

Dorothy Richardson: A Calendar of the Letters

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Dedication

For Gloria G. Fromm

(1931–1992)

who laid the foundations well

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Introduction

Dorothy Richardson was a prolific letter writer through much of her adult life, though few of her early letters survive. Particularly egregious is the loss—seemingly permanent—of over 400 letters and cards to H. G. Wells. Even so, it is fair to say that Richardson left us two autobiographical sequences. The first was *Pilgrimage*, initially conceived in 1909 and worked on from 1912 to 1952 when illness took away her ability to concentrate. The second was an outpouring of letters displaying her characteristic insight and judgment, in which acute observation, accompanied by cogent analysis, was tempered by a deep kindness. In each of these enterprises the autobiographical “I” was effectively displaced, in the novel by her stand-in Miriam, in the letters by her reaching out to the realities and persons of her own world or of the world evoked by her correspondents. In each of these autobiographical endeavors she wrote with nuanced sensibility and veiled authority.

The record begins with her undated letter to Charlotte Perkins Gilman whom she addresses as Mrs. Stetson, the name Gilman used in the 1898 first edition of her ground breaking book, before utilizing Gilman in later editions. I have assumed that Richardson read the early edition and, wishing to share her happiness with the pioneer feminists whose light has altered for her the whole of life, she writes her gratitude—so I imagine—on the first day of the new century. That is the beginning. The record ends with Rose Odle’s 1968 letter to Yale University enclosing 7 letters and cards Veronica Grad had written to Rose after Dorothy’s death. These letters, as we know, run through extremes of emotion, from glowing memories of Dorothy’s early beauty to grief and recrimination at her death.

Preserving Dorothy Richardson’s Letters

After Dorothy Richardson died in 1957, Rose I. Odle, her sister-in-law and literary executor, collected the papers the author had left and then actively sought out those persons who had saved letters from Richardson. She asked them to send her the letters, she typed the letters, and in most cases she persuaded the recipients to give the letters to the estate. She accumulated all these documents relating to Richardson’s life because she wanted to assist Leon Edel in his plan for a biography of the novelist. Under the guidance of Norman Holmes Pearson, a close friend of H.D. and Bryher, the materials were assembled at Yale University where they are now housed in the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

The Richardson Papers consist of literary manuscripts, a variety of documents and over 800 letters. The word *letters* in this context is used to signify all types of correspondence, and even a legal paper. The letters are to and from 29 correspondents, including John Austen, Bernice Elliott, Peggy Kirkaldy, Alan Odle, Rose Odle and John Cowper Powys. Also at the Beinecke are 460 letters to and from Bryher, which form part of the Bryher Papers, and 40 to and from H.D., among the H.D. Papers. As well, there are 27 letters in the Morgan-Theis papers, 10 in the Dorothy Norman Papers, 2 in the George Plank Papers and 5 in Uncataloged holdings. Elsewhere the British Library holds the letters to E. B. C. Jones and S. S. Kotliansky; the Berg Collection in The New York Public Library, the letters to P. B.

Wadsworth; and Pattee Library, The Pennsylvania State University, the letters to Henry Savage. The Harry Ransom Humanity Research Center, The University of Texas at Austin, possesses letters from Richardson to 18 recipients, as well as the letters from Alan Odle to Claude Houghton; and the University of Tulsa Library has significant holdings also, including letters from H. G. Wells to Richardson. Both the Beinecke and the Humanities Research Center also possess correspondence from others to Richardson. All told the resources of 29 Archives and Libraries and of 5 private individuals have been drawn upon in assembling this Calendar of Dorothy Richardson's letters. For details see below Location of Letters.

In the upshot, Edel declined the opportunity to write the biography of Dorothy Richardson, and assigned it to his graduate student Gloria Glikin (later Gloria G. Fromm). Her 1961 Ph.D. thesis from New York University and her 1963 groundbreaking article in PMLA were prelude to *Dorothy Richardson: A Biography*, Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1977; reprinted Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1994. Having established the main lines of Richardson's life in the biography, Fromm went on to publish, though it was not issued until after her death, *Windows on Modernism: Selected Letters of Dorothy Richardson*, Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1995. The present Calendar of Letters, surveying all of Richardson's known correspondence, is an extension of Gloria Fromm's admirable work and a prelude, one may hope, to the publication of more of her letters.

The Calendar of Richardson's Letters

The Calendar records in chronological order 2321 letters and other communications. Of these, 2086 were written by Richardson, 172 were sent to her by others, and 63 were third-party communications. All these letters, apart from a scattering of published exceptions noted when they occur, have been transcribed and edited either by Gloria Fromm in *Windows on Modernism* (488 items, plus over 250 omitted from her selection for lack of space), by Janet Fouli in *The Letters of Dorothy Richardson and John Cowper Powys* (185 items), by Gillian Hanscombe in *The Art of Life* (15 items) or by Joseph Prescott in *Yale University Library Gazette* (7 items) or by myself. The more than 1350 I have transcribed, including the 69 letters to Henry Savage also edited by Julie Daniels for her M.A. thesis, are lurking on my hard drive awaiting the chance to go public. Along with them are footnotes which explain among other things the grounds for the estimated dates of undated or partially dated letters. These notes could not be part of this Calendar but were essential for placing letters with problematical dates. Also, letters in *Windows on Modernism* with rather general dates, like Winter 1943, have been fitted out with more precise estimates. Though such precision runs the risk of being arbitrary, it does force one to explore every possible clue for evidence.

Most of the Calendar entries are based on transcriptions that have as their foundation the original documents, but two kinds of exception may be noted.

Richardson's letters to Pauline Marrian and Ruth Pollard were transcribed and edited by the recipients themselves; the originals are presumed to have been destroyed. (Four surviving letters to Marrian, in the possession of her solicitor Nicholas O'Brien, have been unavailable for consultation. Whether these are previously unrecorded letters or the originals of letters Marrian transcribed is not known.)

