FURTHER BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STINSON JARVIS

(1854-1926)

“Bibliography is a necessary nuisance and a horrible drudgery that no mere drudge could perform. It takes a sort of inspired idiot to be a good bibliographer, and his inspiration is as dangerous a gift as the appetite of the gambler or dipsomaniac – it grows with what it feeds upon and finally possesses its victim like any other invincible vice.”

– Elliott Coues, *Key to North American Birds*, 4th ed., Boston, 1892.

Thomas Stinson Jarvis was one of the most promising Canadian novelists of the late Victorian era – though his promise remained largely unfulfilled. And therein lies at least part of his appeal for us today. His best works, especially when viewed in historical and biographical context, stand as beautiful examples of a *genre* that practically never existed, reflecting a society that was gone almost before it realized it was one.

A reviewer in the American magazine *Nation* (Dec. 25, 1890) put it this way:

“Some few Canadians by birth have drifted to London or to the United States and achieved respectability in literature; but those who have stayed at home and attempted to delineate the life of their country have rarely even reached mediocrity. The Canadian author of ‘Geoffrey Hampstead’, a story of society in Toronto, makes a distinct gain on his rivals in the field. The book is as readable as are the average English or American society novels, and rather more amusing, because the reader who is not Canadian must perceive plainly the limited worldliness of the provincial ‘highflyers’ at fashion – a limitation of which they are supremely unconscious . . . [Hampstead] is throughout an extravagantly picturesque person and the centre of a plot which towards the catastrophe becomes mysterious and exciting. The last half-dozen chapters are very well done; swift, concise, coherent, they show a decided ability for narration of improbable events . . .”

Though obviously a snob and a nationalist, this reviewer nevertheless appreciated the distinctively Canadian flavour of Jarvis’ writing.

Similarly E.D. Beach of the N.Y. *Sun*¹ called *Geoffrey Hampstead* “strong and versatile”, and compared Jarvis to Thackeray: “Of course the Toronto clerks do not at all times exhibit in their chambers the perfection of manner that marks the Thackeray people – for Toronto is younger than London at this business – but they do amazingly well . . .”

¹(B.3.b.9). Reprinted in *Literary News*, XI (September 1890), 268-69.

According to the *Boston Beacon*,² "... *Geoffrey Hampstead* is a novel well worth perusal. It is long since the literature of our northern neighbors has given us anything half as good."

The *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*³ noted that "Canada has not been exploited to any great extent by novelists, and Mr. Jarvis finds there a fresh field, which he cultivates with great skill and success. Whether the well delineated picture of Toronto society be truthful or not, it is at all events lifelike and consistent . . ."

The Canadian reaction to the book was correspondingly even more enthusiastic, and best summed up in the remark of E.W. Thomson that "the country has now a novelist who, if he goes on and produces a considerable body of such fiction as that with which he has begun, will take high rank by reason of his astonishingly brilliant and accurate descriptive work, his well-knit plot, and his convincing presentation of the terrible as well as the cheerful in human nature. In painting truly various features of the social life with which his own is commingled, such a writer will interest the outer world and increase among Canadians that peculiar consciousness of community or national being, the confirmation of which is a glory of literature."⁴

Naturally one wonders who Stinson Jarvis was, and what else he might have written. The first question falls within the province of biography, the second of bibliography.

Several years ago, attempting an answer, I published in the VIIIth volume of these *Papers* a bio-bibliography of Jarvis.⁵ The present paper is merely intended to bring the record up to date: a clearer picture will emerge.

In referring to listings in my earlier bibliography I have retained the rather cumbersome code explained there on p. 46. Thus a designation of the kind (B.3.a.1) refers to that earlier bibliography, while the new items are simply numbered in consecutive order. I will also use this opportunity to correct factual errors, confirm or deny earlier speculations, and otherwise comment upon the new items.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

WORKS BY:

Books

1. *The Jarvis Letters*. Los Angeles: unpublished typescript, ca. 1914. iv + 1-293 pp., ill. [i. title page; ii. list of illustrations; iv. foreword; 1. chapter I; 42. chapter II: The Animal Gods of the Church: Their Uses and Meanings; 91. chapter III: The High-Priest Tablets of the Mexican Sun-Pyramid;

²(B.3.b.2) (August 16, 1890), 3.

