

Song Series.' But it is as a poet that he claims special remembrance. His poems include *Songs in Summer* (1857); *The King's Bell*; *The Book of the East*; *Abraham Lincoln, a Hebrew Ode*; and *The Lion's Cub and other Verse* (1891). Some of his lyrics are bright and tender; his most characteristic work is rather reflective than original and spontaneous.

Edmund Clarence Steadman was born in 1833, the son of a merchant at Hartford in Connecticut. He studied at Yale and early took to journalism, was for a time on the staff of the *New York Tribune*, was war correspondent of the *New York World* during the war, held a post under the Attorney General of the United States, but from 1869 until 1900 was a stockbroker at New York. He contributed actively to the more important magazines, and published his first volume of verse, *Poems, Prose and Fables*, in 1860. Later poems or collections of verse have been *After a Month, an Idyl of the Great War*; *The Blunderer's Progress*; *Harlequin and other Poems*; *Lyrics on Idylls*; and a collected edition of his poems appeared in 1914. His critical work on the *Literary Poets*, chronological to the poetic literature of England for two generations, appeared in 1875, is recognized as a work of standard value, and has gone through many editions. The *Poets of America*, published in 1880, hardly took the same rank even in America. He wrote on *The Victor and the Vanquished Poets*, and has edited, with or without collaboration, W. S. Leland, Austin Dobson, and Poe, besides *The Victorian Anthology*, and *An American Anthology*. The *Literary of American Literature*, edited by him in connection with Miss L. M. Hutchinson, completed in 1880, fills eleven volumes. Some of his lyrics are very fresh and admirable, and most of his poetic work shows careful and artistic finish. As a critic he is less remarkable for profound insight and discrimination than for breadth and sympathy.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich was born in 1836 at Portsmouth in New Hampshire. His father's death prevented his going to Harvard, but while engaged in his studies New York looked him over, he began to contribute verse to the newspapers, and soon after the publication of *The Bells*, a collection of poems (1855), obtained literature as a profession. He was associated with S. F. W. Ellis (*Ham, Lincoln, Perry, Sheridan*), and other magazines; and from 1861 to 1870 he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Amongst his poems are *The Bell*, *A Rose Is Not a Pomfret*, *Old Tom*, *Eden*, and *Phon*. After 1870 a complete collection appeared in 1882. He has written also stories, romances, and sketches, including *David A. Davidson*, *The Captain of the Port*, *The Story of a Girl*, *Run, Margaret, Run*, *Madame Pablos*. He is an accomplished lyrist, and his more ambitious poems are at least graceful and well worded. In some of his stories and sketches he shows himself a brilliant humorist.

Francis Richard Stockton 1834-1902.
born at Philadelphia, was trained as engraver
and journalist, and became assistant editor of *N.Y.*
Nicholas. He attracted notice by his fantastic
stories for children, which fill several volumes;
but he is best known as author of *Kidder Orange*
1874, the droll and humorous story of a holiday
on a house boat, with much human nature and a
good deal of burlesque. *The Lady of the Lake*,
a short problem story, made also a great suc-
cess. Other humorous or whimsical stories, notably
unequal in interest, were *The Late Mrs. Wall*, *The*
Casting Away of Mrs. Tacky and Mrs. Tachum, and
The Pussant, *The Hundredth Man*, *The Schooner*
Merry Chanko, *The Squirrel Inn*, *Pemonts Parade*,
The Shadrach, *Captain Chop*, *The Story Teller's*
Park, *The Associated Hermits*, and *A Recipe of*
Calvary. To a different category belonged *The*
Buccaniers and Pirates of our Coast 1890. *The*
Captain's Toll gate, finished just before his death,
was published with a memorial sketch of him by
his wife in 1903.

Edward Eggleston 1837-1902, born at Aetna, Indiana, became a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and had held various pastoral and editorial posts when, about 1880, he withdrew from the ministry and devoted himself to literary work. He wrote many popular books on American history, but is best known for his books of *The Hoosier Schoolmaster*, *The Hoosier School*, *The Mystery of Metropolisville*, *The Courtship*, *Reveries*, *The Letters*, and *The Little Republic*.

John Burroughs. Born at Roxbury in New York State on the 3d April 1817, was brought up on a farm, and after some years of teaching, journalism, clerking in the Treasury department at Washington, and of periodic duties as a bank examiner, settled down in 1874 on a farm in New York, to divide his time between literature and horticulture. His books mostly deal with natural history of country life, and include *Wake Robin* (1870), *Birds and Part*, *Forests and Wild Herbs*, *Peepers*, *Signs and Sounds*, and *Raccoon*, *Forest of Birds*, *Trees*, *Flowers*, *Winter Sunshine* and *Forest Fancies* are European travel sketches; *Spanish* and *other Fancies* are more specifically zoological; and he published in 1896 a study of Whittman. He is in some respects a continuation of Thoreau's work, but writes for the most part in a lighter vein.

William Dwight Whitney (1827-1912), a younger brother of the geologist Josiah Dwight Whitney, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, studied at Williams College, at Yale, and in Germany, and was professor at Yale of Sanskrit and of Comparative Philology. He waged war with Max Müller, and wrote *Primitive and Popular*, *The Language of the Aryan Peoples*, and other philological works. He was editor in chief of the *Century Dictionary*.