On the other hand, letters to several recipients are known only through photocopies or notes. Those from Richardson to her sister Jessie Hale were photocopied by Gloria Glikin (Fromm) after she visited Hale in 1961. At the time of this visit she also took notes on the letters she read, and some of these notes, as it turned out, related to letters that were not among those later copied. Like the photocopies, the notes have survived and are in Harold Fromm's collection. In addition, one letter not seen by Gloria Fromm came into the possession of a librarian friend of Hale named Marg-Riette M. Hamlett who made a transcription of the letter and later bequeathed the transcription to Radcliffe.

Then there are Richardson's letters to David Grad. Grad allowed Gillian Hanscombe to photocopy these to include in volume II of her Oxford D. Phil. thesis (1979). As well, he permitted her to photocopy letters from Richardson to Veronica Grad, also in volume II, and letters from Rose Odle to Veronica Grad, found at the end of Volume I. (Veronica's letters to Rose Odle, the other half of that exchange, are part of the Richardson Papers. As noted above, the letters between the two are published in Hanscombe, *The Art of Life*.) The fate of the original letters owned by Grad is unknown. David Grad, the son of Veronica and Benjamin Grad who were the models for Amabel and Michael in *Pilgrimage*, died in 1997.

Also, in 1982 Eva Tucker received from Flora Coates two Richardson postcards to Flora and photocopies of two Richardson letters to Flora. She also received from Evelyn Morrison photocopies of 10 Richardson letters and notecards written to Morrison.

The Organization of Calendar Entries

Calendar entry: first line

Date code: Year, month, day: Example: 1917.05.20 is the date code for a letter of 20 May 1917.

Undated letters or cards with a complete postmark are treated the same as items with a full date: Example: 1937.05.21 is the date code for a postcard with pmk. 21 MY 37.

When some part of the date is provided by the writer, the postmark follows in brackets: Example: 1931.12.29 is the date code for Dec 1931. [pmk. 29 DEC 31]

When two or three letters are assigned to the same day, the second and third to distinguish them have added to the date code the letters *a* and *b*. Their order within that date is arbitrary, unless internal evidence establishes a sequence. Thus a letter estimated to have been written circa 18 June 1931, the third letter of that day, has the date code: 31.06.18b].

Each letter without a date or with an incomplete date is assigned, through internal and external evidence, a provisional but specific date. The problematic nature of the date code is signaled by a closing bracket, as in the example immediately above. The date code is the unique identifier of each letter.

Name of Recipient or Sender: Examples: To Bryher [from DMR] or From J. C. Powys [to DMR].

Letters *about* DMR or closely related to DMR are identified as From X to Y: Example: From Alan Odle to Claude Houghton.

Physical Description: Example: ALS 2p.: a handwritten letter signed, 2 pages.

See below Abbreviations Describing Letters.

The number of pages: DMR employed a wide variety of writing papers and used them in different ways. For example, a sheet folded double, then turned sideways, may provide 4 pages for writing. The descriptions in this Calendar are always to panels or pages written upon, not to sheets of paper.

A cards or note cards sent in an envelope may have writing on one or both sides and is described as 1 page or 2 pages, as in the example: A card I 2p.: hand written card initialed, 2 pages.

A lettercard is a kind of double postcard hinged in the middle. When folded at the hinge and fastened in some manner the writing on the two inside panels is hidden. One or both panels may be utilized.

Location of the letter: See below Locations of Letters.

Publication information, if published. See below Sources of Published Letters.

Calendar entry: second line

Actual date: the precise date as used in the letter. Example: 2 July.'34. Example: pmk. 19 AUG 1923.

Estimated dates, with *c.* for *circa*, are set within square brackets: [c. 3 October? 1925]. A question mark indicates that a date or a portion thereof is especially doubtful or arbitrary.

When a letter with incomplete date or no date can be precisely dated through internal evidence or through evidence from other letters, that date is placed in square brackets: Example: [17 October 1921].

Address of sender: The address or the most significant portion of the address as it appears in the communication.

Calendar entry: third line and following

“The opening words of the letter” in quotation marks are followed by a brief summary of the letter’s principal subjects.

And see below Abbreviations of Names of Correspondents.

Abbreviations Describing Letters

A	autograph: item is predominantly hand written
AL Notes	Notes based on an autograph letter
card	Christmas or other commercial card
I	initialed
L	letter
lc	letter card
MS	manuscript
note	a brief insertion or brief added document
nc	note card
pc	post card
S	signed by sender
S (typed)	signature typed by sender
T	typed
T&A	typed with substantial portion by hand
U	unsigned

Some unabbreviated terms have been used: Airgraph, AirLetter, illustration, etcetera.

Example: A Airgraph I 2p.

Typical Combinations

A AirLetter S	hand written air letter signed
A note I	hand written note initialed
AncsI	hand written notecards initialed
Apcl	hand written post card initialed
TLS (typed signature)	typed letter with a typed signature
T&ALS	typed and hand written letter signed

Abbreviations of Names of Correspondents

Descriptions following the letter headings sometimes use the following abbreviations:

AO	for Alan Odle	
DMR	for Dorothy Miller Richardson.	
JA	for John Austen	only within descriptions of letters to him
PK	for Peggy Kirkaldy	only within descriptions of letters to her
JCP	for J. C. Powys	only within descriptions of letters to and from him
PBW	for P. Beaumont Wadsworth	only within descriptions of letters to him

In addition the following pen names are always used:

