon School, first publishing in headmaster Jacob Abbott's *The Religious Magazine*. She returned to Andover in 1834 suffering from partial blindness and temporary paralysis. In 1842, she married Austin Phelps in Boston, the couple returning to Andover in 1848. In 1849, Phelps began publishing: *Little Kitty Brown and Her Bible Verses*, 1851; *Kitty Brown and Her City Cousins*, 1852; *Kitty Brown and Her Little School*, 1852; *Kitty Brown Beginning to Think*, 1853. Other works followed: *The Sunny Side; or, The Country Minister's Wife*, 1851; *A Peep at Number Five; or, A Chapter in the Life of a City Pastor*, 1852; and

163 Megan Marshall, *The Peabody Sisters: Three Women Who Ignited American Romanticism* (Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005).

164 Sarah Josepha Hale, *Woman's Record* (1855); James Grant Wilson et al. *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889).

165 Bela Chapin, *The Poets of New Hampshire* (1883).

so forth. *The Sunny Side* sold more than 500,000 copies and earned international recognition.¹⁶⁶

Rachel Parker Plummer (22 March 1819–19 March 1839), born in Illinois, married Luther M. Plummer aged fourteen, moving with forty-nine other families to Arkansas en route to Texas. In 1834, the group built Fort Parker on the Navasota River in the Comancheria. In 1836, a Comanche party attacked, taking five prisoners. Plummer describes rape, torture, murder, a scalp dance, and an attempt to burn her alive. She was sold back by the Comanche in 1837, dying two months after her third childbirth, the infant two days later. Her father, accused of murdering another woman and child, had fled with the Plummers in freezing rain, and Plummer was already in poor health. Her book, *Rachael Plummer's Narrative of Twenty One Months' Servitude as a Prisoner Among the Commanchee Indians*, became a sensation on publication in Texas in 1838. Her father republished it in 1844. One questions its impartiality.¹⁶⁷

Margaret Prior, née **Barrett**, later **Allen**; then, **Prior** (1773–7 April 1842), born in Virginia, lost her mother as a child. In 1789, she married William Allen of Baltimore, lost at sea in 1808. Prior moved to New York City, where she married the Quaker William Prior in 1814. He died in 1829. In 1819, Prior became a Methodist; soon after, she joined the board of the New York Asylum for Orphans, also visiting the penal House of Refuge which opened in 1825 and opening a school for the poor in the Bowery. In 1834, Prior joined the New York Female Moral Reform Society as an urban missionary. The reports of her visits were published posthumously in *Walks of Usefulness, or, Reminiscences of Mrs. Margaret Prior*, in 1851. Prior also established a soup kitchen. She gave up snuff when she became a temperance activist.¹⁶⁸

Sarah Louisa Forten Purvis [or **Ada, Magawisca**] (1814–1884), born to the free Black Forten family in Pennsylvania, in 1833 founded the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society with her mother and her two sisters. Some attribution questions remain for Purvis's poetry; a

166 Lina Mainiero et al., eds. *American Women Writers* (1979–1994); Nina Baym, *Woman's Fiction* (1993).

167 Frank X. Tolbert, *An Informal History of Texas: the Story of Texas from Cabeza de Vaca to Temple Houston* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1961).

168 Joyce Appleby et al., *Encyclopedia of Women in American History* (2002); Susan Hill Lindley et al., *Women in American Religious History* (2008).

Quaker abolitionist, Eliza Earle Hacker, may have authored some 'Ada' poems attributed to Purvis. Purvis published her poem "An Appeal to Women" in 1837. Her dozen published poems in *The Liberator*, 1831–1835, include "The Grave of the Slave," 1831, and "A Slave Girl's Farewell," 1835. Purvis's 15 April 1837 letter to Angelina Grimké discusses the intersection of abolitionist and feminist goals. In 1838, Purvis married Joseph Purvis, with whom she had eight children. She died either in 1857 or 1884. Purvis's pen name Magawisca is taken from Catherine Sedgwick's 1827 novel *Hope Leslie*.¹⁶⁹

Mary Traill Spence Lowell Putnam (3 December 1810–1 June 1898), born in Massachusetts, was the sister of James Russell Lowell. Putnam became fluent in French, Italian, German, Polish, Swedish, and Hungarian. She married Samuel R. Putnam in 1832 and the couple traveled abroad for some years. Putnam wrote for magazines until 1844, when she translated from the Swedish Fredrika Bremer's *The Handmaid*. From 1848–1850, Putnam contributed articles to the *North American Review* on Polish and Hungarian literature, and from 1850–1851, to the *Christian Examiner* on the history of Hungary. In 1850, Putnam published a *History of the Constitution of Hungary*. She became known for her controversy with Francis Bowen, editor of the *North American Review*, during the 1848 revolutions in Hungary. Putnam published memoirs of her son and father, a novel, two abolitionist dramas, and *Fifteen Days* between 1861–1885.¹⁷⁰