³No. 55, above (full citation not available).

⁴(B.1.m.). *Toronto Globe*, (September 23, 1890), 7, col. 1. Also simultaneously in the *Toronto World* and other Canadian papers.

⁵Jeffrey Wollock, "Stinson Jarvis: a Bio-Bibliography," *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of Canada*, VIII (1969), 23-60.

134. chapter IV: Our Letters and Their Meanings; 241. chapter V: The Welsh Fatherhood of Christianity.]

This is the fullest exposition of Jarvis' eccentric theories about the ancient Druids and an excellent example of archaeology by free association. He regarded it as his *magnum opus*, and on his deathbed urged his daughter Ruth to do everything possible to have it published. But her efforts were unsuccessful. The manuscript was kept in a vault for years, and later in a black suitcase in Ruth's summer home. After her death in 196- the executors gave it to a couple in Cape Cod. In a letter to the author dated June 15, 1972, Prof. Anne F. Scott, wife of Jarvis' grandson Andrew McKay Scott, wrote: "About a year ago I told my friend . . . to throw it out, since I could not conceive anybody being interested enough to read the mss. It is just barely possible, however, that she has not yet gotten around to taking that step . . ." Conveniently, the author's brother was in Cape Cod at the time and was contacted immediately. He was able to obtain the manuscript.

Contributions to magazines and newspapers

2. "The America's Cup — the Cutting of the Gordian Knot," *Forest and Stream* (New York), XXXIX (July 7, 1892), 14.

Jarvis was a lawyer, and this intricate discussion of yacht racing rules has the character of a scholarly legal brief. It was later reprinted in Thompson, Winfield M., and Thomas W. Lawson, *The Lawson History of the America's Cup*. Privately published by Thomas W. Lawson, 1902.

3. "Richard Eversleigh's Viola — An Hypnotic Story," *Godey's Magazine*, CXXVIII (April 1894), 327-36.

Toward the end of the century there was a revival of scientific and popular interest in hypnotism, and Jarvis himself was an amateur hypnotist. What could be more natural than "an hypnotic story"? (For information on hypnotism in fiction at that period see Henri F. Ellenberger, *The Discovery of the Unconscious*, (New York: Basic Books, 1970), p. 165, and William D. Baker, Jr.'s excellent study, *The Influence of Mesmerism in Nineteenth-Century American Literature*, (Evanston: Northwestern University, 1950), an unpublished doctoral dissertation.)

4. "International Sport," *Leslie's Weekly* (New York), LXXVI (May 4, 1893, 281. (unsigned). An abbreviated version of (A.2. h. 1.).
5. "International Yachting," *ibid.*, (June 8, 1893), 362. (unsigned).
6. "Too Previous New Yorkers," *ibid.*, LXXVIII (March 22, 1894), 188.
7. "Feminine Phases," *Lippincott's Magazine* (Philadelphia), LIV (August 1894), 235-40.

On marriage and divorce; verbose, but of great interest from a biographical standpoint. I have discussed this in No. 80, below.

8. Exchange of letters between "Fisherman" and "J", *Toronto Mail*, March 1884.

An argument on some fine points of yachting. "J" is our Jarvis, and "Fisherman" is his cousin, the famous financier and yachtsman Aemilius Jarvis. A Mr.

Dix of Kingston joined the fray on Stinson Jarvis' side, while "Fisherman" had the support of the Toronto Yacht Club. The *Mail's* sporting editor decided in favor of "J".

9. "Yachting — Notes about the Past Season," *ibid.*, (October 17, 1889), 2, col. 5.

10. "Exorbitant Charge of the Light Brigade," (poem), *ibid.*, (June 18, 1890), 4, col. 5.