Bryher	for Winifred Ellerman
H.D.	for Hilda Doolittle

Locations of Letters

Short Name Used	Full Name of Archive or Library
Beinecke	Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT
Berg	Henry W. and Albert A. Berg Collection, The New York Public Library, NY
Bryher Papers	Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University
Bryn Mawr	Letters and Documents Collection, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA
British Library	The British Library, Manuscript Collections, London, UK
Cambridge	Cambridge University Library, Cambridge, UK
Columbia	Columbia University. Rare Book and Manuscript Library, New York, NY.
Cornell	Carl A. Kroch Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
Dent Papers	Manuscripts Library, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Gilman Papers	Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA
H. D. Papers	Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University
Hertfordshire. . . .	Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies County Hall, Hertford, UK
HRC, Texas	Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center, The University of Texas at Austin
Illinois	The Wells Archive, Rare Book and Special Collections Library, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, IL
International Inst. . . .	International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Iowa	Special Collections Department, University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, IA
National Library. . . .	The National Library of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland
John Rylands	The John Rylands University Library, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK

| *Calendar of Letters* |

Leeds	Special Collections, Brotherton Library, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK
Lilly Library	The Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN
Michael Ross Papers	George Meany Memorial Archives, National Labor College, Silver Spring, MD
Morgan-Theis Papers	Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University
Pennsylvania	Pattee Library, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA
Princeton	Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library, Princeton, NJ
Radcliffe	Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Cambridge, MA
Reading	The Library, The University of Reading, Reading, U.K.
Rice	Woodson Research Center, Fondren Library, Rice University, Houston, TX
Richardson Papers	Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University
Surrey Archive	Surrey Historical Service, County Archive, Woking, Surrey, UK
Syracuse	Special Collections, Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N.Y.
Tulsa	Special Collections, McFarlin Library, The University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK
Washington Un	Washington University Libraries, St. Louis, Missouri
Waterloo	Porter Library, Special Collections, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON
Wisconsin-Madison	Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI

Sources of Published Letters

Short Form	Full Bibliographic Citation
Daniels	Julie Kay Daniels, <i>"I am not 'literary' Henry": An Edition of Dorothy Miller Richardson's Letters to Henry Savage</i> , The Pennsylvania State University: The Graduate School, Department of English, M.A. Thesis, 1984.
ELT 43:4	George H. Thomson, "Dorothy Richardson: Letters to a Sister in America," <i>ELT</i> 43:4 (2000), pp.410-48.
ELT 45:1	George H. Thomson, "Dorothy Richardson and her Sister: More Letters and Biography," <i>ELT</i> 45:1 (2002), pp. 46-64.
Fouli	Janet Fouli, ed., <i>The Letters of Dorothy Richardson and John Cowper Powys</i> , London: Cecil Wolf, Forthcoming.
Friedman	Susan Stanford Friedman, ed., <i>Analyzing Freud: Letters of H.D., Bryher, and Their Circle</i> , New York: New Directions Books, 2002. [Bryher to H.D., 1933]
Hanscombe (1979)	Gillian E. Hanscombe, <i>Feminist Consciousness: a study of the work of Dorothy Miller Richardson</i> , University of Oxford: Faculty of English Language and Literature, D. Phil., 2 vol., 1979. [DMR to Veronica Grad, II, 1-14; DMR to David Grad, II, 16-127]
Hanscombe (1982)	Gillian E. Hanscombe, <i>The Art of Life: Dorothy Richardson and the Development of Feminine Consciousness</i> , London: Peter Owen, 1982. [Veronica Grad to Rose Odle and Rose Odle to Veronica Grad, pp. 169-86]
Kunitz	Stanley J. Kunitz, ed., <i>Authors Today and Yesterday</i> , H.W. Wilson, 1933. "Autobiographical Sketch," p. 562. [DMR to Kunitz, July, 1933]
Prescott	Joseph Prescott, ed., "Seven Letters from Dorothy M. Richardson," <i>Yale University Library Gazette</i> XXXIII (January 1959), pp. 102-111.
Smith	David C. Smith, ed., <i>The Correspondence of H. G. Wells</i> , 4 vol., London: Pickering & Chatto, 1998. [H. G. Wells to T. Seccombe: Letter No. 865]
WOM	<i>Windows on Modernism: Selected Letters of Dorothy Richardson</i> , ed. Gloria G. Fromm, Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1995.

Dorothy Richardson's Correspondents

J. H. Ashton, the Fairbridge Society

The Fairbridge Society was involved in placing poor immigrant children from the United Kingdom in Fairbridge Family Farms established in Canada, Australia and elsewhere. The founder of the Society, Kingsley Fairbridge (1885–1924), was born in South Africa. In 1909 while at Oxford, he outlined his ideas to fellow Rhodes Scholars. They formed the Child Emigration Society, later the Fairbridge Society. It was still active in placing U.K. children after the Second World War.

John Archibald Austen (1886–1948)

John Austen, born in Kent, the son of a carpenter, moved to London at the age of 20 to study art. There he was influenced, like his friend Alan Odle, by Aubrey Beardsley. He married Ruby Florence (“Tommy”) Thomson in 1919. Austen became well established as a decorative illustrator of books, first in England and then in the 1930s in America. He first appears in DMR’s surviving correspondence in early 1924 when plans are afoot for a joint exhibition in London by four artists: Austen, Harry Clarke, Alan Odle and Austin Spare. The show did not take place until the spring of 1925. In 1930 DMR undertook to write a forward to a small book Austen was planning on the subject of the art of the illustrator. But as things worked out, she ended by writing an essay on that subject to which he provided a forward. The book was *John Austen and the Inseparables*. In the 1930s Austen taught at the Thanet Schools of Art in Kent and continued his distinguished career as an illustrator. His health declined during the 1940s and in 1948 he died, just months after his friend Alan Odle. DMR continued to write to Tommy Austen.

Mr. Ballou [Ballon?]

Unidentified. The University Libraries, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, acquired DMR’s letter to him through David Holmes in 1987. The library spells the name Ballou. In Richardson’s handwriting it could also be read as Ballon.