Mary Randolph (9 August 1762–23 January 1828), born in Virginia, was the sister of Thomas Mann Randolph Jr., Governor of Virginia. She grew up at Tuckahoe Plantation. In 1780, Randolph married her first cousin once removed, David Meade Randolph, moving to the family plantation Presquile. Around 1795, George Washington appointed David the U.S. Marshal of Virginia and the couple moved to Richmond. David was a Federalist and open critic of Thomas Jefferson, who removed him from office after his own election. In 1807, Mary Randolph opened a boarding house in Richmond; in 1810, her household included nine slaves. Randolph

169 Jessie Carney Smith and Linda T. Wynn, *Freedom Facts and Firsts: 400 Years of the African American Civil Rights Experience* (Canton, MI: Visible Ink Press, 2009); Anne Commire et al., eds. *Women in World History* (1999–2002).

170 George Derby et al., eds. *The National Cyclopædia of American Biography* (1891–1984); D.C. Gilman et al., eds. *New International Encyclopedia* (1902–1904).

may have invented the refrigerator. By 1819, she had moved to Washington, D.C., where in 1824 she published *The Virginia House-Wife*. With over 500 recipes, including for tomatoes, it was republished at least nineteen times before the Civil War. She is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.¹⁷¹

Martha Meredith Read (1773-March 1816), born in Pennsylvania, married John Read in 1796. Read published two novels both set in part in Philadelphia and in part in Santo Domingo, *Monima, or the Beggar Girl*, 1802, and *Margaretta; or, the Intricacies of the Heart*, 1807, along with the essay *A Second Vindication of the Rights of Women*, echoing Mary Wollstonecraft, in 1801. Read's first novel, part of the second, and her essay were all serialized in Isaac Ralston's newspaper *The Ladies' Monitor*.¹⁷²

Therese Albertine Luise von Jakob Robinson [or **Ernst Berthold, ein Frauenzimmer, Talvj**] (26 January 1797–13 April 1870), born in Halle, Germany, followed her father in 1806 or 1807 to the University of Charkow, Russia (now Kharkiv, Ukraine) for three to five years, where she began to study Slavic languages. They moved to St Petersburg in 1810 or 1811, then back to Halle in 1816. Robinson translated Walter Scott, then published *Volkslieder der Serben*, 1826, praised by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. In 1828, she married Edward Robinson, moving to Andover, Massachusetts in 1830, then Boston in 1833. In 1834, Robinson translated John Pickering's "Indian Languages of North America" and published her *Historical View of the Slavic Languages*. Her *Popular Poetry of the Teutonic Nations* followed in 1836, then a treatise on Ossian in 1840. She later published history and novels, returning to Germany in 1863.¹⁷³

Rebecca Rush (1 January 1779–1850), born in Pennsylvania, published *Kelroy*, her only known publication, in 1812. The War of 1812 overshadowed it.¹⁷⁴

Elizabeth Elkins Sanders (12 August 1762–19 February 1851), born in Massachusetts, lost her father aged one. In 1782, she married Thomas Sanders. She published her first pamphlet at the age of sixty-six: *Conversations, Principally on the Aborigines of North America*, 1828. In it, Sanders decries the forced removal of Creeks and Cherokees from their

171 Edward T. James et al., *Notable American Women* (1971).

172 Joseph Fichtelberg, "Heart-felt Verities: The Feminism of Martha Meredith Read." *Legacy* (1998) 15.2: 125–138.

173 Irma Elizabeth Voigt, *The Life and Works of Therese Robinson (Taltj)* (PhD thesis) (Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1913).