Jarvis' introduction reads: "A broken remnant, numbering twenty, of the famous Six Hundred lately applied to the poet who had crowned them in song to tell the public how they were destitute, aged, and helpless. Lord Tenyson did so. The total amount subscribed in Great Britain was £24." Jarvis then follows with an imitation of the famous poem, more praiseworthy from a humanitarian than from a poetic standpoint.

11. "Spirited Description of the Winning of the Championship Jumping," *Toronto Mail and Empire*, (Nov. 21, 1896), 5, cols. 1-3.

12. "Were the Druids Forerunners of Freemasonry?" *Masonic Digest* (Los Angeles), 11, no. 3 (September 1922), 13; 35-39.

A comparatively readable *precis* of his Druid theories, with a contemporary photograph of Jarvis. The caption states that "although he is not a Mason he is well versed in Masonic Lore."

13. "Man, Woman and Truth — The Prize of \$5 is Awarded to Mr. Stinson Jarvis," *New York Recorder*, (Sunday, May 8, 1892), 20, cols. 3-4.

The *Recorder* always had contests going. Jarvis' winning answer to the question "which sex is the more truthful, and why?" is the sort of thing that gives modern women's liberationists nightmares.

14. "Ice-Boating," *Sport, Music and Drama* (New York), VI, No. 130 (February 17, 1892), 4.

15. "The Fair Needs the Yachts," *ibid.*, no. 141 (May 4, 1892), 6.

The Chicago World's Fair, that is; compare (A, 2. 1, 1 & 2).

16. "To Windward off Sandy Hook," *New York Tribune*, (June 19, 1892).

17. "Valkyrie's Cruising Rig," *ibid.*, (July 28, 1895), 21, col. 1.

Jarvis was yachting editor of the *Tribune* 1892-1904, and published hundreds of items in that paper, mostly of no literary or biographical interest. "Sandy Hook," however, was the very first, and was soon reprinted as (A. 2. j. 2). The "Valkyrie" article was reprinted in the *Toronto World* (No. 33, below).

18. "Edwin Booth and his Ancestry," *Toronto World*, (July 2, 1893).

A caption credits this to "Stinson Jarvis in Frank Leslie's Weekly," although it does not seem to have ever been printed in that paper. Booth had recently died (June 7) at the age of sixty.

William Maclean's *Toronto World* was evidently "Jarvis' paper." After leaving Canada it was almost exclusively through the *World* that he maintained contact with the Toronto reading public. Particularly remarkable is the series of seven

articles he did for the *Sunday World* (Canada's first Sunday paper) during the summer of 1893, entitled "Stinson Jarvis' Letter[s]," (19-25, below). These reveal a great contempt for New York and the U. S. in general – a feeling which of course had to be kept in check in his American articles. Here however he could throw all caution to the winds. These articles greatly alter the perspective. The statement in my earlier paper, to the effect that Jarvis was not a conscious nationalist, proves incorrect.

The *World* articles are also interesting from a strictly bibliographical standpoint, because there is no record of holdings of any of these issues of the *Sunday World* in any library. The author found clippings of them in Jarvis' own scrapbook, and took copies. Dates were verified from "coming attractions" listed in the Friday papers. It is unfortunate that these articles, of considerable historical and cultural interest, should be totally unavailable. The originals are badly yellowed and beginning to disintegrate.

19. "The American Idea of Correct Journalism," *ibid.*, (July 2, 1893).
20. "Some Fine Grades of American Refinement," *ibid.*, (July 9, 1893).
21. "Her Majesty's Influence upon the Morals of Society," *ibid.*, (July 16, 1893).
22. "The Viciousness of New York Society," *ibid.*, (July 23, 1893).
23. "Mayor Harrison's Ill-Advised Break at the World's Fair," *ibid.*, (July 30, 1893).
24. "Written Within Earshot of the Sounding Wave," *ibid.*, (August 6, 1893). (A. 2. f. 26) is a severely cut-down version of this.
25. "The Wonders of the Fair," *ibid.*, (October 1, 1893). The last few paragraphs in my copy are somewhat mutilated. (A. 2. f. 14) is a severely cut-down version of this.
26. "American Little Ways," *ibid.*, (December 20, 1896).