Sylvia Beach

Sylvia Beach (1887–1962), the famed proprietor of Shakespeare and Company, was born in Maryland but following frequent visits to Europe she settled in Paris where she opened her English-language bookshop in 1919. It soon became a center for many English and American writers who lived in Paris or spent time there. Beach, through Shakespeare and Company, published *Ulysses* in 1922 and other works by Joyce in following years. Dorothy Richardson, during her brief visit to Paris in May 1924, met and had lunch with Beach

George Blake

George Blake (1893–1961), born in Scotland, began his journalistic career in Glasgow but in 1924 became editor of *John O’London’s Weekly*. An article by him in that journal caught DMR’s eye. He went on in 1928 to the *Strand Magazine* and then returned to Scotland where he wrote books on Scotland, its life, its shipbuilding, its literature. Wilfred Whitten,

whose pseudonym was John o London, had founded that magazine in 1919 and been its editor. In her salutation, DMR at first confused the two editors.

Oswell Blakeston

Oswell Blakeston (1907–1985), an English writer and artist, born Henry Joseph Hasslacher, began as an apprentice in films, moved on to edit Bryher's *Close Up*, and over a long career published many mystery novels, poems, and books on other subjects. DMR met him through Bryher and the film magazine.

Eliot (Eileen) Bliss

Eliot Bliss (1903–1990), born in Jamaica, published two novels, *Saraband* (1931) and *Luminous Isle* (1934). In 1940 she moved from London to Bishop's Stortford where she continued to live until her death. In a 1940s letter to Peggy Kirkaldy, DMR says Bliss has been “running after me for years. This, for me, is a mystery, for I cannot like her. I fail, however I may try” (WOM 409). She was grateful, however, that Kirkaldy befriended Bliss and her long-time artist companion, Patricia Allen-Burns.

Vincent Brome

Vincent Brome (1910–2004) was a prolific English author best known for his biographies. He came into Dorothy Richardson's life in 1949–1950 while preparing a biography of H. G. Wells.

Curtis Brown

Curtis Brown (1866–1945) was an American who established himself in London as a successful literary agent, following in the footsteps of that pioneer of literary agents, J. B. Pinker. In his book *The Happy Highway* (London, 1967), Rupert Croft-Cooke describes how he and his brother, running a book business in Rochester, Kent, bought from the Curtis Brown agency, after the death of the founder, a variety of letters and other documents of bibliographical interest. Among them were the letters from Dorothy Richardson to Curtis Brown.

I. R. Brussel

Isidore Rosenbaum Brussel (1897–1972) was born in Russia, grew up in Brooklyn and became a self-styled “literary scout”: this according to the Humanities Research Center in Austin Texas which houses his papers. He bought books and periodicals from DMR and advised her on selling her manuscripts. He is best known now for his bibliography of James Branch Cabell.

Thomas Burke

Thomas Burke (1886–1945) was a writer of essays, novels, stories, sketches, and ballad-verse principally about London—its streets, its slums, its night-life. Some of his titles: *Limehouse Nights* (1916); *Rambles in Remote London* (1921); *The Real East End* (1932); *Living in*

Bloomsbury (1939). Anne Witchard in “Thomas Burke, the ‘Laureate of Limehouse’: A New Biographical Outline,” *ELT* 48: No 2, 2005, 164–87, offers an engaging account of his life.

Bryher

Bryher, born Annie Winifred Ellerman (1894–1983), was the daughter of the shipping magnate Sir John Ellerman. She always wanted to be a boy and have the adventures and freedoms of a man. Her achievements lay in that direction. She is best remembered for her autobiographical books and for her sustained financial and moral support of others, especially H.D. and DMR. For a more detailed biography, see K. S. Walwyn, “Ellerman, (Annie) Winifred (1894–1983),” rev. Clare L. Taylor, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004. And see Gloria G. Fromm, *Dorothy Richardson; also Windows on Modernism*, 34–36.

Jonathan Cape

Jonathan Cape (1879–1960), an outstanding British publisher, cofounded Jonathan Cape and Company in 1921.

Richard Church

Richard Church (1891–1972), English poet, essayist and novelist, was in the 1930s an editor for J. M. Dent. He had a deep personal respect for DMR as a writer, but it was chiefly in his capacity as editor that he corresponded with her.

Donald Lemen Clark

Donald Lemen Clark (1888–1966), professor of English Literature at Columbia, was co-editor of *Magazine Article Readings*, New York: Macmillan, 1931. It included DMR’s 1924 essay from the *Adelphi*, “About Punctuation.”

Flora Wadsworth Coates

Flora Coates (1901–1993), resident in Lancaster, was a cousin of Owen Wadsworth. He seemed to have no immediate family and regarded Flora rather as a sister. He introduced her to DMR in 1930.

Dr. Arthur S. Cobbledick

Dr. A. S. Cobbledick (1871–1950) was a retired oculist who lived during the 1940s in Trevone. He had been a friend and admirer of Walter Sickert and Sir Matthew Smith. DMR valued his friendship and that of his daughter Joan George.

Rupert Croft-Cooke

Rupert Croft-Cooke (1903–1979), born in Kent, was an extraordinarily prolific writer whose output included literary essays, detective fiction, autobiographical narratives and sorties into a wide variety of practical subjects. In the spring of 1930 he lived next door to the Odles in Constantine.

Charles W. Daniel

Charles W. Daniel (1871–1955) and his wife Florence E. Worland were early friends of DMR and in *Ye Crank* and its following namesakes published her early reviews and essays. He also published her two translations of Paul Carton's little books on foodstuffs in 1913. Always a social activist and a maverick, he continued to publish off-beat and risky books, resulting in several run-ins with the law. The Daniels appear in *Pilgrimage* as George and Dora Taylor.

J. M. Dent and Company

Among members of the firm carrying on correspondence with or about DMR, the following may be noted:

Richard Church: See entry above.

A. J. Hoppé, editor of books like *The Conrad Reader*, 1940, and *The Reader's Guide to Everyman's Library*, 1960, became a director of J. M. Dent & Sons.

W. G. Taylor, formerly the secretary of the firm, became its managing director from 1934 to 1955.

Lady Ethel Desborough

Lady Ethel Desborough, granddaughter of the 6th Earl, Panshanger, was a brilliant society figure who entertained literary notables in her country house.