174 James Grant Wilson et al., *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889): "Rush, Jacob."

ancestral lands and the atrocities committed against Native Americans by the US military, calling Andrew Jackson “a second Robespierre.” A sequel followed in 1829: *The First Settlers of New England*. At age eighty-two, Sanders began a new series of pamphlets on missionary work: *Tract on Missions*, 1844; *Second Part of a Tract on Missions*, 1845; and *Remarks on the “Tour Around Hawaii,” by the Missionaries, Messrs. Ellis, Thurston, and Goodrich*, 1848. Sanders feared for the native cultures of Pacific Islanders and had harsh words for Calvinism, perhaps influencing Herman Melville.¹⁷⁵

Leonora Sansay, née Honora Davern (11 December 1773–1821), born in Pennsylvania, lost her father at sea a few weeks later. Aaron Burr became her patron in the late 1790s, perhaps persuading her to marry Louis Sansay, a planter from Saint-Domingue (later Haiti). In 1803, the Sansays sailed for Haiti, as described in her 1808 *Secret History; or, The Horrors of St. Domingo*, based on her letters to Burr. The Sansays left Haiti for Cuba, where Louis’s jealousy caused Sansay to flee for Jamaica, then Philadelphia. In 1806–1807, Sansay played a part in Burr’s alleged conspiracy. In 1809, she published the novel *Laura*, then possibly, after departing for London, *Zelica: The Creole*, 1820; *The Scarlet Handkerchief*, 1823; and *The Stranger in Mexico* (not extant).¹⁷⁶

Esther “Hetty” Saunders (1793–15 December 1862), born into slavery in Delaware around 1793, escaped with her father and brother in 1800 by crossing the Delaware River. Saunders was taken in and educated by a New Jersey Quaker family, Joseph and Ann Brick Hall. Saunders’s collected poems were published in 2001: *I Love to Live Alone: The Poems of Esther “Hetty” Saunders*. She also wrote *The Hill of Age* to honor Judy Wyring, a 109-year-old Black woman. She is buried at Salem Friends Burial Ground, New Jersey.¹⁷⁷

Jane Johnston Schoolcraft [or **Bamewawagezhikaquay**] (31 January 1800–22 May 1842), born in the Northwest Territory (later Michigan), was the granddaughter of an Ojibwe war chief and daughter of a Belfast fur trader. In 1823, she married Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, a US Indian agent

175 Edward T. James et al., *Notable American Women* (1971); Lina Mainiero et al., eds. *American Women Writers* (1979–1994).

176 Carla Mulford et al., eds. *American Women Prose Writers to 1820* (1999).

177 Sibyl E. Moses, *African American Women Writers in New Jersey, 1836–2000. A Biographical Dictionary and Bibliographic Guide* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2006).

and later a seminal figure of American cultural anthropology. Schoolcraft wrote poems and Ojibwe stories in English and Ojibwe; Henry published extracts in 1826–1827 in his *The Literary Voyager*, a founding text in Native American publishing history. He then compiled Ojibwe information from his wife in the six-volume *Indian Tribes of the United States*, 1846, commissioned by the United States Congress. These Ojibwe materials were the main source for Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's 1855 *Song of Hiawatha*. The couple moved to New York City in 1841, where Schoolcraft died. Her complete writings appeared in 2007.¹⁷⁸

Julia H. Scott, née **Kinney** (4 November 1809–5 March 1842), born in Pennsylvania, taught in Towanda, where she conducted the first Sunday school in 1830. There, she met Dr. David L. Scott; they married in 1835, settling in Towanda. Before marriage, Scott published a good deal of prose and verse in Universalist periodicals and in the literary press. She also published *The Sacrifice: A Clergyman's Story* in 1834. Scott died of consumption aged thirty-three; after her death, a volume of her *Poems* appeared with a memoir by Sarah Carter Edgarton Mayo.¹⁷⁹

Catharine Maria Sedgwick (28 December 1789–31 July 1867), born in Massachusetts, was the daughter of the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. She was cared for as a child by Elizabeth Freeman, a former slave whose freedom her father had won in court. Sedgwick published the novels *The New England Tale*, 1822; *Redwood*, 1824; *Hope Leslie*, 1827, with its heroine Magawisca; *Clarence*, 1830; *The Linwoods*, 1835, set during the Revolution; *Home*, 1835; *The Poor Rich Man, and the Rich Poor Man*, 1836; *Live and Let Live*, 1837; and *The Irish Girl, and Other Tales*, 1850. She also published for children: *The Travellers*, 1825; *The Deformed Boy*, 1826; *Stories for Young Persons*, 1840; and *The Boy of Mount Rhigi*, 1848. Visiting Europe in 1839, Sedgwick published *Letters from Abroad*, 1841. Among her many other published works is *Slavery in New England*, 1853. She is buried near Freeman.¹⁸⁰

Lydia Huntley Sigourney, née **Lydia Howard Huntley** (1 September 1791–10 June 1865), born in Connecticut, published fifty-two books and in nearly 300 periodicals in her lifetime. Sigourney opened a girls' school in

178 Robert Dale Parker, ed. *The Sound the Stars Make Rushing Through the Sky: The Writings of Jane Johnston Schoolcraft* (Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2007).