Anti-American and anti-semitic, accompanied by an anti-semitic drawing by the *World's* cartoonist Cory.

27. "Canada First – and Last," *ibid.*, (December 11, 1898).

A response to "Canada First," a *World* editorial of Dec. 5. The full heading reads "CANADA FIRST – AND LAST – Just One Thing That Canadians Will Not Stand – NO FORCED HUMILIATION – They Will Not Allow England to Win an Ally in the U.S. by Giving Away Their Rights to That Republic – Canadians Made Canada, Not England, Says Mr. Stinson Jarvis."

28. "The Work of the U.E. Loyalists – from a Strictly Canadian Point of View," *ibid.*, (March 26, 1899).
29. "The Empire Fiend," (poem), *ibid.*, (April 22, 1900).

Against the Boer War. Jarvis' wife Emily commented in his scrapbook: "Dad was much opposed to the colonies being called upon for men to 'grab the earth' – especially Canada – and spent years – both before and after leaving Canada, in pulling against England in that matter – as well as fighting annexation to the United States. He wanted Canada to stand alone."

In addition to the above, the *World* printed a number of Jarvis articles which had already appeared elsewhere. Many of these could not be dated.

30. "The Manxman," *ibid.*, (December 30, 1894). An abbreviated version of this appeared as (A. 2. f. 28).
31. "Reprint of (A. 2. f. 15), original October 1893; also in *London Field*.
32. "Reprint of (B. 1. j), original December 1893.
33. "Reprint of No. 17, above, original July 1895.
34. Reprint of (A. 2. n. 5), original July 1896.
35. Reprint of (A. 2. a. 3), original April 1897.

The following gleanings from the scrapbook could not be traced:

36. "[. . .] of Captain Kidd," unknown Canadian newspaper. An earlier version of the story "The Fate of the Smuggler 'Irex' " (A. 2. j. 3). My copy is somewhat mutilated.
37. "To the King," (poem), unknown Canadian newspaper.

Since this is totally inaccessible, I give it here as a sample of Jarvis' poetic abilities.

Oh Love, thou Lord of Life,
Like leaves thou whirlest trees into the air!
Great king, thy laws for life
Are fixed. We must obey. Thou dost not spare!
For, lo, thy flaming rod
Doth scourge e'en those from whom Fate snatched away
The power to please. Great god,
Thou carest not for chance; thou say'st "obey! "
Thy will, like music, rules
By making strictest law a joy and rest;
The worlds are all thy schools;
Thou smitest worst who, failing, know thee best.
Thy care lifts man from brute
Through gentleness and maiden love to thee,
And sweeter than the flute
Flows forth the voice of her once sent to me.

Ah Love! Sweet nurse! Dread king
(Who maketh dull men wise, and wise men mad
And those obeying ring
With joy and truth and trust and all things glad)
Command with mellow voice
The handmaid thou didst use to teach of thee,
That she may have no choice
But break through brittle bonds and come to me.
And when, through thee, we meet,
Thy wrath — this guiltless living death — shall end;
And to thine altar seat
Our first warm perfect passion-kiss we'll send.

(Hand-written beneath: "T.S. JAR . . ." [mutilated] .)

38. Two sonnets, unknown newspaper, probably pre-1890. These are identical to those on p. 244 of *Geoffrey Hampstead* (A. 1. b), with Jarvis' own critique of them on the following page; also quoted in *The Ascent of Life* (A. 2. a. 1), 740.