Babette Deutsch

Babette Deutsch (1895–1982), American author best known for her poetry, lived in New York and taught for nearly 30 years at Columbia University. She knew and wrote to a wide variety of literary figures of her day, including DMR.

Dorothy M. Donnelly

Dorothy M. Donnelly, an American admirer of DMR's fiction, is unidentified.

Desmond Flower

Desmond Flower (1907–1997), translator and critic, was the managing editor of Cassell's, the prominent London publisher. He was an anti-vivisectionist, one of his reasons for publishing Powys's *Morwyn*..

Bernice Elliott

Bernice Elliott (1896–1996), born in Michigan, daughter of Professor Charles Morris Elliott, had a long career as a writer and editor. She retired to Rochester, N.Y., where she lived into her 90s. She admired *Pilgrimage*, sought DMR's advice, and gradually established herself as a friend.

Frances E. Gale

Frances E. Gale, a young American, had met DMR in the British Library tearoom before either of them had published anything. Gale published short stories between 1912 and 1921 but that is all I have discovered about her.

Edward Garnett

Edward William Garnett (1868–1937), English writer and critic, was an important literary editor who influenced the lives of Joseph Conrad, Ford Madox Ford, D. H. Lawrence and many others, among them Dorothy Richardson for it was he who as reader for *Pointed Roofs* recommended to Duckworth that it be published. He admired DMR's *Pilgrimage* volumes and reviewed several of them with sensitive appreciation.

John Gawsworth

John Gawsworth, pseud. of Terence Ian Fyton Armstrong (1912–1970), English poet and critic, edited *Ten Contemporaries: Notes Toward Their Definitive Bibliography* (Second Series), London: Joiner and Steele, 1933, to which DMR. contributed a biographical sketch. He was a champion of various writers whom he thought neglected. After distinguished service in the Air Force during World War II, his literary career declined and he sank into alcoholism.

André Gide

André Gide (1869–1951), noted French author, was admired by DMR. She thought highly too of Pierre-Quint's study of Gide which she translated.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1860–1935), one of America's pioneer feminists, is best known for her short story "The Yellow Wallpaper" and the book on economics admired by DMR. With it she attained an international reputation.

David Grad

David Grad (1908–1997), son of Veronica Leslie-Jones ("Amabel") and Benjamin Grad ("Michael Shatov"), appears on the last page of *Pilgrimage* as baby Paul. As a young man he toyed with theater and dance but that did not pan out. During World War II he served in the army in India and the Middle East. After the war he ran an antique business in Tunbridge Wells. He retired to Switzerland where he died in 1997. David Grad changed his name to David Grey and later to David Kent. DMR's letters to him date from 1929 to 1950.

Rachel Grad

Rachel Grad (1916–1988), the daughter of Veronica Leslie-Jones and Benjamin Grad (Amabel and Michael), married Edwin W. Ayre (1912–1984). Sometime after World War II, the Ayres moved with their two sons from the vicinity of London to the Edinburgh area where Rachel and Edwin ran a small Rudolph Steiner school. The Ayres moved to New Zealand in 1970. There they helped to found a Waldorf College, devoted to the teachings of

Steiner. (Some of this information comes from the sons of Rachel Ayre, John, born 1943, now resident in Australia, and Arnold Benedict, a third son born in 1955, now resident in New Zealand.)

Veronica Grad

Veronica Grad (1967–1967), born Veronica Leslie-Jones, daughter of a doctor, was living away from home at the age of 21 when she met and fell in love with DMR. In 1907 she married DMR's Russian friend and admirer Benjamin Grad. Her son David was born in 1908. She adopted Benjamin's Jewish life style but there were frequent separations in the marriage. She and DMR remained friends throughout but Veronica, as can be seen from her letters to Rose Odle after DMR's death, both resented and loved Dorothy. She is Amabel in *Pilgrimage*.

Alyse Gregor

Alyse Gregor (1884–1967), an American feminist and writer, married Llewellyn Powys in 1924 and moved to England. She published three novels.

Horace Gregory

Horace Gregory (1898–1982) was a highly regarded American poet, critic, translator, and editor. One of his last critical works was *Dorothy Richardson: An Adventure in Self-Discovery* (1967). He was married to the poet Marya Zaturenska.

H.D.

Hilda Doolittle (1888–1961), American poet and novelist, moved to London in 1911 and spent most of her life thereafter in Europe. She met DMR through Bryher. During the Odle's stay in Switzerland in the winter of 1923–1924, they became friends and maintained a sporadic contact in the years that followed. DMR's letters suggest she is rather in awe of H.D. and does not quite know what to make of her.

Ogden Heath

Ogden Heath, an American described by DMR thus: "A plucky young soul, half-paralyzed as the result of an accident, & bed-ridden for the last eight years" (WOM 236). He published a few short stories in the early 1930 and was an admirer of *Pilgrimage*.

Ernest Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway (1899–1961), the legendary American writer, was in Paris in 1924 acting as editor of the *transatlantic review* when he wrote to ask DMR for a contribution.

Joseph Maunsell Hone

Joseph Hone (1882–1959), biographer and author, especially of books relating to Ireland, is best known for his life of Yeats (1941).

Reinald Hoops

Reinald Hoops (1906–1943) was a German critic. See related Calendar entry.

Claude Houghton Oldfield

Claude Houghton (1889–1961) “had been a friend of Alan Odle in his bohemian days. Since then, while employed full-time as a Chartered Accountant . . . he made a reputation as the writer of unusual novels with realistic settings, fantastic plots and metaphysical themes” (WOM 435). After a silence of twenty or so years Houghton had sent the Odles one of his books. The letters that followed were more often from Alan than from Dorothy.

Violet Hunt

Violet Hunt (1862–1942), English writer of fantastic fiction, was well known for her affairs including a long-established one with Ford Madox Ford. Her home, South Lodge on Campden Hill, was a center for social gatherings. In later years DMR befriended her but declined the request that she be Hunt’s executor.