179 Caroline Mehetabel Fisher Sawyer, *Memoir of Mrs. Julia H. Scott: with her Poems and Selections from her Prose* (Boston, MA: A. Tompkins, 1860).

180 Lucinda L. Damon-Bach and Victoria Clements, *Catharine Maria Sedgwick: Critical Perspectives* (Lebanon, NH: University Press of New England, 2003).

Norwich, Connecticut in 1811, then another in Hartford from 1814–1819, when she married Charles Sigourney. Her works include *Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse*, 1815; the long poem *Traits of the Aborigines of America*, 1822; *A Sketch of Connecticut Forty Years Since*, 1824; *Poems*, 1827; and *Evening Readings In History*, 1833. *Letters to Young Ladies*, 1833, after which she gave up anonymity, was printed more than twenty-five times. *Sketches* and *Poems* followed, both in 1834; *Pocahontas, and Other Poems*, 1841; and so forth. Sigourney was perhaps the best-known authoress in America after 1833. During the lyceum movement, till the 1870s, Sigourneyan Societies were founded from Georgia to Kansas in her honor.¹⁸¹

Elizabeth Oakes Smith, née **Prince** [or **E**] (12 August 1806–16 November 1893), born in Maine, lost her father at sea in 1809. In 1823, she married Seba Smith. Smith may have written for Seba's journals; she wrote for *The Yankee* in 1828–1829; in 1833, she briefly edited Seba's *Courier*, and by the late 1830s, she contributed often to his and other periodicals. The family moved to New York City in 1838. Smith contributed to *Godey's Ladies' Book*, *Snowden's Ladies' Companion*, and other journals, and published the novel *Riches Without Wings*. *The Sinless Child and Other Poems*, 1842, preceded the novels *The Western Captive*, 1842, and *The Salamander*, 1848. She wrote "Woman and Her Needs" for Horace Greeley's *New-York Tribune*, 1850–1851, and began lecturing on women's rights. Other novels and articles followed, until her son was arrested for transporting slaves from Africa in 1861. Smith published less thereafter.¹⁸²

Margaret Bayard Smith (20 February 1778–7 June 1844), born in Pennsylvania, lost her mother in 1780 and was sent to a Moravian boarding school in Bethlehem. In 1800, she married Samuel Harrison Smith, a friend of Thomas Jefferson, and the couple moved to Washington, D.C., where they were frequent White House guests. Samuel founded the city's first newspaper, the *Daily Intelligencer*, Smith writing often for this and other publications, signed or anonymously. She published a novel in 1824, *A Winter in Washington, or Memoirs of the Seymour Family*; also, *What is Gentility?* in 1825. Smith wrote several biographical profiles, including one of her close friend Dolley Madison,

181 Gary Kelly, ed. *Lydia Sigourney: Selected Poetry and Prose* (Peterborough: Broadview Press, 2008).

182 Timothy H. Scherman, ed. *Elizabeth Oakes Smith: Selected Writings*, 2 vols (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 2023–2024).

published in 1836. Her reputation is based primarily on a collection of her letters and notebooks, 1800–1841, published in 1906 as *The First Forty Years of Washington Society*.¹⁸³

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, née **Cady** (12 November 1815–26 October 1902), born in New York, studied mathematics, languages (Greek), philosophy, and law. Her father was a justice on the state supreme court; her mother an abolitionist, though the family owned at least one slave before 1827. In 1840, Stanton married Henry Brewster Stanton. On honeymoon, the couple attended London's World Anti-Slavery Convention, whose male members voted that women could attend in silence on a balcony. Stanton like Lucretia Mott was appalled; the two women became close friends. In 1848, Mott came to the Stantons' home in Seneca Falls, NY, and the two organized the Seneca Falls Convention, attended by Frederick Douglass and 300 others, where Stanton read her *Declaration of Sentiments*, starting a long battle for suffrage and equal rights. Stanton met Susan B. Anthony in 1851, writing and organizing until her death in 1902.¹⁸⁴

Ann Sophia Stephens [or **Jonathan Slick**] (30 March 1810–20 August 1886), born in Connecticut, lost her mother early. In 1831, she married Edward Stephens and the couple moved to Portland, Maine. Here, they co-founded the *Portland Magazine*, in which Stephens's early work appeared before its sale in 1837. The couple then moved to New York City, she taking the job of editor to *The Ladies' Companion*. Over the next few years, Stephens wrote over twenty-five serial novels, plus verse and prose for periodicals including *Godey's Lady's Book* and *Graham's Magazine*. Stephens started her own magazine, *Mrs Stephens' Illustrated New Monthly*, in 1856; it later merged with *Peterson's Magazine*. She is credited as the progenitor of the dime novel genre, starting with her *Malaeska, the Indian Wife of the White Hunter*, published in 1860.¹⁸⁵

Lavinia Stoddard, née **Stone** (29 June 1787–8 November 1820), born in Connecticut, moved with her family to New Jersey as an infant. In 1811, she married Dr. William Stoddard. The couple moved to Troy, New York, and there established an academy. Stoddard often published

183 Edward T. James et al., *Notable American Women* (1971).

184 Elisabeth Griffith, *In Her Own Right: The Life of Elizabeth Cady Stanton* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985).