Unpublished

39. "A Mere-Sham Elegy" (poem). "Written 1894, New York."
In memory of a meerschaum pipe.
40. "Egyptian Agents of British Deity," about 1923, typescript and carbon copy, 23 pp. [Intended for *N.Y. Times*.]
41. Untitled article on Druids, about 1920, carbon copy of typescript, 43 pp. [Intended for *Scientific American*.]
42. Letter to Adolph Ochs, editor of *N.Y. Times*, May 21, 1923, typescript, 4 pp.
43. "For Explanation and Record," autobiographical fragment, typescript, 3 pp.

According to a note by Emily Jarvis, "this scrap book was arranged by Dad in September and October 1925." It may have been at that time that he wrote the following short account, placed near the beginning of the book. He probably meant to continue it, as it breaks off suddenly. Even so, it clears up many questions raised in the earlier paper, and I insert it here in full.

FOR EXPLANATION AND RECORD

At Osgoode Hall I passed my examinations for Solicitor and Barrister, being ranked as second among thirty applicants. W. S. Perdue, of the old debating society (see ante)⁶ was first. I then went to practise at Niagara Falls, Canada, where I opened an office in 1881 and was immediately employed in criminal cases. Most of those which followed were extradition matters, in which the fees were large, and they brought me a great deal of advertisement, both in Canada and in the eastern parts of the United States. The Dominion Government appointed me by special Commission to act judicially in extradition cases. In 1886 some clients living in Canada and the U.S. sent me to Nottinghamshire England, to settle their rights in a family estate. In this I was very successful and brought back all the monies to which they were entitled, thus ending their years of difficulties.

With the aid of players from Chippewa, I [-organized and trained-] joined the Niagara Falls Cricket Club, of which I was the captain in all the matches in Buffalo and against St. Catharines, etc. Here I wrote the novel called

⁶Jarvis refers to a program of the first public meeting of the St. Paul's Young Men's Literary Association, held at St. Paul's School House, Toronto, Feb. 23, 1880, and featuring a debate on the resolution "that Prince Bismarck ranks higher as a statesman than Earl Beaconsfield" — affirmative, T.S. Jarvis, G.W. Meyer; negative, E.H. Morphy, W.S. Perdue.

Geoffrey Hampstead, which was accepted and published by the Appletons of New York, another edition being produced in Toronto. Owing to the efficiency of the police at Niagara Falls, absconders and criminals from both sides of the border began to give a wide berth to this port of entry and exit. The criminal business fell off, together with my profits from same. In 1888 I sold my house, stored my goods and went to Paris to [-perfect-] improve my speaking of French. I engaged rooms at 3 Rue Buonaparte with an old couple who could speak no English. In three weeks I was cabled that my father, Stephen Maule Jarvis, Barrister, was dying: but on my immediate return to Canada I found him very well. So I opened a law-office in Toronto, where the competition was too great and the profits too small. The success of my first novel lured me toward the life of a writer. I sold my law library at a good figure and also the house furniture, excepting sufficient for two rooms, and in 1891 left Canada and took apartments at 23 Washington Place in New York City. While getting paid for articles in *The Century*, Lippincott's and other magazines, I wrote the novel called "Doctor Perdue" and entered it in the Chicago competition for the \$1,000 prize for best novel in the United States. This was awarded to me before the opening of the Chicago Fair in 1893, which I visited for two weeks, afterward staying for three weeks with my parents in Toronto.

The work called "The Ascent of Life" was first published as a series of six articles in *The Arena* magazine of Boston. These were produced in a night and day writing just before my visiting Chicago, and were paid for on acceptance, being afterward published in book form. I became the dramatic editor for *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* and also did their writing of *Yachting and Cricket*. I also represented this paper when the *Vigilant* went to join in the yacht-racing in British waters. For several months of 1894 I conducted my work in London. Before going to England I published at my own expense the novel called "She Lived in New York", which sold rapidly, but was subsequently withdrawn from the market by me. I was made the New York Correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of London (William Waldorf Astor's paper) and opened an office in the American Tract Building. For years I was the New York correspondent of "The Yachting World" of London, which brought a small but steady income.