Aldous Huxley

Aldous Huxley (1894–1961), a member of the famous Huxley family, was a novelist and critic of distinction. His novels included *Point Counterpoint* (1928) and *Brave New World* (1932). In the 20s he spent much of his time in Italy as his letter to DMR indicates. DMR admired his talent but not his humanist philosophy.

K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar

K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar was an English professor at Andhra University, Waltair, India.

Frederick C. Joiner

Frederick C. Joiner of the publishing firm Joiner and Steel promoted DMR’s books in the 1930s and published in 1931 the book about DMR by J. C. Powys. DMR first came to their attention in 1930 when John Austen suggested that she write an introduction to his little book on the art of illustration to be published by the firm of William Jackson which shortly after became Joiner and Steele.

E. B. C. Jones

Emily Beatrix Coursolles Jones (1893–1966) was an English novelist who, after writing six novels between 1920 and 1932, abandoned fiction and turned to criticism. “Topsy Lucas,” as she was often called, was the wife of F. L. Lucas (1894–1967) the critic and poet. Jones admired DMR as a writer. DMR replied with a touch of exaggerated carelessness, a stance reflected even in her handwriting.

Peggy Kirkaldy

Margaret Mansfield Jacks (1894–1958), known as Peggy, was married to Tom Kirkaldy when DMR first met her. By 1932 that marriage had dissolved and Peggy entered a relationship

with Dr. Roger Sauvan-Smith, nicknamed Bob. Though they never married, they remained lovers until her death. Peggy was intelligent, lively, well-read and a charming hostess, but in DMR's view never found an adequate outlet for her talents.

Alfred A. Knopf

Alfred A. Knopf (1892–1984), born in New York, worked for various publishing firms before founding Alfred A. Knopf in 1915. At first he emphasized Russian, English and other European authors. He became a leading American publisher by virtue of the distinction of his authors and the quality of the design and printing of his books. DMR failed to appreciate these qualities and unfairly suspected him of cheating her. Knopf amalgamated the firm with Random House in 1960.

S. S. Kotliansky

Samuel Solomonovich Kotliansky (1880–1955) was a Ukrainian Jew, educated in Russia, who came to London in 1911 and with time established himself as a translator of Russian literature and as a mentor and friend to writers like D. H. Lawrence and Katherine Mansfield and the painter Mark Gertler. His interest in Dorothy Richardson and *Pilgrimage* began in 1934 and by 1936 through the Cresset Press and J. M. Dent the enterprise of issuing a collected edition of DMR's Miriam books was launched. DMR liked and admired Kot though she was rather overwhelmed by his loud voice and forceful personality.

Shiv K. Kumar

Shiv K. Kumar (1921–), a graduate of Cambridge University where he wrote on Bergson and stream-of-consciousness, has had a long career in India and the United States as a University teacher and as a poet and novelist. It was concerning Bergson that he wrote to DMR.

Stanley J. Kunitz

Stanley J. Kunitz (1906–1005), a distinguished Jewish-American poet, editor and teacher, was born in New York and graduated from Harvard. For years he was an editor for W. H. Wilson and it was in this capacity that he wrote to DMR. But it is as a poet that he is most highly regarded.

Compton Mackenzie

Edward Montague Compton Mackenzie (1883–1972), a Scot born into a theater family, was a man for all seasons. After graduating from Oxford, he tried writing poetry, then turned to fiction. It was as a novelist that DMR knew and admired him. With *Carnival* (1912) and *Sinister Street* (2 vols, 1913, 1914) he established his reputation as a social realist. Much later he again became very popular with his Scottish comedies such as *The Monarch of the Glen* (1941) and *Whisky Galore* (1947). He published his ten-volume autobiography between 1963 and 1971.

Annie Russell Marble

Annie Russell Marble (1864–1936) was a well-known literary critic of her day. A letter from DMR is quoted in her book on the modern novel (1928). See Calendar entry 1927.04.04.

Pauline Marrian

Pauline Marrian (1904–2000), a youthful admirer of DMR's early novels, was introduced to her in 1920. Determined to be a writer, Marrian's first novel was *Under This Tree*, 1934, her second, *Destruction's Reach*, 1935. She then lived for several years in Hungary but returned to spend the war years in London. After 1945 she largely abandoned a literary career and became traveling secretary to the British Sailor's Society. Marrian saved only a few of DMR's letters; these she then copied with omissions, and destroyed the originals. One original letter has survive pasted into a diary. Four others, unseen, were left to her solicitor.

Edward Marsh & St. John Irvine

Edward Marsh and St. John Irvine organized a tribute to Thomas Hardy on his 81st birthday, 2 June 1921.

Georgina Mase

Georgina Mase was the wife of Owen Mase who, before the war, had been with the BBC. He was a musician, composer, and arranger. Georgina wrote songs that he set to music. During the war he was a Squadron Leader in the Royal Air Force. The Mases were friends of the Odles.

George Moore

George Moore (1852–1933), born in Ireland, moved to London in 1869 and then to Paris to pursue painting before returning to London and a career as a writer. He wrote poetry, plays, criticism and memoirs but is best known for his novels, the first being *A Modern Lover* (1883) and his most famous *Esther Waters* (1894). He returned to Ireland in 1901 where he was active in the Irish Renaissance, but the last two decades of his life were mainly spent in London where DMR encountered him.

Evelyn Morrison

Evelyn Morrison was the young daughter of Colonel Morrison who spent the later years of World War II in Trevone. Her desire to write led to a correspondence and friendship with DMR but she seems not to have pursued writing.

John Middleton Murry

John Middleton Murry (1889–1957), English critic and editor, married Katherine Mansfield and after her death edited her writings. He was editor of the *Athenaeum* in 1919 and in 1923 founded the *Adelphi*. He had many distinguished literary friends, among them T. S. Eliot and D. H. Lawrence and was the author of important critical works on authors as diverse as Lawrence, Blake and Swift. DMR valued him as editor of the *Adelphi*.