185 Sherry Lee Linkon, *In Her Own Voice: Nineteenth-century American Women Essayists* (New York: Taylor & Francis, 1997); Edward T. James et al., *Notable American Women* (1971).

poems in periodicals, notably "The Soul's Defiance," much reprinted in nineteenth-century American anthologies of verse. She died aged thirty-three.¹⁸⁶

Harriet Elisabeth Beecher Stowe (14 June 1811–1 July 1896), born in Connecticut, lost her mother aged five. In 1832, Stowe moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, to join her father. She married Rev. Calvin Ellis Stowe in 1836, the couple moving to Brunswick, Maine, where they housed several fugitive slaves. Stowe published *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1851–1852, just after congress's passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, in the newspaper *The National Era*. Within a year, the book had sold 300,000 copies. Stowe later stirred controversy with a seeming defense of the Highland Clearances on behalf of Elizabeth Campbell, Duchess of Argyll. She first published in 1834: *A New England Sketchbook*, and continued publishing extensively thereafter into the late 1870s, both prose and verse, both fiction and non-fiction.¹⁸⁷

Mary Amelia Swift (17 September 1812–1 November 1875), born in Connecticut, became principal of the Litchfield Female Academy in 1833. Here, she published *First Lessons in Natural Philosophy—Part First* in 1833, then *First Lessons on Natural Philosophy for Children—Part Second* in 1836, the year she left the academy and also published *Poor but Happy, or, the Villagers of Ban de la Roche and the Children of Icolumbkill*. Between 1833–1884, there were thirty-four editions or revisions of the *First Lessons*, which were translated into Burmese and Japanese. In 1845, Swift married Henry Augustus Swift, settling in Brooklyn. She is among the first women authors of a scientific textbook.¹⁸⁸

Cynthia Taggart (1801/1804–1849), born in Rhode Island, lived in constant pain from infancy. Her education was neglected, and she first thought of writing when illness closed all other activities to her, in about 1822. Taggart lived with her widowed sister, near the coast; she wrote at night when unable to sleep. Friends collected and published her poetry in 1834, with an autobiography, to avert poverty. The book saw three editions, the last in 1848.¹⁸⁹

186 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849).

187 Joan D. Hedrick, *Harriet Beecher Stowe: A Life* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994).

188 Elizabeth Wagner Reed, *American Women in Science* (1992).

189 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849); Sarah Josepha Hale, *Woman's Record* (1855).

Jane Agnew Taylor, née Jane Ellen Agnew (c. 1817/1820–3 May 1904–1907), born in New Jersey, married J. Orville Taylor in 1835 or 1836. Taylor wrote *The Girls School Book No. 1* as early as 1837 and it was in its fourth edition by 1839. That year, she published *Physiology for Children*, which was widely distributed and substantially revised in 1848. Taylor's 1858 *Wouldst Know Thyself!, or, The Outlines of Human Physiology* was a condensed version of her earlier works, with a second edition in 1860.¹⁹⁰

Tabitha Gilman Tenney (7 April 1762–2 May 1837), born in New Hampshire, married Samuel Tenney in 1788. Samuel was elected to Congress that year. In 1801, Tenney published *Female Quixotism, Exhibited in the Romantic Opinions and Extravagant Adventures of Dorcasina Sheldon*. It has been called the most popular novel written in America prior to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852. It went through at least five editions and was still in print in the 1850s.¹⁹¹

Caroline Matilda Warren Thayer (c. 1785–1844), born in Massachusetts, married James Thayer in 1809. In 1818, she opened a school on Canandaigua Lake; in 1819, she became a superintendent at Wesleyan Seminary in New York City, though dismissed in 1821 for her association with the New Jerusalem Church. Thayer moved to Joseph Hoxie's Academy in New York City for several years, then to teach in Kentucky in 1824, then in Mississippi by 1831. She wrote poetry, novels, and children's literature with a religious bent: *The Gamesters*; *Religion Recommended to Youth, in a Series of Letters*; *Elegy*; *Reflections*; *Stanzas*; *Ode to Cause of the Greeks*; *The Miracle Spring*; *First Lessons in the History of the United States*; and *The Widow's Son*.¹⁹²