In fact, the writing of yachting for many newspapers and magazines brought in more money than all the stories and books. During the excitements of the America Cup racing this writing was worth close to \$1,000 a week, my best week bringing in \$978. I was the only writer in the United States who was backed by twenty years of personal experience in hard practical yacht racing. I took a court stenographer with me to the America Cup trials and to him talked the story as it appeared in the papers. During the lulls in the races he typewrote from his notes in the cabin. At the end of each day he gave me four copies of the same story. The *New York Tribune* was handed one copy. The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* took the second copy over the wires, also the *Manitoba Free Press*, while the London copy was cabled after being cut down. All this grew from my first story in the *N. Y. Tribune*, which was liked and I was invited to write more, which I did in stories and editorials for 13 years. As a working guest of J. Rogers Maxwell, railway president, I sailed on his schooner *Shamrock* in the race with the *Marguerite* off Sandy Hook, and the

following was my first yachting account that was paid for in New York. Before taking my family to California in 1904 I burned nine long scrapbooks, each containing 300 pages. Each page was pasted with three columns of my work, and the 2700 pages contained 8,100 columns of newspaper print. But this was the first;—

[Jarvis follows here with a clipping of No. 17, above, and so ends the sketch.] It is interesting that he carefully manages to avoid any mention of his first wife Ann Croft Jarvis. The story of their unhappy marriage has been partially reconstructed in No. 80, below.

Letters to and from Jarvis

Through the kindness of Prof. Scott the author was able to make copies of old letters, roughly catalogued as follows: 16 letters from Stinson Jarvis to Emily, 1895-96, while she was in the Hahnemann Homeopathic Hospital, New York City, giving birth to Ruth (Sept. 1895) and Edward (Oct. 1896). 8 letters to Emily, one to Ruth, 1900-01, while out of town covering yacht races. 2 to Emily in Los Angeles, 1906, while at San Diego participating in Lipton Cup race. Apparently he was a friend of Sir Thomas Lipton. 1 to Ruth who was visiting a friend at San Pedro, 1910. 29 to Ruth, 1918-25.

1 letter from brother Stephen Jarvis, Ft. William, Ontario, 1896. Another from Stephen, Wallaceburg, Ontario, 1923. 7 letters from mother, Mary Stinson Jarvis, Toronto, 1912. 2 letters from father Stephen Maule Jarvis to Emily, 1899 and 1900.

WORKS ABOUT:

Miscellaneous

44. "Professional Burglar Run Down," *Toronto Mail*, (August 14, 1882), 2, col. 2.

Jarvis caught a burglar in his house at Niagara Falls.

45. "Guffery Bumstead," *Grip* (Toronto), XXXV, no. 13 (September 27, 1890), 198-99; no. 14 (October 4, 1890), 213-14.

The surest sign of recognition — a lampoon; and it is funny.

46. "Encouraging Canadian Literature," *ibid.*, 213.

A humorous blurb about *Geoffrey Hampstead*.

47. Declaration of Intention [to become a U.S. citizen], filed at Los Angeles, April 9, 1904.

48. Document of the California Supreme Court admitting Jarvis to practice as attorney and counsellor in California, April 11, 1904.

There is no indication that he ever did practice law in California.

Reviews

Letters from East Longitudes

49. *The Liberal* (Toronto), May 22, 1875.

Geoffrey Hampstead

50. Flyer for Canadian edition, National Publishing Co., Toronto.
Copy in author's possession.
51. "Toronto Society in a Novel," *Toronto Sunday World*, (August 10, 1890).
Copy in author's possession; otherwise virtually inaccessible.
52. *Toronto World*, (Tuesday, September 30, 1890), 2 col. 1.
53. *Saturday Night* (Toronto), III, no. 45 (October 4, 1890), 6.
54. *Philadelphia Sunday Item*, (August 17, 1890), 21, col. 4.
55. *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph**
56. *Detroit Free Press**
57. *Illustrated Buffalo Express*, (August 17, 1890)*
58. *St. John (N.B.) Evening Gazette*, (August 11, 1890)*
59. *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch*, (August 20, 1890), 8, col. 4.
60. *Boston Saturday Evening Gazette*, LXXVIII, no. 34 (August 23, 1890), 4, col. 2.
61. *Ohio State Journal*, (August 18, 1890), 6, col. 3.
62. *St. Louis Republic*, (August 16, 1890)*
63. *New York Home Journal*, (August 20, 1890)*
64. *Brooklyn Times*, (August 16, 1890)*
65. *American Hebrew* (New York)*