Robert Nichols

Robert Nichols (1893–1944), English war poet, was shell shocked in France and returned to England in 1916. Besides his poetry, he went on to write film scripts and plays. His hectic 1917 effusion in praise of *Honeycomb* is one of the very few letters to her that DMR deliberately preserved.

Dorothy Norman

Dorothy Norman (1905–1997), an American editor, photographer, social activist and writer is especially known for her studies on Alfred Stieglitz.

Ferner Nuhn

Ferner Rawl Nuhn (1903–1989), a literary social critic from Iowa, married Ruth Suckow in 1929. He and his wife took an active part in the Quaker community. In 1940 he published *The Wind Blew from the East: a Study in the Orientation of American Culture*.

Alan Odle

Alan Odle (1888–1948), the Bohemian artist and illustrator, married DMR in 1917. For a brief account of him see *Windows on Modernism*, xxii–xxiii.

Rose Odle

Rose Isserlis Odle (1888–1972) belonged to a Russian Jewish family that emigrated to England when she was 3. She trained as a teacher and in 1910 married Edwin Vincent Odle. Their children were John (1915), Elizabeth (1916) and Francis (1924). The family shared holidays with Dorothy and Alan in the 1920s and early 1930s. Rose wrote to Dorothy after Alan's death, an extensive correspondence followed, and in the end she became Dorothy's executor. Rose offers a fascinating account of her life in *Salt of Our Youth* (1972).

Hermon Ould (The P.E.N. Club)

Hermon Ould (The P.E.N. Club) was acting as secretary in 1933 when he wrote to DMR on behalf of the President, H. G. Wells, and the Executive Committee of the English P.E.N. Club.

Eleanor Phillips

Eleanor Phillips was an American admirer of *Pilgrimage* who sent food parcels to DMR during and after the war.

Josephine K. Piercy

Josephine Ketcham Piercy (1895–1995), literary critic and professor of English, was the editor of *Modern Writers at Work*, New York: 1930. This compendium ran to 993 pages. DMR's statement appeared on pp. 862–63, followed by a brief excerpt from *Oberland*, pp. 864–65.

J. B. Pinker

James Brand Pinker (1863–1922), the literary agent for Henry James and Arnold Bennett among others, was consulted by DMR also.

Mr. Plater, Miss Plater

Mr. Plater, Miss Plater: unidentified.

Ruth Pollard

Ruth Pollard was a friend who thought DMR “the nicest person” she had ever known. In 1932 DMR wrote that Ruth’s husband Hugh Pollard had given up journalism for intelligent farming. Hugh had known Alan Odle before World War I.

John Cowper Powys

John Cowper Powys (1872–1963), eccentric, powerful and perverse, was the eldest of the large and talented Powys family. Leaving behind an unsatisfactory marriage, he went to America in 1904 and for twenty five years traveled the country giving forceful literary lectures. In 1930 he settled in New York state to write full time. And in 1934, accompanied by his younger American companion Phyllis Playter, he returned to England, ending up in Wales. He had been publishing fiction since 1915, but established himself with *Wolf Solent* in 1929. Other major works followed: *A Glastonbury Romance* (1933), *Weymouth Sands* (1934), *Owen Glendower* (1940). DMR who was never comfortable with his fiction greatly admired *The Pleasures of Literature* (1938).

Stanley Poynter

Stanley Poynter, an admirer of *Pilgrimage*, writing from Arizona, is otherwise unidentified.

Joseph Prescott

Joseph Prescott (1913–2002), a professor of English at Wayne State University in Detroit, was a distinguished Joyce scholar. He corresponded with DMR while preparing an article on her life and work for the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1958) and a checklist of her publications (1958).

Michael Ross

Michael Ross (i.e. Herbert Stanfield Ross) (1898–1963) was, in the early 1920s, a minor figure in London's Bohemian Left and it was presumably in that context he met Owen Wadsworth. After flirting with Communism and spending some time in Moscow he went on to become Director of International Affairs for the CIO and AFL-CIO until his death in 1963.

Lita Romola Rothbard

Lita Romola Rothbard (Hornick) (1927–), while working on her M.A. thesis, wrote to DMR. She received her Ph.D. from Columbia in 1958. She then ran the avant garde magazine KULCHUR from 1961 to 1965, and thereafter Kulchur Press and Kulchur Foundation.

Edward Sackville-West

Edward Sackville-West (1901–1965) grew up knowing many of the famous and fashionable people of the day. After his years at Eton and Oxford, he published a series of complicated novels and wrote music criticism. In later years he did some literary criticism.

Henry Savage

Henry Savage (1878–1965) English poet, was one of the young Bohemians who frequented the Café Royal after World War I. He edited *The Gypsy* (1915–1916) for which magazine Alan Odle was art editor and a principal illustrator. Not much is known about his relations with the Odles until he surfaced in 1946 and began writing letters to DMR with the purpose, so he claimed, of leading her through argument to assert her outlook and beliefs. DMR's friendship with him is rather odd, given that he was a non-believer and a womanizer who regarded females rather as ornaments. Near the end of his life he retired to Tenerife.

R. A. Scott-James

Rolfe Arnold Scott-James (1878–1959), a widely published English literary critic, was editor of the *London Mercury* in the 1930s. Among his works is *The making of literature : some principles of criticism examined in the light of ancient and modern theory* (1928).

George Bernard Shaw

George Bernard Shaw (1856–1950), Irish-born playwright, is famous both for his plays and his polemical stances on a wide variety of political and social issues. DMR had heard him speak at meeting of the Fabian Society during the early years of the century.

R. C. Sherriff

Robert Cedric Sherriff (1896–1975), born near London, was the author of *Journey's End* and several lesser-known plays, also of novels and film scripts. *The Fortnight in September* (1932) was a best-selling novel.