Eliza Townsend (June 1788–12 January 1854), born in Massachusetts, contributed anonymous poems to the *Monthly Anthology*, the *Unitarian Miscellany*, the *General Repository and Review*, and *The Port Folio*, among other magazines, for instance an "Occasional Ode" condemning Napoleon in 1809. Later, Townsend published more religious poetry, among these "The Incomprehensibility of God."¹⁹³

190 Elizabeth Wagner Reed, *American Women in Science* (1992).

191 Samuel Austin Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased, from the Earliest Accounts to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century* [...], 3 vols (Philadelphia, PA: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1859–1871).

192 Peter Rawlings, *Americans on Fiction, 1776–1900*, 3 vols (London: Pickering & Chatto, 2002).

193 Rufus Wilnot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849).

Mary Townsend (14 May 1814–8 July 1851) was born in Pennsylvania to a Quaker family which joined the Hicksites at the Hicksite Separation. Townsend may have had tumors in her uterus; she eventually lost her sight and taught herself a sort of braille. She anonymously published *Life in the Insect World* in 1844, reflecting her use of microscopes. With her sister Hannah, she also published *The Anti-Slavery Alphabet* in 1846, sold at anti-slavery fairs to raise funds for abolition. After 1847, Townsend worked on a rhyming history of England for children, though her sister's part is perhaps larger than her own. Her achievements were mostly forgotten until Elizabeth Wagner Reed's *American Women in Science before the Civil War* in 1992. A descendant is now editing Townsend's works—for instance, *Hannah, Mary, and Elizabeth: Poems and Letters circa 1840–1851*, 2018.¹⁹⁴

Louisa Caroline Tuthill, née **Huggins** [various pen names] (6 July 1799–1 June 1879), born in Connecticut, married Cornelius Tuthill in 1817, settling in New Haven. Tuthill wrote regularly for *The Microscope* during its existence. Cornelius died in 1825, leaving Tuthill with four children. She began publishing regular anonymous contributions to periodicals and some small anonymous volumes. After 1839, her *Young Ladies' Reader* went through several editions. *The Young Lady's Home* followed that year, then a series of small volumes for children: *I Will Be a Gentleman*, 1844, twenty editions; *I Will Be a Lady*, 1844, twenty editions; and so forth. In 1848, Tuthill published a *History of Architecture from the Earliest Times*, the first in the United States. The *Success in Life* series followed in 1849–1850: *The Merchant*; *The Lawyer*; *The Mechanic*; *The Artist*; *The Farmer*; and *The Physician*. Tuthill was often republished in England.¹⁹⁵

Mary Elizabeth Van Lennep, née **Hawes** (16 April 1821–27 September 1844), born in Connecticut, did charity work as a child and taught Sunday school. Van Lennep kept a diary, 1841–1843, which survived. She also wrote letters and poetry. In 1843, she married Rev. Henry John Van Lennep; that year, the couple sailed for Smyrna (now Izmir), in the Ottoman Empire, with her piano. In 1844, they transferred to Constantinople (now Istanbul), where Van Lennep was to run an Armenian girls' school. She contracted dysentery and typhus and died that year aged twenty-three. Van Lennep's mother published a *Memoir*

¹⁹⁴ Elizabeth Wagner Reed, *American Women in Science* (1992).

¹⁹⁵ Joyce Appleby et al., *Encyclopedia of Women in American History* (2002); John Seely Hart, *The Female Prose Writers of America* (1852).

of Mrs. Mary E. Van Lennep: Only Daughter of the Rev. Joel Hawes, D.D. and Wife of the Rev. Henry J. Van Lennep, Missionary in Turkey in 1847.¹⁹⁶

Julia Rush Cutler Ward (5 January 1796–9 November 1824), born in Massachusetts, married Samuel Ward in 1812 aged seventeen, settling in New York City. Heading the banking house of Prime, Ward & King, Samuel was perhaps the most influential financier in America. The Wards had seven children, Ward dying aged twenty-eight a week after giving birth to her last. Ward wrote occasional poems, one added to Rufus Griswold's *Female Poets of America* in 1878.¹⁹⁷