Dr. Perdue

66. *Philadelphia Record*, (February 20, 1893), 7, cols. 5-6.
67. *New York Recorder*, (February 12, 1893), 15, col. 5.
68. *Toronto Mail*, (February 11, 1893), 5 cols. 2-5.

The only really enthusiastic review of *Dr. Perdue* found, this was almost certainly written by Jarvis himself, as discussed in No. 81, below.

69. *New York World*, (February 19, 1893).
70. *Toronto World*, (March 6, 1893), 2, col. 2.
71. *Saturday Night* (Toronto), VI, no. 15 (March 4, 1893). By Mrs. Denison, according to Jarvis.
72. *Toronto Empire*, (February 25, 1893), 7, col. 1. By Faith Fenton, according to Jarvis.
73. "Books of the Day" section, *Arena* (Boston), bound separately at the back of IX (December 1893), x-xi. By B.O. Flower, editor.

The Ascent of Life

74. "The Ethics of Criticism" (letter), *Toronto World*, (December 16, 1894).
75. Harte, Walter Blackburn, "The Ascent of Life," *Arena*, at the back of XII (May 1895), xlv-lx.

A fair and thorough appraisal by a fellow Canadian.

She Lived in New York

76. "Notes of New Books," *New York World*, (December 1, 1894), 4, col. 7.

* Quoted in flyer (No. 50, above), but fuller citation not available.

77. "Nuggets from Current Novels," *ibid.*, (January 13, 1895), 18, col. 4.

The heading continues: "Nym Crynkle Culls Some Curious Extracts from Them, which show that Modern Philosophy is Upside Down and Cynicism is Rampant." Among the others is George Du Maurier's *Trilby*. Nym Crynkle was a regular woman columnist for the *World*.

78. *New York Sun*, (December 15, 1894), 7, col. 1. By E.D. Beach, according to Jarvis.

Jarvis' book leads the list. *She Lived in New York* is really Jarvis' best single work, but he seems to have made no effort to publicize it, and as he mentioned in his "Explanation and Record," (No. 43, above), it was soon withdrawn from publication. These three reviews are very likely the only ones ever written. Only one copy of *She Lived in New York* (Library of Congress) is known to exist today.

Recent Items

79. Wollock, Jeffrey, "Glimpses at a Hamilton Family," *Ontario History*, LXIV (June 1972), 105-15.

An account of the 19th-century Stinson family, Jarvis' maternal ancestors, including the text of Jarvis' "The Pride of Margaret Alleyne," (A.2.f.7).

80. Wollock, Jeffrey, "Anatomy of a Grudge Novel."

An attempt to reconstruct the story of Jarvis' first marriage and divorce from an analysis of his novel *Dr. Perdue* and other sources.

81. Wollock, Jeffrey, "Did Stinson Jarvis Hypnotize 'Kit of the Mail'?" *Ontario History*, LXVII (December 1975), 241-45.

Apparently he did. "Kit" was Canada's first lady reporter, and one of the most popular of all 19th-century Canadian journalists.

Addendum

82. Snider, C.H.J., compiler, *Annals of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, 1852-1937*, Toronto: Rous & Mann, 1937.

Mentions Jarvis as owner of the yacht *Water Kelpie* of Hamilton, pp. 57, 60, 67. The R.C.Y.C. of that era comprised much of Jarvis' social milieu.

JEFFREY WOLLOCK