Frederick Sinclair

Frederick Sinclair (–1953) was librarian for the Borough of Saint Pancras Public Libraries.

Olga Sokoloff

Olga Sokoloff, a young Russian who spoke with revolutionaries in London during her stay there, then went to Paris and killed herself, probably in 1910. She sent a postcard to Dorothy before taking an overdose of sleeping powders. She is otherwise unidentified.

Alan Steele

Alan Steele and the firm of Joiner & Steele, with its ongoing series of Furnival books, first asked DMR to supply a foreword to John Austen's handlist of his art as an illustrator, then bought up the stock of DMR's previous *Pilgrimage* books and promoted them and her next volume by publishing J. C. Powys's essay on Richardson.

Ruth Suckow

Ruth Suckow (1892–1960), an Iowa fiction writer, is best known for *The Folks* (1934). She treated ordinary people with simplicity and sensitivity, and was greatly admired by DMR. She married the critic Ferner Nuhn in 1929.

Louise Morgan Theis

Louise Morgan Theis (1886?–1964) was an American but she abandoned the U.S. and her husband in 1923 for England and Otto Theis whom she then married. She did editorial work and wrote for *Outlook* in the 1920s until it folded, and for *Everyman* until it too stopped in 1933. She became a journalist writing on a wide variety of subjects for *The News Chronicle* and *Good Housekeeping*. She also acted as a literary agent. DMR first met her in 1926.

Otto Theis

Otto Theis (1881–1966) was, like Louise Morgan, an American. He left for England in 1922 to take a position as editor of *The Outlook*. After it ended in 1928, he concentrated on being a literary agent. It was as editor of *The Outlook* that DMR contacted him.

John Hinsdale Thompson

John Hinsdale Thompson (–1973) was a bookseller, and during 1936–1938 co-editor, with John Malcolm Brinnin, of *Signatures*. He purchased from DMR the MS of *Dawn's Left Hand* now in the University of Tulsa McFarlin Library.

Grace Tomkinson

Grace Tomkinson (1891–) was a Canadian writer from New Brunswick who published two novels in New York: *Her Own People* (1945) and *Welcome Wilderness: A Novel* (1946). After the war she lived part of the time in London, and then in New York. She is the author of "Dorothy M. Richardson: A Pioneer," *Dalhousie Review* 38 (Winter 1959), 465–71.

Raymond Toole-Scott

Raymond Toole-Scott published bibliographies of Somerset Maugham (1950), circus literature (1958) and conjuring (1976).

Wilfred Trotter

Wilfred Trotter (1872–1939), who had a deep appreciation of English literature, was an outstanding surgeon of his time. His writings include *Instincts of the Herd in Peace and War* (1916) and *The Collected Papers of Wilfred Trotter*, ed. W. R. Trotter (1941).

Louis Untermeyer

Louis Untermeyer (1885–1977), American poet, novelist, editor and critic, was most notable for his poetry anthologies, especially of modern poetry. When DMR met him in 1926 he was still married to Jean Starr, the first of his four wives.

Hugh Walpole

Hugh Walpole (1884–1941), novelist and critic, though born in New Zealand, spent most of his life in England. He was a prolific and successful writer. Among his major fictions were the four volumes of *The Herries Chronicle*, set in Cumberland where he lived from 1924 until his death. DMR's friendship with him goes back at least to 1918.

Percy Beaumont Wadsworth

Percy Beaumont Wadsworth (1895–1983), known to his friends as Owen, was a naive and enthusiastic admirer of modernist writers when he announced himself to DMR in 1919. A boyish 25, he aspired to be a writer. Dorothy gave him advice and he in turn supplied her with books. Through her letters we follow him on his travels to India and America and a variety of European cities. He made himself into a good journalist, shifting jobs with some frequency. His most important postings were to Prague, Berlin and London. His unpublished letters during the 1920s to his friend Michael Ross (see above) refer to several homosexual encounters in European cities. But that subject seems never to have been explicit in his enduring friendship with the Odles.

Amy Catherine Wells

Amy Catherine Wells (1872–1927) was H. G. Wells's student. After Wells divorced his first cousin, he married her in 1895. The first of their two sons was born in 1901, the occasion for DMR's first preserved letter to her. Wells had a series of less than discrete affairs but the arrangement was that he would always return to his one true wife. Amy Catherine acted faithfully as his gracious hostess and unfailing support until her early death from cancer. She appears as Alma Wilson in *Pilgrimage*.

H. G. Wells

Herbert George Wells (1866–1946), of working-class origins, managed to get a scientific education, studying under the renowned T. H. Huxley, and then turned to science fiction with *The Time Machine* and other stories. For several years at the beginning of the century he was a leading participant in the Fabian Society at a time when DMR was a member. DMR first met Wells in 1896 through Amy Catherine Robbins, her schoolgirl friend now married to Wells. In 1906 she had a brief affair with Wells. He figures as Hypo Wilson in *Pilgrimage*, a brilliant portrait that he respected, pointing it out in his autobiography (1934). DMR proofed and in effect edited this book as she did also the many volumes of his collected works. Though DMR was severely critical of his social and spiritual outlook, he remained her friend throughout his life.

Geoffrey West

Geoffrey West (1900–), a pseudonym for Geoffrey H. Wells, published many books in the fields of biography criticism and bibliography, including two on H. G. Wells.

Amabel Williams-Ellis

Amabel Williams-Ellis (1894–) was the daughter of St. Loe Strachey, editor of *The Spectator*. A novelist, biographer and student of folk lore, she was married to Bertram Clough Williams-Ellis, a notable architect and town planner. DMR had met them around 1925 at the home of H. G. Wells.

Sheila Wingfield

Sheila Wingfield (1906–1973), British/Irish poet and memoirist, was born in Hampshire.

Marya Zaturenska

Marya Zaturenska (1902–1982), an American poet born in the Ukraine, was the wife of Horace Gregory. She and Gregory had visited Alan and Dorothy during the summer of 1934.