Katharine Augusta Ware (1797–1843), born in Massachusetts, wrote a poem aged fifteen on the death of Robert Treat Paine, later published in his collected works. In 1819, she married Charles A. Ware, earning recognition for her occasional odes on public events appearing in literary journals: one on Lafayette was presented to him in Boston, another on the governor of New York, DeWitt Clinton, was recited at the opening of the Erie Canal. In 1828, Ware launched a literary periodical, *The Bower of Taste*, which continued for some years. She moved to Europe in 1839, publishing *The Power of the Passions and Other Poems* in London in 1842 and dying in Paris the following year.¹⁹⁸

Catharine Harbison Waterman, née **Waterman**, later **Esling** (12 April 1812–6 April 1897), born in Pennsylvania, published under her maiden name in the *New York Mirror*, the *Annals*, *Graham's Magazine*, and *Godey's Lady's Book*. She wrote hymns such as "Come Unto Me," published in 1839 in *The Christian Keepsake*. She married Captain George J. Esling of the Merchant Marine in 1840, settling in Rio de Janeiro until 1844, when the couple returned to Philadelphia. Waterman edited *Friendship's Offering for 1842* in 1841. In 1850, her poems were collected and published as *The Broken Bracelet and Other Poems*. Waterman also wrote *The Book of Parlour Games* in 1853 and *Flora's Lexicon* in 1857. In her later years, she gave up writing.¹⁹⁹

196 Dana Lee Robert, *American Women in Mission* (1997); James Grant Wilson et al., *Appletons' Cyclopædia* (1887–1889).

197 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849).

198 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849); Samuel Austin Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature* (1859–1871).

199 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849); Caroline May, *The American Female Poets* (1848); Thomas Buchanan Read, *The Female Poets of America* (1849).

Amelia Ball Coppuck Welby, née **Coppuck** [or **Amelia** or ‘**Minstrel-girl**’] (3 February 1819–3 May 1852), born in Maryland, moved to Louisville, Kentucky with her family in 1834 or 1835, marrying George B. Welby in 1838. She wrote poetry as ‘Amelia’ for the *Louisville Journal* from 1837–1847. Rufus Wilmot Griswold and Edgar Allan Poe admired her work; a volume of her poems appeared in 1844 and went through fifteen editions in the next fifteen years. Welby was among the most popular poets in the Antebellum South. She died in Louisville two months after giving birth to her only child, a son.²⁰⁰

Anna Maria Wells, née **Foster** (1795–19 December 1868), born in Massachusetts, was baptized on September 20, 1795, her father dying that Fall. Foster was the half-sister of Frances Sargent Osgood. In 1821, she married Thomas Wells, publishing *Poems and Juvenile Sketches* in 1830. Thomas left his wife and four children in 1834 to go to sea, returning before 1840, Wells living in South Carolina for a time, where she published her “Auto-biography of Amelia Sophia Smink” in the *Southern Literary Journal* in 1838. Wells published *The Flowerlet. A Gift of Love* in Boston in 1842. By 1850, Wells was in New York City, though back in Boston by 1855. Here, she published *Patty Williams’s Voyage. A Story Almost Wholly True* in 1866, contributing children’s verse to *The Nursery* and *Our Young Folks*, among other venues.²⁰¹

Jane Kilby Welsh [or **Welch**] (25 January? 1783–12 September 1853), whose life is little known, published *A Botanical Catechism: Containing Introductory Lessons for Students in Botany. By a Lady* in Northampton, Massachusetts in 1819 and *Familiar Lessons in Mineralogy and Geology: Designed for the Use of Young Persons and Lyceums: in Two Volumes* in Boston in 1832–1833. Welsh was one of twenty-two women described by Elizabeth Wagner Reed in *American Women in Science before the Civil War* in 1992. She is also one of just six women who were primary authors of works among the 1465 authors noted by Curtis P. Schuh in his *Mineralogy & Crystallography: An Annotated Biobibliography of Books Published 1469 Through 1919*.²⁰²

200 Wade Hall, *The Kentucky Anthology: Two Hundred Years of Writing in the Bluegrass State* (Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2005); Frances Elizabeth Willard et al., *A Woman of the Century* (1893).

201 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849); Kenneth M. Price and Susan Belasco Smith, *Periodical Literature in Nineteenth-century America* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 1996).

202 Elizabeth Wagner Reed, *American Women in Science* (1992); Kristine Larsen, *The Women Who Popularized Geology in the 19th Century* (New York: Springer, 2017).

Sarah Helen Power Whitman (19 January 1803–27 June 1878), born in Rhode Island, married John Winslow Whitman in 1828. John had been co-editor of the *Boston Spectator and Ladies' Album*, where Whitman published poetry using the name 'Helen.' He died in 1833 and the couple never had children; Whitman also had a heart condition that she treated with ether she breathed in through her handkerchief. Whitman crossed paths with Edgar Allan Poe in 1845, he declining to be introduced. In 1848, they resumed contact via poems. Poe visited Whitman in 1848, regretting her friendships with Margaret Fuller and Elizabeth F. Ellet. The two discussed marriage; Rufus Wilmot Griswold makes much of this. Whitman's *Hours of Life, and Other Poems* appeared in 1853; in 1860, she published *Edgar Allan Poe and His Critics*, aimed especially at Griswold. Whitman's will left money for charity and for a volume of her poems.²⁰³

Catharine R. Williams (31 December 1787–11 October 1872), born in Rhode Island, lost her mother as a child; her father being at sea, she was raised by aunts. In 1824, she married Horatio N. Williams, settling in New York State. It was an unhappy marriage and Williams returned to Providence two years later. Here, she opened a school, then published her *Original Poems* in 1828, which did well. A prose story, "Religion at Home," came out in 1829; then *Tales, National and Revolutionary* in 1830; a satirical novel, *Aristocracy*, in 1832; the *History of Fall River*, 1833; then a second series of *Tales* in 1835. Williams then published *The Biography of Revolutionary Heroes*, 1839, and traveled in Canada prior to publishing *Neutral French: The Exiles of Nova Scotia* in 1841. Her *Annals of the Aristocracy of Rhode Island* came out in 1843–1845. Williams was a suffragist connected to the Dorr Rebellion. She left a manuscript novel.²⁰⁴

Elizabeth Washington Gamble Wirt (30 January 1784–24 January 1857), born in Virginia, married William Wirt in 1802, a future Attorney-General of the United States. The Wirts lived in Virginia and Washington, D.C.; after William's death in 1834, Wirt moved to Florida. To entertain her ten children, Wirt wrote *Flora's Dictionary*, an alphabetical list of over 200 flowers with their scientific name, symbolic meaning, and verse featuring the flower in question, with texts explaining plant morphology and Linnaean

203 Kenneth Silverman, *Edgar A. Poe: Mournful and Never-ending Remembrance* (New York: Harper Perennial, 1991).

204 Sidney Smith Rider, *Bibliographical Memoirs of Three Rhode Island Authors*, J.K. Angell, Frances H. (Whipple) McDougall, Catharine R. Williams (Providence, Rhode Island: S.S. Rider, 1880).

nomenclature. Published anonymously in 1829, the book went through several reprintings before Wirt was credited in 1835. A wide variety of similar books began appearing in the 1840s, often by writers less interested in science than Wirt was. The Wirts' voluminous correspondence subsists.²⁰⁵

Sarah "Sally" Sayward Barrell Keating Wood (1 October 1759–6 January 1855), born in Maine, married Richard Keating in 1778; Richard died five years later, and Wood married General Abiel Wood in 1804. Abiel died in 1811. Wood wrote Gothic novels: *Julia and the Illuminated Baron*, 1800; *Dorval; or, the Speculator*, 1801; *Amelia; or, the Influence of Virtue, an Old Man's Story*, 1802; *Ferdinand and Elmira: A Russian Story*, 1804; and *Tales of the Night*, 1827. Wood published anonymously as 'A Lady from Massachusetts' until Maine became a state in 1820, when she became 'A Lady from Maine' on her last title page. She is known as Maine's first novelist. Her manuscript work, *War, the Parent of Domestic Calamity: A Tale of the Revolution*, is at the Library of the Maine Historical Society in Portland.²⁰⁶

Jane Taylor Worthington, née **Lomax** (2 February 1821–26 May 1847), born in Virginia, published prose and verse almost exclusively in the *Southern Literary Messenger*. In 1843, she married Dr. Francis Asbury Worthington, son of the Governor of Ohio; the couple settled in Ohio, where Worthington died in Cincinnati. Her works include hymns: "It Visiteth the Desolate;" stories: "Life and Love" and "Ravenel Hall. A Tale in Two Parts;" and poems: "Lines to One Who Will Understand Them," "Moonlight on the Grave," "Sleep," "The Common Bramble," "The Child's Grave," "The Withered Leaves," "The Poor," "To the Peaks of Otter," and "To Twilight." There is no collection of her works.²⁰⁷

205 Jack Kramer, *Women of Flowers: A Tribute to Victorian Women Illustrators* (New York: Stewart, Tabori & Chang, 1996).

206 Karen A. Weyler. "Sally Sayward Barrell Keating Wood." *Legacy* (1998). 15.2: 204–212.

207 Rufus Wilmot Griswold, *The Female Poets of America* (1849); Samuel Austin Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature* (1859–1871).

